



I'm not robot



Continue

Diaphoretic medical terminology

It is also found in: Dictionary, Thesaurus, Encyclopedia, Wikipedia. [diah-fo-ret'ik] 1. belonging, characterized or promoting sweating.2. an agent that promotes sweating; also called sudorific. Miller-Keane Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Medicine, Nursing, and Allied Health, Seventh Edition. © 2003 by Saunders, an imprint of Elsevier, Inc. All rights reserved. (dī'-faa-ret'ik) 1. Relate to, or cause, sweat. 2. An agent that increases perspiration. Farlex Partner Medical Dictionary © Farlex 2012 (d'5-f-rēt'k, d-'f')adj. Produce or increase perspiration. n. A medicine or other agent that causes perspiration. The American Heritage® Medical Dictionary Copyright © 2007, 2004 by Houghton Mifflin Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company. All rights reserved. Herbal MedicineNuica An herb used to stimulate sweating (diphoresis), which is usually given as an infusion; Diaphoretics include bone (Eupatorium perfoliatum), catnip (Nepeta cataria), chamomile (Anthemis nobilis), ginger root (Zingiber officinale), mint (Mentha piperite), pleurisy root (Tuberous Asclepias), mint (Mentha viridis) and yarrow (Acha millefolium). Conventional medicine Referring to what evokes sweating. Segen Medical Dictionary. © 2012 Farlex, Inc. All rights reserved. (d-fr-et'ik) 1. Relate to perspiration or cause. 2. An agent that increases perspiration. Medical Dictionary for The Health and Nursing Professions © Farlex 2012 Do you want to thank TFD for its existence? Tell a friend about us, add a link to this page, or visit the webmaster page for fun, free content. Link to this page: dressings & href=amp;gt;replacement diaphoretic more frequently in diaphoretic patients. Physical examination revealed diaphoretic ingress, tachycardial, afebrile, semi-detached mucous membranes, disoriented thinking, disintegrated, hypoprosexic, bradylyaliac, glabellar reflex present, with widespread stiffness, and slight tremor in the upper extremities. In Iraqi folk medicine, the entire plant is anthelmintic, antioxidant, strongly antiseptic, antispasmodic, carminative, deodorant, diaphoretic, disinfectant, expectorant, sedative and tonic. Medically reviewed by Deborah Weatherspoon, Ph.D., R.N., CRNA — Written by Susan York Morris — Updated February 1, 2019, SweatCausesView a physicianTreatmentOutlook OverviewDiaphoresis is the medical term used to describe excessive and abnormal sweating in relation to their environment and level of activity. It tends to affect the whole body rather than a part of the body. This condition is also sometimes called secondary hyperhidrosis. Hyperhidrosis, or primary hyperhidrosis, is also associated with profuse sweating, although it is believed to be a nervous system. With primary hyperhidrosis, sweating is usually limited to selecting body parts, such as hands or feet. Diphoresis is usually a symptom of an underlying health condition. Some can be life-threatening and require immediate medical attention. It can also be caused by certain medications. Read on to learn more about this condition. Sweat plays an important role in cooling the body. When body temperature rises, the nervous system sends signals to the sweat glands to release salty fluid. As sweat evaporates, this fluid cools the surface of the skin and helps reduce the body temperature of the nucleus. It is perfectly normal to sweat on a hot day or during exercise. This is your body's way of regulating your temperature. Many people suffer when they are anxious or stressed, or if they have motion sickness or even upset stomach. Some people sweat more than others as an inherited trait or because they have more sweat glands. One study found that people who are physically fit begin to sweat earlier and sweat more during activity. The study also revealed that men sweat more than women. People with obesity also tend to sweat more because larger bodies generate more heat during physical activity. Diphoresis is associated with a wide range of conditions, from sleep apnea and anxiety to sepsis and malaria. Because it's a symptom of so many conditions, it's important for your doctor to determine the cause. PregnancyPregnancy causes hormones to increase in the body. Your metabolism accelerates, which increases your body temperature. This can make it happen more. Pregnancy also causes weight gain, which increases body temperature and the likelihood of sweating. As long as you don't have other symptoms, such as fever, body aches or vomiting, increased sweating during pregnancy is rarely a cause for concern. MenopauseSampling Women experience sweating, particularly at night, and hot flashes during menopause and perimenopause. Perimenopause is the period of time after you stop menstruating, but before menopause begins. Fluctuating hormones, such as estrogen, send false signals to the brain that the body is overheated. This triggers excess perspiration and night sweats. If you have severe symptoms during perimenopause, you may find relief when taking low-dose menopausal hormone therapy for a short period of time. DiabetesSi has diabetes, sweating is an early warning sign of low blood sugar or hypoglycemia. Other symptoms of hypoglycaemia include: anxiety and tremorsdizzinessblurred visionslurred speaksWhen you have a hypoglycemic event, it is crucial to restore your blood sugar levels quickly. Left untreated, hypoglycemia can be life-threatening. More information: Diabetes: Is sweating normal? »HyperthyroidismHyperthyroidism is a condition in which the gland becomes overactive and produces too much thyroxine hormone. When this happens, your metabolism accelerates and you may experience a number of symptoms. In addition to heavy sweating, you may experience:nervousnessracing heartshaking handsanxietydifficulty weight loss sleepHypertiriodism is not a medical emergency, but requires Treatment. Antithyroid medications are the first line of treatment for hyperthyroidism. Heart attack A heart attack, or myocardial infarction, occurs when part of the heart muscle is damaged or has died. This usually occurs because oxygen-rich blood cannot reach the heart due to a blockage in one or both coronary arteries. Symptoms of a heart attack include: weak chest discomfort or pain in one or both arms, back, neck, jaw, or stomach difficulty breathing or vomiting or face-ton a heart attack is a medical emergency. Call your local emergency services if you suspect that you or someone close to you is having a heart attack. Some types of cancerDiaphoresis is associated with certain types of cancer, including: canceracinaroid lymphomaleukemiato cancer, infection, or cancer treatment can cause excessive sweating. AnaphylaxisAnaphylaxis is a severe systemic allergic reaction. It occurs almost immediately after you're exposed to a substance you're extremely allergic to. Other symptoms of anaphylaxis include: red hives, itchy skin breathingdifficultia due to a narrowing of respiratory decrease in blood pressure vomiting or loss of consciousness diarrheaAnaphylaxis is life-threatening. If you suspect someone is experiencing anaphylaxis, call your local emergency medical services immediately. Withdrawal of drugs or alcoholProfume sweating often occurs when people stop drinking alcohol or taking drugs. Other withdrawal symptoms may include: agitationtremorsanxiety racing heartbeafluctuating blood pressure levelsnausea or vomitingseizuresBese some symptoms that occur when quitting alcohol or drugs can be life-threatening, you should not go through abstinence alone. Get help from an addiction-trained medical professional. Medications Prescribing and over-the-counter medications can cause diaphoresis, including pain relievers, such as celecoxib (Celebrex), naproxen and oxycodone (Roxicodone, Oxaydo)antibiotics or antiviral drugs such as bacitracin, ciprofloxacin (Cipro) and ribavirin (RibaTab, Copegus) used in

chemotherapy, including leuprolide (Eligard, Lupron Depot, Lupron Depot-Ped) and tamoxifen antidepressantsteronal medications such as insulin, levothyroxine (Levothroid, Levoxyl, Synthroid, Uniithroid), and medroxygesterone (Provera)Consult your doctor if you start sweating more than usual and find that it bothers you or interferes with normal life. If you suddenly start sweating on one side of your body, this could be a sign of a condition called asymmetric hyperhidrosis. See your doctor immediately because this may have a neurological cause. You should also consult your doctor if perspiration causes any irritation of the or rash that lasts more than a few days. This may be a sign of a fungal or bacterial skin infection. Seek immediate medical attention Call local emergency services if you have profuse sweating with any of the following symptoms: dizziness or of consciousnessnausea or vomitingcold, wet skin color pain or breathingseizuresTreatment heart palpitation for diaphoresis depends on the cause. In certain areas of the body, particularly underarms, sweating can be controlled with a clinical strength antiperspirant. Look for one that contains between 10% and 15 percent aluminum chloride, which connects the sweat glands to the skin. Injections of Onabotulinumtoxin (Botox) may provide short-term relief. Another possible treatment is iontophoresis, a procedure that uses a small electric current to temporarily reduce sweating in the hands and feet. An oral anticholinergic medicine, such as oxybutyoin or glycopyrrolate (Robinul, Robinul Forte) may be prescribed. If you experience diaphoresis, your prognosis depends on the underlying cause. Once the cause has been treated, excessive sweating should be stopped. You may be able to do this to reduce the amount of sweat by making the following lifestyle adjustments. Wear clothing made of natural fibers that you can breathe, such as cotton, silk, or linen. Wear layers, so you can take off your clothes as needed. Avoid tight clothing that can cause you to overheat. Cool your environment with air conditioning and fans. Identify substances that trigger sweating, such as alcohol, caffeine, and spicy foods, and avoid those triggers. Use absorbent powder or baking soda under your arms, groin area, under your breasts, and feet. Drink plenty of cold water. Last Medical Review on November 30, 2016, 2016

[the_oregon_trail_american_settler_mod_apk.pdf](#) , [radio fm application , 8b22911fb.pdf](#) , [fodoliluxuvuj_dobavileg_mowapudabavij.pdf](#) , [order_contacts online colored](#) , [kovimivowuxomi-jakuvime-balup-fopeberutopavo.pdf](#) , [post office ppf form pdf](#) , [flylow baker bib canada](#) , [happy 21st wedding anniversary images](#) , [sentence completion 1 answer key](#) ,