

Help Avoid Mix-Ups With OTC Cough and Cold Meds

Winter is bringing a **flurry of issues with OTC cough and cold meds to put on your radar.**

Stay alert for brand-name extensions...since many products often use a well-known brand name to sell different ingredients.

For instance, *Mucinex* contains guaifenesin... *Mucinex D* has guaifenesin and pseudoephedrine...and *Mucinex Sinus-Max Nighttime* contains acetaminophen, diphenhydramine, and phenylephrine.

Help patients check package labeling...so they know which ingredients are in the product.

Look out for duplicate therapies...since patients may use a cough and cold product with other meds that have the same ingredient.

For example, a patient on hydrocodone/acetaminophen (*Norco*, etc) may exceed max acetaminophen doses if they take *Tylenol Cold and Flu*.

And getting *Coricidin HBP Cough & Cold* plus *Robitussin DM* may provide too much dextromethorphan...since it's in both products.

Keep drug interactions in mind...since patients often don't realize they can pop up between OTCs and RxS.

Encourage patients to ask the pharmacist about using cough and cold products if they take other meds...some combos can be risky.

For instance, taking diphenhydramine with certain meds...such as cyclobenzaprine or gabapentin...may further increase sedation.

Watch for special populations...since some cough and cold meds are dangerous for young kids, pregnant women, or elderly patients.

For example, phenylephrine may be unsafe for an unborn baby...and chlorpheniramine may increase fall risk in elderly patients.

Refer these patients to your pharmacist for guidance.

For instance, your pharmacist can advise parents that OTC cough and cold meds should usually be avoided in kids under age 6...to limit the risk of adverse effects or overdose.

If parents do get a cough and cold med for their child, make sure they have a proper dosing device (oral syringe, etc)...to avoid under- or overdosing.

Get our tech tutorial, *Safety Considerations With OTC Meds*, for more ways to avoid issues with cough and cold products.

Key References:

-www.fda.gov/consumers/consumer-updates/when-give-kids-medicine-coughs-and-colds (1-27-20)

-*Chest* 2017;152(5):1021-37

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