

# iMedix: Your Personal Health Advisor.

## Wal-Tussin

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Search for medical details concerning Wal-Tussin Max Strength Cough oral on iMedix including its uses, side effects and safety, interactions, pictures, warnings and user ratings.

- **ActiveIngredient:**
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  - **Dosage:**
  - **Indications:**
  - **Manufacturer:**
  - **Storage:**
  - **Market Price:**
  - **Drug Status:**
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## Description

Side Effects Slight drowsiness/dizziness, nausea, or vomiting may occur. Rarely, some people may experience severe drowsiness/dizziness with normal doses. If any of these effects last or get worse, tell your doctor or pharmacist promptly. If your doctor has directed you to use this medication, remember that your doctor has judged that the benefit to you is greater than the risk of side effects. Many people using this medication do not have serious side effects. A very serious allergic reaction to this drug is rare. However, get medical help right away if you notice any symptoms of a serious allergic reaction, including: rash, itching/swelling (especially of the face/tongue/throat), severe dizziness, trouble breathing. This is not a complete list of possible side effects. If you notice other effects not listed above, contact your doctor or pharmacist. In the US – Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or at [www.fda.gov/medwatch](http://www.fda.gov/medwatch). In Canada – Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to Health Canada at 1-866-234-2345. How long does it take for this medicine to take effect? The onset of action for Wal-Tussin, which contains the active ingredient dextromethorphan, can vary but typically occurs within 15 to 30 minutes after oral administration. However, individual responses may vary based on factors such as metabolism, dosage, and the specific formulation of the medication. How long do the effects of this medicine last? The effects of Wal-Tussin usually last for approximately 4 to 6 hours. This duration may vary among individuals and depends on factors such as the dosage strength, metabolism, and overall health condition of the person taking the medication. Is it safe to consume alcohol while taking this medicine? While there are no specific interactions reported between dextromethorphan and alcohol, consuming alcohol while taking Wal-Tussin may increase the risk of certain side effects such as drowsiness, dizziness, and impaired motor function. Therefore, it is generally advisable to avoid or limit alcohol consumption while using this medication to minimize the potential for adverse reactions. Is this a habit forming medicine? Wal-Tussin is not considered a habit-forming medication. However, misuse or overuse of dextromethorphan-containing products can lead to dependence or abuse, especially when taken in high doses or for prolonged periods. It is important to use Wal-Tussin as directed by a healthcare professional and to avoid exceeding the recommended dosage. Can this medicine be taken during pregnancy? The safety of Wal-Tussin during pregnancy has not been fully established, and its use should be avoided, especially during the first trimester, unless deemed necessary by a healthcare provider. Pregnant individuals should consult with their healthcare provider before taking this medication to weigh the potential risks and benefits. Can this medicine be taken while breast-feeding? Dextromethorphan, the active

ingredient in Wal-Tussin, may pass into breast milk in small amounts. While there is limited data on the effects of dextromethorphan on breastfed infants, caution is advised when using this medication while breastfeeding. It is recommended to consult with a healthcare provider before using Wal-Tussin during breastfeeding to evaluate the potential risks to the infant and determine the appropriateness of use. Uses This medication is used for temporary relief of coughs without phlegm that are caused by certain infections of the air passages (such as sinusitis, common cold). This product should not usually be used for an ongoing cough from smoking or long-term breathing problems (such as chronic bronchitis, emphysema) unless directed by your doctor. This product contains dextromethorphan. It is a cough suppressant that works by decreasing the feeling of needing to cough. Cough-and-cold products have not been shown to be safe or effective in children younger than 6 years. Do not use this product to treat cold symptoms in children younger than 6 years unless specifically directed by the doctor. Ask your doctor or pharmacist for more details about using your product safely. These products do not cure or shorten the length of the common cold and may cause serious side effects. To decrease the risk for serious side effects, carefully follow all dosage directions. Do not use this product to make a child sleepy. Do not give other cough-and-cold medication that might contain the same or similar ingredients. Ask the doctor or pharmacist about other ways to relieve cough and cold symptoms (such as drinking enough fluids, using a humidifier or saline nose drops/spray). How to use Wal-Tussin Take this medication by mouth, usually every 4 to 12 hours as needed or as directed by your doctor. If stomach upset occurs, take with food or milk. Use a medication-measuring device to measure your dose of liquid medication. Do not use a household spoon because you may not get the correct dose. If you are taking a suspension, shake the product well before measuring out your dose. Dosage is based on the product you are taking and your age, medical condition, and response to treatment. If you are using this medication for self-treatment (without a prescription from your doctor), follow the specific dosing instructions on the packaging to find the correct dose for your age. If your doctor directs you to take this medication daily, take it regularly to get the most benefit from it. To help you remember, take it at the same time(s) each day. Improper use of this medication (abuse) may result in serious harm (such as brain damage, seizure, death). Do not increase your dose, take it more often, or use it for a longer time than prescribed. Properly stop the medication when so directed. Tell your doctor if your symptoms last or get worse after more than 1 week or if you also have fever, chills, headache, or rash. These may be signs of a more serious condition. Precautions Before taking dextromethorphan, tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are allergic to it; or if you have any other allergies. This product may contain inactive ingredients, which can cause allergic reactions or other problems. Talk to your pharmacist for more details. Before using this medication, tell your doctor or pharmacist your medical history, especially of: lung problems (such as asthma, emphysema). This drug may make you dizzy or drowsy. Alcohol or marijuana (cannabis) can make you more dizzy or drowsy. Do not drive, use machinery, or do anything that needs alertness until you can do it safely. Avoid alcoholic beverages. Talk to your doctor if you are using marijuana (cannabis). This medicine may contain aspartame. If you have phenylketonuria (PKU) or any other condition that requires you to restrict your intake of aspartame (or phenylalanine), consult your doctor or pharmacist about using this drug safely. During pregnancy, this medication should be used only when clearly needed. Discuss the risks and benefits with your doctor. It is unknown if this drug passes into breast milk. Consult your doctor before breast-feeding. Overdose If someone has overdosed and has serious symptoms such as passing out or trouble breathing, call 911. Otherwise, call a poison control center right away. US residents can call their local poison control center at 1-800-222-1222. Canada residents can call a provincial poison control center. Symptoms of overdose may include: fast heartbeat, vomiting, sweating, nervousness, feeling high (euphoria), hallucinations, problems walking (staggering), agitation, severe drowsiness. Keep all medical and lab appointments. If you are taking this product on a regular schedule and miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If it is near the time of the next dose, skip the missed dose. Take your next dose at the regular time. Do not double the dose to catch up. Store at room temperature away from light and moisture. Do not store in the bathroom. Keep all medications away from children and pets. Do not flush medications down the toilet or pour them into a drain unless instructed to do so. Properly discard this product when it is expired or no longer needed. Consult your pharmacist or local waste disposal company. Interactions Drug interactions may change how your medications work or increase your risk for serious side effects. This document does not contain all possible drug interactions. Keep a list of all the products you use (including prescription/nonprescription drugs and herbal products) and share it with your doctor and pharmacist. Do not start, stop, or change the dosage of any medicines without your doctor's

approval. Taking certain MAO inhibitors with this medication may cause a serious (possibly fatal) drug interaction. Avoid taking isocarboxazid, metaxalone, methylene blue, moclobemide, phenelzine, procarbazine, rasagiline, safinamide, selegiline, or tranylcypromine during treatment with this medication. Most MAO inhibitors should also not be taken for two weeks before treatment with this medication. Ask your doctor when to start or stop taking this medication. Some products that may interact with this drug are: other medications for cough (such as hydrocodone, over-the-counter cough/cold products), rolapitant.

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**Side Effects**

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**Uses**

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**Interactions**

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**Other Details**

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