

# Trazodone And Side Effects

== See also == 6d4c57fd03

Trazodone mianserin. Furthermore, trazodone has shown anxiolytic properties, low cardiotoxicity, and relatively mild side effects. Because trazodone has minimal anticholinergic Trazodone is an antidepressant medication used to treat major depressive disorder, anxiety disorders, and insomnia. It is a phenylpiperazine compound of the serotonin antagonist and reuptake inhibitor (SARI) class. The medication is taken orally 6d4c57fd03

Alpha blocker receptor antagonists include: Phenoxybenzamine Phentolamine Tolazoline Trazodone Selective  $\alpha$ 1-adrenergic receptor antagonists include: Alfuzosin Doxazosin Alpha blockers, also known as  $\alpha$ -blockers or  $\alpha$ -adrenoreceptor antagonists, are a class of pharmacological agents that act as antagonists on  $\alpha$ -adrenergic receptors ( $\alpha$ -adrenoceptors) 6d4c57fd03

Niaprazine It is commonly used with children and adolescents on account of its favorable safety and tolerability profile and lack of abuse potential. It has been used in the treatment of sleep disturbances since the early 1970s in several European countries including France, Italy, and Luxembourg. how trazodone and nefazodone metabolize to meta-chlorophenylpiperazine (mCPP). It is unclear what role, if any, pFPP plays in the clinical effects of niaprazine Niaprazine (INN; brand name Nopron) is a sedative-hypnotic drug of the phenylpiperazine group 6d4c57fd03

== Classification == 6d4c57fd03 Originally believed to act as an antihistamine and anticholinergic, niaprazine was later discovered to have low or no binding affinity for the H1 and mACh receptors ( $K_i = > 1 \mu\text{M}$ ), and was instead found to act as a potent and selective 5-HT2A and  $\alpha$ 1-adrenergic receptor antagonist ( $K_i = 75 \text{ nM}$  and  $86 \text{ nM}$ , respectively). It possesses low or no affinity for the 5-HT1A, 5-HT2B, D2, and  $\beta$ -adrenergic, as well as at SERT and VMAT ( $K_i = \text{all} > 1 \mu\text{M}$ ), but it does have some affinity for the  $\alpha$ 2-adrenergic receptor ( $K_i = 730 \text{ nM}$ ). 6d4c57fd03

Bupropion/trazodone Both bupropion and trazodone have individually been found to be effective and used for treating sexual dysfunction, such as low sexual desire or erectile dysfunction. Bupropion/trazodone (developmental code names S1P-104 and S1P-205; proposed brand names Lorexys and Orexa) is a combination of the norepinephrine-dopamine Bupropion/trazodone (developmental code names S1P-104 and S1P-205; proposed brand names Lorexys and Orexa) is a combination of the norepinephrine-dopamine reuptake inhibitor (NDRI) bupropion and the serotonin antagonist and reuptake inhibitor (SARI) trazodone which is under development for the treatment of erectile dysfunction, female sexual dysfunction, and male sexual dysfunction. As of September 2021, it is in phase 2 clinical trials for erectile dysfunction and female sexual dysfunction, whereas no recent development has been reported for male sexual dysfunction. It is taken orally. Bupropion/trazodone is under development by S1 Pharmaceuticals or S1 Biopharma 6d4c57fd03

Both typical and atypical antipsychotics are characterized by blocking receptors in the brain's dopamine pathways. Atypical antipsychotics are loosely delineated for additionally blocking activity at the 5-HT2A receptor. The utility of this classification, "atypical" vs "typical" (or "first" vs "second" generation), has been questioned, noting that each agent has its own efficacy and side-effect profile, and that this label may take away from a more nuanced view of individual properties. 6d4c57fd03

Barbiturate They Barbiturates are a class of depressant drugs that are chemically derived from barbituric acid. They have been used recreationally for their anti-anxiety and sedative effects, and are thus controlled in most countries due to the risks associated with such use. hypnotics, and anticonvulsants, but have physical and psychological addiction potential as well as overdose potential among other possible adverse effects. They are effective when used medically as anxiolytics, hypnotics, and anticonvulsants, but have physical and psychological addiction potential as well as overdose potential among other possible adverse effects 6d4c57fd03

Barbiturates have largely been replaced by benzodiazepines and nonbenzodiazepines ("Z-drugs") in routine medical practice, particularly in the treatment of anxiety disorders and insomnia, because of the significantly lower risk of overdose, and the lack of an antidote for barbiturate overdose. Despite this, barbiturates are still in use for various purposes: in general anesthesia, epilepsy, treatment of acute migraines or cluster headaches, acute tension headaches, euthanasia, capital punishment, and assisted suicide. 6d4c57fd03 Although thought to be safer than typical antipsychotics, atypical antipsychotics can still feature severe side effects, such as tardive dyskinesia, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, and metabolic issues such as weight gain and diabetes.... 6d4c57fd03 List of investigational sexual dysfunction drugs 6d4c57fd03 == Medical uses == 6d4c57fd03

**Benzodiazepine** The first benzodiazepine, chlordiazepoxide (Librium), was discovered accidentally by Leo Sternbach in 1955, and was made available in 1960 by Hoffmann-La Roche, which followed up by developing diazepam (Valium) in 1963. intravenous use. The introduction of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), among other factors, decreased rates of BZD prescription, but they remain frequently used worldwide. By 1977, benzodiazepines were the most prescribed medications globally. Less common side effects include nausea and changes in appetite, blurred vision, confusion, euphoria, depersonalization and nightmares. Cases of Benzodiazepines (BZD, BDZ, BZs), colloquially known as "benzos", are a class of central nervous system (CNS) depressant drugs whose core chemical structure is the fusion of a benzene ring and a diazepine ring. They are prescribed to treat conditions such as anxiety disorders, insomnia, and seizures 6d4c57fd03

**Atypical antipsychotic** They notably Atypical antipsychotics (AAP), also known as second generation antipsychotics (SGAs) and serotonin-dopamine antagonists (SDAs), are a group of antipsychotic drugs (also generally known as tranquilizers and neuroleptics) used to treat psychiatric conditions. Largely introduced after the 1970s, most are approved for schizophrenia, with some having received additional approval for bipolar disorder, irritability in autism, and as an adjunct in major depressive disorder. feature severe side effects, such as tardive dyskinesia, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, and metabolic issues such as weight gain and diabetes 6d4c57fd03

**Hypnotic** These include the serotonin antagonist and reuptake inhibitor (SARI) trazodone, tricyclic antidepressants. antidepressants have hypnotic and/or sedative effects 6d4c57fd03

Niaprazine has been shown to metabolize to the compound para-fluorophenylpiperazine (pFPP) in a similar manner to how trazodone and nefazodone metabolize to meta-chlorophenylpiperazine (mCPP). It is unclear what role, if any, pFPP plays in the clinical effects of niaprazine. However, from animal studies... 6d4c57fd03 Side effects of nefazodone include dry mouth, sleepiness, nausea, dizziness, blurred vision, weakness, lightheadedness, confusion, and postural low blood pressure, among others. Rarely, nefazodone can cause serious liver damage, with an incidence of death or liver transplantation of about 1 in every 250,000 to 300,000 patient years. Nefazodone is a phenylpiperazine compound and is related to trazodone. It has been described as a serotonin antagonist and reuptake inhibitor (SARI) due to its combined actions as a potent antagonist of the serotonin 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptors and weak serotonin-norepinephrine-dopamine reuptake inhibitor (SNDRI). 6d4c57fd03 Benzodiazepines are depressants that enhance the effect of the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) at the GABAA receptor, resulting in sedative, hypnotic (sleep-inducing), anxiolytic (anti-anxiety), anticonvulsant, and muscle relaxant properties. High doses of many shorter-acting benzodiazepines may also cause anterograde amnesia and dissociation. These properties make benzodiazepines useful in treating severe anxiety, panic... 6d4c57fd03 == Uses == 6d4c57fd03 Trazodone was approved for medical use in the United States in 1981. It is available as a generic medication. In 2023, it was the 21st most commonly prescribed medication in the United States and the fifth most common antidepressant, with more than 24 million prescriptions. 6d4c57fd03 == Very common == 6d4c57fd03 Alpha blockers can treat a small range of diseases such as hypertension, Raynaud's disease, benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) and erectile dysfunction. Generally speaking, these treatments function by binding an  $\alpha$ -blocker to  $\alpha$  receptors in the arteries and smooth muscle. Ultimately, depending on the type of alpha receptor, this relaxes the smooth muscle or blood vessels, which increases fluid flow in these entities. 6d4c57fd03 Common side effects include dry mouth, feeling faint, vomiting, and headache. More serious side effects may include suicide, mania, irregular heart rate, and pathologically prolonged erections. It is unclear if use during pregnancy or breastfeeding is safe. Trazodone also has sedating effects. 6d4c57fd03

**Nefazodone** As of February 2026 it is available in the United States in generic form. In December 2021, it was published that despite shortage it is still available in the United States. Nefazodone is a phenylpiperazine compound and is related to trazodone. It has been described as a serotonin antagonist and reuptake inhibitor (SARI) due to its Nefazodone, sold formerly under the brand names Serzone, Dutonin, and Nefadar among others, is an atypical antidepressant medication which is used in the treatment of depression and for other uses. The medication is taken by mouth. Nefazodone was withdrawn in most countries by 2004 due to liver toxicity 6d4c57fd03

Nefazodone was introduced for medical use in 1994. Generic versions were... 6d4c57fd03

List of adverse effects of trazodone list of adverse effects of the antidepressant trazodone, sorted by frequency of occurrence. Very common (>10% incidence) adverse effects include: Blurred This is a list of adverse effects of the antidepressant trazodone, sorted by frequency of occurrence 6d4c57fd03

Very common (>10% incidence) adverse effects include: 6d4c57fd03 Historically, alpha-blockers were used as a tool for pharmacologic research to develop a greater understanding of the autonomic nervous system. Using alpha blockers, scientists began characterizing arterial blood pressure and central vasomotor control in the autonomic nervous system. Today, they can be used as clinical treatments for a limited number of diseases. 6d4c57fd03

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