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Verelan PM

Search for medical details concerning Verelan PM oral on iMedix including its uses, side effects and safety, interactions, pictures, warnings and user ratings.

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

Description

Side Effects Dizziness, slow heartbeat, constipation, stomach upset, nausea, headache, or tiredness may occur. If any of these effects last or get worse, tell your doctor or pharmacist promptly. To lower your risk of dizziness and lightheadedness, get up slowly when rising from a sitting or lying position. Remember that this medication has been prescribed because your doctor has judged that the benefit to you is greater than the risk of side effects. Many people using this medication do not have serious side effects. Tell your doctor right away if you have any serious side effects, including: severe dizziness, fainting, new or worsening symptoms of heart failure (such as shortness of breath, swelling ankles/feet, unusual tiredness, unusual/sudden weight gain), very slow heartbeat. This drug may rarely cause serious (possibly fatal) liver disease. Get medical help right away if you have any symptoms of liver damage, such as: nausea/vomiting that doesn't stop, loss of appetite, stomach/abdominal pain, yellowing eyes/skin, dark urine. A very serious allergic reaction to this drug is rare. However, get medical help right away if you notice any symptoms of a serious allergic reaction, including: rash, itching/swelling (especially of the face/tongue/throat), severe dizziness, trouble breathing. This is not a complete list of possible side effects. If you notice other effects not listed above, contact your doctor or pharmacist. In the US – Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or at www.fda.gov/medwatch. In Canada – Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to Health Canada at 1-866-234-2345. How long does it take for this medicine to take effect? The onset of action for Verelan PM, due to its extended-release formulation, is generally within hours of administration, with the peak antihypertensive effect typically observed within the first morning hours after nighttime dosing. This delayed and extended release is designed to match the circadian rhythm of blood pressure, which tends to rise in the early morning. How long do the effects of this medicine last? The effects of Verelan PM last approximately 24 hours, supporting once-daily dosing. The extended-release formulation ensures a gradual release of verapamil into the bloodstream, maintaining therapeutic drug levels and effect over this period. Is it safe to consume alcohol while taking this medicine? Consuming alcohol while taking Verelan PM can increase the risk of side effects such as dizziness, lightheadedness, and fainting, especially when standing up from a sitting or lying position (orthostatic hypotension). Alcohol can also potentiate the blood pressure-lowering effects of verapamil, leading to enhanced hypotensive effects. Patients are generally advised to limit or avoid alcohol consumption while on this medication. Is this a habit forming medicine? Verelan PM does not have addictive properties and is not considered habit-forming. Calcium channel blockers like verapamil are used for their

cardiovascular effects and do not produce euphoria or other psychological effects that contribute to substance dependence. Can this medicine be taken during pregnancy? Verelan PM falls under FDA Pregnancy Category C. Animal studies have shown an adverse effect on the fetus, and there are no adequate and well-controlled studies in humans. However, potential benefits may warrant the use of Verelan PM in pregnant women despite potential risks. The use of Verelan PM during pregnancy should be considered only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus, and it should be used under the supervision of a healthcare provider. Can this medicine be taken while breast-feeding? Verapamil is excreted in breast milk, but the effects on a nursing infant are not well documented. While adverse effects in infants are not commonly reported, caution is advised. The decision to use Verelan PM while breastfeeding should take into account the importance of the drug to the mother's health and the potential for adverse effects on the nursing infant. Consultation with a healthcare provider is essential to weigh the benefits and risks of using Verelan PM during breastfeeding. Verapamil is used to treat high blood pressure. Lowering high blood pressure helps prevent strokes, heart attacks, and kidney problems. Verapamil belongs to a class of drugs known as calcium channel blockers. It works by relaxing blood vessels so blood can flow more easily. Verapamil may also lower your heart rate. How to use Verelan PM Take this medication by mouth with or without food as directed by your doctor, usually once daily. Depending on your specific brand, take this medication either in the morning or at bedtime as directed. Consult your pharmacist if you have any questions about when to take the medication. Swallow the capsules whole. Do not crush or chew the capsules. Doing so can release all of the drug at once and may increase your risk of side effects. If you have trouble swallowing the capsule, you may open the capsule and carefully sprinkle its contents on a spoonful of soft, cool applesauce just before you take it. Swallow all of the drug/food mixture right away without chewing. Then rinse your mouth and swallow the rinse liquid to make sure that you have swallowed all of the medicine. Do not chew the mixture or prepare a supply in advance. The dosage is based on your medical condition and response to treatment. Use this medication regularly to get the most benefit from it. To help you remember, take it at the same time each day. For the treatment of high blood pressure, it may take a week before you get the full benefit of this drug. Keep taking this medication even if you feel well. Most people with high blood pressure do not feel sick. Do not stop taking this medication without consulting your doctor. Some conditions may become worse when this drug is suddenly stopped. Your dose may need to be gradually decreased. Tell your doctor if your condition does not get better or if it gets worse (your blood pressure readings remain high or increase).

Precautions Before taking verapamil, tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are allergic to it; or if you have any other allergies. This product may contain inactive ingredients, which can cause allergic reactions or other problems. Talk to your pharmacist for more details. Before using this medication, tell your doctor or pharmacist your medical history, especially of: certain types of heart rhythm problems (such as second- or third-degree atrioventricular block, sick sinus syndrome unless you have a pacemaker, Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome, Lown-Ganong-Levine syndrome), heart failure, certain muscle/nerve disorders (muscular dystrophy, myasthenia gravis), liver disease, kidney disease. This drug may make you dizzy. Alcohol or

marijuana (cannabis) can make you more dizzy. Do not drive, use machinery, or do anything that needs alertness until you can do it safely. Limit alcoholic beverages. Talk to your doctor if you are using marijuana (cannabis). Before having surgery, tell your doctor or dentist about all the products you use (including prescription drugs, nonprescription drugs, and herbal products). Older adults may be more sensitive to the side effects of this drug, especially constipation, or swelling ankles/feet. During pregnancy, this medication should be used only when clearly needed. Discuss the risks and benefits with your doctor. This medication passes into breast milk, but is unlikely to harm a nursing infant. Consult your doctor before breast-feeding.

Overdose If someone has overdosed and has serious symptoms such as passing out or trouble breathing, call 911. Otherwise, call a poison control center right away. US residents can call their local poison control center at 1-800-222-1222. Canada residents can call a provincial poison control center. Symptoms of overdose may include: very slow heartbeat, severe dizziness, fainting. Do not share this medication with others. Lifestyle changes that may help this medication work better include exercising, stopping smoking, and eating a low-cholesterol/low-fat diet. Consult your doctor for more details. Lab and/or medical tests (such as liver function) should be done while you are taking this medication. Keep all medical and lab appointments.

Consult your doctor for more details. Check your blood pressure and pulse (heart rate) regularly while taking this medication. Learn how to check your own blood pressure and pulse at home, and share the results with your doctor. There are different brands and types of this medication available. Some do not have the same

effects. Do not change brands or types without consulting your doctor or pharmacist. If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If it is near the time of the next dose, skip the missed dose. Take your next dose at the regular time. Do not double the dose to catch up. Store at room temperature away from light and moisture. Do not store in the bathroom. Keep all medications away from children and pets. Do not flush medications down the toilet or pour them into a drain unless instructed to do so. Properly discard this product when it is expired or no longer needed. Consult your pharmacist or local waste disposal company.

Interactions Drug interactions may change how your medications work or increase your risk for serious side effects. This document does not contain all possible drug interactions. Keep a list of all the products you use (including prescription/nonprescription drugs and herbal products) and share it with your doctor and pharmacist. Do not start, stop, or change the dosage of any medicines without your doctor's approval. Some products that may interact with this drug include: aliskiren, clonidine, disopyramide, dofetilide, fingolimod, lithium. Other medications can affect the removal of verapamil from your body, which may affect how verapamil works. Examples include erythromycin, rifamycins (such as rifampin), ritonavir, St. John's wort, among others. Verapamil can slow down the removal of other medications from your body, which may affect how they work. Examples of affected drugs include asunaprevir, colchicine, elacestrant, fezolinetant, fibanserin, ivabradine, lomitapide, midazolam, triazolam, among others. Some products have ingredients that could raise your heart rate or blood pressure. Tell your pharmacist what products you are using, and ask how to use them safely (especially cough-and-cold products, diet aids, or NSAIDs such as ibuprofen/naproxen).

Side Effects

Uses

Interactions

Other Details
