**Beyond Taste: Children’s Attitudes Towards the Colour of Oral Medicines**

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**Background and aims.** Colour plays an important role in shaping consumer experiences, and in the context of medicines, it may influence patients’ expectations, behaviours, and treatment outcomes. There is limited research on how children respond to medicine colour, despite their increased sensitivity to sensory cues. A previous literature review indicated that colour may affect medicine acceptability in children but highlighted the need for further research (1). This cross-sectional study aimed to fill that gap by directly collecting children’s opinions on the colour of oral medicines through an online survey, targeting a diverse paediatric population across age, health status, and country.

**Methods.** The survey, developed by UCL School of Pharmacy UCL REC (ID 26765/001) and reviewed by the European Young Persons Advisory Group Network (eYPAGnet), was translated into five languages and distributed via QR codes and anonymous links. Recruitment occurred between September 2024 and April 2025. Participants included children aged 3–18, with parental assistance when needed and parental consent. Responses were analysed using R Studio.

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AI-generated content may be incorrect.**Results.** Out of 669 people who accessed the survey, 382 completed it. For liquids, pink (23%), colourless (16.5%), and blue (15.2%) were most preferred. Reasons included appealing look and taste associations (e.g., strawberry for pink). For solids, white (29.1%), pink (18%), and blue (12.5%) led, with neutral appearance and berry-related flavours cited. Statistically significant gender and age differences in preferences emerged, while variations by health, or country were not significant. Ratings for previously used medicines highlighted preference for purple, pink, and blue, while white and colourless received moderate scores.

**Conclusion/Discussion.** This study offers valuable insight into children’s preferences for medicine colour. Pink and blue were favoured for sweet/flavourful associations, while neutral colours were preferred for being tasteless. These findings can guide paediatric formulation strategies and colour use in children’s medicines.

**Table 1.** Demographic characteristics.

**References:**

(1) Alessandrini E. et al (2023) Pharmaceutics 15(7):1992.

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