

Scenario:

William Westcott is on several medications. A common side effect with two of his medications is an annoying drying of the oral mucosa and nasal passages. Mr. Westcott is able to alleviate the dry mouth with sugarless gum, candies and mints, however he has been unsuccessful in finding an over-the-counter product to reduce the drying of his eyes. In fact, the products he had tried seemed to cause severe irritation. Mr. Westcott's eyes are so dry that he complains of eye pain. His pharmacist suggests that he might be allergic to some of the preservatives in the ocular lubricants. A common preservative in the products Mr. Westcott uses is chlorobutanol, which is known to cause the adverse reaction described by William Westcott in some individuals. His pharmacist also lets Mr. Westcott know that she can compound an ocular lubricant for him without the chlorobutanol. Mr. Westcott asks the pharmacist to give his doctor a call to try this approach. The pharmacist recommends to the physician that a less irritating ingredient (cetylpyridinium chloride) be tried.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA at CHAPEL HILL	
Pharmaceutical Care Lab Room 204 Beard Hall	School of Pharmacy; CB #7360 Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7360
Patient's Name <u>William Westcott</u>	Date <u>Today</u>
Address <u>15000 Baum Blvd</u>	Phone # _____
R_x	
“Artificial Tears”	
Polyvinyl Alcohol 1.4%	
Povidone 0.6%	
Cetylpyridinium Cl 0.01%	
Sterile NaCl qs	
Instill one gtt ou prn dry irritated eyes TID	
Disp 10cc	
Refills <u>4</u>	
Sig. _____ M.D. "Product Selection Permitted"	Sig. <u>B. A. Blue</u> M.D. "Dispense as Written"
Blue and Associates	
Bosa A. Blue, MD Jack Taylor, PA	DEA # AT1833626 Cert # 25584
220 N. Elm St., Chapel Hill, NC 27514 (919) 489-2517	