

Spironolactone Precautions

The most important concern when taking spironolactone is preventing pregnancy. Patients should not become pregnant while taking spironolactone due to its association with the feminization of male fetuses and the development of fetal renal abnormalities.

Spironolactone may be associated with breast fullness and irregular periods. In one largely refuted study, breast cancer was observed to increase the risk of breast cancer in humans, but again, this study was inconclusive.

Spironolactone may slightly lower blood pressure. Be aware of potentially dizziness, especially when standing up from a seated position.

Spironolactone may be associated with hyperkalemia (high potassium levels), especially in patients with kidney disease. Please do not take potassium supplements while on spironolactone. If you experience any muscle weakness or paralysis, please stop the medication.

Also, stop the medication if you are sick with a bacterial or viral infection. Spironolactone is known to interact with the antibiotic Bactrim and Ciprofloxacin. Let your healthcare provider know that you cannot take Bactrim or

Ciprofloxacin (Cipro). Alternative names for Bactrim are listed below:

- Bactrim
- Bactrim DS
- Co-trimoxazole
- Septra
- Sulfamethoprim
- Sulfamehtoprim-DS
- Sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim (SMX-TMP)
- Sulfatrim
- Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (TMP-SMX)

The treatment of acne is an off-label use for this medication.