

## Patient Information Leaflet

### Treating your Hayfever with over-the-counter medicines

This leaflet contains some basic information about hayfever and how you can treat it yourself using over the counter (OTC) medicines. Hayfever is an allergic reaction to pollen. It can start at any age and at any time in your life and lasts for weeks or months, unlike a cold which goes away after 1-2 weeks. Symptoms are usually worse between late March and September especially when it's warm, humid and windy. This is when the pollen count is at its highest. It is best to start using medicines such as nasal sprays or tablets before your symptoms start.

Symptoms include:

- Sneezing and coughing
- A runny or blocked nose
- Red, itchy, watery eyes
- Itchy throat, mouth, nose and ears
- Headaches and sinus pain
- Feeling tired

### **Managing your hayfever**

There is currently no cure for hayfever and you cannot prevent it. But you can do things to ease your symptoms when the pollen count is high.

You could try	Try not to
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Putting petroleum jelly (e.g. Vaseline®) around your nostrils to trap pollen.</li> <li>✓ Wearing wrap-around sunglasses to stop pollen getting into your eyes.</li> <li>✓ Washing your hands, face, hair, rinsing your eyes and changing your clothes after you have been outside to wash pollen off.</li> <li>✓ <b>Keeping windows and doors shut as much as possible.</b></li> <li>✓ <b>If possible, staying indoors when the pollen count is high.</b></li> <li>✓ <b>Vacuuming regularly and dusting with a damp cloth.</b></li> <li>✓ <b>Buying a pollen filter for the air vents in your car and a vacuum with a HEPA filter.</b></li> <li>✓ <b>Wiping your pet's coat with a damp microfibre cloth after being outside to remove pollen.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✗ Cut grass or walk in large grassy areas.</li> <li>✗ Keep fresh flowers in the house.</li> <li>✗ Smoke or be around smoke as it is likely to make your symptoms worse.</li> <li>✗ Dry clothes outdoors as they can catch pollen.</li> <li>✗ let pets in the house if possible as they can carry pollen indoors</li> </ul>

## Your local community pharmacy can help with hayfever

Prescriptions are not routinely provided for treating mild to moderate symptoms of hayfever, but you can buy medicines for adults and children to help with the symptoms. A wide range of medicines can be purchased from community pharmacies and supermarkets without seeing a doctor. These medicines are often cheaper than medicines on prescription.

Your pharmacist can give you advice and suggest treatments to help with your symptoms. These include:

- antihistamine tablets or liquids
- nasal drops or sprays e.g. antihistamine, decongestant or steroid preparations
- eye drops
- simple pain relief (paracetamol or ibuprofen) for headaches and sinus pain
- salt water nasal sprays/ nasal douching

For **general hayfever symptoms** such as sneezing, itchy throat, coughing, you can use antihistamine tablets, capsules or liquid. **Loratadine** and **cetirizine** are available both as tablets and as liquid (syrup) and are taken usually once a day for those aged 12 yrs and over, or twice a day for younger children (see table on the next page for age ranges). **Fexofenadine** tablets, in some strengths are also available. **Acrivastine** is available as a capsule and can be taken up to three times a day. The above antihistamines are referred to as “second generation” antihistamines as they are less likely to cause drowsiness than older antihistamines.

**Chlorphenamine** is available as a tablet and a liquid and is taken up to four times a day. It may cause drowsiness.

### **Do not take two antihistamines together unless recommended by your doctor.**

For **nasal symptoms** – such as runny nose, sneezing and congestion –those aged 18yrs and over may use a **steroid nasal spray**. This works by reducing inflammation in the nose and helps control allergic symptoms associated with hayfever. This will not produce immediate relief and can take 2-3 weeks of regular use before full benefit is seen. For best results start using the spray 2-3 weeks before the likely onset of symptoms and make sure you use it every day. A pharmacist can check your technique to help make sure you are using it correctly.

A steroid nasal spray can also ease eye symptoms. **Beclometasone, budesonide, fluticasone, mometasone and triamcinolone** are steroid nasal sprays available to purchase over the counter for adults only (18 years and above). These sprays should be discarded three months after first opening.

**Saltwater nasal sprays** may also help. The aim of saltwater sprays is to wash pollen out of the nostrils. This can sometimes help to reduce the need for steroid nasal sprays.

For **eye symptoms** i.e., red watery itchy eyes – use **eye drops**. Eye drops containing **sodium cromoglycate** can stop the release of histamine from cells to stop the watering and provide relief from itchiness. The drops need to be used regularly in both eyes to prevent symptoms. Sometimes they can make the vision blurry when first put in the eyes, but this will clear. Sodium cromoglycate eye drops can be used throughout the hayfever season if needed. Check how long the product can be used after the bottle has been opened. In many cases the eye drops need to be discarded 4 weeks after opening to reduce the risk of infection.

### Some common hayfever products

The following table shows some common hayfever products that can be bought from a pharmacy and their suitability for children. Some are also available in smaller pack sizes from a supermarket or convenience store. **Always read the label, check the dosage and whether suitable for children.**

Form	Type	Drug name	Some common brand names	license restrictions, suitability for children.
Tablets, capsules or liquid	Antihistamine	Acrivastine	Benadryl Allergy Relief®	Capsules from age 12 yrs to 65 yrs
		Cetirizine	Benadryl Allergy®, Piriteze Allergy®, Zirtek Allergy Relief®	Syrup from 2yrs (depending on brand)  tablets from 12 yrs
		Chlorphenamine	Piriton Allergy®, Pollenase®	Syrup from 1 year  tablets from 6yrs
		Loratadine	Clarityn Allergy®	Syrup from 2yrs  tablets from 6yrs
		Fexofenadine	Allevia®	Tablets from 12yrs
Nasal sprays	Steroid	Beclometasone	Beconase Hayfever®	From 18 yrs
		Budesonide	Benacort®	From 18 yrs
		Fluticasone	Flixonase®, Pirinase®,	From 18 yrs
		Mometasone	Clarinaze®	From 18 yrs
		Triamcinolone	Nasacort Allergy®	From 18 yrs
	Other	Salt water	Sterimar® products	Some can be used from birth
Eye drops	Mast cell stabiliser	Sodium cromoglycate	Opticrom® allergy, Optrex Hayfever Relief®, Murine®, Allercrom®	From 6yrs.
	Decongestant and antihistamine	Xylometazoline and antazoline	Otrivine-Antistin®	From 12 yrs.

## Frequently asked questions

### My symptoms are not controlled

If your hayfever symptoms are not controlled after 2-4 weeks, you may need to try a different treatment or add another treatment. Some trial and error may be required to find the best combination of tablet/nasal spray/eye drops to suit you.

### How long do I need to take hayfever medication for?

If you are taking hayfever medication regularly and your hayfever is well controlled on your current treatment, continue this treatment until the end of the pollen season.

### When should I seek further advice from my GP?

In the first instance speak to your community pharmacist to ensure you have explored all suitable options. Seek advice from your GP if:

- your child is under 2 years of age
- you are pregnant or breastfeeding
- symptoms do not improve after using different types of over the counter medicines or if you are experiencing troublesome side effects caused by the medication.
- If the pattern of your symptoms is unusual, such as occurring during the winter or only at your workplace. It is likely that a substance other than pollen is responsible and further testing may be required to confirm this.
- Symptoms include wheezing, shortness of breath or worsening of asthma.

## Here are some useful links to further information

<b>NHS Website</b>	<a href="https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/hay-fever/">https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/hay-fever/</a>
<b>Patient Websites</b>	<a href="https://patient.info/allergies-blood-immune/hay-fever-leaflet">https://patient.info/allergies-blood-immune/hay-fever-leaflet</a> <a href="https://www.allergyuk.org/types-of-allergies/hayfever">https://www.allergyuk.org/types-of-allergies/hayfever</a>
<b>Or visit your local pharmacy for advice</b>	



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