



## PATIENT & CAREGIVER EDUCATION

# Theophylline

This information from Lexicomp® explains what you need to know about this medication, including what it's used for, how to take it, its side effects, and when to call your healthcare provider.

### **Brand Names: US**

Elixophyllin; Theo-24; Theochron

### **Brand Names: Canada**

Pulmophylline; Theo ER; Theolair; Uniphyl

### **What is this drug used for?**

- It is used to treat breathing problems.
- This drug is not to be used to treat intense flare-ups of shortness of breath. Use a rescue inhaler. Talk with the doctor.

### **What do I need to tell the doctor BEFORE my child takes this drug?**

- If your child has an allergy to this drug or any part of this drug.
- If your child is allergic to any drugs like this one or any other drugs, foods, or other substances. Tell the doctor about the

allergy and what signs your child had, like rash; hives; itching; shortness of breath; wheezing; cough; swelling of face, lips, tongue, or throat; or any other signs.

- If your child is taking St. John's wort. Do not give St. John's wort with this drug. If your child has been taking St. John's wort, talk with the doctor before you stop giving it to your child.

This is not a list of all drugs or health problems that interact with this drug.

Tell the doctor and pharmacist about all of your child's drugs (prescription or OTC, natural products, vitamins) and health problems. You must check to make sure that it is safe for your child to take this drug with all of his/her drugs and health problems. Do not start, stop, or change the dose of any drug your child takes without checking with the doctor.

### **What are some things I need to know or do while my child takes this drug?**

#### **All products:**

- Tell all of your child's health care providers that your child is taking this drug. This includes your child's doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and dentists.
- This drug may affect certain lab tests. Tell all of your child's health care providers and lab workers that your child takes this drug.
- Have your child wear disease medical alert ID

(identification).

- Have blood work checked as you have been told by the doctor. Talk with the doctor.
- If your child has high blood sugar (diabetes), you will need to watch his/her blood sugar closely.
- Limit your child's use of caffeine and chocolate. Use with this drug may cause nervousness, shakiness, and a fast heartbeat.
- Alcohol may interact with this drug. Be sure your child does not drink alcohol.
- Tobacco and marijuana may interact with this drug. Be sure your child does not smoke tobacco or marijuana.
- If your child gets sick, has a fever, or has a long-term illness that gets worse, talk with the doctor.
- Some other drugs may affect how much of this drug is in the body. Talk with your child's doctor or pharmacist to see if any of your child's other drugs may interact with this drug.
- Tell the doctor if another doctor gives your child a new drug or tells you to stop giving a drug that your child has been taking.
- Use with care in children. Talk with the doctor.

**If your child is pregnant or breast-feeding a baby:**

- Talk with the doctor if your child is pregnant, becomes pregnant, or is breast-feeding a baby. You will need to talk

about the benefits and risks to your child and the baby.

### **Long-acting tablets:**

- You may see the tablet shell in your child's stool. This is normal and not a cause for concern.

### **What are some side effects that I need to call my child's doctor about right away?**

**WARNING/CAUTION:** Even though it may be rare, some people may have very bad and sometimes deadly side effects when taking a drug. Tell your child's doctor or get medical help right away if your child has any of the following signs or symptoms that may be related to a very bad side effect:

- Signs of an allergic reaction, like rash; hives; itching; red, swollen, blistered, or peeling skin with or without fever; wheezing; tightness in the chest or throat; trouble breathing, swallowing, or talking; unusual hoarseness; or swelling of the mouth, face, lips, tongue, or throat.
- Signs of low potassium levels like muscle pain or weakness, muscle cramps, or a heartbeat that does not feel normal.
- Signs of high blood sugar like confusion, feeling sleepy, more thirst, more hungry, passing urine more often, flushing, fast breathing, or breath that smells like fruit.
- Signs of too much acid in the blood (acidosis) like confusion; fast breathing; fast heartbeat; a heartbeat that does not feel normal; very bad stomach pain, upset stomach, or throwing up; feeling very sleepy; shortness of breath; or feeling very

tired or weak.

- Upset stomach or throwing up.
- A fast heartbeat.
- A heartbeat that does not feel normal.
- Very bad dizziness or passing out.
- Very nervous and excitable.
- Shakiness.
- Very bad headache.
- Feeling confused.
- Not able to sleep.
- Seizures.
- Change in the way your child acts.
- Feeling irritable.
- Muscle spasm.

### **What are some other side effects of this drug?**

All drugs may cause side effects. However, many people have no side effects or only have minor side effects. Call your child's doctor or get medical help if any of these side effects or any other side effects bother your child or do not go away:

- Feeling nervous and excitable.
- Restlessness.
- Headache.

- Diarrhea.
- Passing urine more often.

These are not all of the side effects that may occur. If you have questions about side effects, call your child's doctor. Call your child's doctor for medical advice about side effects.

You may report side effects to your national health agency.

### **How is this drug best given?**

Give this drug as ordered by your child's doctor. Read all information given to you. Follow all instructions closely.

### **All oral products:**

- Follow how to give this drug as you have been told by your child's doctor. Do not give more than you were told to give.
- Give this drug at the same time of day.
- Some foods may change how this drug works or raise the chance of side effects. Talk with the doctor about how to give this drug with food.

### **Long-acting products:**

- Have your child swallow whole. Do not let your child chew, break, or crush.
- Give in the morning if giving once a day. Do not give it at night unless told to do so by the doctor.

### **Long-acting tablets:**

- Some products may be broken in half. Talk with the doctor.

### **Liquid:**

- Measure liquid doses carefully. Use the measuring device that comes with this drug. If there is none, ask the pharmacist for a device to measure this drug.

### **Injection:**

- It is given into a vein for a period of time.

### **What do I do if my child misses a dose?**

#### **All oral products:**

- Skip the missed dose and go back to your child's normal time.
- Do not give 2 doses at the same time or extra doses.

#### **Injection:**

- Call your child's doctor to find out what to do.

### **How do I store and/or throw out this drug?**

#### **All oral products:**

- Store at room temperature.
- Store in a dry place. Do not store in a bathroom.
- Protect from light.

#### **Injection:**

- If you need to store this drug at home, talk with your child's doctor, nurse, or pharmacist about how to store it.

### **All products:**

- Keep all drugs in a safe place. Keep all drugs out of the reach of children and pets.
- Throw away unused or expired drugs. Do not flush down a toilet or pour down a drain unless you are told to do so. Check with your pharmacist if you have questions about the best way to throw out drugs. There may be drug take-back programs in your area.

### **General drug facts**

- If your child's symptoms or health problems do not get better or if they become worse, call your child's doctor.
- Do not share your child's drug with others and do not give anyone else's drug to your child.
- Keep a list of all your child's drugs (prescription, natural products, vitamins, OTC) with you. Give this list to your child's doctor.
- Talk with your child's doctor before giving your child any new drug, including prescription or OTC, natural products, or vitamins.
- Some drugs may have another patient information leaflet. If you have any questions about this drug, please talk with your child's doctor, nurse, pharmacist, or other health care



provider.

- If you think there has been an overdose, call your poison control center or get medical care right away. Be ready to tell or show what was taken, how much, and when it happened.

## **Consumer Information Use and Disclaimer**

This information should not be used to decide whether or not to take this medicine or any other medicine. Only the healthcare provider has the knowledge and training to decide which medicines are right for a specific patient. This information does not endorse any medicine as safe, effective, or approved for treating any patient or health condition. This is only a brief summary of general information about this medicine. It does NOT include all information about the possible uses, directions, warnings, precautions, interactions, adverse effects, or risks that may apply to this medicine. This information is not specific medical advice and does not replace information you receive from the healthcare provider. You must talk with the healthcare provider for complete information about the risks and benefits of using this medicine.

## **Last Reviewed Date**

2018-06-27

## **Copyright**

© 2019 Wolters Kluwer Clinical Drug Information, Inc. and its affiliates and/or licensors. All rights reserved.

If you have any questions, contact a member of your healthcare team directly. If you're a patient at MSK and you need to reach a provider after 5:00 PM, during the weekend, or on a holiday, call 212-639-2000.

For more resources, visit [www.mskcc.org/pe](http://www.mskcc.org/pe) to search our virtual library.

---

Theophylline - Generated on July 18, 2019

©2019 Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center