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Stay alert medication

Dosage form: tablet, coatedIngredients: CAFFEINE 200mgLabeler: Allegiant HealthNDC Code: 69168-076 Always consult your healthcare provider to ensure that the information shown on this page applies to your personal circumstances. Active Ingredients(s) Caffeine 200mg Use helps restore mental alertness or wakefulness when experiencing fatigue or drowsiness Warnings For occasional use only Do not use ■ in children under 12 years ■ as a sleep substitute When using this product limit the use of caffeine containing medication, food or drinks because too much caffeine can cause nervousness, irritability, insomnia - without sleep, and occasionally fast heartbeat. The recommended dose of this product contains about as much caffeine as a cup of coffee. Stop using and ask a doctor if fatigue or drowsiness persists or continues or continues to occur. Pregnancy/lactation if you are pregnant or breastfeeding, ask a health professional before use. Keep out of reach of children Keep out of reach of children. In case of overdose, contact a doctor or poison control center immediately (1-800-222-1222). Indications Adults and children over 12 years: take 1 tablet no more than every 3 to 4 hours Children under 12 years: do not use Other information ■ store at room temperature ■ avoid excessive heat (over 100 ° F) and humidity ■ do not use if the blister pack is broken or open inactive ingredients cruscarmellose sodium, D& C yellow #10 aluminum lake, dicalcium phosphate, aluminum lake with #6 FD& C, hypromellous, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, glycol polyethylene, silicon dioxide, titanium dioxide Questions or comments? Call 1-888-852-0050 Monday to Friday 9am - 5pm EST Main Display Panel Stay Awake Allegiant Health Do not take SUNOSI if you are taking, or have stopped taking in the last 14 days, a drug used to treat depression called a monoamine oxidation inhibitor (MAOI). Before taking SUNOSI, tell your doctor about all your medical conditions, including whether you: you have heart problems, high blood pressure, kidney problems, diabetes, or high cholesterol. have had a heart attack or stroke. they have a history of mental health problems (including psychosis and bipolar disorders), or of abuse or addiction to drugs or alcohol. are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if SUNOSI will hurt your unborn baby. breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if SUNOSI passes into your breast milk. Talk to your doctor about the best way to feed your baby if you take SUNOSI. What is SUNOSI? SUNOSI® (solriamfetol) is a prescription drug used to improve wakefulness in adults with excessive daytime sleepiness due to narcolepsy or obstructive sleep apnea SUNOSI does not treat the underlying cause of obstructive sleep apnea and does not take the place of any prescribed device for obstructive sleep apnea, such as a continuous positive airway pressure machine (CPAP). It is important that you continue to use these prescribed by your healthcare provider. Important safety information Do not take SUNOSI if you are taking, or have stopped taking in the last 14 days, a drug used to treat depression called monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI). Before taking SUNOSI, tell your doctor about all your medical conditions, including whether you: you have heart problems, high blood pressure, kidney problems, diabetes, or high cholesterol. have had a heart attack or stroke. they have a history of mental health problems (including psychosis and bipolar disorders), or of abuse or addiction to drugs or alcohol. are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if SUNOSI will hurt your unborn baby. breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if SUNOSI passes into your breast milk. Talk to your doctor about the best way to feed your baby if you take SUNOSI. What are the possible side effects of SUNOSI? SUNOSI can cause serious side effects, including: Increased blood pressure and heart rate. SUNOSI can cause blood pressure and heart rate increases that can increase the risk of heart attack, stroke, heart failure and death. Your doctor should check your blood pressure before, and during, treatment with SUNOSI. Your doctor may decrease your dose or tell you to stop taking SUNOSI if you develop high blood pressure that does not disappear during treatment with SUNOSI. Mental (psychiatric) symptoms, including anxiety, trouble sleeping (insomnia), irritability and agitation. Tell your doctor if you develop any of these symptoms. Your doctor may change your dose or tell you to stop taking SUNOSI if you develop side effects during treatment with SUNOSI. The most common side effects of SUNOSI include: •decreased appetite •anxiety These are not all possible side effects of SUNOSI. Call your doctor for advice on side effects. SUNOSI is available in 75mg and 150mg tablets and is a federally controlled substance (CIV) because it contains solriamfetol that can be a target for people who abuse prescription drugs or street medication. Keep SUNOSI in a safe place to protect you from theft. Never give or sell your SUNOSI to anyone else because it can cause death or harm them and is against the law. Tell your doctor if you have ever abused or been dependent on alcohol, prescription drugs, or street drugs. You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1 - 800 - FDA - 1088. See the full guide to prescribed information and medications. The best way to deal with excessive drowsiness is to address its underlying cause. Often this means making changes sleep schedule, habits and routines, stress management, or sleep environment. If you are diagnosed with a sleep disorder such as sleep apnea, a course of treatment involving a continuous positive airway pressure machine (CPAP) is often the most effective course. There are cases, however, in which medication can be useful in treatment Drowsiness. For example, if you have sleep apnea and use a CPAP machine, but continue to have drowsiness during the day, your doctor may suggest a medication to make you more alert. Medication can also be prescribed for patients with narcolepsy to help them stay awake and productive during the day. Shift workers who feel persistently asleep during working hours can also benefit from medication if adjusting sleep habits doesn't help, or if rotating schedules make it difficult to get enough sleep. If you have worked with a sleep specialist and tried behavioral changes to improve sleep, medication may be an option. Modafinil (Provigil) and armodafinil (Nuvigil) are possible drugs to treat excessive drowsiness. These medications work by changing the action of certain chemicals in the brain, and have monoaminergic effects (altering neurotransmitters such as dopamine and serotonin). Other possible medications are stimulants such as methylphenidate (Ritalin). Read more about medications, side effects and safety. It is very important to work closely with your doctor to determine if a medication is right for you. This will depend on your unique situation, schedule, sleep habits, and medical history, as well as any additional tests your doctor needs to understand the root of your excessive drowsiness. Talk to your doctor or ask for a referral to a sleep specialist to discuss your excessive drowsiness and work on a treatment plan. Safety and drug interactions If your doctor recommends taking medication for excessive drowsiness, there are a number of different options that can be considered. It is important to know that medication will not take the place of healthy sleep. Most often, medication for excessive drowsiness will complement or complement other forms of treatment, both behavioral (such as improving sleep habits or managing anxiety) and medical (such as treatment for sleep apnea). An option for people with excessive drowsiness –often prescribed for patients with narcolepsy- are stimulants such as methylphenidate (Ritalin). These are compounds that are being activated in the central nervous system and increase a person's alertness. These medications can have side effects, such as increased blood pressure, irritability, tremors and insomnia. It is important to take them exactly as it is addressed. Modafinil (Provigil) and armodafinil (Nuvigil) are medicines that can also make a person feel more alert. These are non-amphetamine drugs. The common side effects of these medications are headaches, nausea, nervousness, dizziness, stuffed nose, annoying stomach, diarrhea, back pain and difficulty sleeping. There are also more serious but less common side effects, such as rashes, fever, breathing problems, pain in the or abnormal heartbeat. No matter what wakefulness promotion medications you take for excessive drowsiness, it is important to tell your doctor about the side effects you experience. Caffeine is one of the most popular stimulants people use to self-treat excess excess Caffeine increases mental alertness and can make for a faster train of thought. It may work well for the average slightly sleepy person, but caffeine often doesn't work enough to counteract the excessive drowsiness of a clinical sleep disorder such as narcolepsy or sleep apnea. If your excessive drowsiness is the result of difficulty sleeping (as in the case of insomnia), a sleep-promoting medication such as zolpidem (Ambien) or eszopiclone (Lunesta) might be an option to discuss with your doctor. These drugs are called benzodiazepine receptor agonists, and can cause side effects such as headaches, dizziness, unstable walking, stomach pain and constipation. Sodium oxide (Xyrem) is a drug usually prescribed for narcolepsy, and has been shown to improve sleep quality and symptoms of excessive drowsiness in patients with this sleep disorder. Especially if you are diagnosed with narcolepsy, your doctor may prescribe this medication in conjunction with a wakefulness promotion drug mentioned above. Sodium oxybate can have side effects such as headaches, dizziness, bed, annoying stomach, back pain, sweating, and more. so it is important to take exactly as indicated and talk to your doctor about any physical or psychological symptoms you notice. Before you start taking a medication for excessive drowsiness, make sure your doctor has a complete picture of your mental and physical health. Being very clear about any psychological problems (such as a history of depression, anxiety, psychosis, personality disorders, etc.) and physical problems (such as heart problems, kidney or liver problems) may have, if you are pregnant or breastfeeding, as well as the medications you are currently taking - including prescription and over-the-counter medications, vitamins and birth control pills. Your doctor will decide on the right dose of medication for you, and you should follow these directions accurately. Your doctor will also discuss the timing of these medications. Medications for excessive drowsiness are meant to increase your level of wakefulness and alertness, but it's still important to stay on driving and do anything else that could be potentially dangerous until you have enough time to see how medications work for you. You.

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