

Introduction Selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs) are a class of androgen receptor ligands that bind androgen receptors and display tissue-selective activation of androgenic signaling. .



👉👉👉 CHECK OUT OUR STORE 👉👉👉

Selective Androgen Receptor Modulators (SARMs)-Induced Liver Injury: A .



Second place on our list of the best SARMs for bulking is Ligan 4033 by Crazy Bulk. Ligan 4033 is a safe and natural alternative to Ligandrol, a selective androgen receptor modulator. Unlike Ligandrol,

which has side effects like severe liver injury, Ligan 4033 contains well-researched, natural ingredients. CrazyBulk says that Ligan 4033 will:

SARMs Joint Healing | Which Is The Best SARM For Your Joints



The acute stage is the first phase of spinal cord injury recovery. It begins immediately after the injury and lasts for a few days up to six weeks. During this stage, medical professionals focus .

Selective Androgen Receptor Modulator Induced Hepatotoxicity

Cureus

Open Access Case
Report

DOI: 10.7759/cureus.22239

Selective Androgen Receptor Modulator Induced Hepatotoxicity

Sohaib Khan¹, Jachyn Fackler², Asma Gilani¹, Stephanie Murphy¹, Lirio Polistan²

1. Internal Medicine, Parkview Medical Center, Pueblo, USA; 2. Gastroenterology, Parkview Medical Center, Pueblo, USA

Corresponding author: Sohaib Khan, drsohaib136@gmail.com

Review began 02/06/2022

Review ended 02/12/2022

Published 02/15/2022

© Copyright 2022

Khan et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License ([CC-BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Abstract

Selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs) have been developed as an alternate to traditional anabolic steroids due to their favorable effects on the bones and muscles without androgenic side effects. They are very popular among athletes and bodybuilders and are available online or over the counter. The FDA has warned of their side effects including liver injury. Here we present the case of a 29-year-old patient who presented with jaundice, fatigue, and elevated liver function tests after starting SARM supplements. His symptoms improved and eventually resolved with stopping the supplements. The purpose of this case report is to raise awareness and educate clinicians of the potential side effect of hepatotoxicity of these supplements that can help in its early identification and management.

Categories: Internal Medicine, Gastroenterology, Public Health

Keywords: hepatotoxicity, acute hepatotoxicity, anabolic androgenic steroid, an fda, idiosyncratic drug reaction, androgen receptor, selective androgen receptor modulator

Introduction

There are numerous anabolic substances and muscle growth promoters that have been developed for the management of muscles, bones, and disorders causing functional decline [1]. The anabolic substances include anabolic androgenic steroids (AASs) such as testosterone, growth hormone, and selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs) [1]. These substances act on androgen receptor (AR), which are part of a superfamily of steroid receptors and have important effects on bone density, muscle mass, coagulation, strength, cognition, and male sexual development. AASs have numerous clinical applications. Their effects on the body can be broadly categorized as androgenic (impaired fertility, acne, virilization, prostate enlargement) and anabolic (effect on muscle mass, bone density, etc.) [2]. The negative androgenic effects have reduced their clinical application [3] and subsequently contributed to the formation of SARMs, which have a nonsteroidal structure [1]. SARMs are small molecule drugs that bind as a ligand to the ARs, causing tissue selective activities, which include both antagonist and agonist effects on ARs [2,4]. Unlike AASs, which have both anabolic and androgenic properties, SARMs express positive effects on muscles and bones without causing any androgenic effects of AASs. Due to these favorable properties, they are also marketed by some supplement manufacturers as legal steroids and also being dedicated for the management of osteoporosis, cachexia, and sarcopenia [4-6]. Although FDA and world anti-doping agency have not approved the use of SARMs, they are very popular among athletes and are heavily promoted as AAS alternatives [3,5]. Like AASs, which have hepatotoxic potential, there is only limited safety data available for SARMs. In 2017, due to extensive use of SARMs as nutritional supplements, FDA issued a warning about their serious health risks including liver toxicity [1,3,5]. Here we report a case of SARM supplement induced liver injury in a young patient.

Case Presentation

A 29-year-old male patient, bodybuilder, with no significant past medical history, presented to the hospital due to concerns of painless jaundice, pruritus, fatigue, and labs demonstrating significantly elevated liver function tests (LFTs). The patient reported that he noticed jaundice approximately five to six days prior to presentation, which was associated with scleral icterus, light-colored stools, dark urine, and significant fatigue. He otherwise was feeling well and denied any abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, or signs of bleeding. There was no history of recent travel, new restaurants or food from a new source, IV drug abuse, blood transfusion, or getting a tattoo nonprofessionally. He reported no known family history of liver or autoimmune diseases or early-onset chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. He used to drink a beer twice weekly but denied smoking or using any illicit drugs. He denied any recent medication change, but upon further investigation, it was found that patient started taking a SARM supplement approximately four weeks prior to bodybuilding. He also reported taking some pre-workout drinks.

Upon presentation, his blood pressure was 148/108 mm Hg, pulse was 77 beats/minutes, respiratory rate was 18/minutes, saturating was 98% on room air, and a temperature of 97.8°F. On examination, the patient was alert, oriented to time, place, and person, and without any acute distress. Scleral icterus and jaundice were visible on eye and skin examination. Cardiac examination showed a regular rate and rhythm without any

How to cite this article

Khan S, Fackler J, Gilani A, et al. (February 15, 2022) Selective Androgen Receptor Modulator Induced Hepatotoxicity. *Cureus* 14(2): e22239. DOI: 10.7759/cureus.22239

Best SARM for injury recovery? I'm going to have a major surgery in a month or so. Recovery is going to be a bitch, I'm going to have my jaw wired shut for a few weeks. What chemicals would help the most with recovery/healing? Archived post. New comments cannot be posted and votes cannot be cast. Sort by: Open comment sort options dissects_people

Adverse effects and potential benefits among selective . - Nature

UJR: Your Sexual Medicine Journal

www.nature.com/ujr

ARTICLE

Check for updates

Adverse effects and potential benefits among selective androgen receptor modulators users: a cross-sectional survey

Iakov V. Efimenko^{1,2}, David Valancy¹, Justin M. Dubin¹ and Ranjith Ramasamy¹

© The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer Nature Limited 2021

Selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs) are a class of androgen receptor ligands that bind androgen receptors and display tissue selective activation of androgenic signaling. SARMs have selective anabolic effects on muscle and bone, and were originally synthesized for treatment of muscle wasting conditions, osteoporosis, breast cancer. To date, no SARM has been clinically approved and little is known about the beneficial effects and other adverse effects on users. We examined the adverse effects and potential benefits of SARMs amongst users. We performed an internet survey assessing the demographics of users via a 32-question survey. Using reddit as a platform, we distributed the survey through various subreddits that included potential SARMs users. Out of the 520 responses, 343 participants admitted having used SARMs. Most were males (98.5%), between the ages of 18–29 (72.3%). More than 90% of users acquired SARMs via the internet and did not consult with a physician. More than half of SARMs users experienced side effects including mood swings, decreased testicular size, and acne. More than 90% of men reported increased muscle mass and were satisfied with their SARMs usage. Despite having seemingly positive effects, more than 50% of SARMs users report significant adverse effects. Chi square was the main method of statistical analysis. Future studies should focus on comprehensive reproductive evaluation of men using SARMs.

UJR: Your Sexual Medicine Journal (2022) 34:757–761; <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41443-021-00465-0>

INTRODUCTION

Selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs) are a class of androgen receptor ligands that bind androgen receptors and display tissue-selective activation of androgenic signaling. The initial efforts to develop steroidal SARMs, based on modifications of the testosterone molecule, date back to the 1940s [1]. In recent years, Ligand Pharmaceuticals were the first to develop a SARM with anabolic activity on skeletal muscle and some degree of tissue selectivity. Two decades since these early efforts, we have witnessed the emergence of a large number of nonsteroidal SARMs from virtually all major pharmaceutical companies but there has been little success in bringing an FDA approved product to market [2]. Furthermore, the success of SERMs such as clomiphene, which now plays an important role in treating both male and female infertility, has reignited interest in SARMs [3].

SARMs with selective anabolic effects on muscle and bone were originally synthesized for treatment of muscle wasting conditions, osteoporosis, breast cancer, and prostate cancer [4]. Such therapeutic compounds were designed to have similar effects to anabolic agents but with reduced androgenic properties. These properties, unfortunately, make SARMs highly attractive for doping in sporting events as well as for illegal bodybuilding use by adolescents and young adults. Prior to 2019, these novel therapeutic compounds were being sold legally over the counter in many supplement stores across United States, as well as various internet portals [5, 6]. Furthermore, concerns about the safety of these products were validated by a study in 2013 in which one of the commonly abused SARMs, ligandrol, was shown to have a

dose-dependent suppression of total testosterone, SHBG, HDL, TG, FSH, LH [7]. Despite being banned by the US Congress in 2019, SARMs continue to be sold on many internet portals, easily sourced as “research compounds not intended for human consumption” and are widely available to the public [8]. Although SARM usage in the treatment of cachexia, BPH, hypogonadism, breast cancer, and prostate cancer seems promising, no SARM to date has received full clinical approval [9].

While SARMs are known to modify androgen receptors, little is known about the effects they may have on the fertility or other adverse effects of its users; there is an urgent need for an investigation. Furthermore, to our knowledge, there has been no study assessing the demographics of people who recreationally use SARMs. Because of the wide availability of these compounds via various internet portals, we hypothesized that many younger individuals are able to get access to these powerful and potentially dangerous compounds. Therefore, we examined the adverse effects among SARMs users in a cross-sectional online survey using Reddit.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We performed an internet-based survey assessing the demographics of SARMs users via 32 question online survey on Qualtrics. Qualtrics XM is a user experience management software program licensed under University of Miami, which allows users to create and distribute surveys. Reddit is a social news aggregation, web content rating, and discussion website, and it claims to be the “front-page of the internet”. As of February 2021, reddit analytics reported 430 million active users [10]. In our project we used

¹Department of Urology, University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, Miami, FL, USA. [✉]email: ive2@med.miami.edu

Received: 8 February 2021 Revised: 22 July 2021 Accepted: 17 August 2021

Published online: 1 September 2021

SPRINGER NATURE

Content courtesy of Springer Nature, terms of use apply. Rights reserved

👉 Enhanced recovery and injury prevention; Unlike steroids, SARMS target specific receptors in the body, resulting in a more targeted and controlled effect. . They can improve endurance and .

Exploring and Understanding Spinal Cord Injury Recovery Stages - MSN

An infographic titled "Types of Spinal Cord Injury" featuring a 3D model of a human spine on the right side. The background is dark blue with yellow and white text. The infographic is divided into several sections: a title section, a general definition section, two sections for "COMPLETE:" and "INCOMPLETE:" injuries, a section for "Paralysis is one of the most serious outcomes of a spinal cord injury. Types of paralysis include:", and two sections for "PARAPLEGIA:" and "QUADRIPLEGIA:". The website "HauptmanOBrien.com" is listed at the bottom left.

Types of Spinal Cord Injury

Spinal cord injuries occur when the vertebrae that protect the spinal cord are fractured, dislocated, or endure some form of compression, hyperextension, or hyperflexion.

COMPLETE:
In a complete spinal cord injury, the victim experiences no function below the injury site.

INCOMPLETE:
An incomplete injury indicates that there is some function below the injury site.

Paralysis is one of the most serious outcomes of a spinal cord injury. Types of paralysis include:

PARAPLEGIA:
This type of paralysis can affect all or portions of the victim's torso, legs, feet, and sexual organs.

QUADRIPLEGIA:
Also known as tetraplegia, quadriplegia affects all body parts from the neck down, including your hands, arms, legs, feet, torso, and sexual organs.

HauptmanOBrien.com

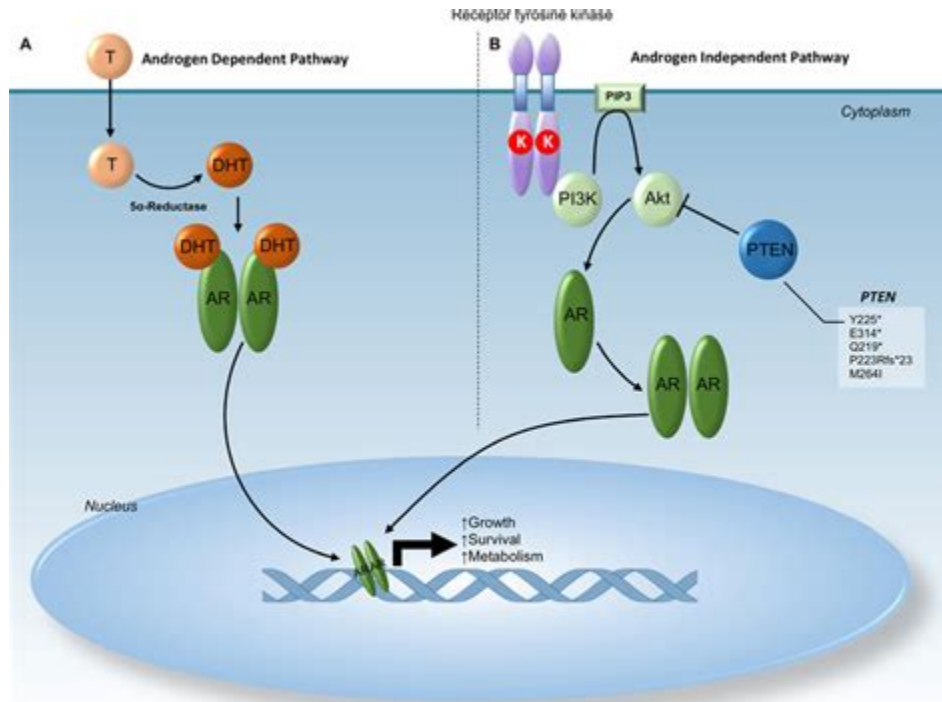
Published on July 6, 2023 Key takeaways: Selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs) are products that are sometimes used to promote muscle growth. They're not approved for medical or supplemental use in the U. S. SARMs are sometimes marketed as tools to make your workout more effective.

SARMs: The Ultimate Guide (Cycles & Stacks) - Steroid Cycles



The exact mechanisms of hepatic injury caused by SARMs are yet to be deciphered. The DILIs can be dose-dependent (intrinsic) or dose-independent (idiosyncratic). Most DILI cases are secondary to idiosyncratic reactions, and drugs causing these reactions have a dose-dependent component . Also, the rarity of reported cases relative to the degree .

Liver injury associated with the use of selective androgen receptor .



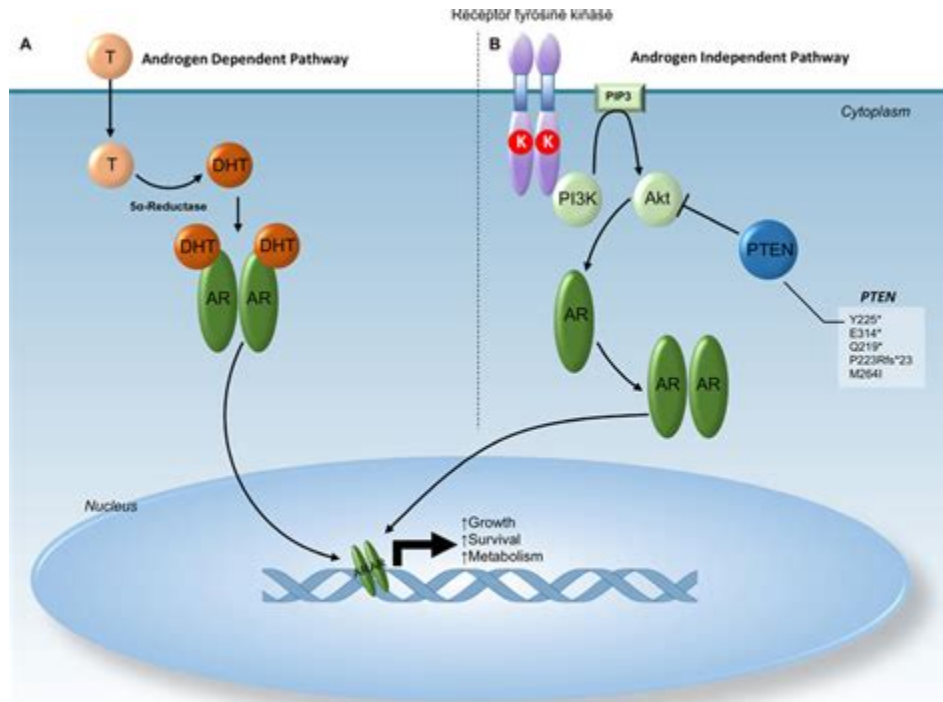
By Mark Wilding Updated: 27 March 2023 Touted as a cutting-edge training aid and the fastest route to increased mass, a new breed of pills called Sarms is outmuscling steroids. The problem?.

A Guide to SARMs: Definition, Side Effects and Dangers - GoodRx



Cross-Sectional Studies Receptors, Androgen* / metabolism Receptors, Androgen Selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs) are a class of androgen receptor ligands that bind androgen receptors and display tissue selective activation of androgenic signaling.

Liver injury associated with the use of selective androgen receptor .



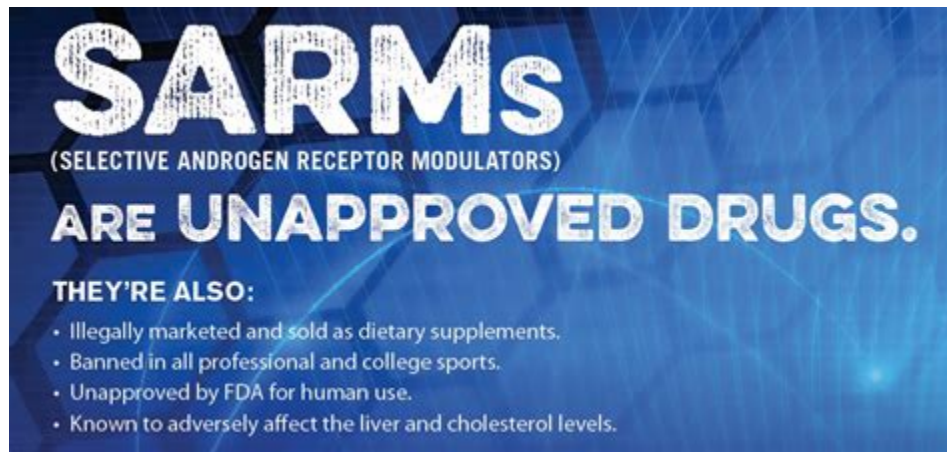
Conclusion: Among muscle-building amateur athletes, SARMs (ligandrol or ostarine) and/or substances in PCT may cause cholestatic liver injury with prolonged recovery. Keywords: Anabolic substances; Case report; Cholestasis; Drug induced liver injury; Ductopenia; Ligandrol; Ostarine.

SARMs 101: What They Are, Effectiveness and Are They Safe?



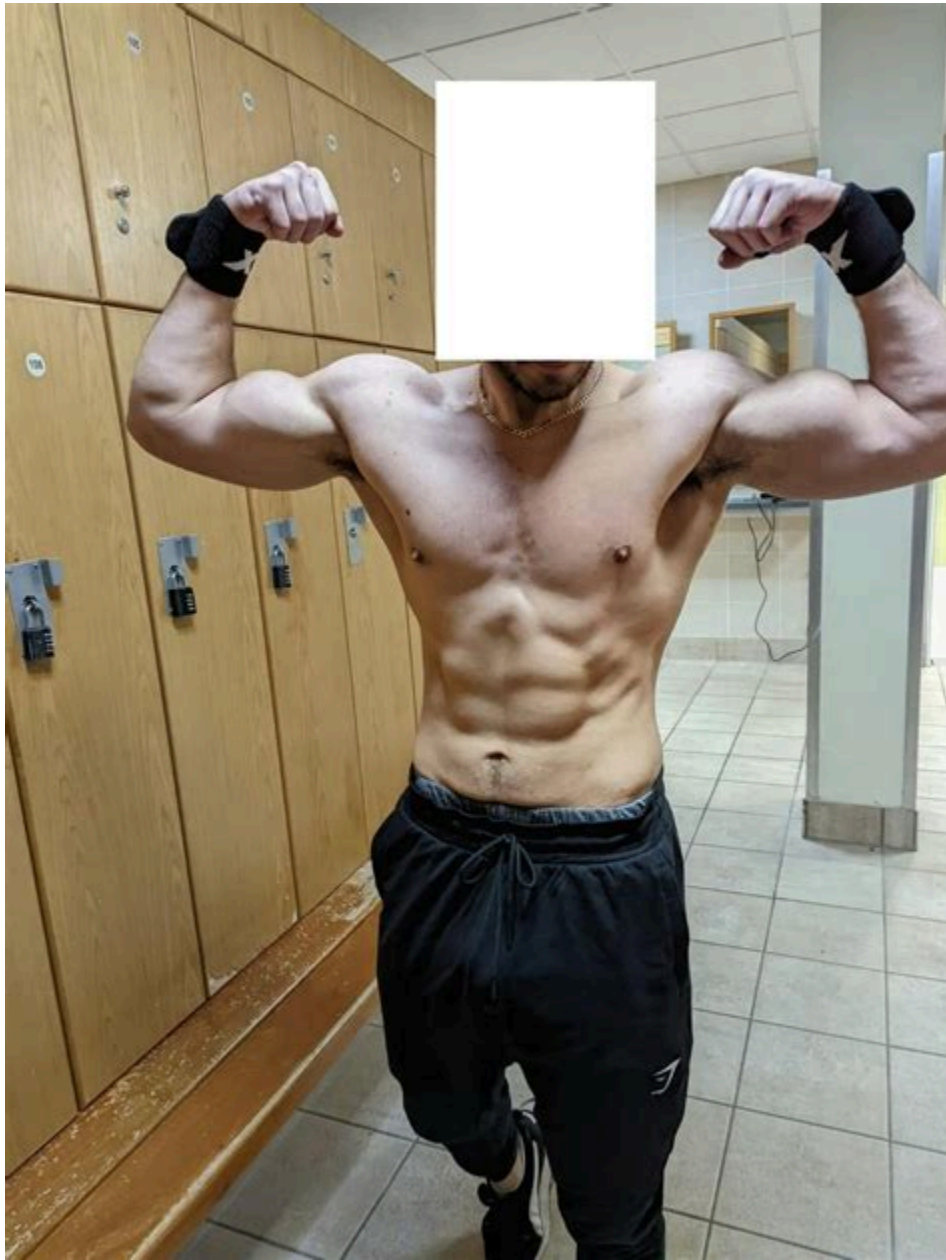
Selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs) were first developed to increase muscle mass while avoiding the side effects of conventional androgenic steroids. Although not Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved, they are widely available online and are consumed to enhance athletic performance.

FDA Warns of Use of Selective Androgen Receptor Modulators (SARMs .



US Pharm ;2020;45 (60):15-18. ABSTRACT: Selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs) are anabolic compounds that bind to androgen receptors. They have been studied as potential treatments for cancer, osteoporosis, sexual dysfunction, multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, and muscle wasting.

Sarm for injuries? : r/sarmssourcetalk - Reddit



It works by mimicking the ghrelin receptor, which stimulates GH and IGF-1, leading to accelerated recovery and muscle growth. GW-501516 (GW1516, Cardarine, Endurobol) - 16-24 hours - a PPAR agonist said to enhance endurance, stamina, metabolism, and fat loss. YK-11 - 6-8 hours - a Myostatin inhibitor.

Best SARMS For Cutting: The Top 5 For Getting Ripped Fast



Introduction: Selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMS) differentially bind to androgen receptors depending on each SARM's chemical structure. As a result, SARMS result in anabolic cellular activity while avoiding many of the side effects of currently available anabolic steroids. SARMS have been studied in the treatment of breast cancer .

Cycling SARMS: Boost Your Performance | by Cycling Shop UK - Medium



I just googled SARMS for injury. And a fair few of the results referred to Ostarine as one of the SARMS that would help recovery. Main reason why I came here to see if people had any first hand experience in help healing injuries and if there was any particular SARMS they used. 1. Sushi1972.

SARMs PCT 101: How To Recover From Your Cycle The Right Way



Best SARMs For Joint Pain. Those are none other than Ostarine and Ligandrol, with the former being more powerful at joint healing than the latter. If you ask me personally, I don't believe that taking Ligandrol is all that beneficial for the joints, and it's not because it doesn't work, but simply because it takes too much Ligandrol in .

Oral BPC-157: Top Benefits and Effects Compared to Injecting - sarms. io



Eight case reports described 10 cases of recreational SARMs use and treatment, with all articles published in the last 2 years (Table 4). All included patients were male, half were athletes, and all ingested SARMs orally for an average course of 6 weeks. The specific SARM compounds consumed were Ostarine (4/10), Ligandrol (4/10), and RAD-140 (2).

Ostarine (MK-2866) SARM | Everything You Wanted To Know - Proteinfactory



It is certainly the most questionable SARM available on the market. It is questionable because it was the very first SARM to be the subject of a personal injury suit. Today, Ostarine could be consumed in oral form or through injection. Based on where you are searching, it may go by many different names, such as: GTx-024, Enobasarm and MK-2866.

Adverse effects and potential benefits among selective . - PubMed

UJR: Your Sexual Medicine Journal

www.nature.com/ijr

ARTICLE

Check for updates

Adverse effects and potential benefits among selective androgen receptor modulators users: a cross-sectional survey

Iakov V. Efimenko^{1,2}, David Valancy¹, Justin M. Dubin¹ and Ranjith Ramasamy¹

© The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer Nature Limited 2021

Selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs) are a class of androgen receptor ligands that bind androgen receptors and display tissue selective activation of androgenic signaling. SARMs have selective anabolic effects on muscle and bone, and were originally synthesized for treatment of muscle wasting conditions, osteoporosis, breast cancer. To date, no SARM has been clinically approved and little is known about the beneficial effects and other adverse effects on users. We examined the adverse effects and potential benefits of SARMs amongst users. We performed an internet survey assessing the demographics of users via a 32-question survey. Using reddit as a platform, we distributed the survey through various subreddits that included potential SARMs users. Out of the 520 responses, 343 participants admitted having used SARMs. Most were males (98.5%), between the ages of 18–29 (72.3%). More than 90% of users acquired SARMs via the internet and did not consult with a physician. More than half of SARMs users experienced side effects including mood swings, decreased testicular size, and acne. More than 90% of men reported increased muscle mass and were satisfied with their SARMs usage. Despite having seemingly positive effects, more than 50% of SARMs users report significant adverse effects. Chi square was the main method of statistical analysis. Future studies should focus on comprehensive reproductive evaluation of men using SARMs.

UJR: Your Sexual Medicine Journal (2022) 34:757–761; <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41443-021-00465-0>

INTRODUCTION

Selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs) are a class of androgen receptor ligands that bind androgen receptors and display tissue-selective activation of androgenic signaling. The initial efforts to develop steroidal SARMs, based on modifications of the testosterone molecule, date back to the 1940s [1]. In recent years, Ligand Pharmaceuticals were the first to develop a SARM with anabolic activity on skeletal muscle and some degree of tissue selectivity. Two decades since these early efforts, we have witnessed the emergence of a large number of nonsteroidal SARMs from virtually all major pharmaceutical companies but there has been little success in bringing an FDA approved product to market [2]. Furthermore, the success of SERMs such as clomiphene, which now plays an important role in treating both male and female infertility, has reignited interest in SARMs [3].

SARMs with selective anabolic effects on muscle and bone were originally synthesized for treatment of muscle wasting conditions, osteoporosis, breast cancer, and prostate cancer [4]. Such therapeutic compounds were designed to have similar effects to anabolic agents but with reduced androgenic properties. These properties, unfortunately, make SARMs highly attractive for doping in sporting events as well as for illegal bodybuilding use by adolescents and young adults. Prior to 2019, these novel therapeutic compounds were being sold legally over the counter in many supplement stores across United States, as well as various internet portals [5, 6]. Furthermore, concerns about the safety of these products were validated by a study in 2013 in which one of the commonly abused SARMs, ligandrol, was shown to have a

dose-dependent suppression of total testosterone, SHBG, HDL, TG, FSH, LH [7]. Despite being banned by the US Congress in 2019, SARMs continue to be sold on many internet portals, easily sourced as “research compounds not intended for human consumption” and are widely available to the public [8]. Although SARM usage in the treatment of cachexia, BPH, hypogonadism, breast cancer, and prostate cancer seems promising, no SARM to date has received full clinical approval [9].

While SARMs are known to modify androgen receptors, little is known about the effects they may have on the fertility or other adverse effects of its users; there is an urgent need for an investigation. Furthermore, to our knowledge, there has been no study assessing the demographics of people who recreationally use SARMs. Because of the wide availability of these compounds via various internet portals, we hypothesized that many younger individuals are able to get access to these powerful and potentially dangerous compounds. Therefore, we examined the adverse effects among SARMs users in a cross-sectional online survey using Reddit.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We performed an internet-based survey assessing the demographics of SARMs users via 32 question online survey on Qualtrics. Qualtrics XM is a user experience management software program licensed under University of Miami, which allows users to create and distribute surveys. Reddit is a social news aggregation, web content rating, and discussion website, and it claims to be the “front-page of the internet”. As of February 2021, reddit analytics reported 430 million active users [10]. In our project we used

¹Department of Urology, University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, Miami, FL, USA. [✉]email: ive2@med.miami.edu

Received: 8 February 2021 Revised: 22 July 2021 Accepted: 17 August 2021
Published online: 1 September 2021

SPRINGER NATURE

Content courtesy of Springer Nature, terms of use apply. Rights reserved

Preliminary research indicates potential benefits for injury recovery. However, don't get too carried away yet! Remember that most studies on BPC-157 have been conducted on animals so far - not humans. .
Chris Jackson, co-founder of Sarms. io, is a renowned fitness blogger, physique model, and evolutionary bioscience researcher .

Best SARMS For Bulking: Top 5 For Rapid Muscle Gains



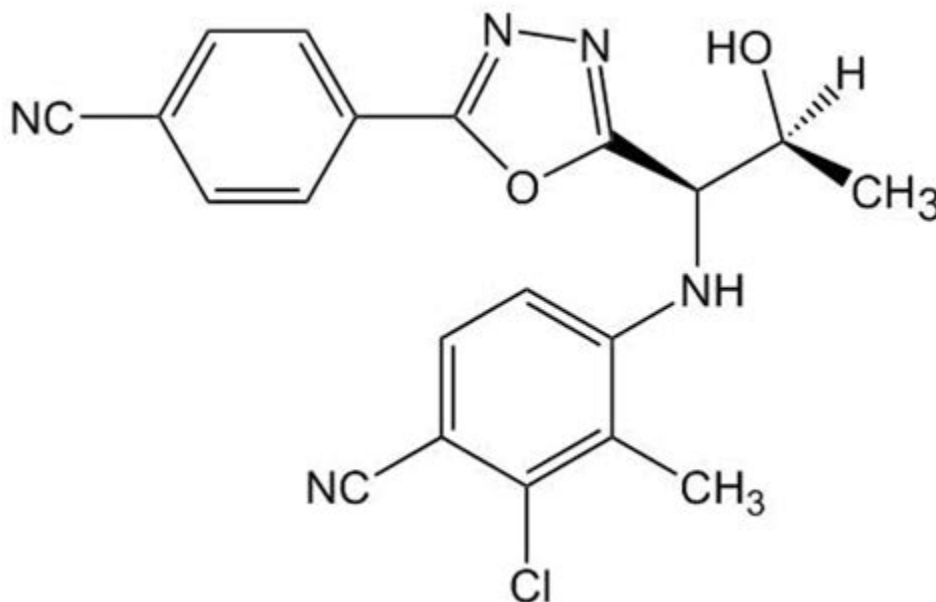
2: Stena 9009. MusclePursuits. In second place on my list of the best SARMS for cutting is Stena 9009. Stena 9009 is a safe and legal alternative to Stenabolic, a metabolic modulator that changes how the body stores and burns fats.

SARMs: Everything You Need to Know - Men's Health



The purpose of post cycle therapy is to allow your body's natural testosterone production process to recover and return to normal after the suppression created by SARMs. That's because SARMs.

Selective Androgen Receptor Modulators (SARMs) - Current Knowledge and .



Among muscle-building amateur athletes, SARMs (ligandrol or ostarine) and/or substances in PCT may cause cholestatic liver injury with prolonged recovery. Keywords: Drug induced liver injury, Ligandrol, Ostarine, Cholestasis, Anabolic substances, Ductopenia, Case report

- <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hUysq8ij7w9bkpFVUe1p0oCCZyRgR4zi/view?usp=sharing>
- <https://groups.google.com/g/43beefcake74/c/wH2-kLPXwP4>
- https://groups.google.com/g/60ironpumping79/c/s0YGP_Ia64I