
A REVIEW PAPER ON USE OF ACETA-AMINOPHEN (NON-STEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUG) FOR RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

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Abstract: Arthritis is the swelling and tenderness of multiple joints. The main symptoms of arthritis are joint pain and stiffness, which usually worsen with age. The most frequent type of arthritis are osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis. Rheumatoid arthritis is an ailment in which the immune system injures the joints, beginning with the lining of joints. Uric acid stones, which form when there is an excess of uric acid in your blood. Infections or underlying medical issues, such as psoriasis or lupus, can cause other types of arthritis. Treatments is different depending on the type of arthritis. The main aim of arthritis treatments are to minimise symptoms and improve quality of life. Current research focuses on use of Acetaminophen for rheumatoid arthritis that does not cause gastrointestinal issues.

Keywords: Rheumatoid Arthritis, Arthritis, NSAID, Drug, Joint Pain, Health care.

I. INTRODUCTION

Rheumatoid arthritis is a severe inflammatory ailment that can affect more than just your joints. In some patients, the condition can affect a wide variety of body systems, involving the skin, eyes, lungs, cardiac system and blood vessels. An autoimmune ailment, rheumatoid arthritis occurs when your immune system wrongly attacks your own body's matter [1]. Unlike the wear-and-tear damage of osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis hamper the lining of your joints, causing a painful swelling that can ultimately result in bone erosion and joint abnormality. The inflammation related with rheumatoid arthritis is what can hamper other parts of the body as well. While new types of medicines have improved treatment options artificially, severe rheumatoid arthritis can still result in physical disabilities [2].

Symptoms: Signs and symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis may involve: Tender, warm, swollen joints, Joint stiffness that generally worsens in the mornings and after inactivity, Fatigue, fever

and less energy, Early rheumatoid arthritis tends to alter your smaller joints first specially the joints that join your fingers to your hands and your toes with your feet, As the disease worsens, symptoms often reach to the wrists, knees, ankles, elbows, hips and shoulders. In most cases, symptoms are observed in the same joints on both sides of your body [3].

II. DISCUSSIONS

About 40 percent of the people who suffer from rheumatoid arthritis also observe signs and symptoms that don't include the joints. Rheumatoid arthritis can alter many non-joint structures, involving: Skin, Eyes, Lungs, Heart, Kidneys, Salivary glands, Nerve tissue, Bone marrow and Blood vessels. Rheumatoid arthritis signs and symptoms may change in extreme cases and may even appear and fade out.

Periods of raised disease activity, called flares, alternate with periods of comparative remission when the swelling and pain become less. Over time, rheumatoid arthritis can lead to joints to deform and shift out of place. When to see a doctor? Make an appointment with your doctor if you have regular discomfort an inflammation in your joints.



Rheumatoid arthritis

Fig. 1 Typical Arthritis Problem

III. RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS CAUSES

Rheumatoid arthritis is seen when your immune system affect the synovium — the lining of the membranes that is around your joints. The resulting swelling thickens the synovium, which can ultimately destroy the cartilage and bone within the joint. The tendons and ligaments that keep the joint together diminish and stretch. Gradually, the joint deforms and alignment. Doctors don't know what starts this process, although a genetic composition appears likely [4]. While your genes don't actually results rheumatoid arthritis, they can make you more

susceptible to environmental factors such as infection with particular viruses and bacteria — that may activate the disease. Risk factors that may raise your risk of rheumatoid arthritis include: Your sex: Women are more prone than men to suffer from rheumatoid arthritis. Age: Rheumatoid arthritis can happen at any age, but it most usually begins in middle age. Family history:

If a member of your family has rheumatoid arthritis, you may have a high risk of the disease. Smoking: Cigarette smoking raises your risk of developing rheumatoid arthritis, specifically if you have a genetic predisposition for suffering from the disease [5]. Smoking also appears to be related with greater disease severity. Environmental exposures: Although less understood, some exposures such as asbestos or silica may raise the risk of developing rheumatoid arthritis. Emergency workers exposed to dust from the collapse of the World Trade Centre are at higher risk of autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, Obesity: People especially women age 55 and younger who are overweight or obese look to be at a somewhat greater risk of developing rheumatoid arthritis.

Complications that raises your risk of developing, Osteoporosis: Rheumatoid arthritis itself, along with some medicines used for treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, can raise your risk of osteoporosis a condition that weakens your bones and makes them more prone to fracture [6]. Rheumatoid nodules: These firm bumps of tissue most usual form around pressure points, such as the elbows. However, these nodules can develop anywhere in the body, involving the lungs, Dry eyes and mouth: People who have rheumatoid arthritis are much more prone to experience Sjogren's syndrome, a disease that reduces the amount of moisture in your eyes and mouth, Infections: The disease itself and many of the medicines used to fight rheumatoid arthritis can alter the immune system, leading to increased infections [7]. Abnormal body composition: The proportion of fat to lean mass is usually higher in people who have rheumatoid arthritis, even in people who have a normal body mass index (BMI) [8]. Carpal tunnel syndrome: If rheumatoid arthritis harms your wrists, the inflammation can flatten the nerve that serves maximum part of your hand and fingers, Heart problems: Rheumatoid arthritis can raise your risk of hardened and blocked arteries, as well as inflammation of the sac that encloses your heart, Lung disease: People with rheumatoid arthritis have a high risk of inflammation and scarring of the lung tissues, which can result in progressive shortness of breath, Lymphoma: Rheumatoid arthritis increases the risk of lymphoma, a group of blood cancers that develop in the lymph system [9][10].

IV. CONCLUSION

Acetaminophen is an analgesic consumed to temporarily relieve minor aches and pains arising as a result of headache, muscular aches, backache, minor pain of arthritis, the common

cold, toothache, and premenstrual and menstrual cramps. Acetaminophen is also consumed to temporarily reduce fever. Acetaminophen is available under the following various brand names: Tylenol, Tylenol Arthritis Pain, Tylenol Ext, Little Fevers Children's Fever/Pain Reliever, Little Fevers Infant Fever/Pain Reliever, and Pedia Care Single Dose Acetaminophen Fever Reducer/Pain Reliever.

V. REFERENCES

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