

Effexor Side Effects Weight

SSRIs primarily work by blocking serotonin reabsorption (reuptake) via the serotonin transporter, leading to gradual changes in brain signaling and receptor regulation, with some also interacting with sigma-1 receptors, particularly fluvoxamine, which may contribute to cognitive effects. Marketed SSRIs include six main antidepressants—citalopram, escitalopram, fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, paroxetine, and sertraline—and dapoxetine, which is indicated for premature ejaculation. Fluoxetine has been approved for veterinary use in the treatment of canine separation anxiety. 1037834344 Withdrawal 1037834344

Management of depression Venlafaxine (Effexor) from the SNRI class may be moderately more effective than SSRIs; however Management of depression is the treatment of depression that may involve a number of different therapies: medications, behavior therapy, psychotherapy, and medical devices. reuptake inhibitors (NRIs) can be used as antidepressants 1037834344

Common side effects of antidepressants include dry mouth, weight gain, dizziness, headaches, akathisia, sexual dysfunction, and emotional blunting. There is an increased risk of suicidal thinking and behavior when taken by children, adolescents, and young adults. Discontinuation syndrome, which resembles recurrent depression in the case of the SSRI class, may occur after stopping the intake of any antidepressant, having effects which may be permanent and irreversible. Tapering off medications gradually is shown to reduce the risk of withdrawal complications. 1037834344 Nausea – an adverse effect that is more common with venlafaxine than with the SSRIs. Usually transient and less severe in those receiving the extended release formulations. 1037834344 Aponal, Quitaxon, Sinequan (doxepin) – a tricyclic antidepressant used to treat nerve pain, insomnia; similar to imipramine 1037834344 Asthenia (weakness) 1037834344 The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommends different treatment paradigms depending on the age of the person being treated. For those aged 4–5, the AAP recommends evidence-based parent- and/or teacher-administered behavioral interventions as first-line treatment, with the addition of methylphenidate if there is continuing moderate-to-severe functional disturbances. For those aged 6–11, the use of medication in combination with behavioral... 1037834344 Asendin (amoxapine) – an dibenzoxazepine antidepressant 1037834344 Ambien (zolpidem) – nonbenzodiazepine used as a sleep aid 1037834344

Management of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder Ghanizadeh A, D Freeman R, Berk M (February 2013). , placebo). "Efficacy and Adverse Effects of Venlafaxine Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder management options are evidence-based practices with established treatment efficacy for ADHD. Approaches that have been evaluated in the management of ADHD symptoms include FDA-approved pharmacologic treatment and other pharmaceutical agents, psychological or behavioral approaches, combined pharmacological and behavioral approaches, cognitive training, neurofeedback, neurostimulation, physical exercise, nutrition and supplements, integrative medicine, parent support, and school interventions. Medscape Drugs & Diseases. Based on two 2024 systematic reviews of the literature, FDA-approved medications and to a lesser extent psychosocial interventions have been shown to improve core ADHD symptoms compared to control groups (e. g. "venlafaxine (Rx) – Effexor, Effexor XR" 1037834344

SSRIs are the most widely prescribed antidepressants in many countries. In adults, they are recommended as a first-line treatment for moderate to severe

depression, while for mild depression non-drug treatments are preferred unless the patient chooses medication. A 2018 meta analysis of 21 antidepressants showed that all antidepressants (including SSRIs) were more effective than placebo in adults with major depressive... 1037834344 Ativan (lorazepam) – a benzodiazepine, used to treat anxiety 1037834344

List of psychotropic medications to treat attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and narcolepsy Effexor and Effexor XR (venlafaxine) – an antidepressant of the SNRI class Elavil (amitriptyline) This is a list of psychotropic medications that are currently being marketed, alphabetized by brand name 1037834344

Adderall (mixed amphetamine salts) – a stimulant used to treat ADHD 1037834344

Serotonin–norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor In 2009, Cymbalta and Effexor were the 11th- and 12th-most-prescribed branded drugs in the United States Serotonin–norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs) are a class of antidepressant medications used to treat major depressive disorder (MDD), anxiety disorders, chronic neuropathic pain, fibromyalgia, and menopausal symptoms. SNRIs are monoamine reuptake inhibitors; specifically, they inhibit the reuptake of serotonin and norepinephrine. Off-label uses include treatments for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and obsessive–compulsive disorder (OCD). Since norepinephrine pathways play a role in pain modulation, SNRIs are also widely used for chronic pain conditions such as neuropathic pain and fibromyalgia. SNRIs can be contrasted with the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (NRIs), which act upon single neurotransmitters. among the most widely used antidepressants today. These neurotransmitters are thought to play an important role in mood regulation 1037834344

Symptoms must be consistent and ongoing, persisting at least six months for a formal diagnosis. Individuals with GAD often have other disorders including other psychiatric disorders, substance use disorder, or obesity, and may have a history of trauma or family with GAD. Clinicians use screening tools such as the GAD-7 and GAD-2 questionnaires to determine if individuals may have GAD and warrant formal evaluation for the disorder. In addition, screening tools may enable clinicians to evaluate the severity of GAD symptoms. 1037834344

Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor Structures Although described as SNRIs, duloxetine (Cymbalta), venlafaxine (Effexor), and desvenlafaxine (Pristiq) are in fact relatively selective as serotonin Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) are a class of drugs that are typically used as antidepressants in the treatment of major depressive disorder, anxiety disorders, and other psychiatric conditions 1037834344

The human serotonin transporter (SERT) and norepinephrine transporter (NET) are membrane transport proteins that are responsible for the reuptake of serotonin and norepinephrine from the synaptic cleft back into the presynaptic nerve terminal. Dual inhibition of serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake can offer advantages over... 1037834344 Anquil (benperidol) – an antipsychotic primarily used to control antisocial hypersexual behaviour 1037834344 Depression in childhood and adolescence is similar to adult major depressive disorder, although young sufferers may exhibit increased irritability or behavioral dyscontrol instead of the more common sad, empty, or hopeless feelings that are seen with adults. Children who are under stress, experiencing loss or grief, or have other underlying disorders are at a higher risk for depression. Depression in young people is often comorbid

with mental disorders outside of other mood disorders, most commonly anxiety disorders, especially social anxiety disorder, and conduct disorder. Depression also tends to run in families. The National Alliance on Mental Illness reports that 75 percent of mental health disorders commence by age 24. In a 2016 Cochrane review, cognitive behavior... 1037834344 Though psychiatric medication is the most frequently prescribed therapy for major depression, psychotherapy may be effective, either alone or in combination with medication. Given an accurate diagnosis of major depressive disorder, in general the type of treatment (psychotherapy or antidepressants, alternate or other treatments, or active intervention) is "less important than getting depressed patients involved in an active therapeutic program." 1037834344 Antabuse (disulfiram) – inhibits the enzyme acetaldehyde dehydrogenase, causing acetaldehyde poisoning when ethanol is consumed; used to cause severe hangover when drinking; increases liver, kidney, and brain damage from drinking 1037834344

List of adverse effects of venlafaxine 2013. Retrieved 6 November 2013. WebMD The following list shows the rates of adverse symptoms seen in people taking venlafaxine. Medscape Reference. "Effexor, Effexor XR (venlafaxine) dosing, indications, interactions, adverse effects, and more" 1037834344

Depression in childhood and adolescence To avoid the Major depressive disorder, often simply referred to as depression, is a mental disorder characterized by prolonged unhappiness or irritability. (MAOIs). TCAs may cause side effects like dry mouth, constipation, or dizziness. MAOIs can cause sedation, insomnia, dizziness, and weight gain. It is accompanied by a constellation of somatic and cognitive signs and symptoms such as fatigue, apathy, sleep problems, loss of appetite, loss of engagement, low self-regard/worthlessness, difficulty concentrating or indecisiveness, or recurrent thoughts of death or suicide 1037834344

Depression is a symptom of some physical diseases; a side effect of some drugs and medical treatments; and a symptom of some mood disorders such as major depressive disorder or dysthymia. Physical causes are ruled out with a clinical assessment of depression that measures vitamins, minerals, electrolytes, and hormones. 1037834344 Somnolence 1037834344 Dizziness 1037834344 Anafranil (clomipramine) – a tricyclic antidepressant; mostly used to treat OCD 1037834344 Sweating 1037834344 Insomnia 1037834344 Psychotherapy is the treatment of choice in those under the age of 18, with medication offered only in conjunction with the former and generally not as a first line agent. The possibility of depression, substance misuse or other mental health problems in the... 1037834344 The effectiveness of antidepressants for treating depression in adults has strong support, though studies also highlight potential risks and limitations. In children and adolescents, evidence of efficacy is more limited, despite a marked increase in antidepressant prescriptions for these age groups since the 2000s. A 2018 meta-analysis reported that the 21 most commonly prescribed antidepressants were found in all studies to be more effective than placebos... 1037834344 Anxiety is a naturally occurring emotion and response. When anxiety levels exceed the tolerability of a person, anxiety disorders may occur. People with anxiety disorders can exhibit fear responses, such as defensive behaviors, high levels of alertness, and negative emotions. Those with anxiety disorders may have concurrent psychological disorders, such as depression. Anxiety disorders are classified using six possible clinical assessments: 1037834344 Aricept (donepezil) – used to slow the progression of Alzheimer's disease 1037834344

Antidepressant Common side effects of antidepressants include dry mouth, weight gain, dizziness, headaches, akathisia, sexual Antidepressants, also

known in the past as psychic energizers, are a class of medications used to treat major depressive disorder, anxiety disorders, chronic pain, and addiction. disorders, chronic pain, and addiction 1037834344

Ejaculation disorder – sexual side effects can be seen with virtually any antidepressant, especially those that inhibit the reuptake of serotonin (including venlafaxine). 1037834344

Generalized anxiety disorder Symptoms may include excessive worry, restlessness, trouble sleeping, exhaustion, irritability, sweating, and trembling. Worry often interferes with daily functioning. Sexual side effects, weight gain, and higher risk of withdrawal are more common in paroxetine Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) is an anxiety disorder characterized by excessive, uncontrollable, and often irrational worry about events or activities. of suicide in young adults and adolescents, among others. Individuals with GAD are often, but not necessarily, overly concerned about everyday matters such as health, finances, death, family, relationship concerns, or work difficulties 1037834344

Anxiolytic This effect is in contrast to anxiogenic agents which increase anxiety. Anxiolytic medications are used for the treatment of anxiety disorders and their related psychological and physical symptoms. venlafaxine (Effexor), entered the market in 1993. SNRIs can target serotonin and norepinephrine transporters while avoiding imposing significant effects on other An anxiolytic (; also antipanic or anti-anxiety agent) is a medication or other intervention that reduces anxiety 1037834344

== Very common (>10% incidence) == 1037834344 == A == 1037834344 Treatment includes types of psychotherapy and pharmacological intervention; combined therapy is generally considered most effective. Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) and... 1037834344 Dry mouth 1037834344 Updated May 2026 (List is Complete) 1037834344 Headache – an often transient side effect that is common to most serotonin reuptake inhibitors and that most often occurs at the beginning of therapy or after a dose escalation. 1037834344 Abilify (aripiprazole) – atypical antipsychotic used to treat schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and irritability associated with autism 1037834344 Azstarys (Serdexmethylphenidate/Dexmethylphenidate) - a long-acting... 1037834344 == Nature of anxiety == 1037834344

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