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New search Hide text from GuidelinesH SYSTEMIC HORMONAL PREPARATIONS, EXCL. SEX HORMONES AND INSULINS This group comprises all hormonal preparations for systemic use, except:- Insulins, see A14.- Catecholamines, see C01C and R03C.- Sex hormones, see G03.- Sex hormones used in treatment of neoplastic diseases, see L02.- Metreleptin used for treatment of complications of leptin deficiency in patients with generalised lipodystrophy is classified in A16AA. The DDDs are generally based on the treatment or diagnosis of endocrine disorders. H02 CORTICOSTEROIDS FOR SYSTEMIC USE As a main rule, systemic corticosteroids should be classified in this group. There is, however, one exception: M01BA - Antiinflammatory/ antirheumatic agents in combination with corticosteroids for local treatment, see A01AC.Enemas and rectal foams for local treatment of e.g. ulcerative colitis, see A07E. Oral corticosteroids with poor systemic availability (i.e. regarded as locally acting) solely indicated for the treatment of intestinal inflammatory diseases are classified in A07E - Intestinal antiinflammatory diseases are classified in A07E - Intestinal inflammatory diseases are classified in A07E - Intestin combination with antiinfectives/antiseptics for local treatment of gynecological infections, see G01B.Corticosteroids for nasal use, see R01AD.Corticosteroids for nasal use, see R01AD.Corticosteroids, eye/ear preparations, see S. H02A CORTICOSTEROIDS FOR SYSTEMIC USE, PLAIN Only plain preparations are classified in this group. The group also includes corticosteroid preparations for local injection. H02AB Glucocorticoids Oral formulations used solely in local treatment are classified in A07EA.Vamorolone is clas due to different indications. ATC code Name DDD U Adm.R Note H02AB02 dexamethasone 1.5 mg O 1.5 mg P List of abbreviations New search Hide text from GuidelinesA ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM A01 STOMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS This group comprises agents for treatment of conditions of mouth and teeth. Preparations mainly used in gingivitis, stomatitis etc. should be classified in this group. Preparations for the treatment of symptoms both in mouth and throat are classified in R02 - Throat preparations. Preparations containing local anesthetics, see N01B - Anesthetics, local, and R02AD - Anesthetics, local anesthetics, local anesthetics are classified here. Other corticosteroids for local oral treatment of gingivitis, stomatitis etc., i.e. corticosteroids for local oral treatment of gingivitis, stomatics and local anesthetics are classified here. Other corticosteroids for local anesthetics are class for local use, see D - Dermatologicals.No DDDs have been established in this group. The dosage forms are mainly ointments and pastes. ATC code Name DDD U Adm.R Note A01AC02 dexamethasone List of abbreviations A dexametasona é um corticoide com potente ação anti-inflamatória, muito utilizada para tratar diferentes tipos de alergias ou problemas inflamatórios do corpo, como artrite reumatoide, asma grave ou urticária, por exemplo. Encontre um Clínico Geral perto de você! Parceria com Buscar Médico Este medicamento pode ser comprado em farmácias ou drogarias, mas apenas com receita médica, sob várias apresentações, como comprimidos, elixir, solução injetável, creme dermatológico ou colírio oftálmico, com nomes comerciais como Decadron, Duo-decadron, Duo-decadron, Maxidex. A dexametasona deve ser usada com indicação e o tipo de doença a ser tratada. Para que serve A dexametasona está indicada para tratar vários problemas alérgicos e inflamatórios agudos ou crônicos, incluindo distúrbios reumáticos, da pele, oculares, glandulares, pulmonares, sanguíneos ou gastrointestinais. As injeções intravenosas e intramusculares agudas. Depois de superada a fase agudas, o injetável deve ser substituído, se possível, pelo tratamento com corticoides em comprimidos. Como usar A forma de uso da dexametasona e sua dosagem podem variar bastante, de acordo com o problema a tratar, a idade da pessoa e outros fatores do histórico de saúde: 1. Dexametasona comprimidos ou elixir A dexametasona comprimidos ou elixir A dexametasona comprimidos ou elixir A dexametasona comprimido ou elixir A médico. A dose inicial de dexametasona para adultos varia entre 0,75 a 15 mg por dia, dependendo da doença a tratar, da sua gravidade e da resposta de cada pessoa. A dose deve ser reduzida gradualmente ao longo do tratamento, se este durar por vários dias. Para crianças, as doses devem ser calculadas pelo pediatra, de acordo com a doença a ser tratada. A dexametasona na forma de comprimidos pode ser encontrada nas doses de 0,5 mg, 0,75 mg ou 4 mg, e o elixir na concentração de 0,5 mg/5 mL. 2. Dexametasona injetável geralmente é de 0,5 a 20 mg por dia aplicada diretamente na veia ou no músculo por um um profissional de saúde, dependendo da doença a tratar. 3. Dexametasona colírio oftálmico A dexametasona na forma de colírio oftálmico deve ser usada somente no olho afetado. É importante agitar o frasco do colírio, que podem ser administradas de 1 em 1 hora nos casos mais graves ou de 4 a 6 vezes por dia nos casos mais leves, conforme orientação do oftalmologista. A dose do colírio de dexametasona pouco, de acordo com a resposta ao tratamento, sob supervisão médica. O colírio oftálmico de dexametasona pomada A dexametasona pomada, também conhecida como creme dermatológico, deve ser usada sobre a pele, sempre nos horários estabelecidos pelo médico. É recomendado lavar as mãos e a pele a tratar com água e sabonete neutro, secando bem, antes de passar a pomada. Em seguida, aplicar a pomada em quantidade suficiente para cobrir a região e massagear suavemente para facilitar a absorção. A dose recomendada de dexametasona pomada (creme dermatológico) para adultos é 1 aplicação, 2 a 3 vezes por dia, até a melhora dos sintomas, conforme orientação médica. É importante lavar as mãos depois de usar a pomada, exceto nos casos em que a pomada é usada para tratar a pele das mãos. Além disso, não se deve cobrir a área da pele tratada, a menos que tenha sido orientado pelo médico, pois colaterais Os efeitos colaterais mais comuns que podem ocorrer durante o tratamento com dexametasona são retenção de líquidos, insuficiência cardíaca congestiva, alcalose com diminuição de potássio no sangue, aumento da pressão arterial, fraqueza muscular, perda de massa muscular, osteoporose, fragilidade nos ossos, problemas gastrointestinais, atraso na cicatrização de feridas, fragilidade nos ossos, problemas gastrointestinais, atraso na cicatrização de feridas, fragilidade nos ossos, problemas gastrointestinais, atraso na cicatrização de feridas, fragilidade nos ossos, problemas gastrointestinais, atraso na cicatrização de feridas, fragilidade nos ossos, problemas gastrointestinais, atraso na cicatrização de feridas, fragilidade nos ossos, problemas gastrointestinais, atraso na cicatrização de feridas, fragilidade nos ossos, problemas gastrointestinais, atraso na cicatrização de feridas, fragilidade nos ossos, problemas gastrointestinais, atraso na cicatrização de feridas, fragilidade nos ossos, problemas gastrointestinais, atraso na cicatrização de feridas, fragilidade nos ossos, problemas gastrointestinais, atraso na cicatrização de feridas, fragilidade nos ossos, problemas gastrointestinais, atraso na cicatrização de feridas, fragilidade nos ossos, problemas gastrointestinais, atraso na cicatrização de feridas, fragilidade nos ossos, problemas gastrointestinais, atraso na cicatrização de feridas, fragilidade nos ossos, problemas gastrointestinais, atraso na cicatrização de feridas, fragilidade nos ossos, problemas gastrointestinais, atraso na cicatrização de feridas, fragilidade nos ossos, problemas gastrointestinais, atraso na cicatrização de feridas, fragilidade nos ossos, problemas gastrointestinais, atraso na cicatrização de feridas, fragilidade nos ossos, problemas gastrointestinais, atraso na cicatrização de feridas, fragilidade nos ossos, problemas gastrointestinais, atraso na cicatrização de feridas, fragilidade nos ossos, problemas gastrointestinais, atraso na cicatrização de feridas, fragilidade nos ossos, problemas gastrointestinais, atraso na cicatrização de feridas, fragilidade nos ossos, problemas gastrointestinais, atraso na cic angioedema. Além disso, podem ainda ocorrer convulsões, aumento da pressão intracraniana, vertigem, dor de cabeça, depressão, euforia ou distúrbios psicóticos, alterações do sistema endócrino, distúrbios da visão, redução da imunidade, choque anafilático ou candidíase orofaríngea. Também pode haver uma diminuição no número de linfócitos e monócitos no exame de sangue, assim como aparecimento de arritmias cardíacas, cardiomiopatia, reações alérgicas, tromboembolia, aumento do apetite, náuseas ou mal estar. Quem não deve tomar A dexametasona não deve ser usada por pessoas com infecções fúngicas sistêmicas ou com alergia aos sulfitos, ou quaisquer outros componentes presentes na fórmula. Além disso, não deve ser administrado em pessoas que tenham tomado recentemente vacinas de vírus vivos. No caso de mulheres grávidas ou que estão em fase de amamentação, este medicamento só deve ser utilizado com orientação do obstetra. Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin Vacinas de 2 meses: Tudo que você precisa saberCefaleia Secundária à Hipertensão: Causas e Abordagens TerapêuticasAntidepressivos Naturais: Alternativas Eficazes para o Bem-Estar MentalA importância do exame do líquido da medula: para que serve?Ácido Tranexâmico: Guia de PosologiaKanakion Intramuscular: Benefícios e Aplicações na SaúdeVictoza Xarope: Benefícios e Eficácia no Controle do DiabetesProcedimento cirúrgico minimamente invasivo para tratamento de aneurisma na virilhaFoto de Vaginas Grandes: Um Olhar ImpactantePrednisona x Dexametasona: Qual a Diferenças entre Pré Ganglionar e Pós 1000 Injetável para a SaúdeAnatomia e Função da Falange Distal da MãoDiferenças entre Epífise e Diáfise: Uma Visão GeralVacina 7 Males: O Guia
DefinitivoTratamento eficaz: Creme para dermatite atópica no rostoA Importância da Relação entre Colesterol Total e HDLGuia Completo do Preço do Genérico do ViagraTempo de eliminação da cocaína no corpo: o que você precisa saber Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licenser, and indicate if changes were made as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Corticosteroid medication Pharmaceutical compound DexamethasoneClinical dataTrade namesDecadron, Ozurdex, Dexycu, othersAHFS/Drugs.comMonographMedlinePlusa682792License data US DailyMed: Dexamethasone Pregnancycategory AU: A[1] Routes ofadministrationBy mouth, intravenous, intraoseous, i (WHO), S01BA01 (WHO), S02BA06 (WHO), S03BA01 (WHO)Legal status AU: S4 (Prescription only)[2] CA: R-only[3][4][5] EU: Rx-only[6][7] In general: R (Prescription only) US: R-only[3][4][5] EU: Rx-only[6][7] In general: R (Prescription only) US: R-only[6][7] In general: R (Prescription only) Pharmacokinetic dataBioavailability80-90% Protein binding77% Metabolism LiverElimination half-lifebiological half-life: 36 to 54 hours; plasma half-life: 4 to 5 hours[8][9]ExcretionUrine (65%)Identifiers IUPAC name (85,9R,105,115,135,145,16,17-dodecahydro-3H-cyclopenta[a]phenanthren-3-one CAS Number50-02-2 YPubChem CID5743IUPHAR/BPS2768DrugBankDB01234 NChemSpider5541 YUNII7S5I7G3JQLKEGGD00292 YChEBICHEBI:41879 YChEMBLChEMBL384467 YPDB ligandDEX (PDBe, RCSB PDB)CompTox Dashboard (EPA)DTXSID3020384 ECHA InfoCard100.000.004 Chemical and physical dataFormulaC22H29FO5Molar mass392.467 g·mol-13D model (JSmol)Interactive imageMelting point262 °C (504 °F) SMILES O=C(CO)[C@]3(O)[C@]2(C[C@H](O)[C@]4(F)[C@@]1(C(=CC(=O)C=C1)CC[C@H]4[C@@H]2C[C@H]3C)C)C InChI InChI=1S/C22H29FO5/c1-12-8-16-15-5-4-13-9-14(25)6-7-19(13,2)21(15,23)17(26)10-20(16,3)22(12,28)18(27)11-24/h6-7,9,12,15-17,24,26,28H,4-5,8,10-11H2,1-3H3/t12-10-20(16,3)22(12,28)18(27)11-24/h6-7,9,12,15-17,24,26,28H,4-5,8,10-11H2,1-3H3/t12-10-20(16,3)22(12,28)18(27)11-24/h6-7,9,12,15-17,24,26,28H,4-5,8,10-11H2,1-3H3/t12-10-20(16,3)22(12,28)18(27)11-24/h6-7,9,12,15-17,24,26,28H,4-5,8,10-11H2,1-3H3/t12-10-20(16,3)22(12,28)18(27)11-24/h6-7,9,12,15-17,24,26,28H,4-5,8,10-11H2,1-3H3/t12-10-20(16,3)22(12,28)18(27)11-24/h6-7,9,12,15-17,24,26,28H,4-5,8,10-11H2,1-3H3/t12-10-20(16,3)22(12,28)18(27)11-24/h6-7,9,12,15-17,24,26,28H,4-5,8,10-11H2,1-3H3/t12-10-20(16,3)22(12,28)18(27)11-24/h6-7,9,12,15-17,24,26,28H,4-5,8,10-11H2,1-3H3/t12-10-20(16,3)22(12,28)18(27)11-24/h6-7,9,12,15-17,24,26,28H,4-5,8,10-11H2,1-3H3/t12-10-20(16,3)22(12,28)18(27)11-24/h6-7,9,12,15-17,24,26,28H,4-5,8,10-11H2,1-3H3/t12-10-20(16,3)22(12,28)18(27)11-24/h6-7,9,12,15-17,24,26,28H,4-5,8,10-11H2,1-3H3/t12-10-20(16,3)22(12,28)18(27)11-24/h6-7,9,12,15-17,24,26,28H,4-5,8,10-11H2,1-3H3/t12-10-20(16,3)22(12,28)18(27)11-24/h6-7,9,12,15-17,24,26,28H,4-5,8,10-11H2,1-3H3/t12-10-20(16,3)22(12,28)18(27)11-24/h6-7,9,12,15-17,24,26,28H,4-5,8,10-11H2,1-3H3/t12-10-20(16,3)22(12,28)18(27)11-24/h6-7,9,12,15-17,24,26,28H,4-5,8,10-11H2,1-3H3/t12-10-20(16,3)22(12,28)18(27)11-24/h6-7,9,12,15-17,24,26,28H,4-5,8,10-11H2,1-3H3/t12-10-20(16,3)22(12,28)18(27)11-24/h6-7,9,12,15-17,24,26,28H,4-5,8,10-11H2,1-3H3/t12-10-20(16,3)22(12,28)18(16,3)22(12,28)18(16,3)22(12,28)18(16,3)22(12,28)18(16,3)22(12,28)18(16,3)22(12,28)18(16,3)22(12,28)18(16,3)22(12,28)18(16,3)22(12,28)18(16,3)22(12,28)18(16,3)22(12,28)18(16,3)22(12,28)18(16,3)22(12,28)18(16,3)22(12,28)18(16,3)22(12,38)18(16,3)22(12,38)18(16,38)18(16,38)18(16,38)18(16,38)18(16,38)18(16,38)18(16,38)18(16,38)18(16,38)18(16,38)18(16,38)18(16,38)18(16,38)18(16,38)18(16,38)18(16,38)18(16 ,15+,16+,17+,19+,20+,21+,22+/m1/s1 YKey:UREBDLICKHMUKA-CXSFZGCWSA-N Y NY (what is this?) (verify) Dexamethasone is a fluorinated glucocorticoid medication[10] used to treat rheumatic problems, a number of skin diseases, severe allergies, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), croup, brain swelling, eye pain following eye surgery, superior vena cava syndrome (a complication of some forms of cancer),[11] and along with antibiotics in tuberculosis.[10] In adrenocorticoid medication such as fludrocortisone.[10] In preterm labor, it may be used to improve outcomes in the baby.[10] It may be given by mouth, as an injection into a muscle, as an injection into a vein, as a topical cream or ointment for the skin or as a topical ophthalmic solution to the eye.[10] The effects of dexamethasone are frequently seen within a day and last for about three days.[10] The long-term use of dexamethasone may result in thrush, bone loss, cataracts, easy bruising, or muscle weakness.[10] It is in pregnancy category C in the United States, meaning it has been frequently used in pregnancy and not been found to cause problems to the baby.[13] It should not be taken when breastfeeding.[10] Dexamethasone has anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressant effects.[10] Dexamethasone was first synthesized in 1958.[14][15][16] It is on the World Health Organization's List of Essential Medicines.[17] In 2022, it was the 234th most commonly prescribed medication in the United States, with more than 1 million prescriptions. [18][19] It is available as a generic medication. [20] In 2022, the combination of dexamethasone with more than 800,000 prescriptions. [21][22] Dexamethasone phosphate injection ampoules Dexamethasone is used to treat many inflammatory and autoimmune disorders, such as rheumatoid arthritis and bronchospasm.[23] Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, a decrease in numbers of platelets due to an immune problem, responds to 40 mg daily for four days; it may be administered in 14-day cycles. It is unclear whether dexamethasone in this condition is significantly better than other glucocorticoids. [24] It is also given in small amounts before and/or after some forms of dental surgery, such as the extraction of the wisdom teeth, an operation that often causes puffy, swollen cheeks. [25] Dexamethasone is commonly given as a treatment for croup in children.[26] A single dose can reduce the swelling of the airway to improve breathing and reduce discomfort.[26] Dexamethasone is sometimes in conjunction with triamcinolone acetonide. There is no evidence that this treatment helps in the long term, however, dexamethasone may provide short-term pain relief.[27] It may be useful to counteract allergic anaphylactic shock, however this is not usually recommended by clinical guidelines.[28] It is present in certain eye drops - particularly after eye surgery - and as a nasal spray, and certain ear drops (can be combined with an antibiotic and an antifungal). Dexamethasone intravitreal steroid implants have been approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to treat ocular conditions such as diabetic macular edema, central retinal vein occlusion, and uveitis. progression and raised intraocular pressure) being significant, and the benefits not certainly greater than standard treatment. [29] Dexamethasone is used in transvenous screw-in cardiac pacing leads to minimize the inflammatory response of the myocardium. The steroid is released into the myocardium as soon as the screw is extended and can play a significant role in minimizing the acute pacing threshold due to the reduction of inflammatory response. The typical quantity present in a lead tip is less than 1.0 mg.[medical citation needed] Dexamethasone may be administered before antibiotics in cases of bacterial meningitis. Gram-negative bacteria — to which the causative agent of bacterial meningitidis, neisseria meningitidis, belongs — have highly immunogenic lipopolysaccharides as a component of their cell membrane and trigger a strong inflammatory response. Pre-administration of dexamethasone before the administration of antibiotics acts to reduce that response, thus reducing hearing loss and neurological damage.[31] A single ampoule of dexamethasone to counteract certain side effects of their antitumor treatments. Dexamethasone can increase the antiemetic effect of 5-HT3 receptor aforementioned.[33] In brain tumors (primary or metastatic), dexamethasone is used to counteract the development of edema, which could eventually compressing the spinal cord.[medical citation needed] Evidence on the safety and efficacy of using dexamethasone to treat malignant brain tumors is not clear.[35] Dexamethasone is also used as a direct chemotherapeutic agent in certain hematological malignancies, especially in the treatment of multiple myeloma, in which dexamethasone is given alone or in combination with other chemotherapeutic drugs, including most commonly with thalidomide (Thal-dex), lenalidomide, bortezomib (Velcade, Vel-dex),[36] or a combination of doxorubicin (Adriamycin) and vincristine or bortezomib/lenalidomide/dexamethasone [medical citation needed] See also: COVID-19 drug repurposing research § Dexamethasone Dexamethasone is recommended by the National Health Service in the UK and the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in the US for people with COVID-19 who need either mechanical ventilation).[37][38] The Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA) guideline panel suggests the use of glucocorticoids for people with severe COVID-19, defined as people with SpO2 ≤94% on room air,
and those who require supplemental oxygen, mechanical ventilation, or extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO).[39] The IDSA recommends against the use of glucocorticoids for those with COVID-19 without hypoxemia requiring supplemental oxygen.[39] The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends systemic corticosteroids rather than no systemic corticosteroids for the treatment of people with COVID-19 (strong recommendation, based on moderate certainty evidence).[40] The WHO suggests not to use corticosteroids in the treatment of people with non-severe COVID-19 (conditional recommendation, based on low certainty evidence).[40] The Oxford University RECOVERY Trial issued a press release announcing preliminary results that the drug could reduce deaths by about a third in participants on oxygen; it did not require respiratory support.[41] A meta-analysis of seven clinical trials of critically ill COVID-19 participants, each treated with one of three different corticosteroids found a statistically significant reduction in death.[42] The largest reduction was obtained with dexamethasone (36% compared to placebo).[42][43] In September 2020, the European Medicines Agency (EMA) endorsed the use of dexamethasone in adults and adolescents, from twelve years of age and weighing at least 40 kilograms (88 lb), who require supplemental oxygen therapy.[44] Dexamethasone can be taken by mouth or given as an injection or infusion (drip) into a vein.[44] In November 2020, the Public Health Agency of Canada's Clinical Pharmacology Task Group recommended dexamethasone for hospitalized patients requiring mechanical ventilation.[45] Although dexamethasone, and other glucocorticoids, reduce mortality in COVID-19 they have also been associated with an increased risk of secondary infections, [46][47][48] secondary infections being a significant issue in critically ill COVID-19 patients. [49] The mechanism of action of dexamethasone involves suppression of late-stage interferon type I programs in severe COVID-19 patients.[50] Dexamethasone is used fairly regularly, often as a single intravenous dose, during surgery to prevent postoperative nausea and vomiting, manage pain, potentially reduce the amount of pain medication required, and help reduce post-surgery hospitalisation time.[51] The adverse effects of taking steroids after surgery on wound healing, blood sugar levels, and in diabetics are not completely understood; however, dexamethasone is the treatment for the very rare disorder of glucocorticoid resistance.[52][53] In adrenal insufficiency and Addison's disease, dexamethasone is prescribed when the patient does not respond well to prednisone or methylprednisolone.[medical citation needed] It can be used in congenital adrenal hyperplasia in older adolescents and adults to suppress adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) production. It is typically given at night.[54] Dexamethasone may be given to women at risk of delivering prematurely to promote maturation of the fetus's lungs. This administration, given from one day to one week before delivery, has been associated with low birth weight, although not with increased rates of neonatal death.[55] Dexamethasone has also been used during pregnancy as an off-label prenatal treatment for the symptoms of congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH) in female babies. CAH causes a variety of physical abnormalities, notably ambiguous genitalia. Early prenatal CAH treatment has been shown to reduce some CAH symptoms, but it does not treat the underlying congenital disorder. This use is controversial: it is inadequately studied, only around one in ten of the fetuses of women treated are at risk of the condition, and serious adverse events have been documented.[56] Experimental use of dexamethasone in five cases had adverse events.[57] A small clinical trial found long-term effects on verbal working memory among the small group of children treated prenatally, but the small number of test subjects means the study cannot be considered definitive.[58][59] Dexamethasone is used in the treatment of high-altitude cerebral edema (HACE), as well as high-altitude cerebral edema (HACE), as well as high-altitude pulmonary edema (HACE). with complications of altitude sickness.[61][62] Intravenous dexamethasone is effective for the prevention of nausea and vomiting in people who had surgery and whose post-operative pain was treated with long-acting spinal or epidural spinal spinal or epidural spinal spinal or epidural spinal or epidural spinal s more effective than a 5-HT3 receptor antagonist alone in preventing postoperative nausea and vomiting.[64] A single dose of dexamethasone include,[66][67] but are not limited to: Uncontrolled infections Known hypersensitivity to dexamethasone include,[66][67] but are not limited to: Uncontrolled infections Known hypersensitivity to dexamethasone include,[66][67] but are not limited to: Uncontrolled infections Known hypersensitivity to dexamethasone include,[66][67] but are not limited to: Uncontrolled infections Known hypersensitivity to dexamethasone include,[66][67] but are not limited to: Uncontrolled infections Known hypersensitivity to dexamethasone include,[66][67] but are not limited to: Uncontrolled infections Known hypersensitivity to dexamethasone include,[66][67] but are not limited to: Uncontrolled infections Known hypersensitivity to dexamethasone include,[66][67] but are not limited to: Uncontrolled infections Known hypersensitivity to dexamethasone include,[66][67] but are not limited to: 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dexamethasone include,[66][67] b Cerebral malaria Systemic fungal infection Concurrent treatment with live virus vaccines (including smallpox vaccine) The exact incidence of the adverse effects of dexamethasone is not available, hence estimates have been made as to the incidence of the adverse effects of dexamethasone is not available. documentation on dexamethasone.[67][68][69][70][71] Acne Amnesia Birth defect Cataract (in long-term treatment, occurs in about 11% of patients) Hyperglycemia Hypertension Impaired skin healing and wound repair Increased appetite Increased risk of viral, bacterial, fungal, and parasitic infections Insomnia Irritability Malaise steroid induced Muscle atrophy and myopathy Nausea Ocular hypertension Adrenal suppression Allergic reactions (including anaphylaxis) Arterial thrombosis Aspergillosis Bruising Candidiasis Cardiomyopathy Cleft palate Corneal or scleral thinning Cushing's syndrome Edema Esophageal ulcer Facial plethora Glaucoma Growth stunting (in children) Herpes zoster Hypernatremia Hyportal plethora Glaucoma Growth stunting (in children) Herpes zoster Hypernatremia Hyportal plethora Glaucoma Growth stunting (in children) Herpes zoster Hypernatremia Hypertension (with long-term treatment) Leukocytosis Mania Mucormycosis Mania Mucor Pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas) Papilledema Peptic ulcer Protein catabolism (causing nitrogen depletion) Psychological dependence Psychosis Seizures Skin atrophy Striae Telangiectasia Thromboembolism Venous thrombosis Vertebral collapse Sudden withdrawal after long-term treatment with corticosteroids can lead to[67] Adrenal insufficiency Arthralgia Conjunctivitis Death Fever Hypotension Myalgia Nodule (medicine) (painful, itchy skin condition) Rhinitis Weight loss Known drug interactions include:[67] Inducers of hepatic microsomal enzymes such as barbiturates, phenytoin, and rifampicin can reduce the half-life of dexamethasone.[medical citation needed] Cotreatment with oral contraceptives can increase its volume of distribution.[medical citation needed] See also: Glucocorticoid § Pharmacology As a glucocorticoid for the glucocorticoid receptor (GR).[72] It is highly selective for the GR over the mineralocorticoid second se activity.[74][75][76] This is in contrast to endogenous corticosteroids like cortisol, which bind to and activate both the GR and the MR.[73] Dexamethasone is 25 times more potent than hydrocorticoid.[72] Its affinity (Ki) for the GR was about 1.2 nM in one study.[72] The activation of the GR by dexamethasone results in dose-dependent suppression of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis (HPA axis) and of production of endogenous concentrations of corticosteroids like cortisol and corticosteroids by the adrenal glands, thereby reducing circulating endogenous concentrations of corticosteroids like cortisol and corticosteroids by the adrenal glands, thereby reducing circulating endogenous concentrations of corticosteroids like cortisol and corticosteroids by the adrenal glands, thereby reducing circulating endogenous concentrations of corticosteroids like cortisol and corticosteroids by the adrenal glands, thereby reducing circulating endogenous concentrations of corticosteroids like cortisol and corticosteroids like cortisol a system due to binding to P-glycoprotein.[73][77] However, higher doses of dexamethasone override the export capacity of P-glycoprotein and enter the brain to produce central
activation of GRs.[73] In conjunction with the suppression of endogenous corticosteroids by dexamethasone, this results in skewed ratios of activation of general versus central GRs as well as skewed ratios of activation of GRs versus MRs when compared to non-synthetic corticosteroids.[73][77] Dexamethasone is a synthetic pregnane corticosteroid and derivative of cortisol (hydrocortisone) and is also known as 1-dehydro-9a-fluoro-16a methylhydrocortisone or as 9α-fluoro-11β,17α,21-trihydroxy-16α-methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione.[78][79] The molecular and crystal structure of dexamethasone, the two compounds differing only in the spatial configuration of the methyl group at position 16 (see steroid nomenclature).[81] To synthesize dexamethasone, 16β-methylprednisolone acetate is dehydrated to the 9,11-dehydro derivative.[82][83] This is then reacted with a source of hypobromite, such as basic N-bromosuccinimide, to form the 9α-bromo-11β-hydrin derivative.[81] To synthesize dexamethasone, 16β-methylprednisolone acetate is dehydrated to the 9,11-dehydro derivative. hydrogen fluoride in tetrahydrofuran gives dexamethasone.[citation needed] Dexamethasone synthesis In chemistry, spectroscopy must be taken and compared to the literature spectrum. There are multiple spectroscopy analyses that can be taken including 1H NMR, 13C NMR, IR, Mass spectrometry, and UV/vis spectroscopy. NMR spectrum for dexamethasone [84] 13C NMR 1H NMR, among other things, shows that there are 29 hydrogens and 13C NMR shows that there are 22 carbons. Infrared spectroscopy of Dexamethasone [86] Using IR spectroscopy, the peaks show the functional groups found in the molecule. You can see peaks at 3472, 1662, and 1618 representing alcohol, aldehyde, and alkene functional groups. UV-vis spectroscopy is another way to analyze a product to figure out what it is. Finally, mass spectroscopy showed peaks at: 393.1, 355.2 147.1 m/z. The peak at 393.1 m/z is the peak for dexamethasone as its molecular weight is 392.46 m/z.[87] Dexamethasone was first synthesized by Philip Showalter Hench in 1957.[88][15] It was introduced for medical use in 1958.[75] On 16 June 2020, the RECOVERY Trial announced preliminary results stating that dexamethasone improves survival rates of hospitalized patients with COVID-19 receiving oxygen or on a ventilator. Benefits were only observed in patients requiring respiratory support; those who did not require breathing support saw a worse survival rate than the control group, although the difference may have been due to chance.[89] A preprint containing the full dataset was published in The New England Journal of Medicine on 18 July 2020.[91] The final report was published in February 2021.[92] The World Health Organization (WHO) states that dexamethasone should be reserved for seriously ill and critical patients receiving COVID-19 treatment in a hospital setting,[93] and the WHO Director-General stated that "WHO emphasizes" that dexamethasone should only be used for patients with severe or critical disease, under close clinical supervision. There is no evidence this drug works for patients with mild disease or as a preventative measure, and it could cause harm."[94] In July 2020, the WHO stated they were in the process of updating treatment guidelines to include dexamethasone or other steroids.[95] In September 2020, the European Medicines Agency (EMA) started reviewing results from the RECOVERY study arm that involved the use of dexamethasone in the treatment of patients with COVID-19 admitted to the hospital to provide an opinion on the results and in particular the potential use of dexamethasone for the treatment of adults with COVID-19.[97][98] In September 2020, the EMA received an application for marketing authorization of dexamethasone for COVID-19.[99] Dexamethasone is inexpensive.[100] In the United States a month of medication is typically priced less than US\$25.[10] In India, a course of treatment for preterm labor is about US\$0.50.[100] The drug is available in most areas of the world.[100] Dexamethasone is given to prostituted Bangladeshi children, causing weight gain aimed at making them appear older and healthier to customers and police.[101] Dexamethasone and most glucocorticoids are banned by sporting bodies including the World Anti-Doping Agency.[102] Combined with marbofloxacin CAS number 115550-35-1 and clotrimazole, dexamethasone is available under the name Aurizon, CAS number 50-02-2, and used to treat difficult ear infections, especially in dogs. It can also be combined with trichlormethiazide to treat horses with swelling of distal limbs and general bruising.[103] Dexamethasone is also used for emergency patients with hypoadrenocorticism as the drug does not interfere with adrenocorticotropic hormone stimulation testing.[104] ^ "Prescribing medicines in pregnancy database". Administration (TGA). 21 June 2022. Retrieved 17 April 2025. ^ "Dexamethasone Juno (Juno Pharmaceuticals Pty Ltd)". Department of Health and Aged Care. Archived from the original on 27 March 2022. Retrieved 27 March 2022. "Dexamethasone sodium phosphate solution/ drops". DailyMed. 31 July 2020. Archived from the original on 27 January 2022. Retrieved 27 March 2022. ^ "Dexycu- dexamethasone injection, suspension". DailyMed. 20 December 2021. Archived from the original on 27 March 2022. ^ "Dexycu- dexamethasone injection, suspension". DailyMed. 20 December 2021. Archived from the original on 27 March 2022. ^ "Dexycu- dexamethasone injection, suspension". 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Dexamethasone." 21-Deoxycortisol Names IUPAC name 11β,17α-Dihydroxypregn-4-ene-3,20-dione Systematic IUPAC name (1R,3aS,3bS,9aR,9bS,10S,11aS)-1-Acetyl-1,10-dihydroxy-9a,11a-dimethyl-1,2,3,3a,3b,4,5,8,9,9a,9b,10,11,11a-tetradecahydro-7H-cyclopenta[a]phenanthren-7-one Other names 21-Desoxycortisol; 21-Dehydrohydrocortisone; 21-Dehydrohydrocortisone; 21-Dehydrohydrocortisone; 21-Dehydrohydroxy-9a,11a-dimethyl-1,2,3,3a,3b,4,5,8,9,9a,9b,10,11,11a-tetradecahydro-7H-cyclopenta[a]phenanthren-7-one Other names 21-Desoxycortisol; 21-Dehydrohydroxy-9a,11a-dimethyl-1,2,3,3a,3b,4,5,8,9,9 Deoxyhydrocortisone; 11β,17α-Dihydroxyprogesterone Identifiers CAS Number 641-77-0 Y 3D model (JSmol) Interactive image ChEBI CHEBI:28697 ChEMBL 527439 ChemBL1527439 ChemBL15274749 ChemBL15274749 ChemBL15274749 ChemBL15274749 ChemBL1527474 16-15-5-4-13-10-14(23)6-8-19(13,2)18(15)17(24)11-20(16,21)3/h10,15-18,24-25H,4-9,11H2,1-3H3/t15-,16-,17-,18+,19-,20-,21-/m0/s1Key: LCZBQMKVFQNSJR-UJPCIWJBSA-N SMILES CC(=O)[C@]1(C[C@@H]2[C@@]1(C[C@]1(C[C@]1(C[Except where otherwise noted, data are given for materials in their standard state (at 25 °C [77 °F], 100 kPa). Infobox references Chemical compound 21-Deoxycortisol, also known as 11β,17α-dihydroxyprogesterone or as 11β,17α-dihydroxyprogesterone trihydroxyprogesterone) which is formed as a metabolite from 17α-hydroxylase deficiency, [2][1][3] even in mild (non-classic) cases. [4][5] It can be also used for newborn screening. [6] The deficiency of the 21-hydroxylase enzyme leads to excess of 17α-hydroxyprogesterone,[7][8] a 21-carbon (C21) steroid. This excess is accompanied by the accumulation of 17α-hydroxylation of 17α-hydroxylase (CYP11B1).[1] The build-up of 21-deoxycortisol, which is formed by the accumulation of 17α-hydroxylation of 17α-hydroxylase (CYP11B1).[1] The build-up of 21-deoxycortisol, which is formed by the accumulation of 17α-hydroxylase (CYP11B1).[1] The build-up of 21-deoxycortisol, which is formed by the accumulation of 17α-hydroxylase (CYP11B1).[1] The build-up of 21-deoxycortisol, which is formed by the accumulation of 17α-hydroxylase (CYP11B1).[1] The build-up of 21-deoxycortisol, which is formed by the accumulation of 17α-hydroxylase (CYP11B1).[1] The build-up of 21-deoxycortisol, which is formed by the accumulation of 17α-hydroxylase (CYP11B1).[1] The build-up of 21-deoxycortisol, which is formed by the accumulation of 17α-hydroxylase (CYP11B1).[1] The build-up of 21-deoxycortisol, which is formed by the accumulation of 17α-hydroxylase (CYP11B1).[1] The build-up of 21-deoxycortisol, which is formed by the accumulation of 17α-hydroxylase (CYP11B1).[1] The build-up of 21-deoxycortisol, which is formed by the accumulation of 17α-hydroxylase (CYP11B1).[1] The build-up of 21-deoxycortisol, which is formed by the accumulation of 17α-hydroxylase (CYP11B1).[1] The build-up of 21-deoxycortisol, which is formed by the accumulation of 17α-hydroxylase (CYP11B1).[1] The build-up of 21-deoxycortisol, which is formed by the accumulation of 17α-hydroxylase (CYP11B1).[1] The build-up of 21-deoxycortisol, which is formed by the accumulation of 17α-hydroxylase (CYP11B1).[1] The build-up of 21-deoxycortisol, which is formed by the accumulation of 17α-hydroxylase (CYP11B1).[1] The build-up of 21-deoxycortisol, which is formed by the accumulation of 17α-hydroxylase (CYP11B1).[1] The build-up of 21-deoxycortisol, which is formed by the accumulation of 17α-hydroxylase (CYP11B1).[1] The build-up of 21-deoxycortisol, which is formed by the accumulation of 17α-hydroxylase (CYP1B hyperplasia have been described since at least 1955, this steroid was then called "21-deoxycortisol is a more specific biomarker of 21-hydroxyprogesterone, 21-deoxycortisol is a more specific biomarker of 21-hydroxyproge The corticosteroid activity of 21-deoxycortisol is lower than that of cortisol.[12][13] As 21-deoxycortisol can be at high levels in congenital adrenal hyperplasia, and it has structural similarity to cortisol, it can cross-react in immunoassays,[14][15][16] resulting in a falsely normal or high cortisol result, when the true cortisol is actually low. Whereas immunoassays can suffer from cross-reactivity due to interactions with structural analogues, the selectivity offered by liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) has largely overcome these limitations.[17][18][19] Hence, the use of LC-MS/MS instead of immunoassays in cortisol measurement aims to provide greater specificity. [20] Besides 21-deoxycortisol, another C21 steroid, 21-deoxycorticosterone (11β-hydroxyprogesterone), has been proposed as a marker for 21-hydroxylase
deficiency, [21][22][23] but this marker did not gain acceptance due to the fact that testing for the levels of this steroid is not routinely offered by diagnostic laboratories. [24] 21-Deoxycortisone 11β-Hydroxyprogesterone 11-Deoxycortisol Corticosterone Cortisone ^ a b c Cristoni S, Cuccato D, Sciannamblo M, Bernardi LR, Biunno I, Gerthoux P, Russo G, Weber G, Mora S (2004). "Analysis of 21-deoxycortisol, a marker of congenital adrenal hyperplasia, in blood by atmospheric pressure chemical ionization and electrospray ionization using multiple reaction monitoring". Rapid Commun. Mass Spectrom. 18 (1): 77-82. Bibcode: 2004RCMS...18...77C. doi:10.1002/rcm.1284. PMID 14689562. Creaves RF, Kumar M, Mawad N, Francescon A, Le C, O'Connell M, Chi J, Pitt J (October 2023). "Best Practice for Identification of Classical 21-Hydroxylase Deficiency Should Include 21 Deoxycortisol Analysis with Appropriate Isomeric Steroid Separation". Int J Neonatal Screen. 9 (4): 58. doi:10.3390/ijns9040058. PMC 10594498. PMID 37873849. ^ Miller WL (2019). "Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia: Time to Replace 170HP with 21-Deoxycortisol". Hormone Research in Paediatrics. 91 (6): 416-420. doi:10.1159/000501396. PMID 31450227. S2CID 201733086. ^ Ng JL, Lim EM, Zhang R, Beilby JP, Watts GF, Brown SJ, Stuckey BG (June 2023). "Serum 21-deoxycortisol for diagnosis of non-classic congenital adrenal hyperplasia in women with androgen excess". J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 108 (12): e1560 - e1570. doi:10.1210/clinem/dgad377 PMC 10655544. PMID 37358001. S2CID 259249719. ^ Oriolo C, Fanelli F, Castelli S, Mezzullo M, Altieri P, Corzani F, Pelusi C, Repaci A, Di Dalmazi G, Vicennati V, Baldazzi L, Menabò S, Dormi A, Nardi E, Brillanti G, Pasquali R, Pagotto U, Gambineri A (2020). "Steroid biomarkers for identifying non-classic adrenal hyperplasia due to 21-hydroxylase deficiency in a population of PCOS with suspicious levels of 17OH-progesterone". Journal of Endocrinological Investigation. 43 (10): 1499-1509. doi:10.1007/s40618-020-01235-3. PMID 32236851. S2CID 214715756. Held PK, Bialk ER, Lasarev MR, Allen DB (March 2022). "21-Deoxycortisol is a Key Screening Marker for 21-Hydroxylase Deficiency".

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