



## Drugs with Potential to Cause Hyposalivation or Dry Mouth

Action/medication group	Medicaments
<b>Sympathomimetic</b>	
<b>Antidepressants</b>	Venlafaxine Duloxetine Reboxetine Bupropion
<b>Anticholinergic</b>	
<b>Tricyclic antidepressants</b>	Amitriptyline Clomipramine Amoxapine Protriptyline Doxepin Imipramine Trimipramine Nortriptyline Desipramine
<b>Muscarinic receptor antagonists</b>	Oxybutynin
<b>Alpha-receptor antagonists</b>	Tamsulosin Terazosin
<b>Antipsychotics</b>	Promazine Triflupromazine Mesoridazine Thioridazine Clozapine Olanzapine
<b>Antihistamines</b>	Azatadine Brompheniramine Chlorpheniramine Cyproheptadine Dexchlorpheniramine Hydroxyzine Phenindamine
<b>Anticholinergic, dehydration</b>	
<b>Diuretics</b>	Furosemide Bumetanide Torsemide Ethacrynic acid
<b>Sympathomimetic</b>	
<b>Antihypertensive agents</b>	Metoprolol Moxonidine Rilmenidine
<b>Appetite suppressants</b>	Phentermine
<b>Decongestants</b>	Pseudoephedrine
<b>Bronchodilators</b>	Tiotropium
<b>Skeletal muscle relaxants</b>	Tizanidine
<b>Antimigraine agents</b>	Rizatriptan
<b>Synergistic mechanism</b>	
<b>Opioids, hypnotics</b>	Opium Cannabis Tramadol Diazepam
<b>Unknown</b>	
<b>H<sub>2</sub> antagonists, proton pump inhibitors</b>	Omeprazole
<b>Cytotoxic drugs</b>	Fluorouracil
<b>Anti-HIV drugs, protease inhibitors</b>	Didanosine

## Diseases Associated with Signs of Hyposalivation or Xerostomia

Cause	Diseases
<b>Chronic inflammatory autoimmune</b>	Sjögren's syndrome Systemic lupus erythematosus Scleroderma Mixed connective tissue disease Sarcoidosis Amyloidosis Crohn's disease Ulcerative colitis
<b>Endocrine</b>	Diabetes mellitus Hyper- and hypothyroidism Cushing's syndrome Addison's disease
<b>Neurologic</b>	Mental depression Narcolepsy Parkinson's disease Bell's palsy Alzheimer's disease Holmes-Adie syndrome
<b>Genetic and congenital</b>	Ectodermal dysplasia Cystic fibrosis Prader-Willi syndrome
<b>Malnutrition</b>	Eating disorders Anorexia nervosa Bulimia nervosa Anemia Atrophic gastritis Dehydration Alcohol use
<b>Infections</b>	HIV/AIDS Epidemic parotitis (Mumps) Epstein-Barr virus Bacterial sialadenitis Tuberculosis
<b>Other conditions</b>	Hypertension Fibromyalgia Chronic fatigue syndrome Burning mouth syndrome Compromised masticatory performance

## Oral Complications of Xerostomia

Action/medication group	Medicament
<b>Oral factions difficulties</b>	Taste disturbances, altered speech, dysphagia, dry mouth, thirst
<b>Denture-related problems</b>	Mucosal changes, injuries or oral mucosa, mucus accumulations
<b>Oral tissues alterations</b>	Denture sores, traumatic ulceration, denture retention problems
<b>Oral tissues alterations</b>	Increased dental caries, periodontal diseases, fungal infections

## Additional Risk Factors with Potential to Cause Hyposalivation or Dry Mouth

Risk Factor
Mouth breather
Radiation therapy (head and neck)
Chemotherapy (can make saliva thicker)
Nerve damage
Tumor
Methamphetamine abuse