

The Cymbalta Drug

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Cymbalta is a prescription drug used to treat the symptoms of major depression disorders, Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD), and Diabetic Nerve Pain. Approved by the FDA, Cymbalta offers dramatic relief with very few, and generally mild side effects; its generic name is Duloxetine.

Cymbalta is in a class of medications called selective SNRIs (selective serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor), and works to increase the activity of serotonin and norepinephrine, two chemicals in the central nervous system. Serotonin and norepinephrine are thought to be the chemical messengers that aid in the communication between the brain and spinal cord thus affecting the moods of the body. Cymbalta is most commonly prescribed to control the "volume" of messages carried by serotonin and norepinephrine, especially those related to pain and the symptoms normally associated with depression.

Cymbalta is prescribed in capsule form and is generally taken daily in a 60 mg dosage, although 20 mg and 30 mg dosages are also available. It can be taken with or without food, though since nausea is a common side effect, taking the drug with food is often recommended.

Aside from nausea, common side effects of Cymbalta include dry mouth, constipation, a decrease in appetite, fatigue or tiredness, and sweating. And although side effects may be present, they typically subside within 1-2 weeks and do not warrant discontinued use of Cymbalta.

Children, teens and young adults (ages 18-24) have been shown to be adversely affected by Cymbalta, and it is not recommended for those under the age of 18. In these groups, a significant increase in suicidal behavior was identified in clinical tests. It is therefore strongly advised that those considering the use of Cymbalta on children, teens and young adults first balance the risk of increased suicidal thinking and suicidal behavior before administering the drug. Cymbalta is not approved for pediatric patients.

Clinical trials of Cymbalta were performed over a period of several months. However, it is not clear as to whether or not the risk of suicide extends to a longer period. What is known scientifically, is that the use of antidepressants can and do delay the recurrence of depression in most patients. All patients being treated with Cymbalta should have appropriate monitoring and observation for worsening of symptoms, increased suicidal thinking and other unusual changes in behavior.

<http://www.inetdrugsource.com/cymbalta.html>

