

Medication Summary: Children's Aspirin

(Brand Names: Bayer, Bufferin, Ecotrin, others)

What is this medicine for?

- To decrease swelling and inflammation
- Used in the treatment of Kawasaki syndrome
- To prevent blood clot formation in patients after heart surgery or with artificial heart valves

What is my child's dose?

_____ mg (_____ tablets) by mouth every _____ (Each tablet is _____ mg)

How should I give my child this medicine?

- Give only the amount recommended by your child's doctor.
- Give with meals or a snack to prevent stomach upset.
- If giving your child chewable tablets, have your child drink a glass of water after chewing a tablet to rinse it from the mouth.

How should this medicine be stored?

- Keep medicine in its original bottle.
- Keep all medicine out of the reach of children.
- Store in a cool, dry place away from sunlight.

What should I do if my child vomits after a dose?

- If the vomiting occurs less than 15 minutes after the medicine is given, give the entire dose again. If more than 15 minutes have passed, do not give it again until the next scheduled dose.

What should I do if I miss a dose?

- If you have been instructed to give aspirin to your child on a regular schedule, give the dose as soon as you remember it. However, if it is almost time for the next dose, do not give the missed dose. Never try to make up missed doses by giving extra medicine.

What precautions or special instructions should I know about?

- Be sure that all doctors and dentists your child visits know that he/she is receiving aspirin.
- Do not give your child any other medicines, including over-the-counter medicines, until you have checked with your child's doctor, nurse, or pharmacist.
- Children should not be given aspirin for fever or pain relief. Aspirin use during the flu or chickenpox has been linked to Reye's syndrome, a serious illness.

What are the common side effects of this medicine?

- Nausea, heartburn
- Can cause child to bruise more easily

Call the physician at _____ immediately if your child has:

- stomach pain
- bloody or black, tarry stools
- ringing in the ears
- shortness of breath, wheezing
- drowsiness, dizziness or confusion
- skin rash

Additional Instructions:

IMPORTANT: If your child has taken too much medicine, call your nearest poison control center or hospital immediately.

This medication information sheet is a summary and intended for information purposes only. If you have any questions, please ask your child's doctor, nurse, or pharmacist.

Medication Summary: Captopril

(Brand Names: Capoten, others)

What is this medicine for?

- Reducing high blood pressure
- Treating congestive heart failure

What is my child's dose?

Liquid: _____ ml or _____ teaspoons by mouth every _____ (Concentration _____ mg/ml)

Tablet: _____ mg (_____ tablets) by mouth every _____ (Each tablet is _____ mg)

How should I give my child this medicine?

- Give only the amount prescribed by your child's doctor. This medicine should only be given to the patient for whom it is prescribed. Do not stop giving your child captopril unless told to do so by your child's doctor.
- Give captopril at the same time every day. Marking a calendar may be a helpful reminder.
- Give captopril to your child on an empty stomach, 1 hour before or 2 hours after a meal.
- If giving your child a liquid, carefully measure each dose with an oral syringe, dropper, or medicine spoon.

How should this medicine be stored?

- Keep medicine in its original bottle.
- Keep all medicine out of the reach of children.
- Store tablets in a cool, dry place away from sunlight.
- If giving your child a liquid, ask your pharmacist how to store it.

What should I do if my child vomits after a dose?

- If the vomiting occurs less than 15 minutes after the medicine is given, give the entire dose again. If more than 15 minutes have passed, do not give it again until the next scheduled dose.

What should I do if I miss a dose?

- Give the dose as soon as you remember it. However, if it is almost time for the next dose, do not give the missed dose. Never try to make up missed doses by giving extra medicine. If two or more doses are missed, contact your child's doctor.

What precautions or special instructions should I know about?

- Do not give your child any other medicines, including over-the-counter medicines, until you have checked with your child's doctor, nurse, or pharmacist.
- This medicine may make your child dizzy. Watch carefully if your child is performing a task requiring alertness, such as climbing stairs.
- Ask your child's doctor about placing your child on a low-salt diet.

What are the common side effects of this medicine?

- Dizziness, lightheadedness
- Salty or metallic taste
- Cough
- Skin rash

Call the physician at _____ immediately if your child has:

- fast heartbeat
- fever, sore throat, mouth sores
- difficulty breathing or swallowing
- seizures (convulsions)
- swelling of legs, ankles, or feet
- swelling of the face, lips, or tongue
- decreased urination
- unusual bruising or bleeding

Additional Instructions:

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Medication Summary:
Digoxin
(Brand Names: Lanoxin, others)

What is this medicine for?

- To make the heart beat stronger
- To prevent or treat an irregular heartbeat
- To slow down heart rate

What is my child's dose?

Liquid: _____ ml or _____ teaspoons by mouth every _____ (Concentration _____ mg/ml)

Tablet: _____ mg (_____ tablets) by mouth every _____ (Each tablet is _____ mg)

How should I give my child this medicine?

- Give digoxin on a regular schedule as prescribed by your child's doctor. This medicine should only be given to the patient for whom it is prescribed.
- Do not stop giving your child digoxin unless told to do so by your child's doctor.
- Give this medicine at the same time every day. Marking a calendar may be a helpful reminder.
- If giving your child a liquid, carefully measure each dose with an oral syringe, dropper, or medicine spoon. The liquid can be mixed with water, milk, or juice.

How should this medicine be stored?

- Keep medicine in its original bottle.
- Keep all medicine out of the reach of children.
- Store in a cool, dry place away from sunlight.

What should I do if my child vomits after a dose?

- If the vomiting occurs less than 15 minutes after the medicine is given, give the entire dose again. If more than 15 minutes have passed, do not give it again until the next scheduled dose.

What should I do if I miss a dose?

- Give the dose as soon as you remember it. However, if it is almost time for the next dose, do not give the missed dose. Never try to make up missed doses by giving extra medicine. If a dose is missed, contact your child's doctor.

What precautions or special instructions should I know about?

- Keep all appointments with your child's doctor. Your child will need to have blood samples taken to adjust the dose and to be sure that digoxin is not causing serious side effects.
- Do not give your child any other medicines, including over-the-counter medicines, until you have checked with your child's doctor, nurse, or pharmacist.
- Do not give your child high fiber foods (bran, beans, raw vegetables) or antacids within 2 hours of giving a digoxin dose. These things may prevent digoxin from being absorbed.
- Digoxin liquid contains alcohol.

What are the common side effects of this medicine?

- Temporary drowsiness or headache
- Mild nausea

Call the physician at _____ immediately if your child has:

- Difficulty seeing, sensitivity to light, seeing halos around lights
- Nausea, vomiting, or severe diarrhea
- Swelling of the face, hands, feet or ankles, rash
- Irregular heartbeat or shortness of breath
- Headache, confusion, weakness
- Fussiness for more than an hour in babies

Additional Instructions:

IMPORTANT: If your child has taken too much medicine, call your nearest poison control center or hospital immediately.

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Medication Summary:
Chlorothiazide
(Brand Names: Diuril, others)

What is this medicine for?

- Removing extra fluid from the body
- Reducing high blood pressure

What is my child's dose?

Liquid: _____ ml or _____ teaspoons by mouth every _____ (Concentration _____ mg/ml)

Tablet: _____ mg (_____ tablets) by mouth every _____ (Each tablet is _____ mg)

How should I give my child this medicine?

- Give this medicine on a regular schedule as prescribed by your child's doctor. This medicine should only be given to the patient for whom it is prescribed.
- Do not stop giving your child chlorothiazide unless told to do so by your child's doctor.
- If giving your child a liquid, shake the bottle well and carefully measure each dose with an oral syringe, dropper, or medicine spoon.
- Chlorothiazide may be given with food or milk.
- This medicine will cause your child to make more frequent trips to the bathroom. Give the first daily dose in the morning. The last daily dose should be given no later than 6 PM.

How should this medicine be stored?

- Keep medicine in its original bottle.
- Keep all medicine out of the reach of children.
- Store in a cool, dry place away from sunlight. Do not allow liquid chlorothiazide to freeze.

What should I do if my child vomits after a dose?

- If the vomiting occurs less than 15 minutes after the medicine is given, give the entire dose again. If more than 15 minutes have passed, do not give it again until the next scheduled dose.

What should I do if I miss a dose?

- Give the dose as soon as you remember it. However, if it is almost time for the next dose, do not give the missed dose. Never try to make up missed doses by giving extra medicine.

What precautions or special instructions should I know about?

- Do not give your child this medicine if he/she is allergic to sulfa drugs.
- Do not give your child any other medicines, including over-the-counter medicines, until you have checked with your child's doctor, nurse, or pharmacist.
- Follow the recommendations of your child's doctor, nurse, or pharmacist for the use of potassium supplements or in planning a diet high in potassium (including foods like bananas leafy green vegetables, and orange juice).
- Chlorothiazide may make your child's skin more sensitive to the sun. Dress your child in protective clothing and apply a lotion with sunscreen.

What are the common side effects of this medicine?

- Frequent urination
- Mild muscle cramps or weakness

Call the physician at _____ immediately if your child has:

- Persistent or severe muscle cramps, weakness, or joint pain
- Decreased urination
- Skin rash, sore throat, unusual bruising, or bleeding
- Severe vomiting or diarrhea

Additional Instructions:

IMPORTANT: If your child has taken too much medicine, call your nearest poison control center or hospital immediately.

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Medication Summary:
Enalapril
(Brand Names: Vasotec, others)

What is this medicine for?

- To treat high blood pressure
- To treat congestive heart failure

What is my child's dose?

Liquid: _____ ml or _____ teaspoons by mouth every _____ (Concentration _____ mg/ml)

Tablet: _____ mg (_____ tablets) by mouth every _____ (Each tablet is _____ mg)

How should I give my child this medicine?

- Give only the amount prescribed by your child's doctor. This medicine should only be given to the patient for whom it is prescribed. Do not stop giving your child enalapril unless told to do so by the doctor.
- Give it at the same time every day. Marking a calendar may be a helpful reminder.
- If giving your child a liquid, shake the bottle well and carefully measure each dose with an oral syringe, dropper, or medicine spoon.
- Enalapril may be given with food or milk to prevent stomach upset.

How should this medicine be stored?

- Keep medicine in its original bottle.
- Keep all medicine out of the reach of children.
- Store tablets in a cool, dry place away from sunlight.
- If giving your child liquid Enalapril, ask your pharmacist how to store it.

What should I do if my child vomits after a dose?

- If the vomiting occurs less than 15 minutes after the medicine is given, give the entire dose again. If more than 15 minutes have passed, do not give it again until the next scheduled dose.

What should I do if I miss a dose?

- Give the dose as soon as you remember it. However, if it is almost time for the next dose, do not give the missed dose. Never try to make up missed doses by giving extra medicine.

What precautions or special instructions should I know about?

- Do not give your child any other medicines, including over-the-counter medicines, until you have checked with your child's doctor, nurse, or pharmacist.
- This medicine may make your child dizzy. Watch carefully if your child is performing a task requiring alertness, such as climbing stairs.

What are the common side effects of this medicine?

- Dizziness, lightheadedness
- Headache
- Cough
- Mild nausea or diarrhea

Call the physician at _____ immediately if your child has:

- Skin rash
- Persistent cough
- Sore throat
- Fever
- Mouth sores
- Fast heartbeat
- Swelling of legs, ankles, or feet
- Swelling of face, lips, or tongue
- Difficulty breathing or swallowing
- Unusual bleeding or bruising

Additional Instructions:

IMPORTANT: If your child has taken too much medicine, call your nearest poison control center or hospital immediately.

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Medication Summary:
Furosemide
(Brand Names: Lasix, others)

What is this medicine for?

- Removing extra fluid from the body
- Reducing high blood pressure

What is my child's dose?

Liquid: _____ ml or _____ teaspoons by mouth every _____ (Concentration _____ mg/ml)

Tablet: _____ mg (_____ tablets) by mouth every _____ (Each tablet is _____ mg)

How should I give my child this medicine?

- Give this medicine on a regular schedule as prescribed by your child's doctor. This medicine should only be given to the patient for whom it is prescribed.
- Do not stop giving your child furosemide unless told to do so by your child's doctor.
- If giving your child liquid furosemide, carefully measure each dose with an oral syringe, dropper, or medicine spoon.
- Furosemide may be given with food or milk.
- This medicine will cause your child to make more frequent trips to the bathroom. Give the first daily dose in the morning. The last daily dose should be given no later than 6 PM.

How should this medicine be stored?

- Keep medicine in its original bottle.
- Keep all medicine out of the reach of children.
- Store in a cool, dry place away from sunlight.

What should I do if my child vomits after a dose?

- If the vomiting occurs less than 15 minutes after the medicine is given, give the entire dose again. If more than 15 minutes have passed, do not give it again until the next scheduled dose.

What should I do if I miss a dose?

- Give the dose as soon as you remember it. However, if it is almost time for the next dose, do not give the missed dose. Never try to make up missed doses by giving extra medicine.

What precautions or special instructions should I know about?

- Do not give your child this medicine if he/she is allergic to sulfa drugs.
- Do not give your child any other medicines, including over-the-counter medicines, until you have checked with your child's doctor, nurse, or pharmacist.
- Follow the recommendations of your child's doctor, nurse, or pharmacist for the use of potassium supplements or in planning a diet high in potassium (including foods like bananas, leafy green vegetables and orange juice).

What are the common side effects of this medicine?

- Frequent urination
- Mild muscle cramps or weakness

Medication Summary: Furosemide (continued)

Call the physician at _____ immediately if your child has:

- Persistent or severe muscle cramps or weakness
- Confusion, headache, ringing in the ears
- Nausea, vomiting
- Decreased urination
- Rapid, excessive weight loss
- Skin rash, unusual bruising or bleeding

Additional Instructions:

IMPORTANT: If your child has taken too much medicine, call your nearest poison control center or hospital immediately.

This medication information sheet is a summary and intended for information purposes only. If you have any questions, please ask your child's doctor, nurse, or pharmacist.

Medication Summary: Spironolactone

(Brand Names: Aldactone, others)

What is this medicine for?

- Removing extra fluid from the body, while retaining potassium

What is my child's dose?

Liquid: _____ ml or _____ teaspoons by mouth every _____ (Concentration _____ mg/ml)

Tablet: _____ mg (_____ tablets) by mouth every _____ (Each tablet is _____ mg)

How should I give my child this medicine?

- Give this medicine on a regular schedule as prescribed by your child's doctor. This medicine should only be given to the patient for whom it is prescribed.
- Do not stop giving your child spironolactone unless told to do so by your child's doctor.
- If giving your child liquid spironolactone, shake the bottle well and carefully measure each dose with an oral syringe, dropper, or medicine spoon.
- Spironolactone may be given with food or milk.
- This medicine will cause your child to make more frequent trips to the bathroom. Give the first daily dose in the morning. The last daily dose should be given no later than 6 PM.

How should this medicine be stored?

- Keep medicine in its original bottle.
- Keep all medicine out of the reach of children.
- Store tablets in a cool, dry place away from sunlight.
- If giving your child a liquid, ask your pharmacist how to store it.

What should I do if my child vomits after a dose?

- If the vomiting occurs less than 15 minutes after the medicine is given, give the entire dose again. If more than 15 minutes have passed, do not give it again until the next scheduled dose.

What should I do if I miss a dose?

- Give the dose as soon as you remember it. However, if it is almost time for the next dose, do not give the missed dose. Never try to make up missed doses by giving extra medicine.

What precautions or special instructions should I know about?

- Do not give your child any other medicines, including over-the-counter medicines, until you have checked with your child's doctor, nurse, or pharmacist.

What are the common side effects of this medicine?

- Frequent urination

Medication Summary: Spironolactone (continued)

Call the physician at _____ immediately if your child has:

- Persistent or severe muscle cramps or weakness
- Decreased urination
- Skin rash
- Shortness of breath
- Confusion
- Irregular heartbeat
- Numbness or tingling in the hands or feet

Additional Instructions:

IMPORTANT: If your child has taken too much medicine, call your nearest poison control center or hospital immediately.

This medication information sheet is a summary and intended for information purposes only. If you have any questions, please ask your child's doctor, nurse, or pharmacist.

Medication Summary: Warfarin

(Brand Names: Coumadin, others)

What is this medicine for?

- To prevent blood clots

What is my child's dose?

Liquid: _____ ml or _____ teaspoons by mouth every _____ (Concentration _____ mg/ml)

Tablet: _____ mg (_____ tablets) by mouth every _____ (Each tablet is _____ mg)

How should I give my child this medicine?

- Give only the amount prescribed by your child's doctor. This medicine should only be given to the patient for whom it is prescribed.
- Do not stop giving your child warfarin unless told to do so by your child's doctor.
- Give warfarin at the same time every day. Marking a calendar may be a helpful reminder.

How should this medicine be stored?

- Keep medicine in its original bottle.
- Keep all medicine out of the reach of children.
- Store in a cool, dry place away from sunlight.

What should I do if my child vomits after a dose?

- If the vomiting occurs less than 15 minutes after the medicine is given, give the entire dose again. If more than 15 minutes have passed, do not give it again until the next scheduled dose.

What should I do if I miss a dose?

- Give the dose as soon as you remember it. If it is almost time for the next dose, however, do not give the missed dose. Never try to make up missed doses by giving extra medicine. If two or more doses are missed, contact your child's doctor.

What precautions or special instructions should I know about?

- Keep all appointments with your child's doctor. Your child will need to have blood samples taken to make sure that your child is receiving the best dose.
- Do not give your child any other medicines, including over-the-counter medicines, until you have checked with your child's doctor, nurse, or pharmacist.
- Your child should wear a bracelet, necklace, or carry a card notifying people that he/she is taking warfarin in case of an accident.
- Be sure that all health care providers, including dentists, know that your child is taking warfarin.
- Foods containing vitamin K, such as bacon, leafy green vegetables, broccoli and cauliflower, can affect your child's response to warfarin. Discuss any changes in your child's diet with your child's doctor.

Call the physician at _____ immediately if your child has:

- Severe headaches, stomach pain, backache, a rash, or any sign of bleeding, including:
- Dark or bloody urine
- Red or black stools
- Nose bleeds
- Bleeding from the mouth
- Bruising easily
- Heavy bleeding from a small cut
- Vomiting blood

Additional Instructions:

IMPORTANT: If your child has taken too much medicine, call your nearest poison control center or hospital immediately.

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Medication Summary:

What is this medicine for?

What is my child's dose?

Liquid: _____ ml or _____ teaspoons by mouth every _____ (Concentration _____ mg/ml)

Tablet: _____ mg (_____ tablets) by mouth every _____ (Each tablet is _____ mg)

How should I give my child this medicine?

How should this medicine be stored?

What should I do if my child vomits after a dose?

What should I do if I miss a dose?

What precautions or special instructions should I know about?

Call the physician at _____ immediately if your child has:

Additional Instructions:

IMPORTANT: If your child has taken too much medicine, call your nearest poison control center or hospital immediately.

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