



The introduction of L-dopa influenced the Parkinson's disease death rate between 1959 and 1976, resulting in a decrease in the absence of carbidopa.

The use of carbidopa is known to deplete vitamin B6, which is known to be associated with increased mortality (increased death rate).

Since the FDA approved carbidopa's in 1976, the death rate of Parkinson's disease has increased by 747%, making it one of the top 15 causes of death according to the Centers for Disease Control.

Carbidopa side effects prescribing information notes.

- Body as a Whole: abdominal pain and distress, asthenia, chest pain, fatigue.
- Cardiovascular: cardiac irregularities, hypertension, myocardial infarction, hypotension (including orthostatic hypotension), palpitation, phlebitis, syncope.
- Gastrointestinal: anorexia, bruxism, burning sensation of the tongue, constipation, dark saliva, development of duodenal ulcer, diarrhea, dry mouth, dyspepsia, dysphagia, flatulence, gastrointestinal bleeding, gastrointestinal pain, heartburn, hiccups, sialorrhea, taste alterations, vomiting.
- Hematologic: hemolytic and non-hemolytic anemia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, agranulocytosis.
- Hypersensitivity: angioedema, urticaria, pruritus, Henoch-Schonlein purpura, bullous lesions (including pemphigus-like reactions).
- Metabolic: edema, weight gain, weight loss.
- Musculoskeletal: back pain, leg pain, muscle cramps, shoulder pain.
- Skin: flushing, increased sweating, malignant melanoma (refer to CONTRAINDICATIONS), rash, alopecia, dark sweat.
- Special Senses: oculogyric crises, diplopia, blurred vision, dilated pupils.
- Urogenital: dark urine, priapism, urinary frequency, urinary incontinence, urinary retention, urinary tract infection.

Carbidopa prescribing information notes that it has no anti-Parkinsonian effect (does not induce relief of Parkinson's disease symptoms).

Carbidopa induces an undesirable response secondary to irreversible depletion of vitamin B6 and vitamin B6 enzymes.