

Antihistamines can have an overwhelming effect on sinusitis.

GUAIFED® Capsules (pseudoephedrine HCl 120 mg and guaifenesin 250 mg)

GUAIFED-PD® Capsules (pseudoephedrine HCl 60 mg and guaifenesin 300 mg)

Brief Summary

CONTRAINDICATIONS: This product is contraindicated in patients with a known hypersensitivity to any of its ingredients. Also contraindicated in patients with severe hypertension, severe coronary artery disease and patients on MAO inhibitor therapy. Should not be used during pregnancy or in nursing mothers.

Considerable caution should be exercised in patients with hypertension, diabetes mellitus, ischemic heart disease, hyperthyroidism, increased intraocular pressure and prostatic hypertrophy. The elderly (60 years or older) are more likely to exhibit adverse reactions. At dosages higher than the recommended dose, nervousness, dizziness or sleep-lessness may occur.

PRECAUTIONS: General: Caution should be exercised in patients with high blood pressure, heart disease, diabetes or thyroid disease and in patients who exhibit difficulty in urination due to enlargement of the prostate gland. Check with a physician if symptoms do not improve within 7 days or if accompanied by high fever, rash or persistent headache.

Traccompanied by night lever, rash or persistent meadactie. Drug Interactions: Do not take this product if you are presently taking a prescription drug for high blood pressure or depression, without first consulting a physician. MAO inhibitors and beta adrenergic blockers may increase the effect of sympathomimetics. Sympathomimetics may reduce the antihypertensive effects of methyldopa, mecamylamine, reserpine and veratrum alkaloids. Pseudoephedrine hydrochloride may increase the possibility of cardiac arrhythmias in patients presently taking digitalis glycosides.

Pregnancy: Pregnancy Category B. It has been shown that pseudoephedrine hydrochloride can cause reduced average weight, length, and rate of skeletal ossification in the animal fetus.

Nursing Mothers: Pseudoephedrine is excreted in breast milk; use by nursing mother is not recommended because of the higher than usual risk of side effects from sympathomimetic amines for infants, especially newborn and premature infants.

Geriatrics: Pseudoephedrine should be used with caution in the elderly because they may be more sensitive to the effects of the sympathomimetics.

WARNINGS: Do not take this product for persistent or chronic cough such as occurs with smoking, asthma, or emphysema, or where cough is accompanied by excessive secretions except under the advice and supervision of a physician. This medication should be taken a few hours prior to bedtime to minimize the possibility of sleeplessness. Take this medication with a glass of water after each dose, to help loosen mucus in the lungs.

ADVERSE REACTIONS: Adverse reactions include nausea, cardiac palpitations, increased irritability or excitement, headache, dizziness, tachycardia, diarrhea, drowsiness, stomach pain, seizures, slowed heart rate, shortness of breath and/or troubled breathing.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: GUAIFED* CAP-SULES Adults and children over 12 years of age: 1 capsule every 12 hours.

GUAIFED-PD* CAPSULES Adults and children over 12 years of age: 1 or 2 capsules every 12 hours. Children 6 to 12 years of age: 1 capsule every 12 hours.

CAUTION: FEDERAL (U.S.A.) LAW PROHIBITS DIS-PENSING WITHOUT A PRESCRIPTION.

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Ad-4002

CME quiz discussion

TADA

These discussions relate to the March 1992 JAOA CME quiz.

1. (a) True. Numerous articles have been published that discuss the anatomy and physiology of the placenta. The original author who noted the lack of direct innervation of the placenta was Spivack (Anat Rec 1943;85:85-109. Various studies using histochemical methods were unable to demonstrate either adrenergic or cholinergic fibers in the human placenta or umbilical cord.

2. (a) True. Based on the data submitted from the original article showing a vasoconstrictive effect of prostaglandin F2a and histamine, you can surmise that prostaglandin synthetase inhibitors and antihistamines, respectively, might be beneficial in reversing the vasoconstrictive effects. Calcium channel blockers were shown to partially reverse or inhibit the vasoconstrictive effects induced by prostaglandin F2a and histamine. The roles of these pharmacologic agents have not been established clinically and further investigations are

indicated to prove their efficacy.

- 3. (b) False. Licciardone and Hagan found that male and female osteopathic medical students were at the 72nd and 79th percentiles, respectively, when their fitness levels were compared with those of groups of similar age and gender.
- 4. (b) False. In the treatment of acute severe asthma with β-adrenergic receptor agonist therapy, the preferred route of administration is aerosol, because it provides a more rapid onset of action and more bronchodilation than oral therapy.
- 5. (d) In the emergency treatment of acute severe asthma, prompt use of glucocorticoids does reduce the need for hospitalization and repeated emergency care. All routes of administration are equally effective—intravenous, oral, and repository intramuscular. Glucocorticoid therapy does suppress the eosinophilic inflammatory response and reduces the quantity and tenaciousness of bronchial mucus.