

Medications to Avoid for Pulmonary Hypertension Patients

Listed below are several medications and medication ingredients that will interact with or counteract the medications we use to stabilize your pulmonary hypertension. They can cause vasoconstriction resulting in chest pain and shortness of breath. This is a reference for you to use when taking both over-the-counter and prescription medications used primarily for congestion, cough, and cold or flu symptoms. **All patients need to avoid the following medications:**

Pseudoephedrine HCl	Genafed
Medi-first Sinus Decongestant	Sudodrin
Simply Stuffy	Cenafed
Sudafed, Children's non-drowsy	Efidac 24 Hour Relief
Triaminic Allergy Congestion	Sinustop
Sudafed Non-drowsy 12-hour Long Acting	Decophed Syrup
Dimetapp, Maximum Strength, Non-drowsy	Silfedrine, Children's
Nasal Decongestant, Children's Non-drowsy	Nasal Decongestant, oral
Dimetapp, Decongestant Pediatric	Kid Kare
Pediacare Decongestant, Infants'	Robitussin, Decongestant
Drixoral 12-hour Non-drowsy Formula	

Any medication containing pseudoephedrine (may be listed as an arylalkamine or sudafed) and epinephrine should be avoided, as well as those containing sulfites. Avoid all sinus medications as they likely contain these ingredients. You may see these labeled with "D," as in Tavist-D or Robitussin-D, including generic brands. If you have a concern about any medication not listed here, please call us with questions at (615) 343-6644 or (615) 343-0950 because this list is not all-inclusive.

Acceptable over-the-counter drugs for cold symptoms, nasal congestion, and cough:

Tylenol Cold & Sore Throat	Robitussin CF	Mucinex	Benadryl
Alka-Seltzer Cold	Corricidin HBP	Nyquil Cold & Flu	

*There are also acceptable prescription drugs available.