

[Skip to main content](#)

Allopurinol (Zyloprim)

??? ??????: 30 ?????2/????? 2017

Data upon which the following estimates of incidence of adverse reactions are made are derived from experiences reported in the literature, unpublished clinical trials and voluntary reports since marketing of ZYLOPRIM (allopurinol) began. Past experience suggested that the most frequent event following the initiation of allopurinol treatment was an increase in acute attacks of gout (average 6% in early studies). An analysis of current usage suggests that the incidence of acute gouty attacks has diminished to less than 1%. The explanation for this decrease has not been determined but may be due in part to initiating therapy more gradually). **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION** and **PRECAUTIONS** (see

The most frequent adverse reaction to ZYLOPRIM (allopurinol) is skin rash. Skin reactions can be severe and sometimes fatal. Therefore, treatment with). Some patients with the most severe reaction also had fever, **WARNINGS** ZYLOPRIM (allopurinol) should be discontinued immediately if a rash develops (see chills, arthralgias, cholestatic jaundice, eosinophilia and mild leukocytosis or leukopenia. Among 55 patients with gout treated with ZYLO-PRIM for 3 to 34 months -(average greater than 1 year) and followed prospectively, Rundles observed that 3% of patients developed a type of drug reaction which was predominantly a pruritic maculopapular skin eruption, sometimes scaly or exfoliative. However, with current usage, skin reactions have been observed less frequently than 1%. The explanation for this decrease is not obvious. The incidence of skin rash may be increased in the presence of renal insufficiency. The frequency of skin rash among). **PRECAUTIONS** patients receiving ampicillin or amoxicillin concurrently with ZYLOPRIM (allopurinol) has been reported to be increased (see

Most Common Reactions* Probably Causally Related:

Diarrhea, nausea, alkaline phosphatase increase, SGOT/SGPT increase. : **Gastrointestinal**

Acute attacks of gout. : **Metabolic and Nutritional**

Rash, maculopapular rash.: **Skin and Appendages**

*Early clinical studies and incidence rates from early clinical experience with ZYLOPRIM (allopurinol) suggested that these adverse reactions were found to occur at a rate of greater than 1%. The most frequent event observed was acute attacks of gout following the initiation of therapy. Analyses of current usage suggest that the incidence of these adverse reactions is now less than 1%. The explanation for this decrease has not been determined, but it may be due to following recommended). **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION** and **ADVERSE REACTIONS** introduction, **INDICATIONS AND USAGE**, **PRECAUTIONS**, usage (see

Incidence Less Than 1% Probably Causally Related:

Ecchymosis, fever, headache. : **Body As a Whole**

Necrotizing angitis, vasculitis. : **Cardiovascular**

Hepatic necrosis, granulomatous hepatitis, hepatomegaly, hyperbilirubinemia, cholestatic jaundice, vomiting, intermittent abdominal pain, gastritis.: **Gastrointestinal** dyspepsia.

Thrombocytopenia, eosinophilia, leukocytosis, leukopenia. : **Hemic and Lymphatic**

Myopathy, arthralgias.: **Musculoskeletal**

Peripheral neuropathy, neuritis, paresthesia, somnolence.: **Nervous**

Epistaxis. : **Respiratory**

Erythema multiforme exudativum (Stevens-Johnson syndrome), toxic epidermal necrolysis (Lyell's syndrome), hypersensitivity vasculitis, : **Skin and Appendages** purpura, vesicular bullous dermatitis, exfoliative dermatitis, eczematoid dermatitis, pruritus, urticaria, alopecia, onycholysis, lichen planus.

Taste loss/perversion. : **Special Senses**

). **PRECAUTIONS** Renal failure, uremia (see: **Urogenital**

Incidence Less Than 1% Causal Relationship Unknown:

Malaise. : **Body As a Whole**

Pericarditis, peripheral vascular disease, thrombophlebitis, bradycardia, vasodilation. : **Cardiovascular**

Infertility (male), hypercalcemia, gynecomastia (male). : **Endocrine**

Hemorrhagic pancreatitis, gastrointestinal bleeding, stomatitis, salivary gland swelling, hyperlipidemia, tongue edema, anorexia.: **Gastrointestinal**

Aplastic anemia, agranulocytosis, eosinophilic fibrohistiocytic lesion of bone marrow, pancyto-penia, prothrombin decrease, anemia, : **Hemic and Lymphatic**
hemolytic anemia, reticu-locytosis, lymphadenopathy, lymphocytosis.

Myalgia.: **Musculoskeletal**

Optic neuritis, confusion, dizziness, vertigo, foot drop, decrease in libido, depression, amnesia, tinnitus, asthenia, insomnia.: **Nervous**

Bronchospasm, asthma, pharyngitis, rhinitis. : **Respiratory**

Furunculosis, facial edema, sweating, skin edema. : **Skin and Appendages**

Cataracts, macular retinitis, iritis, conjunctivitis, amblyopia.: **Special Senses**

Nephritis, impotence, primary hematuria, albu-minuria.: **Urogenital**