

iMedix: Your Personal Health Advisor.

Generic Revia

Revia is a safe, highly effective drug for stopping opioid overdose, which is one of the leading causes of death in the world. To date, in most countries, Revia (Naltrexone) is only available through healthcare facilities.

- **ActiveIngredient:**
 - **DosageForm:**
 - **Dosage:**
 - **Indications:**
 - **Manufacturer:**
 - **Storage:**
 - **Market Price:**
 - **Drug Status:**
-

Description

WHAT IS REVIA (NALTREXONE)? To date, in most countries, Revia (Naltrexone) is only available through healthcare facilities, but the practice of providing Revia (Naltrexone) to trained community representatives is becoming more common. Naltrexone is used in the treatment of opiate dependence. This drug can also be used for the treatment of alcohol dependence in the acute stage. HOW DOES REVIA (NALTREXONE) WORK? Since the mid-twentieth century, research has established that alcohol dependence and opioid addiction are similar. Doctors at the time began to synthesize drugs that blocked the action of opioid receptors that contribute to the consumption of ethanol. In the beginning, they developed Revia (Naltrexone) and then synthesized a new tool that allows users to achieve more stable remission. Blocking endorphins in the blood contributes to the complete destruction of opioid receptors. Thus, the euphoric effect of alcohol is removed, and it becomes pointless for a person to get drunk. In combination with the psychotherapeutic 12-step method, the patient develops an extremely negative attitude toward alcohol. The drug can be used in pill form, liquid form, and special capsules for implantation. The dose of Naltrexone implant is determined by the doctor after consultation. REVIA (NALTREXONE) SIDE EFFECTS Naltrexone may cause increased appetite, flatulence, dry mouth, exacerbation of hemorrhoids and erosive and ulcerative lesions of the gastrointestinal tract, increased activity of liver enzymes, abdominal pain, fatigue, impaired clarity of vision, hallucinations, tinnitus, photophobia, lacrimation, as well as pain and pain in the eyes. Sometimes patients experience the development of disorientation in space, increased irritability, drowsiness, hoarseness, sinusitis, rhinitis, chest pain, discomfort, and increased urination. REVIA (NALTREXONE) DOSAGE Naltrexone pills are taken orally or implanted under the skin. The initial dose is 24 mg. The patient should be hospitalized for initial treatment. The dose may be repeated in case of a positive reaction of the body. The average daily dose is 50 mg. This is enough for the receptors to ignore a dose of drugs equivalent to 25 mg of heroin. In the treatment of alcoholism, the drug is prescribed orally for 50 mg once a day. A twelve-week course of therapy has been shown to prevent patients from relapsing within six months. The success of treatment mainly depends on the desire of the patient to get rid of addiction. REVIA (NALTREXONE) AND ALCOHOL Before using any of the forms of this medication, the patient will conduct a test with Revia (Naltrexone), which should show a negative result. This means that the person should be completely sober and have no signs of withdrawal syndrome. An alcoholic, who has decided to use Naltrexone alongside a 12-step program, should not drink alcohol for at least 7-10 days. When they try to

drink alcohol, they will not get the expected pleasure. If the treatment for addiction does not require inpatient care, then pills, implants, or capsules can be used. Dosage and intake method are determined by the patient's physician. While an implant is a more prolonged and more persistent option, if it is implanted subcutaneously, the drug begins to block opioids after 10-12 hours. If the patient uses alcohol following the introduction of Naltrexone into the body, then there will be a relapse, the consequences of which are directly dependent on the dose of opioids. **HOW LONG DOES REVIA (NALTREXONE) STAY IN YOUR SYSTEM?** The effect of the drug begins 40-60 minutes within ingestion. The active substance stops the binding of narcotic analgesic, reduces the manifestations of intoxication syndrome, suspends the process of intrahepatic recirculation, accelerates the excretion of opiates from the body, and eliminates physical dependence on them. The drug is excreted from the body through the urinary system within 2-3 days of the start of therapy. Revia (Naltrexone) is not addictive, has no symptoms of failure, but it is incompatible with taking opioid analgesics. If it is used in conjunction with drugs, alcohol or any other narcotic substance, then it may cause the following consequences: disturbed breathing; blockage of sensory receptors; withdrawal symptoms. **REVIA (NALTREXONE) FOR WEIGHT LOSS** The European Medicines Agency (EMA) has granted permission for the drug (naltrexone bupropion) to be marketed for weight loss in adults who are overweight or obesity. This drug is recommended for use in combination with a low-calorie diet and physical activity. This drug is a combination of two active ingredients — bupropion and naltrexone, which were previously approved for use in EU countries for other diseases. The active ingredients of these drugs affect two areas of the brain responsible for controlling food intake and energy consumption, as well as the reward system associated with eating. **REVIA (NALTREXONE) REVIEWS** The experience of patients and doctors clearly suggests that naltrexone really helps in the treatment of both alcohol and drug addiction. Craving for alcohol and substances passes immediately after taking the drug. After a course of naltrexone, a full return to a healthy life depends on the patient's desire to do so. In rare cases, patients experience such strong side effects that continuation of the course becomes impossible. Often, the problem has to do with an underlying health concern, such as a damaged liver. If negative side effects occur, you will need to consult your doctor about changing the treatment strategy.

Side Effects

Uses

Interactions

Other Details
