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Study links Tylenol, painkillers to high blood pressure in women

Jamie Stengle Associated Press Aug. 16, 2005 12:00 AM

Women taking daily amounts of non-aspirin painkillers, such as an extra-strength Tylenol, are more likely to develop high blood pressure than those who don't, a new study suggests.

Although many popular over-the-counter painkillers have been linked before to high blood pressure, acetaminophen, sold as Tylenol, has generally been considered relatively free of such risk.

It is the only one that is not a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, or NSAID, a class of medications the federal government just required to carry stricter warning labels because of the risk for heart-related problems. Those include ibuprofen (sold as Advil and Motrin) and naproxen (sold as Aleve). Many had turned to those painkillers in the wake of problems with prescription drugs, such as Vioxx.

However, the new study found that women taking Tylenol were about twice as likely to develop blood pressure problems. Risk also rose for women taking NSAIDS other than aspirin.

"If you're taking these over-the-counter medications at high dosages on a regular basis, make sure that you report it to your doctor and you're checking your blood pressure," said Dr. Christie Ballantyne, a cardiologist at the Methodist DeBakey Heart Center in Houston who had no role in the study.

The research found that aspirin still remains the safest medicine for pain relief.

The study involved 5,123 women participating in the Nurses Health Study at Harvard Medical School and Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston. None had high blood pressure when it began.

Results were published online Monday in the American Heart Association journal *Hypertension*.

"It certainly sets the basis for more studies," said Dr. Stephanie Lawhorn, a cardiologist at St. Luke's Mid America Heart Institute in Kansas City. "Most of the time we think that things like acetaminophen are fairly safe drugs."

In this study, the risk of developing high blood pressure for women who weren't taking painkillers was about 1 to 3 percent a year, researchers said. They found that that women ages 51-77 who took an average daily dose of more than 500 milligrams of acetaminophen, or one extra-strength Tylenol, had 93 percent higher risk of developing high blood pressure within about three years.

Women in that age range who take more than 400mg a day of NSAIDS - equal to, say, two ibuprofen - had a 78 percent increased risk of developing high blood

pressure over those who didn't take the drug.

Among women 34-53 who take an average of more than 500mg of acetaminophen a day had a 99 percent higher risk of developing high blood pressure. And those who took more than 400mg of NSAIDS a day had a 60 percent risk increase over those who didn't take the pills.

"We are by no means suggesting that women with chronic pain conditions not receive treatment for their pain," the lead author, Dr. John Phillip Forman of Harvard Medical School and associate physician at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, said in an e-mail. "By pointing out risks associated with these drugs, more informed choices can be made by women and their clinicians."

The results in this study held up even when researchers excluded women who were taking pills for headaches, something that could itself be a result of very high blood pressure, said Dr. Gary Curhan, another study author also of Harvard Medical School.

As for why aspirin didn't raise risk, it may be because "aspirin has a different effect on blood vessels than NSAIDS and acetaminophen have," said Dr. Daniel Jones, dean of the school of medicine at University of Mississippi Medical Center in Jackson.

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