## Compounded formulations for symptomatic management of mucositis

There are numerous magic mouthwash preparations. Most contain at least 3 ingredients. These may include an antibiotic to reduce bacterial flora around areas of mucosal breakdown, an antifungal to stop fungal growth, a local anesthetic/pain reliever, an antihistamine for local anesthetic effect, a steroid to reduce inflammation and an antacid to enhance coating of the ingredients in the mouth. ${ }^{4}$ Note that nystatin has not been shown to be effective in treating oral fungal infections associated with oral mucositis. ${ }^{5}$

Most formulations are used every 4-6 hours prn with instructions to hold in the mouth for 1-2 minutes then spit out or swallow. Patients should be instructed not to eat or drink for 30 minutes after use.

## Seattle Mouth Wash

Recipe:
Maalox 200 ml
Lidocaine 2\% Viscous 100 ml
Diphenhydramine $12.5 \mathrm{mg} / 5 \mathrm{ml}$ elixir 200 ml (expiry date 6 months)

Dosage Instructions: (shake well)
Adult: $15-30 \mathrm{ml} \mathrm{q} 4 \mathrm{~h}$ prn
Children: 2.5-5 ml (up to 10 ml ) may be swallowed, use caution if giving food within 60 minutes

Dosage Instructions: (shake well)
Adult: $15-30 \mathrm{ml}$ swish and rinse or swallow q3-4 h. prn

Dosage Instructions:
15 ml q4h prn
best 20 minutes prior to meals

Other medications for mucositis:

- Benzydamine (Tantum oral rinse) 15 ml held for at least 30 seconds then expelled qid prn (contains $10 \%$ ethanol so may sting or burn - may be avoided by diluting with equal parts of lukewarm water prior to use)

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[^0]:    ${ }^{4}$ Magic Mouthwash. Pharmacist's Letter/Prescriber's Letter 2007;23(7):230703
    ${ }^{5}$ Chan A, Ignoffo RJ. Survey of topical oral solutions for the treatment of chemo-induced oral mucositis. J.Oncol Pharm Practice 2005; 11:139-143.

