SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 2012 - 8:59AM EST

Diseases & Conditions Medical Advisory Board About Us Link to Us Advertise with Us Home Partners

Sjogren's Syndrome

Understanding Sjogren's **Syndrome**

Introduction to Sjogren's Syndrome

Diagnosis of Sjogren's Syndrome

Treatment Options for Sjogren's Syndrome

> Goals of Treatment for Sjogren's Syndrome

Management of Dry Mouth in Sjogren's Syndrome

Management of Dry Eye in Sjogren's Syndrome

Management of Dry Skin in Sjogren's Syndrome

Systemic Treatments for Sjogren's Syndrome

Quality of Life Issues and Psychosocial Considerations in Sjogren's Syndrome

New Developments in Sjogren's Syndrome

Questions to Ask Your **Health Care Provider** About Sjogren's Syndrome

What Your Doctor is Reading About Sjogren's **Syndrome**

Centers of Research for Sjogren's Syndrome

Finding the Best Doctor for You

Organizations and **Support Groups for** Sjogren's Syndrome > Understanding Sjogren's Syndrome <u>Treatment Options for Sjogren's Syndrome</u> > Management of Dry

Mouth in Sjogren's Syndrome

Previous Section

Treatment Options for Sjogren's Syndrome

Management of Dry Mouth in Sjogren's **Syndrome**

Saliva Substitutes

Research to develop a product that mimics the unique characteristics of saliva has been so far disappointing. There are, however, products available known as saliva substitutes that are designed to keep the mouth moist and wet. A major drawback of these products is that they are not long-lasting, require frequent application, and the taste is unappetizing. Saliva substitutes are formulated either as sprays, lozenges, or gels. Examples of saliva substitutes include:

- Glandosane
- Moi-Stir
- Salivart
- · Oralbalance this is a moisturizing gel that is reported to be longer lasting than others and is usually used at night.

It is helpful to speak to your health care provider or to a pharmacist regarding the benefits of each type

of saliva substitute and evaluating

which one might be best for you. Sometimes patients need to try more than one before they are satisfied with the extent of relief for their dry mouth.

Muscarinic Agonist Medications

Research is ongoing regarding medications that effectively stimulate the production of saliva and tears to relieve symptoms of the sicca syndrome. Drugs known as secretagogues (general secretory stimulants) or sialogogues (salivary stimulants) are available that are designed to stimulate the production of saliva in patients who have some residual salivary gland function.



Search

Next Section





Sjogren's **Syndrome**

Visitor Feedback

"The Medifocus Guidebook is helping me to understand my condition much more in-depth than before. My doctor described the disease in medically technical terms only. I have used my Guidebook to access a variety of information sources and now have not only a better understanding of my ailment, but also several treatments have been revealed which I did not previously know

J.H., Nashville, Tennessee

The most common sialogogues are muscarinic agonists that stimulate the M1 and M3 receptors on the salivary glands resulting in increased salivary secretion. They have been found to be highly effective for the stimulation of saliva and tears in the treatment of Sjogren's syndrome. Significant objective (measurable) and subjective improvement is associated with these drugs. Approximately 60% of patients notice improvements of dry mouth symptoms with secretory stimulant drugs. They are usually well tolerated and not associated with significant side effects.

Muscarinic agonists approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of dry mouth associated with Sjogren's syndrome are:

- · Pilocarpine (Salagen) this drug was approved by the FDA for the treatment of dry mouth in 1998. Some patients also report relief from symptoms of dry eye with use of this drug. Typically, salivary flow rate is reported to increase within 15 minutes of administering the drug and a peak flow rate is maintained for up to four hours. Side effects are usually well tolerated and tend to decrease over time and may include:
 - sweating
 - flushed face
 - diarrhea
 - increased urinary frequency
- · Cevimeline (Evoxac) this is a newer muscarinic agonist agent that is more targeted for stimulating saliva production and has less of a systemic stimulatory effect than pilocarpine. It was approved by the FDA for the treatment of dry mouth in 2000. Results from a study carried out regarding the efficacy and dosage of cevimeline indicated that patients taking 30mg three times daily experienced statistically significant improvement of symptoms of dry mouth after six weeks of therapy and reported reduction of use of artificial saliva. Adverse effects may include:
 - headache
 - sweating
 - abdominal pain
 - nausea (this is the most frequent side effect)

Muscarinic agonists act by stimulating specific receptors in salivary glands and other tissues called muscarinic receptors. Because of this, they are not recommended for patients with conditions that may be aggravated by muscarinic stimulation such as asthma, narrow-angle glaucoma, peptic ulcer disease, or liver disease.

Interferon-Alpha

Pages: 12Next >

Next: Management of Dry Eye in Sjogren's Syndrome

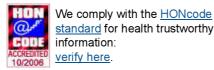








Next Section





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