



Drugs	Special Instructions	Possible Side Effects	Be Aware	Cautions
Allopurinol	Take immediately after a meal. Stop taking medication at the first sign of a rash, which may indicate an allergic reaction.	Hives, itching, liver-function abnormalities, nausea, skin rash or sores	Acute gout attacks are common when this drug is started, but attacks will gradually decrease and eventually stop after several weeks and can be minimized by taking lower doses and by talking along with colchicines.	Kidney disease, use of azathioprine or mercaptopurine.
Colchicine	Take with food if stomach upset occurs. Drink plenty of fluids.	Diarrhea, nausea and vomiting, stomach pain.		Intestinal disease, kidney or liver disease.
Probenecid	Take with food or an antacid. Do not take with aspirin or other NSAIDs. Avoid alcohol.	Headache, joint pain and swelling, loss of appetite, nausea, skin rash, vomiting.	This drug may interfere with the copper sulfate urine sugar tests taken by people with diabetes.	Blood disease, kidney disease, kidney stones, use of antineoplastics, heparin, nitrofurantoin or zidovudine.
Probenecid and colchicines	Take with food or an antacid. Drink plenty of fluids. Do not take with aspirin or other NSAIDs. Avoid alcohol.	Diarrhea, nausea and vomiting, stomach pain, headache, joint pain and swelling, loss of appetite, skin rash.		Intestinal disease, kidney or liver disease, blood disease, use of antineoplastic, heparin, NSAIDs, nitrofurantoin or zidovudine.
Sulfinpyrazone	Take with food, milk or antacids. Avoid aspirin and aspirin-containing products or othe NSAIDs since they may decrease the effect of sulfinpyrazone.	Lowered blood count, rash, stomach pain.	In rare cases, this medication may lower the amounts of various cells in the blood; therefore, you may need to have periodic blood tests.	Stomach ulcers, anemia, low white blood cell count, use of other sulfa drugs or blood thinners.

## GOUT MEDICATIONS



Arthritis Osteoporosis Center of Maryland