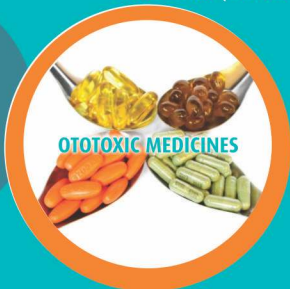


Drug Class	Generic Name
Miscellaneous Substances	Alcohol, arsenum, caffeine, lead, marijuana, nicotine, mercury
Mucosal Protectant (Stomach Ulcer)	Misoprostol
Non-Steroidal AID	Aspirin, diclofenac, difunisal, etocolac, fenoprofen, Ibuprofen, Indomethacin, Isoxicam, ketoprofen, Methyl Salicylates, Naproxen, Phenylbutazone, Piroxicam, Salicylates, Sulindac, Tolmetin
Psychopharmacologic (Mood Altering) Agents	Amitryptiline, Alprazolam, Clorazepate, Chlordiazepoxide, Diazepam, Flurazepam, Midazolam, Oxazepam, Prozepam, Guazepam, Temazepam, Triazolam, Bupropion, Carbamazepine, (Tegretol), Doxepin (Sinequin), Desiprimine, Fluoxetin, Imipramine, lithium Molindon, Phenelzin, Protriptilin, Trazodon

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Our Services

Adventis ENT Services is dedicated to providing excellence in standards of care to children and adults for all conditions of Ear, Nose & Sinus, Throat & Voice, Head & Neck, Hearing & Speech disorders

The team of Adventis ENT Services is led by Dr Ameet Kishore FRCS(UK), an ENT, Cochlear Implant & Neuro-otologic Surgeon with over 25 years of experience. He has brought together International Experience and Advanced Technology to offer the highest level of patient care and excellence in medical treatment

- Endoscopic & microscopic examination of ear, nose and throat
- Microscopic surgery for ear, hearing restoration & neuro-otology
- Cochlear Implant and Implantable Hearing device programme
- Endoscopic surgery of nose, sinus & skull base
- Paediatric ear, nose, throat and airway surgery
- Head-neck, salivary & thyroid gland surgery
- Snoring, sleep apnoea, robotics, lasers and radiofrequency
- Comprehensive hearing testing facility for children and adults*
- Provision for fitting of hearing aids and for Hearing - Speech therapy*

We want you to feel confident that you are working with doctors and professionals who are qualified, experienced and caring to provide you personalised and professional care to improve your quality of life.

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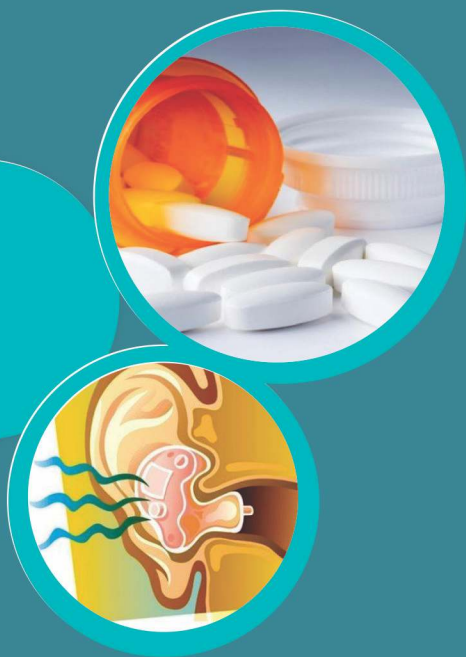
For assistance : +91 9654518169, +91 8285511959



Ototoxic Medicines

Ototoxic medications are those drugs that have the potential to cause damage to the inner ear structures which may result in temporary or permanent loss of hearing or an aggravation of an existing sensorineural hearing loss. If you have an existing sensorineural hearing loss, regardless of the cause, when using ototoxic medications, you are more vulnerable to aggravation of that hearing loss.

As a result of using ototoxic medications, the degree of hearing loss that occurs and the amount of recovery that follows, depends upon the amount and duration of the use of that particular medication. If you are consuming more than one ototoxic medications, you are even more vulnerable to developing a sensorineural hearing loss or an aggravation of your existing sensorineural hearing loss.



Guidelines to Follow

In regard to the use of ototoxic medications, whether they are over-the-counter or prescription, there are several important facts you should know and several important rules you should follow:

- Always inform your doctor that you have a sensorineural hearing loss or nerve-type loss.
- Always ask your doctor, when he is prescribing new medications for you, of any potential side effects, especially if the medications is ototoxic.
- Always read the labels or ask your pharmacist about the potential ototoxic effect of over-the-counter medications. If the drug is over-the-counter, you should ask the pharmacist for a recommendation of a less toxic drug.
- Always be aware of the early warning signs of ototoxicity.

Signs of Ototoxicity, listed in order of frequency

1. The development of tinnitus (noises in the ears) in one or both ears.
2. The intensification of existing tinnitus or the appearance of another sound that didn't exist before.
3. Fullness of pressure in your ears--other than being secondary to an upper respiratory infection.
4. The awareness of a hearing loss in an unaffected ear or the progression or fluctuation or an existing loss.
5. The development of vertigo or spinning sensation usually aggravated by motion and may or may not be accompanied by nausea. Should any of these symptoms develop while taking any medication--stop the medication immediately and call your doctor.

Ototoxic Medications

Finally, you should be aware of the common ototoxic medications. The following is a simplified list which represents the common drugs which are potentially ototoxic. Please keep this as a ready reference.

Drug Class	Generic Name
Antibiotics	Amikacin, Gentamycin, Kanamycin, Neomycin, Streptomycin, Tobramycin, Amphotericin B, Capreomycin, Chloramphenicol, Erythromycin, Minocycline, Polymyxine B, Sulphonamides, Vancomycin
Antimalarials (Quinine)	Chloroquine phosphate, Hydroxychloroquine, Quinacrine hydrochloride, Quinine sulphate
Cardiac (Heart) Medications	Flecainide, Lignocaine, Metoprolol, Procainamide, Propranolol, Quinidine
Chemotherapeutic (Cancer) Agents	Bleomycine, Bromocriptine, Carboplatinum, Cis-Plantinum, Methotrexate, Nitrogen Mustard, Vinblastin
Diuretics	Acetazolamide, bumetanide, Irothaldione, ethacrynic acid, frusemide, hydrochlorthiazide, methylchlorthizide