

I'm not a bot



Para que sirve el raloxifeno 60 mg

Tomar raloxifeno puede aumentar el riesgo de formación de un coágulo de sangre en las piernas o los pulmones. Informe a su médico si tiene o ha tenido algún coágulo en las piernas, los pulmones o los ojos. Su médico probablemente le indicará que no tome raloxifeno. Deje de tomar el raloxifeno y llame a su médico de inmediato si tiene cualquiera de los siguientes síntomas: dolor de piernas; sensación de calor en la pantorrilla; hinchazón de manos, pies, tobillos o pantorrillas; dolor súbito en el pecho; falta de aire; expectoración de sangre al toser; o cambios súbitos en la visión, como pérdida de la visión o visión borrosa. Permanecer inmóvil por largo tiempo puede aumentar las probabilidades de formación de un coágulo. Posiblemente el médico le diga que deje de tomar raloxifeno al menos tres días antes de una cirugía programada, y que no lo tome si por alguna razón necesita un período prolongado de reposo en cama, si se someterá a una cirugía, no olvide decirle a su médico que está tomando raloxifeno. Si viaja mientras está tomando raloxifeno, evite permanecer inmóvil (por ejemplo, sentado en un avión o automóvil) por mucho tiempo durante el viaje. Si tiene enfermedad coronaria (endurecimiento de las arterias que van al corazón y que puede causar dolor en el pecho o ataques cardíacos) o, si está en algo de riesgo de tenerla, tomar raloxifeno puede aumentar las probabilidades de que sufra un accidente cerebrovascular grave o mortal. Dígale a su médico si ha tenido un accidente cerebrovascular o un accidente cerebrovascular (mini accidente cerebrovascular), si fuma y si tiene o ha tenido presión arterial alta o latidos irregulares del corazón. Su médico o farmacéutico le dará la hoja de información del fabricante para el paciente (Guía del medicamento) cuando inicie su tratamiento con raloxifeno y cada vez que vuelva a surtir su receta médica. Lea detenidamente la información y pídale a su médico o a su farmacéutico que le aclaren cualquier duda. También puede visitar el sitio web de la Administración de Medicamentos y Alimentos (Food and Drug Administration, FDA) o el sitio web del fabricante para obtener la Guía del medicamento. Selective estrogen receptor modulator Pharmaceutical compound RaloxifeneClinical dataTrade namesEvista, Optruma, othersOther namesKexifene; Pharoxifene, LY-139481; LY-156758; CCRIS-7129AHFS/Drugs.comMonographMedlinePlusa698007License data US DailyMed: Raloxifene Pregnancycategory AU: X (High risk) Routes ofadministrationBy mouthDrug classSelective estrogen receptor modulatorATC codeG03XC01 (WHO) Legal statusLegal status US: R-only EU: Rx-only[1] In general: (Prescription only) Pharmacokinetic dataBioavailability%2[1][3]protein binding%95%[2][3]MetabolismLiver, intestines (glucuronidation)[2][3][4] CYP450 system not involved[2][3]Elimination half-lifeSingle-dose: 28 hours[2][3]Multi-dose: 33 hours[2]ExcretionFeces[3]Identifiers IUPAC name [6-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-benzothiophen-3-yl][4-(2-(1-piperidyl)ethoxy)phenyl]-methanone CAS Number84449-90-1 Yas HCl: 82640-04-8PubChem CID5035IUPHAR/BPS2820DrugBankDB00481 YChemSpider4859 YUNIIYX9162EO3las HCl: 4F86W47BR6KEGGD08465as HCl: D02217ChEBI8772 YChemBLICHEML81 YPDB ligandRAL (PDBe, RCSB PDB)CompTox Dashboard (EPA)DTXSID3023550 ECHA InfoCard100.212.655 Chemical and physical dataFormulaC28H27NO4SMolar mass473.59 g·mol⁻¹ 13D model (Smol)Interactive image SMILES O=C(c1ccc(O)c3sc12cc(O)cc2)c5cc(OCCN4CCCCC4)c5 InChI InChi=1S/C28H27NO4S/c30-21-8-4-20(5-9-21)28-26(24-13-10-22(31)18-25(24)34-28)27(32)19-6-11-23(12-7-19)33-17-16-29-14-2-1-3-15-29/h4-13,18,30-31H,1-3,14-17H2 YKey:GZUITABIAKMYPG-UHF7FAOYSA-N Y (verify) Raloxifene, sold under the brand name Evista among others, is a medication used to prevent and treat osteoporosis in postmenopausal women and those on glucocorticoids.[5] For osteoporosis it is less preferred than bisphosphonates.[5] It is also used to reduce the risk of breast cancer in those at high risk.[5] It is taken by mouth.[5] Common side effects include hot flashes, leg cramps, swelling, and joint pain.[5] Severe side effects may include blood clots and stroke.[5] Use during pregnancy may harm the baby.[5] The medication may worsen menstrual symptoms.[6] Raloxifene is a selective estrogen receptor modulator (SERM) and therefore a mixed agonist-antagonist of the estrogen receptor (ER).[5] It has estrogenic effects in bone and antiestrogenic effects in the breasts and uterus.[5] Raloxifene was approved for medical use in the United States in 1997.[5] It is available as a generic medication.[5][7] In 2020, it was the 292nd most commonly prescribed medication in the United States, with more than 1 million prescriptions.[8][9] Raloxifene is used for the treatment and prevention of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women.[10] It is used at a dosage of 60 mg/day for both the prevention and treatment of osteoporosis.[11] In the case of either osteoporosis prevention treatment, supplemental calcium and vitamin D should be added to the diet if daily intake is inadequate.[12] Raloxifene is used to reduce the risk of breast cancer in postmenopausal women. It is used at a dosage of 60 mg/day for this indication.[11] In the Multiple Outcomes of Raloxifene (MORE) clinical trial, raloxifene decreased the risk of all types of breast cancer by 62%, of invasive breast cancer by 72%, and of invasive estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer by 84%. Conversely, it does not reduce the risk of estrogen receptor-negative breast cancer.[13] There were no observable differences in effectiveness of raloxifene in the MORE trial for prevention of breast cancer at a dosage of 60 mg/m²/day relative to 120 mg/m²/day.[13] In the Study of Tamoxifen and Raloxifene (STAR) trial, 60 mg/day raloxifene was 78% as effective as 20 mg/day tamoxifen in reducing levels of estradiol (95%)[2][3]MetabolismLiver, intestines (glucuronidation)[2][3][4] CYP450 system not involved[2][3]Elimination half-lifeSingle-dose: 28 hours[2][3]Multi-dose: 33 hours[2]ExcretionFeces[3]Identifiers IUPAC name [6-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-benzothiophen-3-yl][4-(2-(1-piperidyl)ethoxy)phenyl]-methanone CAS Number84449-90-1 Yas HCl: 82640-04-8PubChem CID5035IUPHAR/BPS2820DrugBankDB00481 YChemSpider4859 YUNIIYX9162EO3las HCl: 4F86W47BR6KEGGD08465as HCl: D02217ChEBI8772 YChemBLICHEML81 YPDB ligandRAL (PDBe, RCSB PDB)CompTox Dashboard (EPA)DTXSID3023550 ECHA InfoCard100.212.655 Chemical and physical dataFormulaC28H27NO4SMolar mass473.59 g·mol⁻¹ 13D model (Smol)Interactive image SMILES O=C(c1ccc(O)c3sc12cc(O)cc2)c5cc(OCCN4CCCCC4)c5 InChI InChi=1S/C28H27NO4S/c30-21-8-4-20(5-9-21)28-26(24-13-10-22(31)18-25(24)34-29)27(32)19-6-11-23(12-7-19)33-17-16-29-14-2-1-3-15-29/h4-13,18,30-31H,1-3,14-17H2 YKey:GZUITABIAKMYPG-UHF7FAOYSA-N Y (verify) Raloxifene, sold under the brand name Evista among others, is a medication used to prevent and treat osteoporosis in postmenopausal women and those on glucocorticoids.[5] For osteoporosis it is less preferred than bisphosphonates.[5] It is also used to reduce the risk of breast cancer in those at high risk.[5] It is taken by mouth.[5] Common side effects include hot flashes, leg cramps, swelling, and joint pain.[5] Severe side effects may include blood clots and stroke.[5] Use during pregnancy may harm the baby.[5] The medication may worsen menstrual symptoms.[6] Raloxifene is a selective estrogen receptor modulator (SERM) and therefore a mixed agonist-antagonist of the estrogen receptor (ER).[5] It has estrogenic effects in bone and antiestrogenic effects in the breasts and uterus.[5] Raloxifene was approved for medical use in the United States in 1997.[5] It is available as a generic medication.[5][7] In 2020, it was the 292nd most commonly prescribed medication in the United States, with more than 1 million prescriptions.[8][9] Raloxifene is used for the treatment and prevention of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women.[10] It is used at a dosage of 60 mg/day for both the prevention and treatment of osteoporosis.[11] In the case of either osteoporosis prevention treatment, supplemental calcium and vitamin D should be added to the diet if daily intake is inadequate.[12] Raloxifene is used to reduce the risk of breast cancer in postmenopausal women. 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