

Stein
10-14-09

MEDICALS

TIFFANY ANDERSON

MedlinePlus[®]
Trusted Health Information for YouA service of the U.S. NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE
and the NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Print this page

Close this window

Drug Information: ~~ibuprofen~~URL of this page: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/meds/a682159.html>

(eye byoo' proe fen)

IMPORTANT WARNING:

People who take nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) (other than aspirin) such as ibuprofen may have a higher risk of having a heart attack or a stroke than people who do not take these medications. These events may happen without warning and may cause death. This risk may be higher for people who take NSAIDs for a long time. Tell your doctor if you or anyone in your family has or has ever had heart disease, a heart attack, or a stroke; if you smoke; and if you have or have ever had high cholesterol, high blood pressure, or diabetes. Get emergency medical help right away if you experience any of the following symptoms: ~~chest pain~~, shortness of breath, weakness in one part or side of the body, or slurred speech. If you will be undergoing a coronary artery bypass graft (CABG; a type of heart surgery), you should not take ibuprofen right before or right after the surgery. NSAIDs such as ibuprofen may cause ulcers, bleeding, or holes in the stomach or intestine. These problems may develop at any time during treatment, may happen without warning symptoms, and may cause death. The risk may be higher for people who take NSAIDs for a long time, are older in age, have poor health, or who drink three or more alcoholic drinks per day while taking ibuprofen. Tell your doctor if you take any of the following medications: anticoagulants ('blood thinners') such as warfarin (Coumadin); aspirin; other NSAIDs such as ketoprofen (Orudis KT, Actron) and naproxen (Aleve, Naprosyn); or oral steroids such as dexamethasone (Decadron, Dexone), methylprednisolone (Medrol), and prednisone (Deltasone). Also tell your doctor if you have or have ever had ulcers, bleeding in your stomach or intestines, or other bleeding disorders. If you experience any of the following symptoms, stop taking ibuprofen and call your doctor: stomach pain, ~~heartburn~~, vomit that is bloody or looks like coffee grounds, blood in the stool, or black and tarry stools. Keep all appointments with your doctor and the laboratory. Your doctor will monitor your symptoms carefully and will probably order certain tests to check your body's response to ibuprofen. Be sure to tell your doctor how you are feeling so that your doctor can prescribe the right amount of medication to treat your condition with the lowest risk of serious side effects. Your doctor or pharmacist will give you the manufacturer's patient information sheet (Medication Guide) when you begin treatment with prescription ibuprofen and each time you refill your prescription. Read the information carefully and ask your doctor or pharmacist if you have any questions. You can also visit the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) website (<http://www.fda.gov/Drugs>) or the manufacturer's website to obtain the Medication Guide.

Why is this medication prescribed?

Prescription ibuprofen is used to relieve pain, tenderness, swelling, and stiffness caused by osteoarthritis (arthritis caused by a breakdown of the lining of the joints) and rheumatoid arthritis (arthritis caused by swelling of the lining of the joints). It is also used to relieve mild to moderate pain, including menstrual pain (pain that happens before or during a menstrual period). Nonprescription ibuprofen is used to reduce fever and to relieve mild pain from headaches, muscle aches, arthritis, menstrual periods, the common cold, toothaches, and backaches. Ibuprofen is in a class of medications called NSAIDs. It works by stopping the body's production of a substance that causes pain, fever, and inflammation.

How should this medicine be used?

Prescription ibuprofen comes as a tablet to take by mouth. It is usually taken three or four times a day for arthritis or every 4 to 6 hours as needed for pain. Nonprescription ibuprofen comes as a tablet, chewable tablet, suspension (liquid), and drops (concentrated liquid). Adults and children older than 12 years of age may usually take nonprescription ibuprofen every 4 to 6 hours as needed for pain or fever. Children and infants may usually be given nonprescription ibuprofen every 6 to 8 hours as needed for pain or fever, but should not be given more than 4 doses in 24 hours. Ibuprofen may be taken with food or milk to prevent stomach upset. If you are taking ibuprofen on a regular basis, you should take it at the same time(s) every day. Follow the directions on the package or prescription label carefully, and ask your doctor or pharmacist to explain any part you do not understand. Take ibuprofen exactly as directed. Do not take more or less of it or take it more often than directed by the package label or prescribed by your doctor.

Ibuprofen comes alone and in combination with other medications. Some of these combination products are available by prescription only, and some of these combination products are available without a prescription and are used to treat cough and cold symptoms and other conditions. If your doctor has prescribed a medication that contains ibuprofen, you should be careful not to take any nonprescription medications that also contain ibuprofen.

If you are selecting a product to treat cough or cold symptoms, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice on which product is best for you. Check nonprescription product labels carefully before using two or more products at the same time. These products may contain the same active ingredient(s) and taking them together could cause you to receive an overdose. This is especially important if you will be giving cough and cold medications to a child.

Nonprescription cough and cold combination products, including products that contain ibuprofen, can cause serious side effects or death in young children. Do not give these products to children younger than 4 years of age. If you give these products to children 4 to 11 years of age, use caution and follow the package directions carefully.

If you are giving ibuprofen or a combination product that contains ibuprofen to a child, read the package label carefully to be sure that it is the right product for a child of that age. Do not give ibuprofen products that are made for adults to children.

Before you give an ibuprofen product to a child, check the package label to find out how much medication the child should receive. Give the dose that matches the child's age on the chart. Ask the child's doctor if you don't know how much medication to give the child.

Shake the suspension and drops well before each use to mix the medication evenly. Use the measuring cup provided to measure each dose of the suspension, and use the dosing device provided to measure each dose of the drops.

The chewable tablets may cause a burning feeling in the mouth or throat. Take the chewable tablets with food or water.

Stop taking nonprescription ibuprofen and call your doctor if your symptoms get worse, you develop new or unexpected symptoms, the part of your body that was painful becomes red or swollen, your pain lasts for more than 10 days, or your fever lasts more than 3 days. Stop giving nonprescription ibuprofen to your child and call your child's doctor if your child does not start to feel better during the first 24 hours of treatment. Also stop giving nonprescription ibuprofen to your child and call your child's doctor if your child develops new symptoms, including redness or swelling on the painful part of his body, or if your child's pain or fever get worse or lasts longer than 3 days.

Do not give nonprescription ibuprofen to a child who has a sore throat that is severe or does not go away, or that comes along with fever, headache, nausea, or vomiting. Call the child's doctor right away, because these symptoms may be signs of a more serious condition.

Other uses for this medicine

Ibuprofen is also sometimes used to treat ankylosing spondylitis (arthritis that mainly affects the spine), gouty arthritis (joint pain caused by a build-up of certain substances in the joints), and psoriatic arthritis (arthritis that

occurs with a long-lasting skin disease that causes scaling and swelling). Talk to your doctor about the risks of using this drug for your condition.

This medication is sometimes prescribed for other uses; ask your doctor or pharmacist for more information.

What special precautions should I follow?

Before taking ibuprofen,

- tell your doctor and pharmacist if you are allergic to ibuprofen, aspirin or other NSAIDs such as ketoprofen (Orudis KT, Actron) and naproxen (Aleve, Naprosyn), any other medications, or any of the inactive ingredients in the type of ibuprofen you plan to take. Ask your pharmacist or check the label on the package for a list of the inactive ingredients.
- tell your doctor and pharmacist what prescription and nonprescription medications, vitamins, nutritional supplements, and herbal products you are taking or plan to take. Be sure to mention the medications listed in the IMPORTANT WARNING section and any of the following: angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors such as benazepril (Lotensin), captopril (Capoten), enalapril (Vasotec), fosinopril (Monopril), lisinopril (Prinivil, Zestril), moexipril (Univasc), perindopril (Aceon), quinapril (Accupril), ramipril (Altace), andtrandolapril (Mavik); diuretics ('water pills'); lithium (Eskalith, Lithobid); and methotrexate (Rheumatrex). Your doctor may need to change the doses of your medications or monitor you more carefully for side effects.
- do not take nonprescription ibuprofen with any other medication for pain unless your doctor tells you that you should.
- tell your doctor if you have or have ever had any of the conditions mentioned in the IMPORTANT WARNING section or asthma, especially if you also have frequent stuffed or runny nose or nasal polyps (swelling of the inside of the nose); swelling of the hands, arms, feet, ankles, or lower legs; lupus (a condition in which the body attacks many of its own tissues and organs, often including the skin, joints, blood, and kidneys); or liver or kidney disease. If you are giving ibuprofen to a child, tell the child's doctor if the child has not been drinking fluids or has lost a large amount of fluid from repeated vomiting or diarrhea.
- tell your doctor if you are pregnant, especially if you are in the last few months of your pregnancy; you plan to become pregnant; or you are breast-feeding. If you become pregnant while taking ibuprofen, call your doctor.
- if you are having surgery, including dental surgery, tell the doctor or dentist that you are taking ibuprofen.
- if you have phenylketonuria (PKU, an inborn disease in which mental retardation develops if a specific diet is not followed), read the package label carefully before taking nonprescription ibuprofen. Some types of nonprescription ibuprofen may be sweetened with aspartame, a source of phenylalanine.

What special dietary instructions should I follow?

Unless your doctor tells you otherwise, continue your normal diet.

What should I do if I forget a dose?

If you are taking ibuprofen on a regular basis, take the missed dose as soon as you remember it. However, if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed dose and continue your regular dosing schedule. Do not take a double dose to make up for a missed one.

What side effects can this medication cause?

Ibuprofen may cause side effects. Tell your doctor if any of these symptoms are severe or do not go away:

- constipation
- diarrhea
- gas or bloating
- dizziness
- nervousness

- ringing in the ears

Some side effects can be serious. If you experience any of the following symptoms, or those mentioned in the IMPORTANT WARNING section, call your doctor immediately. Do not take any more ibuprofen until you speak to your doctor.

- unexplained weight gain *you did not know*
- fever
- blisters
- rash
- itching
- hives
- swelling of the eyes, face, throat, arms, hands, feet, ankles, or lower legs
- difficulty breathing or swallowing
- hoarseness
- excessive tiredness
- pain in the upper right part of the stomach
- nausea
- loss of appetite
- yellowing of the skin or eyes
- flu-like symptoms
- pale skin
- fast heartbeat
- cloudy, discolored, or bloody urine
- back pain
- difficult or painful urination
- blurred vision, changes in color vision, or other vision problems
- red or painful eyes
- stiff neck
- headache
- confusion
- aggression

Ibuprofen may cause other side effects. Call your doctor if you have any unusual problems while taking this medication.

If you experience a serious side effect, you or your doctor may send a report to the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) MedWatch Adverse Event Reporting program online [at <http://www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch>] or by phone [1-800-332-1088].

What storage conditions are needed for this medicine?

Keep this medication in the container it came in, tightly closed, and out of reach of children. Store it at room temperature and away from excess heat and moisture (not in the bathroom). Throw away any medication that is outdated or no longer needed. Talk to your pharmacist about the proper disposal of your medication.

In case of emergency/overdose

In case of overdose, call your local poison control center at 1-800-222-1222. If the victim has collapsed or is not breathing, call local emergency services at 911.

Symptoms of overdosage may include:

- dizziness
- fast eye movements that you cannot control
- slow breathing or short periods of time without breathing
- blue color around the lips, mouth, and nose

What other information should I know?

If you are taking prescription ibuprofen, do not let anyone else take your medication. Ask your pharmacist any questions you have about refilling your prescription.

It is important for you to keep a written list of all of the prescription and nonprescription (over-the-counter) medicines you are taking, as well as any products such as vitamins, minerals, or other dietary supplements. You should bring this list with you each time you visit a doctor or if you are admitted to a hospital. It is also important information to carry with you in case of emergencies.

Brand name(s):

- | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| • Advil® Caplets® | • Genpril® Caplets® | • Motrin® Children's |
| • Advil® Children's | • Genpril® Tablets | • Motrin® Drops |
| • Advil® Gel Caplets | • Haltran® | • Motrin® IB Caplets® |
| • Advil® Infants' Concentrated Drops | • IBU® | • Motrin® IB Gelcaps® |
| • Advil® Junior Strength Chewable Tablets | • Ibu-Tab® | • Motrin® IB Tablets |
| • Advil® Junior Strength Tablets | • Menadol® Captabs® | • Motrin® Infants' Concentrated Drops |
| • Advil® Liqui-Gels® | • Midol® Cramp | • Motrin® Junior Strength |
| • Advil® Migraine® | • Motrin® | • Motrin® Junior Strength Caplets® |
| • Advil® Tablets | • Motrin® Caplets® | • Motrin® Migraine Pain Caplets® |

Brand name(s) of combination products:

- | | |
|--|--|
| • Advil® Cold & Sinus Tablets (containing Ibuprofen and Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride) | • Motrin® Children's Cold (containing Ibuprofen and Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride) |
| • Advil® Cold & Sinus® Caplets® (containing Ibuprofen and Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride) | • Motrin® Sinus Headache Caplets® (containing Ibuprofen and Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride) |
| • Advil® Flu & Body Ache Caplets® (containing Ibuprofen and Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride) | • Vicoprofen® (containing Ibuprofen and Hydrocodone Bitartrate) |
| • Dristan® Sinus Caplets® (containing Ibuprofen and Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride) | |

Last Revised - 12/01/2008



American Society of Health-System Pharmacists, Inc. Disclaimer - <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ashpdisclaimer.html>

The MedMaster™ Patient Drug Information database provides information copyrighted by the American Society of Health-System Pharmacists, Inc., Bethesda, Maryland Copyright© 2009. All Rights Reserved.

TIFFANY ANDERSON

MedlinePlus[®]
Trusted Health Information for YouA service of the U.S. NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE
and the NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Print this page

Close this window

Drug Information: Hydrocodone

NORCO

URL of this page: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/meds/a601006.html>

(hye droe koe' done)

Why is this medication prescribed?

Hydrocodone is available only in combination with other ingredients, and different combination products are prescribed for different uses. Some hydrocodone products are used to relieve moderate to severe pain. Other hydrocodone products are used to relieve cough. Hydrocodone is in a class of medications called opiate (narcotic) analgesics and in a class of medications called antitussives. Hydrocodone relieves pain by changing the way the brain and nervous system respond to pain. Hydrocodone relieves cough by decreasing activity in the part of the brain that causes coughing.

Hydrocodone must be used with caution in children. Extended-release products containing hydrocodone should not be given to children younger than 6 years of age and should be used with caution in children 6-12 years of age. Talk to your doctor about the risks of giving hydrocodone to your child.

You will take hydrocodone in combination with at least one other medication, but this monograph only provides information about hydrocodone. Be sure to read information about the other ingredients in the hydrocodone product you are taking. Ask your doctor or pharmacist if you have any questions.

How should this medicine be used?

Hydrocodone comes as a tablet, a capsule, a syrup, a solution (clear liquid), an extended-release (long-acting) capsule, and an extended-release (long-acting) suspension (liquid) to take by mouth. The tablet, capsule, syrup, and solution are usually taken every 4-6 hours as needed. The extended-release capsule and the extended-release suspension are usually taken every 12 hours as needed. If you are taking hydrocodone on a regular schedule, take it at around the same time(s) every day. Follow the directions on your prescription label carefully, and ask your doctor or pharmacist to explain any part you do not understand.

Swallow the extended-release capsules whole; do not split, chew, or crush them.

Shake the extended-release suspension well before each use to mix the medication evenly. Do not mix the extended-release suspension with other medications or with other liquids such as water.

If you will be using hydrocodone solution, syrup, or extended-release suspension, do not use a household teaspoon to measure your dose. Household teaspoons are not accurate measuring devices, and you may receive too much medication or not enough medication if you measure your dose with a household teaspoon. Instead, use a properly marked measuring device such as a dropper, medicine spoon, or oral syringe. Ask your doctor or pharmacist if you need help getting or using a measuring device.

Call your doctor if your symptoms are not controlled by the hydrocodone product you are taking. Do not increase your dose of medication on your own. You may receive a dangerous overdose if you take more medication or take your medication more often than prescribed by your doctor.

Hydrocodone may be habit-forming. Take hydrocodone exactly as directed. Do not take a larger dose, take it more

often, or take it for a longer period of time than prescribed by your doctor. Call your doctor if you develop a strong desire to take more medication than prescribed.

If you have taken hydrocodone for several weeks or longer, do not stop taking the medication without talking to your doctor. If you suddenly stop taking hydrocodone, you may experience withdrawal symptoms. Your doctor will probably decrease your dose gradually.

Ask your pharmacist or doctor for a copy of the manufacturer's information for the patient, available for certain hydrocodone combination products.

Other uses for this medicine

This medication may be prescribed for other uses; ask your doctor or pharmacist for more information.

What special precautions should I follow?

Before taking hydrocodone,

- tell your doctor and pharmacist if you are allergic to hydrocodone, the other medication in the hydrocodone combination product you are taking, other opiate (narcotic) medications such as morphine or codeine, or any other medications.
- tell your doctor and pharmacist what prescription and nonprescription medications, vitamins, nutritional supplements, and herbal products you are taking or plan to take. Be sure to mention any of the following: antidepressants; antihistamines; antipsychotics (medications for mental illness); ipratropium (Atrovent); medications for irritable bowel disease, motion sickness, Parkinson's disease, seizures, ulcers, or urinary problems; monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors, including isocarboxazid (Marplan), phenelzine (Nardil), selegiline (Eldepryl, Emsam, Zelapar), and tranylcypromine (Parnate); sedatives; sleeping pills; and tranquilizers. Your doctor may need to change the doses of your medications or monitor you carefully for side effects.
- tell your doctor if you have recently had surgery and if you have or have ever had lung disease; breathing problems; croup (a barking cough that most often occurs at night); a head injury; any condition that causes increased pressure in your brain; prostatic hypertrophy (enlargement of a male reproductive gland); urethral stricture (narrowing of the tube that removes urine from the body); Addison's disease (condition in which the body does not make enough of certain natural substances); glaucoma; or thyroid, intestinal, liver, or kidney disease.
- tell your doctor if you are pregnant, plan to become pregnant, or are breast-feeding. If you become pregnant while taking hydrocodone, call your doctor.
- if you are having surgery, including dental surgery, tell the doctor or dentist that you are taking hydrocodone.
- you should know that hydrocodone may make you drowsy. Do not drive a car or operate machinery until you know how this medication affects you.
- ask your doctor about the safe use of alcoholic beverages while you are taking hydrocodone. Alcohol can make the side effects from hydrocodone worse.

What special dietary instructions should I follow?

Unless your doctor tells you otherwise, continue your normal diet.

What should I do if I forget a dose?

This medication is usually taken as needed. If your doctor has told you to take hydrocodone regularly, take the missed dose as soon as you remember it. Then wait at least 4 hours before taking your next dose of the tablets, syrup, capsule, or solution, or at least 12 hours before taking your next dose of the extended-release capsules or extended-release solution. If it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and continue your regular dosing schedule. Do not take a double dose to make up for a missed one.

What side effects can this medication cause?

Hydrocodone may cause side effects. Tell your doctor if any of these symptoms are severe or do not go away:

- nausea
- vomiting
- constipation
- ~~drowsiness~~
- dizziness
- lightheadedness
- fuzzy thinking
- ~~anxiety~~
- abnormally happy or abnormally sad mood
- dry throat
- ~~difficulty urinating~~
- rash
- ~~itching~~
- narrowing of the pupils (black circles in the center of the eyes)

Some side effects can be serious. If you experience any of these symptoms, call your doctor immediately:

- slowed or irregular breathing
- chest tightness

Hydrocodone may cause other side effects. Call your doctor if you have any unusual problems while taking this medication.

If you experience a serious side effect, you or your doctor may send a report to the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) MedWatch Adverse Event Reporting program online [at <http://www.fda.gov/MedWatch/index.html>] or by phone [1-800-332-1088].

What storage conditions are needed for this medicine?

Keep this medication in the container it came in, tightly closed, and out of reach of children. Store it at room temperature and away from excess heat and moisture (not in the bathroom). Throw away any medication that is outdated or no longer needed. Talk to your pharmacist about the proper disposal of your medication.

Store hydrocodone in a safe place so that no one else can take it accidentally or on purpose. Keep track of how many tablets or capsules or how much liquid is left so you will know if any medication is missing.

In case of emergency/overdose

In case of overdose, call your local poison control center at 1-800-222-1222. If the victim has collapsed or is not breathing, call local emergency services at 911.

Symptoms of overdose may include:

- narrowed or widened pupils
- slow, shallow, or stopped breathing
- slowed or stopped heartbeat
- cold, clammy, or blue skin
- excessive sleepiness

- loss of consciousness
- seizures
- death

What other information should I know?

Keep all appointments with your doctor.

Do not let anyone else take your medication. Hydrocodone is a controlled substance. Prescriptions may be refilled only a limited number of times; ask your pharmacist if you have any questions.

It is important for you to keep a written list of all of the prescription and nonprescription (over-the-counter) medicines you are taking, as well as any products such as vitamins, minerals, or other dietary supplements. You should bring this list with you each time you visit a doctor or if you are admitted to a hospital. It is also important information to carry with you in case of emergencies.

Brand name(s) of combination products:

- Anaplex®-HD Cough (containing Hydrocodone, Brompheniramine Maleate, and Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride)
- Anexsia® (containing Hydrocodone and Acetaminophen)
- Bancap HC® (containing Hydrocodone and Acetaminophen)
- Ceta-Plus® (containing Hydrocodone and Acetaminophen)
- Codal®-DH (containing Hydrocodone, Phenylephrine Hydrochloride, and Pylamine Maleate)
- Codiclear® DH (containing Hydrocodone and Guaifenesin)
- Codimal® DH (containing Hydrocodone, Phenylephrine Hydrochloride, and Pylamine Maleate)
- Co-Gesic® (containing Hydrocodone and Acetaminophen)
- Cyndal® HD (containing Hydrocodone, Chlorpheniramine Maleate, and Phenylephrine Hydrochloride)
- Cytuss® HC (containing Hydrocodone, Chlorpheniramine Maleate, and Phenylephrine Hydrochloride)
- Damcontaining Hydrocodone and Aspirin)
- Detussin® (containing Hydrocodone and Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride)
- Donatussin DC® (containing Hydrocodone, Guaifenesin, and Phenylephrine Hydrochloride)
- Duratuss® HD (containing Hydrocodone, Guaifenesin, and Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride)
- Endal® HD (containing Hydrocodone, Chlorpheniramine Maleate, and Phenylephrine Hydrochloride)
- Entuss® (containing Hydrocodone and Guaifenesin)
- Entuss-D® (containing Hydrocodone, Potassium Guaiacolsulfonate, and Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride)
- Entuss® Expectorant (containing Hydrocodone
- Hyphed® (containing Hydrocodone, Chlorpheniramine Maleate, and Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride)
- KG-Dal® HD (containing Hydrocodone, Chlorpheniramine Maleate, and Phenylephrine Hydrochloride)
- KG-Dal® HD Plus (containing Hydrocodone, Chlorpheniramine Maleate, and Phenylephrine Hydrochloride)
- KG-Tuss® HD (containing Hydrocodone, Guaifenesin, and Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride)
- KG-Tussin® (containing Hydrocodone, Chlorpheniramine Maleate, and Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride)
- Kwelcof® (containing Hydrocodone and Guaifenesin)
- Lorcet®-HD (containing Hydrocodone and Acetaminophen)
- Lorcet® Plus (containing Hydrocodone and Acetaminophen)
- Lortab® (containing Hydrocodone and Acetaminophen)
- Maxidone® Cough (containing Hydrocodone and Acetaminophen)
- Nalex® DH (containing Hydrocodone and Phenylephrine Hydrochloride)
- Norco® (containing Hydrocodone and Acetaminophen)
- Pneumotussin® (containing Hydrocodone and Guaifenesin)
- Protuss® (containing Hydrocodone and Potassium Guaiacolsulfonate)
- Protuss®-D (containing Hydrocodone, Potassium Guaiacolsulfonate, and Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride)
- P-V-Tussin® (containing Hydrocodone and Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride)
- P-V-Tussin® Syrup (containing Hydrocodone, Chlorpheniramine Maleate, and Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride)
- Su-Tuss®-HD (containing Hydrocodone,

- and Potassium Guaiacolsulfonate)
- G-Tuss® (containing Hydrocodone and Guaifenesin)
- Histinex® HC (containing Hydrocodone, Chlorpheniramine Maleate, and Phenylephrine Hydrochloride)
- Histinex®-D (containing Hydrocodone and Pseudoephrine Hydrochloride)
- Histussin® HC (containing Hydrocodone, Chlorpheniramine Maleate, and Phenylephrine Hydrochloride)
- Histussin®-D (containing Hydrocodone and Pseudoephrine Hydrochloride)
- Hycodan® (containing Hydrocodone and Homatropine Methylbromide)
- Hycomine® Compound (containing Hydrocodone, Acetaminophen, Caffeine Anhydrous, Chlorpheniramine Maleate, and Phenylephrine Hydrochloride)
- Hycosin® (containing Hydrocodone and Guaifenesin)
- Hycotuss® (containing Hydrocodone and Guaifenesin)
- Hydrocet® (containing Hydrocodone and Acetaminophen)
- Hydrogesic® (containing Hydrocodone and Acetaminophen)
- Hydromet® (containing Hydrocodone and Homatropine Methylbromide)
- Hydromide® (containing Hydrocodone and Homatropine Methylbromide)
- Hydropane® HD Plus (containing Hydrocodone and Homatropine Methylbromide)
- Hydrophene® DH (containing Hydrocodone, Phenylephrine Hydrochloride, and Pylamine Maleate)
- Hydro-Tussin® HD (containing Hydrocodone, Guaifenesin, and Pseudoephrine Hydrochloride)
- Guaifenesin, and Pseudoephrine Hydrochloride)
- Tussafed-HC® (containing Hydrocodone, Guaifenesin, and Phenylephrine Hydrochloride)
- Tuss-DS® (containing Hydrocodone, Chlorpheniramine Maleate, and Phenylephrine Hydrochloride)
- Tussend® (containing Hydrocodone, Chlorpheniramine Maleate, and Pseudoephrine Hydrochloride)
- Tuss-HC® (containing Hydrocodone, Chlorpheniramine Maleate, and Phenylephrine Hydrochloride)
- Tussion® (containing Hydrocodone and Homatropine Methylbromide)
- Tussionex® Pennkinetic® (containing Hydrocodone and Chlorpheniramine)
- Tuss-PD® (containing Hydrocodone, Chlorpheniramine Maleate, and Phenylephrine Hydrochloride)
- Tuss-S® Expectorant (containing Hydrocodone and Pseudoephrine Hydrochloride)
- Vanex® HD (containing Hydrocodone, Chlorpheniramine Maleate, and Phenylephrine Hydrochloride)
- Vicodin® (containing Hydrocodone and Acetaminophen)
- Vicodin ES® (containing Hydrocodone and Acetaminophen)
- Vicodin Tuss® Expectorant (containing Hydrocodone and Guaifenesin)
- Vicoprofen® (containing Hydrocodone and Ibuprofen)
- Vitussin® (containing Hydrocodone and Guaifenesin)
- Zydone® (containing Hydrocodone and Acetaminophen)

Other name(s):

- dihydrocodeinone

Last Revised - 10/01/2008



American Society of Health-System Pharmacists, Inc. Disclaimer -
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ashpdisclaimer.html>

The MedMaster™ Patient Drug Information database provides information copyrighted by the American Society of Health-System Pharmacists, Inc., Bethesda, Maryland Copyright© 2009. All Rights Reserved.

TIFFANY ANDERSON

MedlinePlus[®]
Trusted Health Information for You

A service of the U.S. NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE
and the NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Print this page

Close this window

Drug Information: Alprazolam

URL of this page: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/meds/a684001.html>

(al pray' zoe lam)

XANAX

Why is this medication prescribed?

Alprazolam is used to treat anxiety disorders and panic attacks. Alprazolam is in a class of medications called benzodiazepines. It works by decreasing abnormal excitement in the brain.

How should this medicine be used?

Alprazolam comes as a tablet and a concentrated solution (liquid) to take by mouth. It usually is taken two to four times a day. Follow the directions on your prescription label carefully, and ask your doctor or pharmacist to explain any part you do not understand. Take alprazolam exactly as directed.

To take the concentrated liquid, use only the dropper that came with your prescription. Draw into the dropper the amount prescribed for one dose. Squeeze the dropper contents into a liquid or semi-solid food such as water, juice, soda, applesauce, or pudding. Stir the liquid or food gently for a few seconds. The concentrated liquid will blend completely with the food. Drink or eat the entire mixture immediately. Do not store for future use.

Your doctor will probably start you on a low dose of alprazolam and gradually increase your dose, not more than once every 3 or 4 days.

Alprazolam can be habit-forming. Do not take a larger dose or take it more often or for a longer time than your doctor tells you to. Do not stop taking alprazolam without talking to your doctor. Suddenly stopping to take alprazolam may worsen your condition and cause withdrawal symptoms (anxiousness, sleeplessness, irritability, and seizures). Withdrawal symptoms may be worse if you take more than 4 mg of alprazolam every day. Your doctor will decrease your dose gradually.

Other uses for this medicine

Alprazolam also is used sometimes to treat depression, fear of open spaces (agoraphobia), and premenstrual syndrome. Talk to your doctor about the possible risks of using this medication for your condition.

This medication may be prescribed for other uses; ask your doctor or pharmacist for more information.

What special precautions should I follow?

Before taking alprazolam,

- tell your doctor and pharmacist if you are allergic to alprazolam, chlordiazepoxide (Librium, Librax), clonazepam (Klonopin), clorazepate (Tranxene), diazepam (Valium), estazolam (ProSom), flurazepam (Dalmene), halazepam (Paxipam), lorazepam (Ativan), oxazepam (Serax), prazepam (Centrax), quazepam (Doral), temazepam (Restoril), triazolam (Halcion), or any other medications.

- do not take alprazolam if you are taking itraconazole (Sporanox) or ketoconazole (Nizoral).
- tell your doctor and pharmacist what other prescription and nonprescription medications, vitamins, nutritional supplements, and herbal products you are taking. Be sure to mention any of the following: amiodarone (Cordarone, Pacerone); antidepressants ('mood elevators') such as desipramine (Norpramin), imipramine (Tofranil), and nefazodone (Serzone); antifungals such as fluconazole (Diflucan); antihistamines; cimetidine (Tagamet); clarithromycin (Biaxin); cyclosporine (Neoral, Sandimmune); diltiazem (Cardizem, Dilacor, Tiazac); ergotamine (Cafatine, Cafergot, Wigraine, others); erythromycin (E.E.S., E-Mycin, Erythrocin); isoniazid (INH, Nydrazid); medications for mental illness and seizures; nifedipine (Adalat, Procardia); oral contraceptives (birth control pills); propoxyphene (Darvon); selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) such as fluoxetine (Prozac, Sarafem), fluvoxamine (Luvox), paroxetine (Paxil), and sertraline (Zoloft); sedatives; sleeping pills; and tranquilizers. Your doctor may need to change the doses of your medications or monitor you carefully for side effects.
- tell your doctor if you have or have ever had glaucoma; depression; or lung, kidney, or liver disease.
- tell your doctor if you are pregnant, plan to become pregnant, or are breast-feeding. If you become pregnant while taking alprazolam, call your doctor immediately.
- if you are having surgery, including dental surgery, tell the doctor or dentist that you are taking alprazolam.
- you should know that alprazolam may make you drowsy. Do not drive a car or operate machinery until you know how this medication affects you.
- remember that alcohol can add to the drowsiness caused by this medication.

What special dietary instructions should I follow?

Talk to your doctor about drinking grapefruit juice while taking this medicine.

What should I do if I forget a dose?

Take the missed dose as soon as you remember it. However, if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed dose and continue your regular dosing schedule. Do not take a double dose to make up for a missed one.

What side effects can this medication cause?

Alprazolam may cause side effects. Tell your doctor if any of these symptoms are severe or do not go away:

- ✕ drowsiness
 - light-headedness
 - tiredness
 - dizziness
 - irritability
- ✕ talkativeness
 - dry mouth
 - increased salivation
 - changes in sex drive or ability
 - changes in appetite
- ✕ weight changes
 - difficulty urinating

Some side effects can be serious. The following symptoms are uncommon, but if you experience any of them, call your doctor immediately:

- seizures
- seeing things or hearing voices that do not exist (hallucinating)
- severe skin rash
- ✕ yellowing of the skin or eyes

- memory problems
- confusion
- problems with coordination

Alprazolam may cause other side effects. Call your doctor if you have any unusual problems while taking this medication.

If you experience a serious side effect, you or your doctor may send a report to the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) MedWatch Adverse Event Reporting program online [at <http://www.fda.gov/MedWatch/index.html>] or by phone [1-800-332-1088].

What storage conditions are needed for this medicine?

Keep this medication in the container it came in, tightly closed, and out of reach of children. Store it at room temperature and away from excess heat and moisture (not in the bathroom). Throw away any medication that is outdated or no longer needed. Talk to your pharmacist about the proper disposal of your medication.

In case of emergency/overdose

In case of overdose, call your local poison control center at 1-800-222-1222. If the victim has collapsed or is not breathing, call local emergency services at 911.

Symptoms of overdose may include:

- drowsiness
- confusion
- problems with coordination
- coma

What other information should I know?

Keep all appointments with your doctor.

Do not let anyone else take your medication. Ask your pharmacist any questions you have about refilling your prescription.

It is important for you to keep a written list of all of the prescription and nonprescription (over-the-counter) medicines you are taking, as well as any products such as vitamins, minerals, or other dietary supplements. You should bring this list with you each time you visit a doctor or if you are admitted to a hospital. It is also important information to carry with you in case of emergencies.

Brand name(s):

- Alprazolam Intensol®
- Xanax®

Last Reviewed - 09/01/2008



American Society of Health-System Pharmacists, Inc. Disclaimer -
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ashpdisclaimer.html>

The MedMaster™ Patient Drug Information database provides information copyrighted by the American Society of Health-System Pharmacists,

Inc., Bethesda, Maryland Copyright© 2009. All Rights Reserved.

TIFFANY ANDERSON

MedlinePlus[®]
Trusted Health Information for YouA service of the U.S. NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE
and the NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Print this page

Close this window

Drug Information: RizatriptanMAXALTURL of this page: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/meds/a601109.html>

(rye za trip' tan)

Why is this medication prescribed?

Rizatriptan is used to treat the symptoms of migraine headaches (severe, throbbing headaches that sometimes are accompanied by nausea and sensitivity to sound and light). Rizatriptan is in a class of medications called selective serotonin receptor agonists. It works by narrowing blood vessels in the brain, stopping pain signals from being sent to the brain, and stopping the release of certain natural substances that cause pain, nausea, and other symptoms of migraine. Rizatriptan does not prevent migraine attacks.

How should this medicine be used?

Rizatriptan comes as a tablet and an orally disintegrating tablet to take by mouth. It should be taken at the first sign of a migraine headache. If you are at risk for heart disease and you have never taken rizatriptan before, you may need to take the first dose in your doctor's office. Usually only one dose is needed. If pain is not relieved with the first dose, your doctor may prescribe a second dose to be taken 2 hours after the first dose. Do not take more than 30 mg of rizatriptan in any 24-hour period. If you are also taking propranolol (Inderal), you should not take more than 15 mg of rizatriptan in any 24-hour period. Follow the directions on the package or prescription label carefully, and ask your doctor or pharmacist to explain any part you do not understand. Take rizatriptan exactly as directed. Do not take more or less of it or take it more often than directed by the package label or prescribed by your doctor.

The orally disintegrating tablet should not be removed from the package until just before it is taken. The packet should be opened with dry hands, and the orally disintegrating tablet should be placed on the tongue, where it will dissolve and be swallowed with saliva.

Other uses for this medicine

This medication is sometimes prescribed for other uses; ask your doctor or pharmacist for more information.

What special precautions should I follow?

Before taking rizatriptan

- tell your doctor and pharmacist if you are allergic to rizatriptan, naratriptan (Amerge), sumatriptan (Imitrex), zolmitriptan (Zomig), or any other drugs.
- do not take rizatriptan if you have taken a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI) such as isocarboxazid (Marplan), phenelzine (Nardil), selegiline (Emsam, Eldepryl), and tranylcypromine (Parnate) during the last 2 weeks or if you have taken another medication for migraine headaches such as dihydroergotamine (D.H.E. 45, Migranal), methysergide (Sansert), almotriptan (Axert), eletriptan (Relpax), frovatriptan (Frova), naratriptan (Amerge), sumatriptan (Imitrex), or zolmitriptan (Zomig) during the past 24 hours.
- tell your doctor and pharmacist what prescription and nonprescription medications, vitamins, nutritional supplements, or herbal products you are taking or plan to take. Be sure to mention any of the following: selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors such as citalopram (Celexa), escitalopram (Lexapro), fluoxetine

(Prozac, Sarafem, in Symbyax), fluvoxamine, paroxetine (Paxil), and sertraline (Zoloft); and selective serotonin/norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs) such as duloxetine (Cymbalta), sibutramine (Meridia), and venlafaxine (Effexor). Your doctor may need to change the doses of your medications or monitor you more carefully for side effects..

- tell your doctor if you smoke, if you have a strong family history of heart disease, if you are postmenopausal, or if you are a man over 40. Also tell your doctor if you have or have ever had high blood pressure; phenylketonuria; angina (recurring chest pain); a heart attack; diabetes; high cholesterol; obesity; stroke; transient ischemic attack (ministroke); ischemic bowel disease; coronary artery disease; seizures; or blood vessel, kidney, or liver disease.
- tell your doctor if you are pregnant, plan to become pregnant, or are breast-feeding. If you become pregnant while taking rizatriptan, call your doctor.
- you should know that this drug may make you drowsy. Do not drive a car or operate machinery until you know how rizatriptan will affect you.
- remember that alcohol can add to the drowsiness caused by this drug. Do not drink alcohol while taking this medication.
- tell your doctor if you use or have ever used tobacco products. A history of tobacco use or cigarette smoking while taking rizatriptan may increase the risk associated with taking rizatriptan.
- plan to avoid unnecessary or prolonged exposure to sunlight and sun lamps and to wear protective clothing, sunglasses, and sunscreen. Rizatriptan may make your skin sensitive to sunlight.

What should I do if I forget a dose?

Rizatriptan is not for routine use. Use it only to relieve a migraine headache as soon as symptoms appear.

What side effects can this medication cause?

Rizatriptan may cause side effects. Tell your doctor if any of these symptoms are severe or do not go away:

- drowsiness
- dizziness
- fatigue
- tingling or numb feeling
- upset stomach
- stomach pain
- vomiting
- diarrhea
- muscle pain or cramps
- tremors
- chills
- flushing (feeling of warmth)
- dry mouth

Some of these symptoms could be of migraine unless what is what

If you experience any of the following symptoms, call your doctor immediately:

- chest pain, tightness, or heaviness
- fast or irregular heartbeats
- throat pain or tightness
- difficulty breathing
- redness, swelling, or itching of the eyelids, face, or lips
- rash
- changes in vision

If you experience a serious side effect, you or your doctor may send a report to the Food and Drug Administration's

(FDA) MedWatch Adverse Event Reporting program online [at <http://www.fda.gov/MedWatch/index.html>] or by phone [1-800-332-1088].

What storage conditions are needed for this medicine?

Keep this medication in the container it came in, tightly closed, and out of reach of children. Do not remove tablets from the blister pack until just before use. Store the medication at room temperature and away from excess heat and moisture (not in the bathroom). Throw away any medication that is outdated or no longer needed. Talk to your pharmacist about the proper disposal of your medication.

In case of emergency/overdose

In case of overdose, call your local poison control center at 1-800-222-1222. If the victim has collapsed or is not breathing, call local emergency services at 911.

What other information should I know?

Keep all appointments with your doctor and the laboratory.

Read the patient information that comes with your prescription before you begin to take rizatriptan, and read it again every time you have your prescription filled in case the patient information changes.

Call your doctor if you continue to have migraine headache symptoms after the first dose.

Do not let anyone else take your medication. Ask your pharmacist any questions you have about refilling your prescription.

It is important for you to keep a written list of all of the prescription and nonprescription (over-the-counter) medicines you are taking, as well as any products such as vitamins, minerals, or other dietary supplements. You should bring this list with you each time you visit a doctor or if you are admitted to a hospital. It is also important information to carry with you in case of emergencies.

Brand name(s):

- Maxalt®

- Maxalt-MLT®

Last Reviewed - 09/01/2008



American Society of Health-System Pharmacists, Inc. Disclaimer -
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ashpdisclaimer.html>

The MedMaster™ Patient Drug Information database provides information copyrighted by the American Society of Health-System Pharmacists, Inc., Bethesda, Maryland Copyright© 2009. All Rights Reserved.