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Lasix

Generic Name: furosemide (fur OH se mide)

Brand Names: *Lasix*

What is Lasix?

Lasix is a loop diuretic (water pill) that prevents your [body](#) from absorbing too much salt, allowing the salt to instead be passed in your urine.

Lasix treats fluid retention (edema) in people with congestive heart failure, liver disease, or a kidney disorder such as nephrotic syndrome. This medication is also used to treat high blood pressure (hypertension).

Lasix may also be used for other purposes not listed in this medication guide.

Important information about Lasix

Do not use Lasix if you are unable to urinate.

Before using this medication, tell your doctor if you have kidney disease, liver disease, gout, lupus, diabetes, or an allergy to sulfa drugs.

To be sure Lasix is not causing harmful effects, your blood will need to be tested on a regular basis. Your kidney or liver function may also need to be tested. Do not miss any scheduled appointments.

Lasix will make you urinate more often and you may get dehydrated easily. Follow your doctor's instructions about using potassium supplements or getting enough salt and potassium in your [diet](#).

Avoid becoming dehydrated. Follow your doctor's instructions about the type and amount of liquids you should drink while you are taking this medication.

If you are being treated for high blood pressure, keep using Lasix even if you feel fine. High blood pressure often has no symptoms.

What should I discuss with my healthcare provider before taking Lasix?

Do not use Lasix if you are unable to urinate.

Before using this medication, tell your doctor if you have:

- kidney disease;
- liver disease;
- gout;
- lupus;
- diabetes; or
- an allergy to sulfa drugs.

If you have any of these conditions, you may need a dose adjustment or special tests to safely take Lasix.

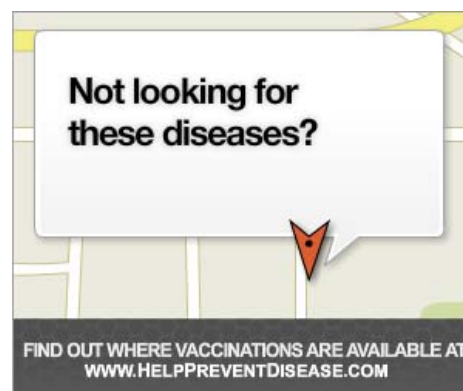
FDA pregnancy category C. It is not known whether this medication is harmful to an unborn [baby](#). Before taking Lasix, tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant during treatment. Furosemide can pass into breast milk and may harm a nursing baby. Do not use Lasix without telling your doctor if you are breast-feeding a baby.

See also: Lasix pregnancy and breastfeeding warnings (in more detail)

How should I take Lasix?

Take this medication exactly as it was prescribed for you. Do not take the medication in larger amounts, or take it for longer than recommended by your doctor. Follow the directions on your prescription label. Measure liquid medicine with a special dose-measuring spoon or cup, not a regular table spoon. If you do not have a dose-measuring device, ask your pharmacist for one.

Your doctor may occasionally change your dose to make sure you get the best results from Lasix.



Lasix will make you urinate more often and you may get dehydrated easily. Follow your doctor's instructions about using potassium supplements or getting enough salt and potassium in your diet.

To be sure Lasix is not causing harmful effects, your blood will need to be tested on a regular basis. Your kidney or liver function may also need to be tested. Do not miss any scheduled appointments.

If you are being treated for high blood pressure, keep using Lasix even if you feel fine. High blood pressure often has no symptoms.

Store Lasix at room temperature away from heat, light, and [moisture](#). Lasix liquid medicine should be used within 60 to 90 days after opening the bottle. Ask your pharmacist how many days your medicine is good for. Throw away any unused liquid after that time has passed.

What happens if I miss a dose?

Lasix is sometimes used only once, so you may not be on a dosing schedule. If you are using the medication regularly, take the missed dose as soon as you remember. If it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed dose and wait until your next regularly scheduled dose. Do not take extra medicine to make up the missed dose.

What happens if I overdose?

Seek emergency medical attention if you think you have used too much of this medicine. Overdose symptoms may include ringing in your ears, loss of appetite, weakness, dizziness, confusion, feeling light-headed, or fainting.

What should I avoid while taking Lasix?

Avoid becoming dehydrated. Follow your doctor's instructions about the type and amount of liquids you should drink while you are taking Lasix.

Avoid exposure to sunlight or artificial UV rays (sunlamps or tanning beds). Lasix can make your [skin](#) more sensitive to sunlight and sunburn may result.

What are the possible side effects of Lasix

Get emergency medical help if you have any of these signs of an allergic reaction: hives; difficulty breathing; swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat. Stop using Lasix and call your doctor at once if you have any of these serious side effects:

- dry mouth, thirst, nausea, vomiting;
- feeling weak, drowsy, restless, or light-headed;
- fast or uneven heartbeat;
- muscle pain or weakness;
- urinating less than usual or not at all;
- easy bruising or bleeding, unusual weakness;
- a red, blistering, peeling skin rash;
- hearing loss; or
- nausea, stomach pain, low fever, loss of appetite, dark urine, clay-colored stools, jaundice (yellowing of the skin or eyes).

Less serious Lasix side effects may include:

- diarrhea, [constipation](#), or stomach pain;
- headache;
- numbness, burning, pain, or tingly feeling;
- dizziness; or
- blurred [vision](#).

This is not a complete list of side effects and others may occur. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

See also: Lasix side effects (in more detail)

What other drugs will affect Lasix?

If you take sucralfate (Carafate), take it at least 2 hours before or after you take Lasix.

Before taking Lasix, tell your doctor if you are using any of the following drugs:

- lithium;
- digoxin (Lanoxin);
- steroids (prednisone and others);
- ethacrynic acid (Edecrin);
- diet pills or cold medicine;
- other blood pressure medications;
- amikacin (Amikin), gentamicin (Garamycin), netilmicin (Netromycin), streptomycin, tobramycin (Nebcin, Tobi);
- salicylates such as aspirin, Disalcid, Doan's Pills, Dolobid, Salflex, Tricosal, and others; or
- indomethacin.

This list is not complete and there may be other drugs that can interact with Lasix. Tell your doctor about all the prescription and over-the-counter medications you use. This includes [vitamins](#), minerals, herbal products, and drugs prescribed by other doctors. Do not start using a new medication without telling your doctor.

More Lasix resources

Lasix Side Effects (in More Detail)
Lasix Use in Pregnancy & Breastfeeding
Drug Images
Lasix Drug Interactions
Lasix Support Group
12 Reviews for Lasix - Add your own review/rating

- Lasix Prescribing Information (FDA)
- Lasix Advanced Consumer (Micromedex) - Includes Dosage Information
- Lasix Monograph (AHFS DI)
- Lasix MedFacts Consumer Leaflet (Wolters Kluwer)
- Furosemide Prescribing Information (FDA)
- Furosemide Professional Patient Advice (Wolters Kluwer)
- Furosemide MedFacts Consumer Leaflet (Wolters Kluwer)

Compare Lasix with other medications

Ascites
Edema
Heart Failure
High Blood Pressure
Hypercalcemia
Nonobstructive Oliguria
Oliguria
Pulmonary Edema
Renal Failure
Renal Transplant

Where can I get more information?

- Your pharmacist can provide more information about Lasix.
- Remember, keep this and all other medicines out of the reach of children, never share your medicines with others, and use Lasix only for the indication prescribed.
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