

Side Effects Of Sumatriptan

Sumatriptan was patented in 1982 and approved for medical use in 1992. It is on the World Health Organization's List of Essential Medicines. It is available as a generic medication. In 2023, it was the 107th most commonly prescribed medication in the United States, with more than 6 million prescriptions. It is also available as the combination product sumatriptan/naproxen. e146eb4140 == Medical uses == e146eb4140 Sumatriptan/naproxen is indicated for the acute treatment of migraine with or without aura in people twelve years of age and older. e146eb4140 Triptans have advantages over ergotamine and dihydroergotamine, such as selective pharmacology, well established safety record and evidence-based prescribing instructions. Triptans are therefore often preferred treatment in migraine. e146eb4140

Sumatriptan Sumatriptan is a serotonin (5-HT1B/1D) receptor agonist (triptan). It is taken orally, intranasally, or by subcutaneous injection. Sumatriptan is a serotonin (5-HT1B/1D) receptor agonist (triptan) Sumatriptan, sold under the brand name Imitrex among others, is a medication used to treat migraine headaches and cluster headaches. Therapeutic effects generally occur within three hours. intranasally, or by subcutaneous injection. Therapeutic effects generally occur within three hours e146eb4140

== Medical uses == e146eb4140 == Medical uses == e146eb4140 Almotriptan was patented in 1992 and approved for medical use in 2000. It was discovered and developed by Almirall-Prodesfarma. e146eb4140 The first clinically available triptan was sumatriptan, which has been marketed since 1991. Subsequently, a variety of other triptans have also been marketed, including zolmitriptan, naratriptan, rizatriptan, almotriptan, eletriptan, and frovatriptan. Triptans have largely replaced ergoline drugs like ergotamine and dihydroergotamine, an older class of medications used to relieve migraine and cluster headaches. e146eb4140 == Medical uses == e146eb4140 Search for a new anti-migraine drug started at Glaxo in 1972. Studies in the 1960s showed that vasoconstriction from 5-HT, ergotamine and noradrenaline could reduce migraine attacks. Research also showed that platelet 5-HT level is reduced during migraine. Because there are too many side-effects for 5-HT to be used as a drug, scientists started research on the receptors of 5-HT in order to discover and develop a more specific agonist for 5-HT receptors. Research on the 5-HT receptors and their effect led to discovery of several types and subtypes of 5-HT. AH24167 showed a vasodilation effect instead of vasoconstriction due to the agonist... e146eb4140 Rizatriptan was patented in 1991 and came into medical use in 1998. It is available as a generic medication. In 2023, it was the 208th most commonly prescribed medication in the United States, with more than 2 million prescriptions. Rizatriptan is available in combination with meloxicam as meloxicam/rizatriptan. e146eb4140 == History == e146eb4140

Almotriptan Almotriptan has similar efficacy as a standard dose of sumatriptan, another triptan drug, and fewer adverse effects. As with other triptans, almotriptan should Almotriptan, sold under the brand names Axert and Almogran among others, is a triptan medication used in the treatment of heavy migraine headache e146eb4140

== Medical uses == e146eb4140 == Medical uses == e146eb4140 Rizatriptan is indicated to treat acute migraine attacks with or without aura. It does not prevent future migraine attacks. A 2010 review found rizatriptan to be more... e146eb4140 Almotriptan is prescribed to treat the acute headache phase of migraine attacks with or without aura. Almotriptan is approved in the US for the treatment of migraine in adolescents from 12 to 17 years of age. e146eb4140 == Medical uses == e146eb4140 The drug acts as a serotonin 5-HT1B, 5-HT1D, and 5-HT1F receptor agonist and its common side effects include chest pressure, fatigue, vomiting, tingling, and vertigo. Serious side effects may include serotonin syndrome, heart attack, stroke, and seizures. With excessive use, medication overuse headaches may occur. It is unclear if use during pregnancy or breastfeeding is safe. The mechanism of action is not entirely clear. It is in the triptan class of medications. e146eb4140 == Preventive treatment == e146eb4140 Sumatriptan is indicated... e146eb4140 Naratriptan is used for the treatment of the acute migraine attacks and the symptoms of migraine, including severe, throbbing headaches that sometimes are accompanied by nausea and sensitivity to sound or light. e146eb4140 A Cochrane review in 2020 found that the combination of sumatriptan plus naproxen was better than placebo for relieving acute migraine attacks in adults. When the starting headache intensity was mild, 5 in 10 (50%) of people treated with the combination were pain-free at two hours compared with about 2 in 10 (18%) with placebo. Almost 6 in 10 (58%) people with moderate or severe pain who were treated with the combination had pain reduced to mild or none at two hours, compared with 3 in 10 (27%) with placebo. The combination was also better than the same dose of either drug given alone in these people. Results were 5 in 10 (52%) people with sumatriptan... e146eb4140 It was patented in 1990 and was approved for medical use in 1997. e146eb4140 Frovatriptan is used in the treatment of migraine. e146eb4140

Zolmitriptan It is taken by mouth as a swallowed or disintegrating tablet or as a nasal spray. "Vascular Effects of Antimigraine Zolmitriptan, sold under the brand name Zomig among others, is a serotonergic medication which is used in the acute treatment of migraine attacks with or without aura and cluster headaches.] van den Broek RW (13 March 2002). (pKi values) of sumatriptan and second-generation triptans at 5-HT receptors. [e146eb4140

Sumatriptan/naproxen Sumatriptan/naproxen, sold under the brand name Treximet among others, is a fixed-dose combination medication used to treat migraines. It contains sumatriptan, as the succinate, a serotonin 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) 1B/1D receptor agonist (triptan); and naproxen as the sodium salt, a member of the arylacetic acid group of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). It is taken by mouth e146eb4140

The drugs of this class act as agonists for serotonin 5-HT_{1B} and 5-HT_{1D} receptors at blood vessels and nerve endings in the brain. Some also activate the 5-HT_{1F} receptor. Structurally, triptans are substituted tryptamines or closely related to tryptamines, for instance the psychedelic drug dimethyltryptamine (DMT). e146eb4140 == Medical uses == e146eb4140 It was patented in 1987 and approved for medical use in 1997. e146eb4140

Frovatriptan The product is licensed to Endo Pharmaceuticals in North America and Menarini in Europe. "Vascular Effects of Antimigraine Frovatriptan, sold under the brand name Frova among others, is a triptan medication developed by Vernalis for the treatment of migraine headaches and for short term prevention of menstrual migraine.] van den Broek RW (13 March 2002). (pK_i values) of sumatriptan and second-generation triptans at 5-HT receptors. [e146eb4140

Naratriptan 5mg. The risk of triptan side effects is also in general low Naratriptan, sold under the brand names Amerge and Naramig among others, is a triptan drug marketed by GlaxoSmithKline and is used for the treatment of migraine headaches. reportedly being lower than sumatriptan, and side effects occurring rarely except when above 2. It is a selective serotonin 5-HT₁ receptor family agonist e146eb4140

Discovery and development of triptans seen in figure 4. Migraine is a complex disease which affects about 15% of the population and can be highly disabling. They are selective 5-hydroxytryptamine/serotonin_{1B/1D} (5-HT_{1B/1D}) agonists. One study showed that sumatriptan fits better in the binding site of the receptor when the side chain with the protonated nitrogen atom Triptans are a family of tryptamine-based drugs used as abortive medication in the treatment of migraines and cluster headaches e146eb4140

Triptan While effective at treating individual headaches, they do not provide preventive treatment and are not curative. Subsequently, a variety of other triptans have also been marketed Triptans are a family of antimigraine drugs used to abort migraines and cluster headaches. They are not effective for the treatment of tension-type headache, except in persons who also experience migraines. They are taken orally and by other routes. first clinically available triptan was sumatriptan, which has been marketed since 1991. Triptans do not relieve other kinds of pain e146eb4140

Common side effects include chest pain, dizziness, dry mouth, and tingling. Other side effects may include myocardial infarction, stroke, high blood pressure, serotonin syndrome, and anaphylaxis. Excessive use may result in medication overuse headaches. Use is not recommended during pregnancy and breastfeeding is not recommended within 24 hours after taking a dose. Rizatriptan is in the triptan class and is believed to work by activating the 5-HT₁ receptor. e146eb4140

Rizatriptan "Vascular Effects of Antimigraine Rizatriptan, sold under the brand name Maxalt among others, is a medication used for the treatment of migraine headaches. It is a serotonin (5-HT) 1B/1D receptor agonist (triptan).] van den Broek RW (13 March 2002). It is taken by mouth. (pK_i values) of sumatriptan and second-generation triptans at 5-HT receptors. It can also be applied on the tongue. [e146eb4140

Management of migraine Migraine is a complex condition; there are various preventive treatments which disrupt different links in the chain of events that occur during a migraine attack. to sumatriptan. Paracetamol, either alone or in combination with metoclopramide (an anti-nausea drug), is an effective treatment with a low risk of adverse Migraine may be treated either prophylactically (preventive) or abortively (rescue) for acute attacks. Rescue treatments also target and disrupt different processes occurring during migraine e146eb4140

Side effects include tightness in the neck or throat, jaw pain, dizziness, paresthesia, asthenia, somnolence, warm/cold sensations, nausea, chest pressure, and dry mouth. The drug acts as a selective serotonin 5-HT_{1B} and 5-HT_{1D} receptor agonist. Structurally, it is a triptan and a tryptamine derivative. e146eb4140

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