

Hearing loss is one of the side effects of many drugs. These drugs can also damage the inner ear and influence the sense of balance.

Antibiotics. Gentamycin, tobramycin and streptomycin are usually prescribed for serious infections: sepsis, meningitis or tuberculosis. In these conditions, rapid treatment can save life. Often the benefits in this case outweigh the possible risk of hearing loss. These drugs can cause an irreversible hearing loss, especially if they are taken in large doses or for a long time. Also, antibiotics such as erythromycin, azithromycin, vanc -breeding committee are associated with hearing problems.

Heart drugs. Furosemide and boometanide can, when administered in high doses or intravenously, lead to a temporary hearing loss. Some pressure drugs can cause noise in the ears.

Chemotherapy. Some chemotherapeutic drugs, especially Platinum (cisplatin and carboplatin), have high ototoxicity. Up to 60% of patients receiving cisplatin experience a particular degree of hearing loss.



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Painkillers. High doses of popular painkillers (including aspirin, ibuprofen and backsen, paracetamol) are associated with noise in the ears and hearing loss. In most cases, these side effects take place after the cessation of medication.

Antimalarial drugs. Chlorokhin and Khinin are able to cause noise in the ears and an irreversible hearing loss. Gidoxichlorokhin, used to treat lupus and rheumatoid arthritis, represents a similar risk.

News -in -law materials cannot be equated to the doctor's prescription. Before making a decision, consult a specialist.