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# Black Box Warnings for Eyecare

Len Hua  
*Pacific University*

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# Black Box Warnings for Eyecare

## **Description**

The scope of practice in optometry continues to expand over the years. Most optometrists can prescribe topical and nontopical medications. This poster presents drugs pertinent to optometrists with box warnings of potentially serious adverse effects.

## **Keywords**

Black box warning, Drug, Medication, Eye, Ocular, Disease, Disorder

## **Disciplines**

Optometry

## **Comments**

Additional recommended resources:

- [www.fda.gov](http://www.fda.gov)
- [www.drugs.com](http://www.drugs.com)
- [www.rxlist.com](http://www.rxlist.com)









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# Black Box Warnings for Eyecare

Len V Hua, College of Optometry, Pacific University of Oregon

<p><b>ACETAMINOPHEN WITH CODEINE PHOSPHATE (Tylenol-3)</b></p>  <p>Acetaminophen has been associated with cases of acute liver failure, at times resulting in liver transplant and death. Most of the cases of liver injury are associated with the use of acetaminophen at doses that exceed <b>4 grams per day</b>, and often involve more than one acetaminophen-containing product.</p> <p><b>INDICATION:</b> Relief of mild to moderate pain.</p>	<p><b>ACETAZOLAMIDE (Diamox)</b></p>  <p>Rare fatalities have occurred because of severe reactions to sulfonamides, including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, fulminant hepatic necrosis, agranulocytosis, and aplastic anemia and other blood dyscrasias. Caution is advised for patients receiving concomitant high-dose aspirin and acetazolamide because anorexia, tachypnea, lethargy, coma, and death have been reported.</p> <p><b>INDICATION:</b> Acute mountain sickness; edema; glaucoma</p>	<p><b>FLUOROQUINOLONES</b></p> <p>CIPROFLOXACIN (Cipro), MOXIFLOXACIN (Avelox), NORFLOXACIN (Noroxin), OFLOXACIN (Floxin)</p>  <p>Increased risk of tendonitis and tendon rupture. This risk is further increased in older patients (usually older than 60 years of age), in patients taking corticosteroid drugs, and in patients with kidney, heart, or lung transplants. Exacerbate muscle weakness in persons with myasthenia gravis.</p> <p><b>INDICATION:</b> skin and skin structure infections</p>	<p><b>GANCICLOVIR (Cytovene)</b></p>  <p>The clinical toxicity of ganciclovir includes granulocytopenia, anemia, thrombocytopenia. In animal studies ganciclovir was carcinogenic, teratogenic and caused aspermatogenesis.</p> <p><b>INDICATION:</b> only for prevention of cytomegalovirus (CMV) disease in patients with advanced HIV infection at risk for CMV disease, for maintenance treatment of CMV retinitis in immunocompromised patients.</p>
<p><b>IBUPROFEN (Advil, Motrin)</b></p>  <p>NSAIDs may cause an increased risk of serious cardiovascular thrombotic events, myocardial infarction, and stroke, which can be fatal. NSAIDs cause an increased risk of serious GI bleeding, ulceration, and perforation of the stomach or intestines, which can be fatal. Elderly patients are at greater risk.</p> <p><b>INDICATION:</b> minor aches and pains, headache, toothache, muscular aches, backache.</p>	<p><b>ITRACONAZOLE (Spranox)</b></p>  <p>Do not administer itraconazole in patients with evidence of congestive heart failure (CHF) or a history of CHF. Cardiac arrest, and/or sudden death have occurred in patients using cisapride, pimozide, methadone, levacetylmethadol (levomethadyl), or quinidine concomitantly with itraconazole and/or other CYP3A4 inhibitors.</p> <p><b>INDICATION:</b> histoplasmosis, fungal keratitis</p>	<p><b>KETACONAZOLE</b></p>  <p>Ketoconazole has been associated with hepatic toxicity, including some fatalities. Patients receiving this drug should be informed by the physician of the risk and should be closely monitored. Serious cardiovascular events with Terfenadine, Astemizole, Cisapride coadministration</p> <p><b>INDICATION:</b> Systemic fungal infection, fungal keratitis</p>	<p><b>LINDANE (Kwell)</b></p>  <p>Seizures and deaths have been reported following lindane use with repeat or prolonged application, but also in rare cases following a single application used according to directions. Exercise caution when using lindane in infants, children, the elderly, and individuals with other skin conditions (eg, atopic dermatitis, psoriasis).</p> <p><b>INDICATION (Shampoo):</b> Head lice (<i>Pediculus humanis capitis</i>), crab lice (<i>Phthirus pubis</i>)</p>
<p><b>OXYCODONE-ACETAMINOPHEN (Percocet)</b></p>  <p>Acetaminophen has been associated with cases of acute liver failure, at times resulting in liver transplant and death. Most of the cases of liver injury are associated with the use of acetaminophen at doses that exceed <b>4 grams per day</b>, and often involve more than one acetaminophen-containing product.</p> <p><b>INDICATION:</b> Relief of moderate to moderately severe pain.</p>	<p><b>PIMECROLIMUS (Elidel) ; TACROLIMUS (Protopic)</b></p>  <p>Rare cases of malignancy (eg, skin malignancy, lymphoma) have been reported in patients treated with topical calcineurin inhibitors. Therefore, Avoid continuous, long-term use of topical calcineurin inhibitors, and limit application to areas of involvement.</p> <p><b>INDICATION:</b> As second-line therapy for short-term treatment of mild to moderate atopic dermatitis</p>	<p><b>SALICYLATES (Aspirin)</b></p>  <p>Children and teenagers should not use salicylates for chickenpox or flu symptoms before a doctor is consulted about <b>Reye's syndrome</b>, a rare but serious illness.</p> <p><b>INDICATION:</b> Relief of mild to moderate pain, antipyretic, anti-inflammatory</p>	<p><b>TRAMADOL HYDROCHLORIDE/ACETAMINOPHEN (Ultracet)</b></p>  <p>Acetaminophen has been associated with cases of acute liver failure, at times resulting in liver transplant and death. Most of the cases of liver injury are associated with the use of acetaminophen at doses that exceed <b>4 grams per day</b>, and often involve more than one acetaminophen-containing product.</p> <p><b>INDICATION:</b> Short-term (&lt; 5 days) management of acute pain.</p>