

Side Effects For Medroxyprogesterone

== Medical uses == 0200555a14

Combined injectable birth control They consist of monthly injections of combined formulations containing an estrogen and a progestin to prevent pregnancy. progestogen-only injectable contraceptives (POICs), such as depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA; brand names Depo-Provera, Depo-SubQ Provera 104) and Combined injectable contraceptives (CICs) are a form of hormonal birth control for women 0200555a14

== Medical uses == 0200555a14 Flumedroxone acetate has been assessed in over 1,000 patients for the treatment of migraine, with effectiveness ranging from excellent to less than that of the reference antimigraine drug methysergide. Other progestogens including medroxyprogesterone acetate, lynestrenol, allylestrenol, dydrogesterone, and normethandrone have also been found to be effective for migraine in a high percentage of women. 0200555a14

Flumedroxone acetate including medroxyprogesterone acetate, lynestrenol, allylestrenol, dydrogesterone, and normethandrone have also been found to be effective for migraine Flumedroxone acetate, sold under the brand names Demigran and Leomigran, is a progestin medication which is or has been used as an antimigraine agent. It is taken by mouth 0200555a14

Progestogen (medication) Examples of progestogens include natural or bioidentical progesterone as well as progestins such as medroxyprogesterone acetate and norethisterone. Side effects of progestogens include menstrual irregularities A progestogen, also referred to as a progestagen, gestagen, or gestogen, is a type of medication which produces effects similar to those of the biological female sex hormone progesterone in the body. bioidentical progesterone as well as progestins such as medroxyprogesterone acetate and norethisterone. Progestogens are used most commonly in hormonal birth control and menopausal hormone therapy. They can also be used in the treatment of gynecological conditions, to support fertility and pregnancy, to lower sex hormone levels for various purposes, and for other indications. A progestin is a synthetic progestogen. Progestogens are used alone or in combination with estrogens. They are available in a wide variety of formulations and for use by many different routes of administration 0200555a14

Dimethisterone Whereas hydroxyprogesterone acetate (the 6 α -demethylated analogue of medroxyprogesterone acetate) Dimethisterone, formerly sold under the brand names Lutagan and Secrosteron among others, is a progestin medication which was used in birth control pills and in the treatment of gynecological disorders but is now no longer available. It was used both alone and in combination with an estrogen. It is taken by mouth. basis for the synthesis of medroxyprogesterone acetate 0200555a14

Megestrol acetate was discovered in 1959 and was introduced for medical... 0200555a14 Some CICs have been said to be used by transgender women as a means of feminizing hormone therapy as well. 0200555a14

Chemical castration evidence of adverse side effects, and so recommended medroxyprogesterone acetate along with counselling as a successful method of treatment for serial sex offenders Chemical castration is castration via anaphrodisiac drugs, whether to reduce libido and sexual activity, to treat cancer, or otherwise. Unlike surgical castration, where the gonads are removed through an incision in the body, chemical castration does not remove organs and is not a form of sterilization 0200555a14

CICs are different from progestogen-only injectable contraceptives (POICs), such as depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA; brand names Depo-Provera, Depo-SubQ Provera 104) and norethisterone enantate (NETE; brand name Noristerat), which are not combined with an estrogen and are given once every two to three months instead of once a month. 0200555a14 Common side effects of EC/MPA include irregular menstrual periods which typically improves with time. Other side effects include blood clots, headache, hair loss, depression, nausea, and breast pain. Use during pregnancy is not recommended. Use during breastfeeding is likely safe. It works mainly by preventing ovulation. 0200555a14 Common side effects include menstrual disturbances such as absence of periods, abdominal pain, and headaches. More serious side effects include bone loss, blood clots, allergic reactions, and liver problems. Use is not recommended during pregnancy as it may increase the risk of low birth weight. MPA is an artificial progestogen, and as such activates the progesterone receptor, the biological target of progesterone. It also has androgenic activity and weak glucocorticoid activity. Due to its progestogenic activity, MPA decreases the body's release of gonadotropins... 0200555a14

Side effects of cyproterone acetate Few quantitative data are available on many of the potential side effects of CPA. Weight gain can occur with CPA when it is used at high doses. Pooled tolerability data for CPA is not available in the literature. Side effects of CPA

include hypogonadism and associated symptoms such as demasculinization, sexual dysfunction, infertility, and osteoporosis; breast changes such as breast tenderness, enlargement, and gynecomastia; emotional changes such as fatigue and depression; and other side effects such as vitamin B12 deficiency, weak glucocorticoid effects, and elevated liver enzymes. Some of the side effects of CPA can be improved or fully prevented if it is combined with an estrogen to prevent estrogen deficiency.

“Cardiovascular side effects of diethylstilbestrol, cyproterone acetate, medroxyprogesterone acetate and estramustine phosphate used for the treatment of The side effects of cyproterone acetate (CPA), a steroidal antiandrogen and progestin, including its frequent and rare side effects, have been studied and characterized. It is generally well-tolerated and has a mild side-effect profile, regardless of dosage, when it used as a progestin or antiandrogen in combination with an estrogen such as ethinylestradiol or estradiol valerate in women 0200555a14

Dimethisterone was used alone in the treatment of gynecological disorders and in combination with ethinylestradiol in... 0200555a14 Chemical castration is generally reversible when treatment is discontinued, although permanent effects in body chemistry can sometimes be seen, as in the case of bone density loss increasing with length of use of depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA). In men, chemical castration reduces sex drive and the capacity for sexual arousal, side effects of some drugs may include depression, suicidal ideation, hot flashes, anemia, infertility, increase in body fat and higher risks of cardiovascular diseases and osteoporosis. In women, chemical castration acts by decreasing testosterone levels in order to lower their sex drive, side effects include the deflation of breast glands, expansion of the size of the nipple and shrinking of bone mass. 0200555a14 Side effects of estradiol cypionate include breast tenderness, breast enlargement, nausea, headache, and fluid retention. Estradiol cypionate is an estrogen and hence is an agonist of the estrogen receptor, the biological target of estrogens like estradiol. Estradiol cypionate is an estrogen ester and a long-lasting prodrug of estradiol in the body. Because of this, it is considered to be a natural and bioidentical form of estrogen. 0200555a14 Hormonal contraception works primarily by preventing ovulation, but it may also thicken the cervical mucus inhibiting sperm penetration. Hormonal contraceptives also have effects on the endometrium, that theoretically could affect implantation. 0200555a14 Side effects of megestrol acetate include increased appetite, weight gain, vaginal bleeding, nausea, edema, low sex hormone levels, sexual dysfunction, osteoporosis, cardiovascular complications, glucocorticoid effects, and others. Megestrol acetate is a progestin, or a synthetic progestogen, and hence is an agonist of the progesterone receptor,

the biological target of progestogens like progesterone. It has weak partial androgenic activity, weak glucocorticoid activity, and no other important hormonal activity. Due to its progestogenic activity, megestrol acetate has antigonadotropic effects. The mechanism of action of the appetite stimulant effects of megestrol acetate is unknown. 0200555a14

Estradiol cypionate/medroxyprogesterone acetate It is recommended for short-term use and is given once a month by injection into a muscle. It contains estradiol cypionate (EC), an estrogen, and medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA), a progestin. [www. com](http://www.com). Archived from the original - Estradiol cypionate/medroxyprogesterone acetate (EC/MPA), sold under the brand name Cyclofem among others, is a form of combined injectable birth control. "Estradiol/medroxyprogesterone Side Effects in Detail Drugs. drugs. 368-370. com". ISBN 978-92-4-154765-9. hdl:10665/44053 0200555a14

In some jurisdictions, chemical castration has been used to reduce the libido of sexual offenders. The effectiveness of chemical castration in decreasing... 0200555a14 Side effects of dimethisterone are similar to those of other progestins. When used in combination with high doses of an estrogen, an increased risk of endometrial cancer can occur. Dimethisterone is a progestin, or a synthetic progestogen, and hence is an agonist of the progesterone receptor, the biological target of progestogens like progesterone. It has some antimineralocorticoid activity and no other important hormonal activity. 0200555a14

Estradiol cypionate Drugs. Retrieved Estradiol cypionate (EC), sold under the brand name Depo-Estradiol among others, is an estrogen medication which is used in hormone therapy for menopausal symptoms and low estrogen levels in women, in hormone therapy for trans women, and in hormonal birth control for women. It is given by injection into muscle once every 1 to 4 weeks. Estradiol cypionate/medroxyprogesterone acetate Estradiol cypionate/testosterone cypionate "Estradiol: Uses, Dosage & Side Effects". com 0200555a14

Megestrol acetate The medication was introduced for medical Megestrol acetate (MGA), sold under the brand name Megace among others, is a progestin medication which is used mainly as an appetite stimulant to treat wasting syndromes such as cachexia. Megestrol acetate is generally formulated alone, although it has been combined with estrogens in birth control formulations. It is usually taken by mouth. developed for use as a medication, following hydroxyprogesterone caproate in 1954 and medroxyprogesterone acetate in 1957. It is also used to treat breast cancer and endometrial

cancer, and has been used in birth control 0200555a14

== Medical uses == 0200555a14 Estradiol cypionate was first described as well as introduced for medical use in 1952. Along with estradiol valerate, it is one of the most commonly used esters of estradiol. Estradiol cypionate has mostly been used in the United States, but is also marketed in a few other countries. The medication is not available in Europe. It is not currently available as a generic medication in the United States. 0200555a14 At very high doses in aged men with prostate cancer, CPA can cause cardiovascular side... 0200555a14 EC/MPA is used as a once-monthly combined injectable contraceptive to prevent pregnancy in women. 0200555a14 == Medical uses == 0200555a14 EC/MPA came into medical use in 1993 with approval in the United States in 2000. It is on the World Health Organization's List of Essential Medicines. The medication is approved for use in 18 countries. It is used in Mexico, Thailand, and Indonesia, among other countries. It is no longer commercially available in the United States. 0200555a14 Dimethisterone was first described and was introduced for medical use in 1959. It started being used in birth control pills in 1965. However, due to its low potency and consequent inability to prevent the increased risk of endometrial cancer with estrogens, dimethisterone was soon discontinued for such purposes. 0200555a14 == Medical uses == 0200555a14 CICs are administered by intramuscular injection into the deltoid, gluteus maximus, or anterior thigh. They are ideally administered every 28 to 30 days, though they have been demonstrated to be effective up to 33 days. 0200555a14

Medroxyprogesterone acetate The injectable form is used as a method of birth control and to treat endometriosis, and the tablet form is used as a part of menopausal hormone therapy or to treat abnormal uterine bleeding and certain types of cancers. It may be taken by mouth, used under the tongue, or by injection into a muscle or fat. It is also used to treat paraphilias. The medication is available both alone and in combination with an estrogen.

Medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA), whose injectable form is known as depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA) and sold under the brand name Depo-Provera Medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA), whose injectable form is known as depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA) and sold under the brand name Depo-Provera among others, is a hormonal medication of the progestin type 0200555a14

Side effects of progestogens include menstrual irregularities, headaches, nausea, breast tenderness, mood changes, acne, increased hair growth, and changes in liver protein production among others. Other side effects of progestogens may include an increased risk of breast cancer, cardiovascular disease, and blood

clots. At high doses, progestogens can cause low sex... 0200555a14

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