

40 percent of parents give young kids cough/cold medicine that they shouldn't

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Children can get five to 10 colds each year, so it's not surprising that adults often turn to over-the-counter cough and cold medicines to relieve their little ones' symptoms. But a new University of Michigan poll shows that many are giving young kids medicines that they should not use.

More than 40 percent of parents reported giving their children under age 4 cough medicine or multi-symptom cough and cold medicine, according to the latest University of Michigan C.S. Mott Children's Hospital [National Poll](#) on Children's Health. Twenty-five percent gave those children decongestants.

In 2008, the [federal Food and Drug Administration](#) issued an advisory that these over-the-counter medicines not be used in infants and children under age 2. They have not been proven effective for young children and may cause serious side effects, says Matthew M. Davis, M.D., M.A.P.P., director of the C.S. Mott Children's Hospital National Poll on Children's Health.

In response to the FDA, manufacturers of over-the-counter cough and cold products changed their labels back in 2008, to state that the medicines should not be used for children under 4 years old.

"These products don't reduce the time the infection will last and misuse could lead to serious harm," says Davis. "What can be confusing, however, is that often these products are labeled prominently as 'children's' medications. The details are often on the back of the box, in

small print. That's where parents and caregivers can find instructions that they should not be used in children under 4 years old," Davis says

The side effects from use of cough and cold medicines in young children may include [allergic reactions](#), increased or uneven heart rate, drowsiness or sleeplessness, slow and shallow breathing, confusion or hallucinations, convulsions, nausea and constipation.

The poll found that use of the cough and cold medicines in children age four and under did not differ by parent gender, race/ethnicity or by [household income](#).

"Products like these may work for adults, and parents think it could help their children as well. But what's good for adults is not always good for children," says Davis.

Davis says parents need to be vigilant about reading the directions and should always call their pediatrician or health care provider about questions regarding over-the-counter medications.

"Because young children often suffer from cold-like symptoms, more research is needed to test the safety and efficacy of these cough and [cold medicines](#) in our littlest patients," Davis says.

More information: Full report: mottnpch.org/reports-surveys/p...cold-meds-young-kids

Provided by University of Michigan Health System

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