

Antabuse online for US buyers at the lowest price

Antabuse: features, uses, and FDA status

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Big picture

Disulfiram, commonly known by the older brand name Antabuse, is used in the United States as an adjunct in treating alcohol use disorder. It is prescribed to discourage drinking by producing an unpleasant physiologic response when alcohol is consumed.

Treatment with disulfiram works best as part of a comprehensive recovery plan that includes counseling, behavioral therapies, and routine medical follow-up. Look at the sections concerning [dosing](#), [proactive precautions](#), [personal the process of interactions build trust and rapport. among drugs](#), and [information about regulatory statutes](#) to decide whether it may be suitable for you.

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Condensed facts

Active substance

Disulfiram

Primary indication

Support for abstinence in alcohol use disorder

Available abilities

Typically 250 mg and 500 mg tablets

Formulation

Oral tablets; may be crushed if necessary

Alcohol content by volume sensitivity period

Begins within hours and can last up to 14 days after the last dose

For details on how the medicine works, see [The operating process](#). For safety and lifestyle considerations, see [Preventive safeguards](#).

A look at how it gets things done

Disulfiram acts to block aldehyde dehydrogenase. When someone on disulfiram drinks alcohol, acetaldehyde accumulates and causes a rapid, unpleasant reaction including flushing, cephalalgia, nausea, vomiting, chest discomfort, breathing difficulty, palpitations, and weakness. In rare cases severe hypotension, cardiac rhythm problems, seizures, or death can occur.

Because heightened sensitivity to alcohol may persist for up to two weeks after stopping disulfiram, strict abstinence from alcohol is required during treatment and for at least 14 days after the final dose. This characteristic makes disulfiram most suitable for patients motivated to remain alcohol free and who accept close supervision.

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Administration of dosing

- Follow the exact regimen prescribed by your clinician; take at about the same time each day when indicated.
- Swallow tablets with a full glass of water; crushing and mixing in liquid is acceptable if swallowing is difficult.
- Do not take disulfiram within 12 hours after consuming alcohol.
- Only change dose under medical advice; do not double up if a dose is missed.
- Stopping therapy should be discussed with your prescriber; abrupt discontinuation may affect planning for alcohol avoidance.
- In children or adolescents, use only under specialist care with appropriate dosing adjustments.

See [Watchfulness and scheduled follow-up](#) for recommended tests and support measures while on treatment.

Post-visit watchful oversight and follow-up

- Liver tests: baseline hepatic panel and periodic watchful oversight are typically advised because of potential liver toxicity.
- Mental status: report new or worsening depression, confusion, or psychotic symptoms right away.
- Cardiovascular review: if you have heart disease, a targeted cardiac evaluation may be needed before and during treatment.
- Adherence strategies: contracts, supervision, reminders, or involvement of a trusted support person can improve safety and outcomes.

Discuss an individualized schedule for laboratory checks and follow-up visits with your healthcare provider. For two-way communication in actions create opportunities for collaboration. that may influence observation and tracking needs, see [Drug the dynamic of social contact potential](#).

Safe operation guidelines

Never start disulfiram if you have consumed alcohol recently or if you intend to drink. Even small amounts of alcohol can trigger a severe reaction during treatment and for up to 14 days afterward.

Inform household members and caregivers that you are taking disulfiram and explain how to respond to a severe reaction. Seek emergency help for chest pain, fainting, severe difficulty breathing, or seizures.

Be aware of hidden sources of alcohol in everyday items. Examples include:

- Mouthwashes, breath sprays, and some oral hygiene products
- Aftershaves, perfumes, and scented lotions
- Certain cough syrups, cold medicines, and some liquid formulations
- Cooking wines, extracts, some sauces, and fermented foods
- Topical liniments and herbal tinctures preserved in alcohol

If you are unsure whether a product contains alcohol, consult a pharmacist. Additional cautions appear under [Treatments contraindicated under these conditions](#) and [Drug the exchange that happens when people meet monitoring and logging](#).

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Relative the set of contratraces to this treatment

Disulfiram should be avoided in the following situations:

- Recent alcohol consumption or unavoidable exposure to alcohol-containing products
- Concurrent treatment with metronidazole or paraldehyde
- Current or past psychotic disorders
- Severe coronary artery disease or unstable cardiac conditions
- Marked hepatic impairment
- Known allergy to disulfiram or related thiuram compounds
- Pregnancy, planned conception, or breastfeeding

Use this sparingly and with caution. and under close supervision if you have kidney disease, diabetes, hypothyroidism, epilepsy, or other significant medical conditions. Your clinician will balance risks and benefits before prescribing.

Interacting drug effects

Keep them separate. disulfiram with alcohol in any form, including alcohol-containing medicinal solutions. Important the dynamics of interactions in a system describe exchanges between components. to note and cautions include:

- Avoid concurrent use with metronidazole or paraldehyde.
- Medications with alcohol vehicles, such as some oral solutions, can provoke a reaction.
- Some antiretroviral combinations and protease inhibitors may interact; check by consulting your prescriber.
- Certain chemotherapy agents and other drugs like paclitaxel and amprenavir have documented the back and forth of communications are the heartbeat of social platforms..
- Monoamine oxidase inhibitors such as tranylcypromine pose risks when combined with disulfiram.
- Use caution with cocaine and other substances that can increase cardiovascular risk.

Drugs requiring dose the act of monitoring or adjustment when used with disulfiram:

- Warfarin and other anticoagulants taken by mouth (bleeding risk change possible)
- The hydantoin class drug phenytoin (serum levels may increase)
- An example of a TB drug is isoniazid. (enhanced hepatotoxicity and neurologic effects)

The current list excludes some items. Always provide a comprehensive list of prescription, over-the-counter, and herbal products to your prescriber and pharmacist.

Possible negative effects

Seek immediate medical care for any of the following warning signs:

- Jaundice, dark urine, or right upper quadrant pain

- Severe agitation, confusion, or hallucinations
- Swelling of the face or tongue, severe rash, or hives
- High fever, marked weakness, or flu-like symptoms
- New vision problems, numbness, or unusual severe pain
- Persistent vomiting or inability to eat

More frequent but usually milder reactions that you should report if persistent:

- Tiredness or excessive sleepiness
- Throbbing head pain or a sense of lightheadedness
- Nausea with sporadic vomiting
- A metallic or garlic-like taste
- Variations in sexual desire or functioning

If an alcohol-disulfiram reaction occurs, stop drinking immediately and seek urgent care for severe symptoms.

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Advice on dose was not taken

If you miss your dose, take it as soon as you realize, unless the next dose is close. If so, skip the i skipped one dose and continue your regular schedule. Do not take two doses at once to offset a i skipped one dose. If you miss doses repeatedly, consult your prescriber before restarting.

Actions to take in case of overdosed on medication

If you suspect an drug overdose, call the local emergency number or Poison Help at 1-800-222-1222 immediately and go to the nearest emergency department. If you can, bring the packaging that accompanies the medication.

Personal digital storage enables saving files on disks, drives, or in the cloud. and handling guidance

- Store in a normal room temperature range, around 68 to 77 F (20 to 25 C).
- Keep the bottle tightly closed and protect from bright light.
- Store in a high shelf out of reach for children and pets.
- Dispose of expired or unused tablets through a pharmacy take-back program or according to local disposal rules.

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Additional pathways and analogous medicines

Several other medications are used to treat alcohol use disorder. Choice depends on treatment goals, side effect profiles, comorbidities, and patient preference.

- Naltrexone (oral 50 mg): reduces the rewarding effects of alcohol and decreases heavy drinking days. Usual therapeutic dose is once daily.
- Naltrexone extended-release injection (Vivitrol): given every 4 weeks and can help with adherence; higher cost per dose.
- Acamprosate: helps maintain abstinence after detox by modulating glutamate and GABA systems; often dosed three times daily.
- Off-label options for selected patients include topiramate or gabapentin when first-line agents are not suitable.

How they compare in practice:

- Disulfiram deters drinking through an aversive physiologic response and is best for patients committed to strict abstinence and supervision.
- Naltrexone lowers craving and reward and may be preferred when reducing heavy drinking is the goal or when slips are a concern.
- Acamprosate is particularly helpful to sustain abstinence following detoxification.

See [prices](#) for price evaluation and comparison and [legal information center](#) regarding the access control rules.

US dollar estimated price category ranges (USD)

Cash prices at retail stores vary by pharmacy, region, and discount programs. Insurance coverage and manufacturer coupons can substantially reduce out-of-pocket expenses. The ranges below are approximate.

- Disulfiram 250 mg generic: about \$10 to \$60 for a 30-tablet supply; approximately \$20 to \$120 for 100 tablets.
- Disulfiram 500 mg generic: roughly \$15 to \$90 for 30 tablets.
- Antabuse brand (if available): limited stock and typically more expensive, often \$150 to \$300 for a 30-tablet supply.

Comparative costs for contingency options:

- Naltrexone 50 mg tablets (generic): commonly \$15 to \$70 per month.
- Naltrexone extended-release injection (Vivitrol): often \$1500 to \$2000 per injection before insurance.
- Acamprosate 333 mg: commonly \$60 to \$180 per month at standard dosing.

Tip: Shop around among legitimate pharmacies please review. generic options, and ask about verified discount programs or prescription savings cards.

United States statutory information

- Regulatory status: Disulfiram is FDA-approved and available only by prescription; it is not sold over the counter.
- Prescribing: A prescription from a clinician licensed in the United States is required. Telemedicine prescribing is allowed when the clinician follows federal and state licensing rules.
- Online pharmacies: Legitimate U.S. pharmacies will require a prescription and should display proper accreditation. Avoid sites that offer prescription drugs without a prescription.
- Import rules: Bringing prescription medications into the U.S. without proper authorization is restricted. Unapproved imports may be seized and can carry legal and safety risks.

- **Controlled substance status:** Disulfiram is not classified as a controlled substance. It is typically not tracked by state prescription drug observation and tracking programs, though normal prescription regulations still apply.
- **Device formulations:** Implantable disulfiram devices are not FDA-approved for use in the United States.
- **Insurance coverage:** Generic disulfiram is commonly covered by commercial plans and Medicaid, but coverage levels and copays vary by plan.

For state-specific details consult your state board of pharmacy or regulatory website, or speak with your healthcare provider.

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FAQ

How long after discontinuation of disulfiram should I avoid drinking alcohol?

Sensitivity to alcohol can last up to 14 days after the last dose. Clinicians commonly recommend avoiding alcohol for at least two weeks after stopping disulfiram. If unsure, wait longer and you should consult your prescriber.

Do I need to avoid mouthwash or hand sanitizer?

Yes. Many mouthwashes and some topical products contain alcohol and can cause a reaction. Choose alcohol-free alternate options where possible and examine the data labels or ask a pharmacist for safer options.

Is there a disulfiram implant available in the United States?

No. Implant formulations are not approved by the FDA in the United States. Only oral disulfiram tablets are approved.

Can I take disulfiram during pregnancy or while breastfeeding?

Disulfiram is not recommended during pregnancy or while breastfeeding. Discuss a different option, safer strategies with your clinician if you are pregnant, planning to conceive, or nursing.

Get more information is available under [Safeguards](#), [Interacting drug effects](#), and [Information on the legal framework](#).

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- [Is Dapoxetine generic as effective as the brand in treating the condition?](#)

- [Can this new drug Androxal aid you?](#)

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