

Cough Syrup Noscoug

Noscapine 7mg/Licorice extract 5mg per 5ml of syrup



Noscough

Noscough syrup contains the active ingredients Noscapine and Licorice extract.

Noscapine is a non-narcotic alkaloid derived from the opium poppy *Papaver somniferum*, with an antitussive (cough-suppressing) effect by its sigma receptor agonist activity.

Licorice the extract of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* roots which is approved by the German commission E, is often used for Dry Cough, Bronchitis and Common cold symptoms^{1,2}.

- **Non productive, allergic, drug induced cough**
- **Cold Symptoms**

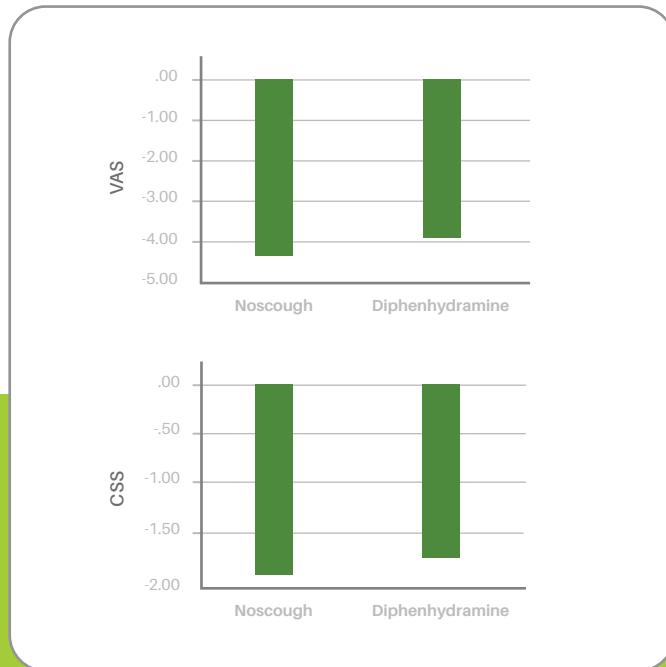


Clinical Research³

The clinical trial was conducted on 124 patients at the Dr. Masih Daneshvari Hospital. Participants over 18 years of age with confirmed COVID-19 and cough were allowed to enter the study if the onset of symptoms was less than 5 days. The primary outcome was to assess the response to treatment over five days using the visual analogue scale (VAS). Secondary outcomes included the assessment of cough severity after five days using Cough Symptom Score (CSS), as well as the cough-related quality of life and dyspnea relieving.

Noscough Syrup: 20ml every 6 hours

Diphenhydramine Syrup: 7 ml every 8 hours



The results of this trial confirmed that Noscough syrup was slightly superior to diphenhydramine in relieving cough symptoms and dyspnea in the COVID-19 outpatients. However, Noscough syrup was superior to diphenhydramine in terms of quality of life, dyspnea relieving and severity of cough.

Dosing and Administration²:

- **Children 3 - 6 years:** 5ml every 6-8 h
- **Children 6 - 12 years:** 10ml every 6-8 h
- **Adult:** 15 - 20ml every 6-8 h

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- * Noscough can be taken with or without food.
 - * Shake bottle gently before use.

Precautions²:

- Noscapine may cause CNS depression, which may impair physical or mental abilities.
- Noscapine may cause Hypotension; use with caution in patients with hypovolemia, cardiovascular disease or who takes drugs which may exaggerate hypotensive effects.
- Licorice extract may cause Hypoglycemia; use with caution in patients with Diabetes.
- Noscapine shares the toxic potentials of opioid agonists, and precautions of opioid agonist therapy should be observed.
- Use Noscapine with caution in patients with pre-existing respiratory failure, COPD or other obstructive pulmonary disease.

Drug interactions²:

- **Warfarin:** Noscapine may increase the serum concentration of warfarin.
- **CNS Depressants:** Noscapine may enhance the CNS depressant effect of opioid agonists, benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants.
- **Hypoglycemia-Associated Agents:** Licorice extract may enhance the hypoglycemic effect.

Contraindications²:

- Hypersensitivity to Noscapine, morphine or any component of the formulation
- Pregnancy and Breastfeeding
- Convulsive states
- Diarrhea associated with infection

Side Effects²:

Noscough can cause side effects as below [have rarely been seen in therapeutic doses]:
Nausea, Headache, Dizziness, Sedation and Constipation.



RX Code: 92697

Reference:

1. Christel Hanson, Cough Mixtures – an overview, Prof Nurs Today 2018;22(2):28-32.
2. drugbank/noscapine monograph/2021
3. Saghar Barati, Faezeh Feizabadi, Hakimeh Khalaj, Hakimeh Sheikhzadeh, Hamid R. Jamaati, Hiran Farajidavar and Farzaneh Dastan; Evaluation of noscapine-licorice combination effects on cough relieving in COVID-19 outpatients: A randomized controlled trial, Frontiers in pharmacology. feb 2023, DOI 10.3389/fphar.2023.1102940.