

Find Albenza online at the cheapest US price

Albenza Side Effects and Other Physiological Impacts

- [What you should know about this medicine](#)
- [Before you begin, take a moment](#)
- [How to administer albendazole](#)
- [Untaken dose care plan](#)
- [Reactions and warning cues](#)
- [Drug collaborative interaction considerations](#)
- [Vigilance and safeguards](#)
- [Storage media and disposal logistics](#)
- [Unconventional and drugs with similar profiles](#)
- [USD: provisional quotes](#)
- [United States access in accordance with the law rights policy standards](#)

Description and use of this medicine

Albendazole is an orally administered antiparasitic (anthelmintic) sold in the United States under brand names such as Albenza and as generics. It interferes with parasite metabolism and microtubule function, which inhibits nutrient uptake and leads to parasite death over time.

- Therapeutic category: anthelmintic (antiparasitic)
- Active compound: albendazole

- Common tablet strengths in the U.S.: 200 mg tablets; many regimens call for 400 mg (often two 200 mg tablets)
- Main clinical uses: selected parasitic infections including hydatid disease and neurocysticercosis, among others, as determined by a clinician

For related medicines, see [Unconventional therapies alongside their similar counterparts](#). To contrast costs, go to the costs page. [Price estimates in US dollars](#), and for rules on obtaining albendazole see [US legal regime and access norms](#).

Information you should provide to your clinician before starting therapy

Provide a complete medical history and a current medication list before taking albendazole. Mention any of the following, since these factors can affect whether albendazole is safe or how it should be monitored:

- Allergic reactions to albendazole, mebendazole, or other benzimidazoles
- Pregnancy, plans to conceive, or potential for pregnancy
- Breastfeeding or plans to breastfeed
- Prior or current liver disease or abnormal liver tests
- Biliary obstruction or known bile duct problems
- Blood disorders such as anemia, low white blood cell counts, or clotting issues
- Immune suppression or current treatment with immunosuppressive drugs

In conditions like neurocysticercosis, clinicians may check the eyes for involvement before starting therapy because treatment can aggravate eye inflammation. For recommended follow-up and lab checks, see [Perimeter metric monitoring and precautionary measures](#).

How should albendazole be used

Follow your prescription and clinician instructions exactly. Typical administration and practical points include:

- Take by mouth with food and a full glass of water. A fatty meal can boost absorption and is often advised for infections that involve tissues.

- If you have trouble swallowing tablets, clinicians may advise crushing or chewing them as appropriate for the product and indication.
- Adhere to the prescribed dosing schedule and complete the entire course even if symptoms improve early.
- Small children two years and older may be treated with albendazole for specific hints; dosing is individualized by a pediatric clinician.
- In the event of an overdose, contact Poison Control at 1-800-222-1222 (U.S.) or seek emergency medical care immediately.

If you take other medicines examine this. [Contacts alongside the pattern of interactions determines group dynamics. of medications](#) to identify potential interacting as a shared activity in the user journey shape satisfaction. that might change albendazole levels or effects.

If you miss a dose

If you miss your dose, take it as soon as you recall, unless the next scheduled dose is near. If it is nearly time for the next dose, skip the the dose was skipped and continue the normal schedule. Do not take two doses simultaneously to replace a the dose was skipped.

Negative effects and warning indicators

Seek emergency help immediately for:

- Any signs of a severe allergic reaction such as widespread rash, swelling of the face, lips, or tongue, or difficulty breathing
- New or worsening jaundice, dark urine, pale stools, or severe upper abdominal pain
- High fever, sore throat, or other signs of infection that could reflect a low white blood cell count
- Unexpected or easy bruising and bleeding
- Convulsive seizures, sudden neurologic changes, or marked vision changes
- Serious skin reactions such as blistering, peeling, or severe red rash
- Severe diarrhea or very painful urination

Typical or mild effects (talk to your clinician if they persist):

- Nausea or gagging
- Dull head pain
- Stomach pain
- Lightheadedness and dizziness
- A temporary decrease in hair density

If you notice concerning signs, notify your healthcare provider promptly. During ongoing safety checks, see [Continuous real time monitoring of systems and precautionary actions](#).

Drugs and substances that may interact with albendazole

Many medicines and substances can change albendazole exposure or effects. Common examples include:

- Cimetidine (Tagamet) - may increase albendazole levels
- Praziquantel for helminth infections - sometimes given for different parasitic infections and can interact in combined regimens
- Dexamethasone used in therapy - used in some parasitic disease protocols and can affect watchful oversight
- Enzyme-inducing anticonvulsants such as carbamazepine, phenytoin, and phenobarbital - can lower albendazole blood levels
- Theophylline, a medicinal xanthine compound - monitor for increased theophylline effects

Not all items are shown in this list. Provide your clinician with a full list of prescription drugs, over-the-counter medicines, supplements, and herbal products. Also report alcohol, tobacco, and recreational drug use because they may alter safety or efficacy. For side effect concerns related to the pattern of interactions determines group dynamics., refer to [Foreseeable unwelcome adverse effects and alert signals](#).

Safety protocols and health monitoring during treatment

- Routine follow-up: Attend all appointments and lab testing scheduled by your provider. For prolonged courses, blood counts and liver function tests are commonly checked every 1 to 2 weeks or as your clinician recommends.
- Signs of liver toxicity: Report dark urine, yellowed skin or eyes, severe nausea, vomiting, or upper right abdominal pain immediately.
- Pregnancy prevention: Avoid conception while taking albendazole and for one month after the final dose. Discuss reliable contraception with your clinician and inform them promptly if pregnancy is suspected.
- Activity caution: Some people experience dizziness or somnolence. Avoid driving or operating machinery until you know how albendazole affects you.

Expedite review for urgent adverse events. [Watch for aftereffects and warning signs](#) and contact your clinician or emergency services.

Offsite external storage expands available space for files. and disposal guidelines

- Keep at room temperature, about 20 to 25 C (68 to 77 F).
- Store tablets in a tightly closed container and protect from excessive moisture; avoid storing in bathrooms or humid places.
- Ensure all medications are kept out of reach and out of sight of children and pets.
- Dispose of expired or unused medication safely. Ask a pharmacist about local take-back programs or follow community disposal instruction.

Alternative and similar medications

Treatment choice depends on the parasite species, disease site, and patient factors. Secondary options or adjunctive agents that clinicians may consider include:

- The medication known as Praziquantel - effective against many tapeworms and schistosomes; dosing and interaction potential differ from albendazole

- Mebendazole - a benzimidazole similar to albendazole; availability and cost can vary
- Pyrantel pamoate - often used for pinworm infections; many over-the-counter options exist in the U.S. for certain markets that point to
- Ivermectin - used for strongyloidiasis and other parasite infections; dosing regimens differ markedly from albendazole
- Nitazoxanide - active against some protozoa and helminths; used in specific scenarios

Your clinician will select an agent based on the diagnosis, potential value, social process of interactions, influence on perceptions and decisions, and safety profile. For value for money price comparison insights, consult the price book guide. [Ballpark prices in USD](#).

Approximate market prices in the United States. (cash, general guidance)

Prices vary widely by pharmacy, whether a brand or generic product is chosen, and by insurance coverage. These are estimated cash price levels for orientation only and may change:

- Albendazole (Albenza or generic): roughly 30 to 120 USD per 200 mg tablet without insurance. A typical 400 mg dose frequently requires two 200 mg tablets.
- Mebendazole: in the U.S. it may be relatively expensive for short courses, often in the range of 200 to 400 USD depending on supply.
- Pyrantel pamoate (OTC where indicated): often 5 to 20 USD per treatment package at retail.
- Ivermectin: approximate cash prices can be 3 to 15 USD per 3 mg tablet, varying by pharmacy.
- Praziquantel prescription option: commonly priced around 6 to 15 USD per 600 mg tablet; total cost depends on dose and duration.

Check local pharmacies, verified online pharmacies, or your insurer for exact costs. Discount cards, coupons, manufacturer assistance programs, and nonprofit resources can sometimes reduce out-of-pocket charges.

Information on US the law and its accessibility

- Prescription status: Albendazole is prescription-only in the United States and is not available over the counter. It is not a controlled substance.
- Where to obtain: Obtain albendazole through a licensed pharmacy. When using online pharmacies, prefer sites accredited by organizations such as NABP (for example, VIPPS or SAFE.pharmacy) to reduce the risk of counterfeit products.
- Prescribing rules: Only licensed clinicians can prescribe albendazole. Telehealth prescriptions are permitted when consistent with state and federal law and when clinically appropriate.
- Insurance and prior authorization: Many insurers cover albendazole for FDA-labeled or guideline-supported uses; some uses may need prior authorization or specialist review.
- Importation rules: Personal importation of prescription drugs is restricted. Do not import medication without understanding FDA and U.S. Customs rules; unauthorized importation may result in seizure or other consequences.
- Pharmacy licensure: Mail-order or specialty pharmacies must be licensed in the state where the patient lives.
- Reporting safety problems: Report serious adverse events to your clinician and consider reporting to the FDA MedWatch program.

This summary is educational and does not substitute for professional legal or medical advice. Obtain professional input your clinician or pharmacist for instructions that apply to your situation.

- [Lyrica: Essential Read for Patients](#)
- [Vilitra: What might it do for you?](#)
- [How To Secure Provigil With Mastercard](#)

[Additional info about Albenza](#)