





# **Benacof**

#### **Description**

Dextromethorphan (dex-troe-meth-OR-fan) is used to relieve coughs due to colds or influenza (flu). It should not be used for chronic cough that occurs with smoking, asthma, or emphysema or when there is an unusually large amount of mucus or phlegm (flem) with the cough.

Dextromethorphan relieves cough by acting directly on the cough center in the brain.

This medicine is available without a prescription; however, your doctor may have special instructions on the proper use of this medicine for your medical condition.

### Other medical problems

The presence of other medical problems may affect the use of dextromethorphan. Make sure you tell your doctor if you have any other medical problems, especially:

- \* Asthma—Since dextromethorphan decreases coughing, it makes it difficult to get rid of the mucus that collects in the lungs and airways during asthma
- \* Diabetes (sugar diabetes)—Some products contain sugar and may affect control of blood glucose monitoring
- \* Liver disease—Dextromethorphan may build up in the body and cause unwanted effects
- \* Chronic bronchitis or
- \* Emphysema or
- \* Mucus or phlegm with cough—Since dextromethorphan decreases coughing, it makes it difficult to get rid of the mucus that may collect in the lungs and airways with some diseases
- \* Slowed breathing—Dextromethorphan may slow the rate of breathing even further

Make certain your health care professional knows if you are on a low-sodium, low-sugar, or any other special diet. Most medicines contain more than their active ingredient, and many liquid medicines contain alcohol.

Use this medicine only as directed by your doctor or the directions on the label. Do not use more of it, do not use it more often, and do not use it for a longer time than your doctor or the label says. Although this effect has happened only rarely, dextromethorphan has become habit-forming (causing mental or physical dependence) in some persons who used too much for a long time.







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## **Dosing**

The dose of dextromethorphan will be different for different patients. Follow your doctor's orders or the directions on the label. The following information includes only the average doses of dextromethorphan. If your dose is different, do not change it unless your doctor tells you to do so.

For syrup dosage form

For cough

- o Adults and children 12 years of age and older—30 mg every six to eight hours, as needed.
- o Children younger than 2 years of age—Use and dose must be determined by your doctor.
- o Children 2 to 6 years of age—3.5 mg every four hours or 7.5 mg every six to eight hours, as needed.
- o Children 6 to 12 years of age—7 mg every four hours or 15 mg every six to eight hours, as needed.

For extended-release oral suspension dosage form

For cough

- o Adults and children 12 years of age and older—60 mg every twelve hours, as needed.
- o Children younger than 2 years of age—Use and dose must be determined by your doctor.
- o Children 2 to 6 years of age—15 mg every twelve hours, as needed.
- o Children 6 to 12 years of age—30 mg every twelve hours, as needed.

## <u>Storage</u>

To store this medicine

- \* Store away from heat and direct light.
- \* Keep out of the reach of children.
- \* Do not store the tablet form of this medicine in the bathroom, near the kitchen sink, or in other damp places. Heat or moisture may cause the medicine to break down.
- \* Keep the liquid form of this medicine from freezing.
- \* Do not keep outdated medicine or medicine no longer needed. Be sure that any discarded medicine is out of the reach of children.

#### **Precautions While Using This Medicine**

If your cough has not improved after 7 days, if sore throat has not improved after 2 days, if you have a high fever, skin rash, or continuing headache with the cough, or if asthma or high blood pressure is present, check with your doctor. These signs may mean that you have other medical problems.

Dissolve lozenges in the mouth with caution, to lessen the risk of choking. Side Effects of This Medicine

Along with its needed effects, a medicine may cause some unwanted effects. Although not all of these side effects may occur, if they do occur they may need medical attention.







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Check with your doctor as soon as possible if any of the following side effects occur:

# Symptoms of overdose

Blurred vision; confusion; difficulty in urination; drowsiness or dizziness; nausea or vomiting (severe); shakiness and unsteady walk; slowed breathing; unusual excitement, nervousness, restlessness, or irritability (severe)

Other side effects may occur that usually do not need medical attention. These side effects may go away during treatment as your body adjusts to the medicine. However, check with your health care professional if any of the following side effects continue or are bothersome:

#### Less common or rare

Confusion; constipation; dizziness (mild); drowsiness (mild); headache; nausea or vomiting; stomach pain

#### **Presentation**

Benacof 100 ml Bottle

**Note :** This product information is intended only for residents of the **India.** Taj Pharmaceuticals Limited, medicines help to treat and prevent a range of conditions—from the most common to the most challenging—for people around the world.

#### Information for Health Care Professionals

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