

Topic 4: Colds

- Viruses are very hard to treat with drugs
 - There are only 3 that can actually be treated with drugs
- The cold medication you take need to selectively target the specific virus you are suffering from, however this is hard because there are over 200 viruses that cause colds
- Viruses destroy tissues, our immune system is what causes our symptoms as a response to the damage being done by the virus
- There is no cure for the common cold
 - It lasts for 7 days, whether you do nothing or try and treat it
 - However you can get a little bit of relief by treating SYMPTOMS
- Most of the information we know about colds is from the Common Cold research Unit in Salisbury England
- Sneezing does not spread colds well
 - They took the mucus from people sneezed and administered to others to see if they would get sick too, however they typically did not
- Being cold does not cause colds
 - To test this they took a group indoor and one in a cold area and then infected both groups with the cold to see if one group was more susceptible to the virus than another
- Wet hair does not cause colds
- When you have a cold your nose runs and secretes mucus that has cold viruses
 - You then touch your face and get the virus on your hands and transfer to everything you touch
 - The next person then touches the same spot and then touches their own face and then they get the virus
- Cold occurs more often in crowded environments
 - This has caused the misconceptions of the cold causing colds
 - Because school corresponds with the colder weather
- Washing hands and hand sanitizer can help
 - However if done too much it can damage your skin by completely removing the natural layer of oil on your hands
- Colds decrease with age
 - As you get older you build immunity to more and more viruses, and thus there are fewer strands that can affect you
 - Children get more than adult because they are more touchy feely (they do not have boundaries) and hence they are exposed to more viruses and are more susceptible
 - As we get older we are less “sociable”/touchy feely
- \$8 billion on cold medication each year
- Cold Remedy Ingredients:
 - Pain reliever or fever reducer
 - Acetaminophen/Ibuprofen
 - Ibuprofen is becoming more popular because it does less damage to the liver

- Antihistamine
 - Side effect is drowsiness (sleeping pills will have antihistamines in them)
 - Reduce nausea
 - Chlorpheniramine (most common for colds)
 - Diphenhydramine is the most common for allergies, does the same thing though
 - Daytime cold medications do not have antihistamines, that is the only difference between the day and night time medications
- Antitussive
 - Dry cough
 - No mucus
 - Cough syrup is no better than normal cough medication
 - Heroin was initially sold as cough medicine
 - Dextromethorphan
- Expectorant
 - Productive cough
 - Mucus in throat causes you to cough until you clear the mucus
 - Dilutes the mucus so it is more watery and easier to cough up
 - Should also just drink lots of water
 - Guaifenesin
 - Has never actually been proven to be effective
- Multi symptom medications
 - Many cases there aren't things that are actually going to benefit you
 - Many times the ingredients will counteract each other
 - The medication that suppress cough and the ingredient that make the mucus liquidy and easier to cough
 - The stuff that makes the mucus more watery and the decongestant that makes the mucus less watery
 - An antihistamine and a stimulant (pseudoephedrine)
- Vitamin C has no effect on whether you get a cold or to cure a cold
 - Was discovered in 1960s as a cure all for everything
- Cold FX #1 cold medication in Canada
 - Fancy name for starch is the active ingredient
 - North american Ginseng
 - It is advertised as a cure all
 - Is used to treat colds because the root looks like a person (doctrine of signatures)
- In Canada to sell a medication you need to publish a clinical trial to prove it works
 - It is really easy to manipulate a clinical trial to show what you want it to show
 - Ex: cold fx
 - Did not randomly assign the placebo and the drug group
 - Mathematically combined the data from the two different trials (not valid)
 - Gravol Multi Symptom: willow bark & ginger

- In a lab in a controlled environment fresh ginger at 300ug/mL killed 80% of viruses it was combined with
 - This is the best possible result you will never get results this good in an animal
 - Only a small percentage of the active ingredients will get into the body and to the affected area
 - This means you need 1500 mg of ginger to get these results (if every went perfectly which is impossible)
- Flu is a code word to convince us it is better than other cold medications
- Influenza is a more severe cold
- Occasional severe influenza pandemics
- 2 proteins on the flu virus:
 - The outer membrane is a piece it stole from us
 - It then produces hemagglutinin to infect other cells
 - And then neuraminidase to leave the cell that produced it
 - Big changes in these proteins results in a big outbreak of the disease:
 - Avian Flu (2007)
 - Primarily present in chickens and ducks
 - 60% mortality rate
 - Could only get it in really close contact with chickens and ducks could not be contracted from human to human
 - Killed millions of birds to prevent spread
 - Swine Flu/H1N1 (2009)
 - Spread from person to person
 - At first they had only seen the sickest of the sickest and the data was incomplete, and people began to panic
 - Was declared a pandemic
 - Which only means someone from one country infected someone from another country
- All cold medications use the same ingredients and the same dosages:
 - Pain and fever
 - Acetaminophen 500 mg (careful not to overdose on his when mixing medications)
 - Ibuprofen 200 mg
 - Decongestant
 - Pseudoephedrine 30 mg
 - Phenylephrine 10 mg (waste of money)
 - Antihistamine
 - Chlorpheniramine 2 mg
 - Antitussive
 - Dextromethorphan 15 mg
 - Expectorant
 - Guaifenesin 200 mg
- Summary
 - You will get colds

- Nothing will cure it
- Primarily spread on surfaces
- Some medications may reduce symptoms
 - You cannot treat all symptoms
 - Choose which symptoms you want to treat
- Read the back not the front
 - Choose the right medication
- Avoid multi-symptom products
- Compare before you buy