

Side Effects Of The Drug Trazodone

== Terminology == 743f72f3fc

Bupropion/trazodone 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. Bupropion/trazodone is under development by S1 Pharmaceuticals or S1 Biopharma. 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. 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 743f72f3fc

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_{2A} and 5-HT_{2C} receptors and weak serotonin-norepinephrine-dopamine reuptake inhibitor (SNDRI). 743f72f3fc

Benzodiazepine 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 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. 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. By 1977, benzodiazepines were the most prescribed medications globally. The introduction of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), among other factors, decreased rates of BZD prescription, but they remain frequently used worldwide. They are

prescribed to treat conditions such as anxiety disorders, insomnia, and seizures 743f72f3fc

Nefazodone was introduced for medical use in 1994. Generic versions were... 743f72f3fc

Niaprazine has been shown to metabolize to the compound para-fluorophenylpiperazine (pFPP) in a similar manner to how trazodone and nefazodone metabolize to 743f72f3fc

This group of drugs is related to sedatives. Whereas the term sedative describes drugs that serve to calm or relieve anxiety, the term hypnotic generally describes drugs whose main purpose is to initiate, sustain, or lengthen sleep. Because these two functions frequently overlap, and because drugs in this class generally produce dose-dependent effects (ranging from anxiolysis to loss of consciousness), they are often referred to collectively as sedative-hypnotic drugs. 743f72f3fc

List of adverse effects of trazodone is a list of adverse effects of the antidepressant trazodone, sorted by frequency of occurrence. Very common (>10% incidence) adverse effects include: This is a list of adverse effects of the antidepressant trazodone, sorted by frequency of occurrence 743f72f3fc

Sedative They are central nervous system (CNS) depressants and interact with brain activity, causing its deceleration. Various kinds of sedatives can be distinguished, but the majority of them affect the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA). Most sedatives produce relaxing effects by increasing GABA activity. frequently overlap, and because drugs in this class generally produce dose-dependent effects (ranging from anxiolysis to loss of consciousness), they are often A sedative, or tranquilizer, is a substance that induces sedation by reducing irritability or excitement 743f72f3fc

Hypnotic pharmacodynamics are almost entirely the same as benzodiazepine drugs, and therefore entail similar benefits, side effects, and risks. Some hypnotics are also used to treat narcolepsy and hypersomnia by improving sleep at night and thereby reducing daytime sleepiness. Certain hypnotics can be used to treat non-restorative sleep and associated symptoms in conditions like fibromyalgia as well. Nonbenzodiazepines, A hypnotic (from Greek Hypnos, sleep), also known as a somnifacient or soporific, and commonly known as sleeping pills, are a class of psychoactive drugs whose primary function is to induce sleep and to treat insomnia (sleeplessness) 743f72f3fc

== Very common == 743f72f3fc

Antidepressant antagonists, such as trazodone and mirtazapine, have been used as hallucinogen antidotes or “trip killers” to block the effects of serotonergic psychedelics [74].

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. [75] 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. [76] See also [77] List of investigational sexual dysfunction drugs [78] There is some overlap between the terms “sedative” and “hypnotic”. [79] Hypnotic drugs are regularly prescribed for insomnia and other sleep disorders, with over 95% of insomnia patients being prescribed hypnotics in some countries. Many hypnotic drugs are habit-forming and—due to many factors known to... [80]

Trazodone The medication is taken orally. Because trazodone has minimal anticholinergic activity, it was especially welcomed. Trazodone is an antidepressant medication used to treat major depressive disorder, anxiety disorders, and insomnia. anxiolytic properties, low cardiotoxicity, and relatively mild side effects. It is a phenylpiperazine compound of the serotonin antagonist and reuptake inhibitor (SARI) class [81]

Nefazodone It has been described as a serotonin antagonist and reuptake inhibitor (SARI) due to its combined actions as a potent antagonist of the serotonin 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. As of February 2026 it is available in the United States in generic form. Nefazodone was withdrawn in most countries by 2004 due to liver toxicity. In December 2021, it was published that despite shortage it is still available in the United States. The medication is taken by mouth. to trazodone [82]

Advances in pharmacology have permitted more specific targeting of receptors, and greater selectivity of agents, which necessitates greater precision when describing these agents and their effects: [83] Medical uses [84] This group is related to hypnotics. The term sedative describes drugs that serve to calm or relieve anxiety, whereas the term hypnotic describes drugs whose main purpose is to initiate, sustain, or lengthen sleep. Because these two functions frequently overlap, and because drugs in this class generally produce dose-dependent effects (ranging from anxiolysis to loss of consciousness), they are often referred to collectively as sedative-hypnotic drugs. [85]

Serotonin reuptake inhibitor type of drug which acts as a reuptake inhibitor of the neurotransmitter serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine, or 5-HT) by blocking the action of the serotonin 743f72f3fc

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... 743f72f3fc Very common (>10% incidence) adverse effects include: 743f72f3fc

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