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Metformin side effects kidney disease

It has been difficult for Courtney Galiano, 27, to decipher whether her fatigue, flu-like symptoms and stomach pain are symptoms of her multiple sclerosis (MS) or side effects of the medications she is taking. Since her diagnosis with EM in 2012, Galiano has tried different medications. For a brief time, the dancer and actress, who lives in New York, says she even stopped taking MS drugs completely - and actually felt better. But since he knew that his MS symptoms could be repeated, and that new ones could emerge, he returned to medication. At the beginning of [trying] each drug, I think what I was experiencing was a side effect, but I was on each for six to eight months, he says. So towards the end, I wasn't sure. It has taken a lot of trial and error for Galiano to get to where he is now: taking only one medication, which has some minor fatigue as a side effect. RELATED: 9 Common SYMPTOMS OF EMGaliano's experience is not uncommon. For people who have MS, the side effects of medication are often confused with MS symptoms, and it can be a difficult to distinguish which is what, says Jonathan Howard, MD, a neurologist at the Comprehensive Multiple Sclerosis Care Center at NYU Langone Medical Center in New York.Symptoms or Side Effects? To help differentiate between what could be medication-related symptoms or side effects (or both), we've put together the following list of common complaints: Fatigue About 80 percent of MS people experience fatigue as a symptom of MS, according to the National Society for Multiple Sclerosis. But some EM medications can also cause fatigue. Galiano says she felt overwhelming fatigue while taking certain medications , as if she had been hit by a car. Some of our medications can cause fatigue as a side effect, especially some of the medications we use to treat pain, spasticity and depression, says Le Hua, MD, neurologist at the Mellen Program of Multiple Sclerosis at the Cleveland Lou Ruvo Center for Brain Health Clinic in Las Vegas.That fatigue can intensify if you're taking multiple medications, according to a study published Researchers found that people with MDs who took several medications had more memory problems, too. Flu-like symptoms Interferon drugs used to treat MS often cause flu-like side effects. These drugs include Avonex and Rebif (both beta-1a interferon), Betaseron and Extavia (both interferon beta-1b), and Plegridy (long-action interferon beta-1a). Achiness and fever usually occur about an hour after injection. Galiano recalls feeling chills and exhaustion after getting injections from Avonex. Depression and mood swings Interferon drugs can cause depression a side effect, while other EM medications can cause irritability or other mood swings, says Dr. Hua. But EM injuries can also cause depression, as can the stress of living with a chronic illness or experiencing increasing disability. Gastrointestinal problems Tecfidera made mine feel horrible, galiano says. Tecfidera (dymethyl smoking) is commonly associated with stomach aches, Dr. Howard says.MS is not associated with stomach pain, but can cause other problems throughout the digestive tract, including swallowing problems and bowel problems, particularly constipation. What to do about symptoms and side effectsAlways let your medical team know about the new side effects or symptoms so they can help solve them. If it is a known side effect, we can help, such as giving advice to reduce injection site reactions, hua says. If it is a symptom, we can help treat the symptom. Your doctor may also have practical solutions. For example, a medication Galiano took made her tired, so her doctor said she could take it at night instead of in the morning. Your doctor may also suggest stopping one medication briefly or switching to another to see if this makes a difference in how you feel, Howard says. Sometimes, your body may only need a couple of weeks to adjust to a new medication. Medically reviewed by the University of Illinois - Written by the University of Illinois - Updated January 25, 2018Highlights for metformin-pioglitazoneMetformin/pioglitazone oral tablet is available as brand-name drugs and as a generic drug. Brand names: Actoplus Met, Actoplus Met XR. Metformin/pioglitazone comes in two forms: immediately released oral tablet and extended release oral tablet. Metformin/pioglitazone is used to reduce blood sugar levels in type 2 diabetes. It is used alongside diet and exercise. This medication has black box warnings. These are the most serious warnings from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). A black box warning alerts doctors and patients about pharmacological effects that can be dangerous. Heart failure warning: Pioglitazone can cause heart failure or worsen existing heart problems. You should not use this medication if you have symptoms of heart failure. Symptoms can include rapid weight gain and short of breath or breathing problems, especially when pulled down. They can also include unusual tiredness and swelling or fluid retention in the arms or legs. Warning of lactic acidosis: lactic acidosis is a rare but serious side effect of metformin. With this condition, lactic acid accumulates in the blood. This is a medical emergency that requires treatment in the hospital. Lactic acidosis is fatal in about half of the people who develop it. If you have symptoms of lactic acidosis, you should stop taking this medication and call your doctor immediately or go to the emergency room. Symptoms may include weakness, unusual muscle pain, trouble breathing, or unusual drowsiness. They can also stomach pain, nausea or vomiting, dizziness or lightness, or irregular heart rate. Your risk of lactic acidosis may be higher if you drink a lot of alcohol or take topiramate. It can also be higher if you have kidney disease, sepsis, dehydration, liver problems, or congestive heart failure. Pregnancy risk warning: Pioglitazone can cause UFO women to an egg of an ovary), which can lead to pregnancy. You can ovulate even if you don't have regular menstrual periods. Ask your doctor about the effective forms of birth control to use while you are taking this medication. X-ray warning: You should stop taking this medication for a short time if you plan to have a dye or contrast injection for an X-ray procedure. Metformin / pioglitazone is a prescription drug. It comes in two forms: oral immediate release tablet and extended release oral tablet. The Metformin/pioglitazone oral tablet is available as the Actoplus Met branded drugs (immediate release) and Actoplus Met XR (extended launch). The immediate release tablet is also available as a generic drug. Generic drugs typically cost less than branded versions. In some cases, they may not be available in all strengths or shape like brand-name drugs. Metformin/ pioglitazone is a combination of two drugs in one form. It is important to know about all the drugs in the combination because each drug can affect you in a different way. Metformin/pioglitazone can be used as part of a combination therapy. This means that you have to take it with other drugs. Why usedmethedhlin / pioglitazone is used to improve blood sugar control in adults with type 2 diabetes. It is used alongside diet and exercise. Metformin / pioglitazone is not used to treat type 1 diabetes. In addition, it is not used to treat diabetic ketoacidosis, a complication of diabetes that occurs when your body produces high levels of blood acids called ketones. Howmetformin/pioglitazone works is a combination of two diabetes drugs that work in different ways. A class of medications is a group of drugs that work in a similar way. These drugs are often used to treat similar conditions. Metformin belongs to a class of drugs called biguanides. Metformin reduces the amount of glucose (sugar) made by your liver, reduces the amount of glucose your body absorbs, and increases the effect of insulin on your body. Insulin is a hormone that helps your body remove extra sugar from the blood. This reduces your blood sugar levels. Pioglitazone belongs to a class of drugs called thiazolidinediones. It works by helping you respond better to insulin than your body does. It helps insulin take glucose from its bloodstream and move it to cells, where it is used to make fuel or energy. This reduces your blood sugar levels. Metformin / oral tablet pioglitazone does not cause drowsiness. However, can cause a low blood sugar reaction and other side effects. Most common side effectsThe most common side effects that occur with metformin/pioglitazone include: diarrheaanauseaupset stomach-like symptoms (upper respiratory tract infection)swelling in the legs, ankles, or feet (edema)headache weight gain If these effects are mild, they may disappear within a few days or a couple of weeks. If they are more serious or or go, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. Serious side effects Call your doctor immediately if you have serious side effects. Call 911 if your symptoms feel life-threatening or if you think you are having a medical emergency. Serious side effects and symptoms may include the following: Low blood sugar (hypoglycemia).* Symptoms may include: mood swings, as irritability, anger or sadnessconfusionalednessdizzinessslepinessblurred visionting or numbness in the lips or tongueheadachesweaknesstiredness lack of coordinationnightmares or crying during your sleep Symptoms may include: weakness or tired muscle pain not usual pains, nausea, or vomiting respiratory dizziness or lightness Symptoms may include: swelling or fluid retention, especially in the ankles or legs of breathing or breathing problems, especially when you are downsized from weight subsequently rapid weight gain unusual edema tiredness (swelling in the back of the eye). Symptoms may include: Anemia (low red blood cell count). Symptoms may include: pale skin of respiratory pain Painbladder cancer. Symptoms may include: blood in your urine needed to uriase more often than normalpain in the bladder when you urine broken bones (fractures)Ovulation, which can lead to pregnancy Treating low blood sugar *If you have a low blood sugar reaction, you need to treat it. For mild hypoglycemia (55-70 mg / dL), treatment is 15-20 grams of glucose (a type of sugar). It is necessary to eat or drink one of the following: 3-4 tube of glucose gel1/2 cup juice or regular, no diet soda1 cup of non-fat or 1% cow's milk 1 tablespoon sugar, honey, or corn syrup8-10 pieces of hard caramel, as lifesaversTest your blood sugar 15 minutes after treating the low reaction If your blood sugar is still low, repeat the above treatment. Once your blood sugar is back in the normal range, eat a small snack if your next meal or snack planned is more than 1 hour later. If you don't treat low blood sugar, you can have a seizure, pass, and possibly develop brain damage. Low blood sugar can even be fatal. If you go unnoticed due to a low sugar reaction or cannot swallow, someone will have to give you an injection of glucagon to treat the low sugar reaction. You may need to go to the emergency room. Disclaimer: Our goal is to provide you with the most relevant and current information. However, because drugs affect each person differently, we cannot guarantee that this information will include all possible side effects. This information is not a substitute for medical advice. Always discuss possible side effects with a who knows their medical history. Metformin / oral tablet pioglitazone may interact with other medications, vitamins, or herbs you may be taking. An interaction is when a substance changes the way a drug works. This can be harmful or prevent the drug Well. To help avoid interactions, your doctor should manage all your medications carefully. Be sure to tell your doctor about all the medications, vitamins, or herbs you are taking. To find out how this medication could interact with something else you are taking, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. Below are examples of drugs that can cause interactions with metformin/pioglitazone. Seizure drugsConsticing these drugs with metformin/pyoglitazone may increase your risk of lactic acidosis. Examples of these drugs include: topiramatezonisamideacetazolamideIntravenous (IV) contrast dye or dye injected into your body while taking metaformin/pioglitazone may increase your risk of lactic acidosis. These dyes are used during certain imaging studies, such as X-rays. Drugs for high triglycerides Taking these drugs with metformin/pyoglitazone can cause low blood sugar. Examples of these drugs include: Diuretics (water pills)Taking certain diuretics with metformin/pioglitazone can cause low blood sugar. Examples of these drugs include: furosemidetriamtereneTaking other diuretics with metformin/pioglitazone can cause high blood sugar. Examples of these drugs include: chlorothiazidechlorthalidonehydrochlorothiazideindapamidemetolazoneHeart and blood pressure medicationsThematic these drugs with metformin/pioglitazone can cause high blood sugar. Examples of these drugs include calcium channel blockers, such as: amlodipinediltiazemfelodipineisradipinenicardipinenifedipinenisoldipineverapamil Other heart drugs with metformin/pioglitazone can cause low blood sugar. Examples of these drugs include: Other heart and high blood pressure drugs may increase or decrease the effect of metformin/pioglitazone. This means that you can have more side effects or the drug won't work to treat your diabetes. Examples of these drugs include: clonidinereserpinebeta blockers, such as: acebutololatenololbisoprololcarteololesmololmetoprololnadololnavololpropranololThe heart rhythm drugsTaking these drugs with metaformin/pioglitazone can cause low blood sugar. Examples of these drugs include: Antibiotics Taking certain antibiotics with metformin/pioglitazone can cause high blood sugar. Examples of these drugs include: rifabutinrifampinrifapentinerifaximinThe corburnTaking drugs these drugs with metaformin/pioglitazone can cause low blood sugar. Examples of these drugs include histamine h2 blockers, such as: Diabetes drugsConsticing these drugs with metformin/pioglitazone can cause low blood sugar. Examples of these drugs include: other drugs for oralinsulin diabetesThe oals steroidsTaking these drugs with / pioglitazone can cause high blood sugar. Examples of these drugs include: dexamethasonehydrocortisonemethylprednisoloneprednisoneprednisoloneAnti-psychotic and anti-nausea drugsTaking these drugs with metformin/pioglitazone can cause high blood sugar. Examples of these drugs include: chlorpromazinefluphenazineperphenazineprochlorperazinethioridazineThyroid drugTaking levothyroxine with with can cause high blood sugar. EstrogensTaking these drugs with metformin/pioglitazone can cause high blood sugar. Examples of these drugs include: conjugated estrogen birth control pillsOral Taking these drugs with metaformin/pioglitazone can cause high blood sugar. Confiscation drugs These drugs with metformin/pioglitazone can cause high blood sugar. Examples of these drugs include: Tuberculosis drugs (TB) Taking certain TB drugs with metaformin/pioglitazone can cause high blood sugar. Examples of these drugs are: Legal notice: our goal is to provide you with the most relevant and current information. However, because drugs interact differently in each person, we cannot guarantee that this information will include all possible interactions. This information is not a substitute for medical advice. Always talk to your healthcare provider about possible interactions with all prescription drugs, vitamins, herbs and supplements, and over-the-prescribed medications that you are taking. This medication comes with several warnings. Allergy warningMetformin /pioglitazone can cause a severe allergic reaction. Symptoms include: problems breathing down your throat or tonguehives If these symptoms develop, call 911 or go to the nearest emergency room. Don't take this medication again if you've ever had an allergic reaction to it. Taking it again could be fatal (cause of death). Warning of interaction with alcoholThe use of alcohol-containing beverages may increase the risk of metformin/pioglitazone lactic acidosis. Alcohol can also increase or reduce your blood sugar levels. If you drink alcohol, talk to your doctor. Warnings for people with certain health conditionsFor people with diabetic eye disease: If you have macular oedema (swelling in the back of the eye), you should not take this medication. It can worsen your condition. For people with bladder cancer: This drug may increase the risk of bladder cancer. If you have bladder cancer, you should not use this medication. If you have a history of the disease, talk to your doctor about whether this medication is safe for you. For people with heart failure and swelling (edema): This drug can cause your body to retain additional fluid. This leads to swelling and weight gain, and can worsen your heart problems or lead to heart failure. Do not take metformin / pioglitazone if you have severe heart failure. Your doctor will monitor you for signs of heart failure while taking this medication. For people with liver disease: Liver disease can put you at an increased risk of lactic acidosis, and pyoglitazone can cause liver failure in some people. You do not use this medication if you have liver disease. For people with kidney disease: Metformin is removed from your body by your kidneys. If your kidneys don't work as well as they should, this drug can build up in your body and cause more side effects. This medication should only be used if you have normal kidney function. Your kidney function will be controlled by your doctor. For people with bone fractures: The pioglitazone can lead to or broken bones, especially in women. Your doctor may recommend other treatments to help your bone health. For people with anemia: Pioglitazone can cause anemia. Metformin can decrease your vitamin B12 levels and cause anemia as well. Your doctor may do blood tests to check if this medication is safe for you to take. For people with type 1 diabetes: You should not use metformin/pioglitazone if you have type 1 diabetes or diabetic ketoacidosis. These conditions should be treated with insulin instead. Warnings for other groupsFor pregnant women: Metformin/pioglitazone has not been studied enough in humans to be sure how the drug could affect the fetus. Talk to your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to get pregnant. This drug should only be used if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus. If you become pregnant while taking this medication, call your doctor immediately. For women who are breastfeeding: It is not known if metformin/pioglitazone passes into breast milk. Doing so can cause side effects on a child who is breastfed. Talk to your doctor if you breastfeed your child. You may need to decide whether to stop breastfeeding or stop taking this medication. To the elderly: As they age, their kidneys don't work as well as they once did. Metformin is removed from your body by your kidneys. If your kidneys don't work as well as they should, this drug can build up in your body and cause more side effects. This medication should only be used if you have normal kidney function. Your kidney function will be controlled by your doctor. For children: It is not known if metformin/pioglitazone is safe and effective in people under the age of 18. This medication should not be used in children. Call your doctor if you get sick or injured, have an infection, or plan to have surgery. Metformin/pioglitazone may not control your blood sugar levels during these times. Your doctor can stop this medication for a short time and give you insulin instead. If your dose of metformin/pioglitazone is not working well, your diabetes will not be under control. You will have signs of hyperglycemia (high blood sugar). Call your doctor if you have any of the following symptoms: urinating more frequently than usual, extreme thirst, extreme hunger, extreme fatigue, blurred vision, cuts or bruises that are slow to heal, reeds, pain, or numbness in the hands or feet. All possible doses and forms cannot be included here. Your dose, shape, and how often you take it will depend on: your age the condition that is treated as severe your condition is another medical condition that has how to react to the first doseFormes of drugs and strengthsGeneric: Metformin/ Immediate release oral tabletTres: 500 mg metformin/15 mg pioglitazone850 mg metformin/15 mg pine area mark: Actoglitazone: Actoplus MetFormin/ 15 mg pioglitazoneBrand: Actoplus Met XRForm: extended oral release tabletStrengths:1,000 mg metformin/15 mg mg meformin/30 mg pioglitazoneDosage for diabetes type 2 Dose of adults (ages 18-64 years)Immediate release tablets People with diabetes not controlled in diet and exercise alone:The typical initial dose is 500 mg of meformin/15 mg of pioglitazone taken twice a day with meals, or 850 mg metformin/15 mg of pioglitazone taken once a day with meals. People with un controlled diabetes only in metformin: The typical initial dose is 500 mg metformin / 15 mg of pioglitazone taken twice a day with meals, or 850 mg of metformin / 15 mg of pioglitazone once or twice a day with meals. Your dose depends on the dose of meformin you are already taking. People with un controlled diabetes in pioglitazone alone:The typical starting dose is 500 mg metformin/15 mg of pioglitazone taken twice a day with meals, or 850 mg of metformin/ 15 mg of pioglitazone once a day with meals. People who change combined therapy of metaformin and pioglitazone as separate tablets: Use the current dose of metformin and pioglitazone. Maximum dose: 2,550 mg metformin/45 mg pioglitazone per day. It is taken as 850 mg metformin / 15 mg pioglitazone three times a day. Extended release tablets People with uns controlled diabetes in diet and exercise alone: The typical initial dose is 1,000 mg metformin / 15 mg of pioglitazone or 1,000 mg of metformin / 30 mg of pioglitazone taken once a day with meals. People with un controlled diabetes in metformin alone:The typical initial dose is 1,000 mg metformin / 15 mg of pioglitazone taken twice a day with meals, or 1,000 mg metformin / 30 mg of pioglitazone taken once a day with meals. Your dose depends on the dose of meformin you are already taking. People with un controlled diabetes only in pioglitazone: The typical starting dose is 1,000 mg metformin / 15 mg of pioglitazone taken twice a day with meals, or 1,000 mg metformin / 30 mg of pioglitazone taken once a day with meals. People who change combined metformin and pioglitazone therapy as separate tablets: Doses should be as close as possible to the doses of pioglitazone and metformin you are already taking. Maximum dose: 2,000 mg metformin/45 mg pioglitazone per day. It is taken as a tablet of 1,000 mg metformin / 15 mg extended release pioglitazone plus a tablet of 1,000 mg metformin / 30 mg release pioglitazone extended once a day. Infant dose (ages 0-17)This medication has not been studied in children. It should not be used in people under 18 years of age. Senior dose (ages 65 and older)As you get older, your kidneys and liver may not work as well as they did when you were younger. This means that you may be more sensitive to the effects of this medication. Your doctor may reduce your initial dose and adjust your dose more Metformin / pioglitazone should not be used in people 80 and older unless you have normal kidney function. Disclaimer: Our goal is to provide you with the most relevant and current information. However, since drugs affect each person differently, we cannot guarantee that includes all possible doses. This information is not a substitute for medical advice. Always talk to your doctor or pharmacist about the doses that are correct for you. Metformin / oral tablet pioglitazone is used for long-term treatment. It comes with serious risks if not taken as prescribed. If you don't take it at all: You may still experience high blood sugar levels. Over time, high blood sugar levels can damage the eyes, kidneys, nerves or heart. This can lead to heart attack, stroke, blindness, kidney failure and dialysis, and limb amputations. If you take too much: If you take too much metformin/pioglitazone, you may experience low blood sugar. If you think you have taken too much of this medication or have symptoms of low blood sugar, you need to treat your low blood sugar (see above). If your symptoms keep getting worse, call your doctor or go to the emergency room immediately. What to do if you miss a dose: If you lose a dose of metformin/pioglitazone, take it as soon as you remember. If it's only a few hours ahead of time for your next dose, then just take a dose right now. Do not take two doses to try to compensate for a missed dose. This could cause dangerous side effects. How to tell if the drug is working: Your symptoms of high blood sugar should decrease. You can't uriat as often or be so thirsty or hungry. Your blood sugar readings should be lower. Consider these considerations if your doctor prescribes metaformin-pyoglitazone. GeneralMetformin/pioglitazone should be taken with meals. This will reduce the risk of diarrhea, nausea and stomach discomfort. This medication is given in split doses with meals, usually twice a day. You should take this medication at the same time every day to keep your blood sugar levels steady. Do not cut or crush the tablets. Lancets (needles used to extract blood from your finger) are used to test your blood sugar. Do not throw spears in garbage cans or recycle bins, and never wash them down the toilet. Ask your pharmacist for a safe container for removing used spears. If you throw the container in the trash, label it does not recycle. Your community may have a program for spear disposal. StorageStore metformin/pioglitazone at room temperature between 59°F and 86°F (15°C and 30°C). Keep the bottle tightly closed and keep the tablets dry. Do not freeze this drug. Do not store this medication in wetlands or wetlands, such as baths. Prescription refillsA for this medication is rechargeable. You don't have to need a new prescription for this medication to be refilled. Your doctor will write down the number of authorized spare parts on your prescription. Travel When travelling with the medication: Always bring your medication with you. When flying, never put it in a checked bag. Keep it in your handbag. Don't worry about airport X-ray machines. They can't harm your medication. You may need to show airport staff the pharmacy label for your medication. Always carry the original label with recipe recipe with you. Do not put this medication in the glove compartment of your car or leave it in the car. Be sure to avoid doing this when the weather is very hot or very cold. Self-management You will need to test your blood sugar levels at home using a blood glucose monitor. Your doctor may adjust your dose of metformin/pioglitazone depending on your blood sugar levels. You'll need to learn how to do the following: use a blood glucose monitor to test your blood sugar regularly at home recognizing the symptoms of high and low blood sugar reactions being able to treat low and high blood sugar reactions To test your blood sugar levels, you'll need to buy the following: blood glucose control device and sterile alcohol wipes (a punch needle used to puncture your finger to draw a drop of blood to test blood sugar)container of blood sugar test strips for safe removal of lancetsClinical monitoringSa before and during treatment with metformin/pioglitazone , your doctor may check your: Blood sugar levels. Levels of glycosylated hemoglobin (A1C). This test measures the control of blood sugar during the last 2-3 months. Liver function. If your liver tests are abnormal, or if you have symptoms of liver damage, your doctor may decide to stop this medication. Kidney function. If kidney tests are abnormal, your doctor may stop this medication. Blood cell count. Pyoglitazone can cause anemia. Metformin can decrease your vitamin B12 levels and cause anemia as well. Eye exams. Pioglitazone can cause macular oedema. Your dietManaging type 2 diabetes well includes a healthy diet. You should talk to your doctor about how to change your eating habits. In general, a healthy diet is formed by fruits, vegetables, whole grains, foods rich in fiber, fish and good fats, such as fats found in avocados, almonds and olives. Availability Not all pharmacies stock this drug. When filling your prescription, be sure to call in advance to make sure your pharmacy takes you. Hidden costsA plus medication, you'll need to buy the following: sterile alcohol cleansing device and spears (a puncture needle used to puncture your finger to draw a drop of blood to test blood sugar)blood sugar test blood glucose monitoring device for safe removal of lancetsAuthorization of insuranceManes This means your doctor will need to get approval from your insurance company before your insurance company will pay for the prescription. There are other medications available to treat your condition. Some may be more suitable for you Other. Talk to your doctor about other drug options that may work for you. Disclaimer: Healthline has made every effort to make sure all the information is really correct, comprehensive and up-to-date. However, this article should not be used as a substitute for the knowledge and experience of a licensed health professional. You should always consult your doctor or before taking any medication. The drug information contained in this document is subject to change and is not intended to cover all possible uses, directions, precautions, warnings, drug interactions, allergic reactions or adverse effects. The absence of warnings or other information for a given drug does not indicate that the combination of drugs or drugs is safe, effective or suitable for all patients or all specific uses. Use.

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