H3 Corticosteroids may also potentiate the replication of some organisms.

Gastrointestinal: Diarrhea, nausea, vomition, upper abdominal pain, colitis, increased colonic transit time, fluid and electrolyte disturbances, hypokalemia.

Cardiovascular: Hypertension, increased cardiac output, decreased stroke volume, increased plasma renin activity.

Endocrine: Flushing, increased sweating, and weight gain.

Neurological: Vertebral compression fractures, hemorrhage, ulcerative esophagitis (pseudo-tumor cerebri) usually following discontinuation of treatment, seizures, encephalopathy, decreased attention, delusions, increased appetite, mood changes, mania.

Gastrointestinal: Fluid and Electrolyte Disturbances: Impaired wound healing, increased sweating, petechiae and ecchymoses, dehydration, hypokalemia, which may be exacerbated by salt restriction.

Metabolic: Positive nitrogen balance due to protein catabolism.

Respiratory: Inhibition of neutrophil chemotaxis and function.

Vascular: Increased permeability of capillary walls.

Cataracts: Increased cataract formation.

Exophthalmos, glaucoma, increased intraocular pressure, and pituitary unresponsiveness (particularly in times of stress, as in trauma, surgery, or during febrile illness).

Fluid and Electrolyte Disturbances: Fluid retention, hypokalemia, hypocalcemia.

Fetal growth retardation in nonhuman primates following maternal prednisolone was associated with reduced birth weight, reduced fetal body weight at birth, and decreased fetal body weight at term.

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