

AGILOMOX (TABLETS)

Diclofenac Potassium/Paracetamol (50 mg / 500 mg)

Composition and Excipients: Each tablet of AGILOMOX contains: Paracetamol 500 mg and Diclofenac Potassium 50 mg.

Excipients: Microcrystalline cellulose, PVP K30, Magnesium stearate, Arosil 200, Iron oxide red.

Mechanism of Action:

Diclofenac Potassium is a potent inhibitor of prostaglandin biosynthesis and a modulator of arachidonic acid release and uptake.

Paracetamol may act by inhibiting prostaglandin synthesis in the central nervous system (CNS) and to a lesser extent, through a peripheral action by blocking pain-impulse generation, and it probably produces antipyresis by acting centrally on the hypothalamic heat-regulation center to produce peripheral vasodilation resulting in increased blood flow through the skin, sweating and heat loss.

Indications: AGILOMOX is used for the treatment, control, prevention & improvement of Headache, Toothache, Ear pain, Joint pain, Periods pain, Fever, Cold, Flu, swelling, Muscle aches, Back pain, Dental pain, Menstrual cramps, Sports injuries, Joint stiffness and Gout attacks.

Contraindications:

- Hypersensitivity to the component or any of the excipients.
- Active, or history of recurrent peptic ulcer/haemorrhage.
- History of gastro-intestinal bleeding or perforation, relating to previous NSAID therapy.
- NSAIDs are contraindicated in patients who have previously shown hypersensitivity reactions (e.g. asthma, rhinitis, angioedema, or urticaria) in response to ibuprofen, aspirin, or other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.
- Established congestive heart failure, ischemic heart disease, peripheral arterial disease and/or cerebrovascular disease.
- Severe heart failure, hepatic failure and renal failure.
- Children under the age of 14 years.
- Pregnancy.

Warning and Precautions:

All patients who are receiving long term treatment with non-steroidal, anti-inflammatory agents should be monitored as a precautionary measure eg: renal function, hepatic function (elevation of liver enzymes may occur) and blood counts. This is particularly important in the elderly.

Diclofenac potassium:

- The use of Diclofenac potassium with concomitant NSAIDs including cyclooxygenase-2 selective inhibitors should be avoided.
- GI bleeding, ulceration or perforation, which can be fatal, has been reported with all NSAIDs at any time during treatment, with or without warning symptoms or a previous history of serious GI events. The risk is higher with increasing NSAID doses, in patients with a history of ulcer, particularly if complicated with haemorrhage or perforation, and in the elderly. Combination therapy with protective agents should be considered for these patients. Caution should be advised in patients receiving concomitant medications which increase the risk of ulceration or bleeding, such as oral corticosteroids, anticoagulants such as warfarin, selective serotonin-reuptake inhibitors or anti-platelet agents such as aspirin. Close medical surveillance is imperative in patients with symptoms indicative of gastrointestinal disorders, with a history suggestive of gastric or intestinal ulceration, with ulcerative colitis, or with Crohn's disease as these conditions may be exacerbated.
- If abnormal liver function tests persist or worsen, clinical signs or symptoms consistent with liver disease develop or if other manifestations occur (eosinophilia, rash), Diclofenac Potassium should be discontinued. Hepatitis may occur without prodromal symptoms. Use of Diclofenac Potassium in patients with hepatic porphyria may trigger an attack. Close medical surveillance is imperative in patients suffering from severe impairment of hepatic function.

- Diclofenac Potassium may reversibly inhibit platelet aggregation. Patients with defects of haemostasis, bleeding diathesis or haematological abnormalities should be carefully monitored.
- Caution is required if administered to patients suffering from, or with a previous history of, bronchial asthma since NSAIDs have been reported to precipitate bronchospasm in such patients.
- The administration of an NSAID may cause a dose dependent reduction in prostaglandin formation and precipitate renal failure. Patients at greatest risk of this reaction are those with impaired renal function, cardiac impairment, liver dysfunction, those taking diuretics and the elderly. Renal function should be monitored in these patients.
- Appropriate monitoring and advice are required for patients with a history of hypertension and/or mild to moderate congestive heart failure as fluid retention and edema have been reported in association with NSAID therapy. Patients with significant risk factors for cardiovascular events should only be treated with diclofenac after careful consideration.
- As with other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, allergic reactions, including anaphylactic/anaphylactoid reactions, can occur without earlier exposure to the drug. Serious skin reactions, some of them fatal, including exfoliative dermatitis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, and toxic epidermal necrolysis, have been reported very rarely in association with the use of NSAIDs. Diclofenac potassium should be discontinued at the first appearance of skin rash, mucosal lesions, or any other sign of hypersensitivity.
- In patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and mixed connective tissue disorders there may be an increased risk of aseptic meningitis.
- Like other NSAIDs, Diclofenac Potassium may mask the signs and symptoms of infection due to their pharmacodynamic properties.
- The use of Diclofenac Potassium may impair female fertility and is not recommended in women attempting to conceive.

Paracetamol:

- In the elderly, the rate and extent of paracetamol absorption is normal but plasma half-life is longer and paracetamol clearance is lower than in adults.
- Care is advised in the administration of paracetamol to patients with severe renal or severe hepatic impairment. The hazards of overdose are greater in those with non-cirrhotic alcoholic liver disease.
- Patients should be advised that paracetamol may cause severe skin reactions. If a skin reaction such as reddening, blisters, or rash occurs or if existing skin symptoms worsen the patient should stop use and seek medical assistance right away.
- The patient shouldn't take this drug with any other paracetamol-containing product.

Effect on ability to drive and use machines:

Undesirable effects such as dizziness, drowsiness, fatigue and visual disturbances are possible after taking NSAIDs. If affected, patients should not drive or operate machinery.

Pregnancy: In view of the known effects of NSAIDs on the fetal cardiovascular system (risk of closure of the ductus arteriosus), use in the last trimester of pregnancy is contraindicated. NSAIDs should not be used during the first two trimesters of pregnancy or labor unless the potential benefit to the patient outweighs the potential risk to fetus. **Lactation:** In limited studies so far available, NSAIDs can appear in breast milk in very low concentrations. NSAIDs should, if possible, be avoided when breastfeeding.

Drug Interactions:

The doctor should be told about all the drugs, vitamins, and herbal supplements that the patient is using, so that the doctor can help to prevent or manage drug interactions.

Diclofenac potassium:

- Other analgesics including cyclooxygenase-2 selective inhibitors: Avoid concomitant use of two or more NSAIDs (including aspirin) as this may increase the risk of adverse effects.
- Anti-hypertensives: Reduced anti-hypertensive effect.
- Diuretics: Reduced diuretic effect. Diuretics can increase the risk of nephrotoxicity of NSAIDs.
- Cardiac glycosides: NSAIDs may exacerbate cardiac failure, reduce GFR and increase plasma glycoside levels.
- Lithium: Decreased elimination of lithium.
- Methotrexate: Decreased elimination of methotrexate.
- Ciclosporin: Increased risk of nephrotoxicity.
- Mifepristone: NSAIDs should not be used for 8-12 days after mifepristone administration as NSAIDs can reduce the effect of mifepristone.
- Corticosteroids: Increased risk of gastrointestinal ulceration or bleeding.
- Anti-coagulants: NSAIDs may enhance the effects of anti-coagulants, such as warfarin.
- Quinolone antibiotics: NSAIDs can increase the risk of convulsions associated with quinolone antibiotics.
- Anti-platelet agents and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors: Increased risk of gastrointestinal bleeding.
- Tacrolimus: Possible increased risk of nephrotoxicity when NSAIDs are given with tacrolimus.
- Zidovudine: Increased risk of haematological toxicity when NSAIDs are given with zidovudine.
- Antidiabetic agents: Diclofenac Potassium can be given together with oral antidiabetic agents without influencing their clinical effect.

Paracetamol:

- Cholestyramine: The speed of absorption of paracetamol is reduced by cholestyramine. Therefore, it shouldn't be taken within one hour if maximal analgesia is required.
- Metoclopramide and Domperidone: The absorption of paracetamol is increased by metoclopramide and domperidone.
- Warfarin: The anticoagulant effect of warfarin and other coumarins may be enhanced by prolonged regular use of paracetamol with increased risk of bleeding; occasional doses have no significant effect.
- Chloramphenicol: Increased plasma concentration of chloramphenicol.
- Antivirals: Regular use of Paracetamol possibly reduces metabolism of Zidovudine (increased risk of neutropenia).
- Patients who have taken barbiturates, tricyclic antidepressants and alcohol may show diminished ability to metabolise large doses of paracetamol, the plasma half-life of which can be prolonged.
- Chronic alcohol intake can increase the hepatotoxicity of paracetamol overdose and may have contributed to the acute pancreatitis reported in one patient who had taken an overdose of paracetamol.
- The use of drugs that induce hepatic microsomal enzymes, such as anticonvulsants and oral contraceptives, may increase the extent of metabolism of paracetamol, resulting in reduced plasma concentrations and a faster elimination rate.

Side Effects: The most commonly reported side-effects are: feeling of sickness, skin reddening, allergic reactions, shortness of breath, swollen facial features, and liver damage.

The following is a list of possible side effects that may occur. These side-effects are possible, but do not always occur. Some of the side-effects may be rare but serious. The doctor should be consulted if the patient observes any of the following side-effects, especially if they persist: Feeling of sickness, Skin reddening, Allergic reactions, Shortness of breath, Swollen facial features, Liver damage, Abnormalities of blood cells, Nausea, Rashes, Liver toxicity, Leukopenia, Acute renal tubular necrosis, Blood dyscrasias, Indigestion, Gas, Diarrhea, Constipation, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Stuffy nose, Itching, hypertension



Dosage and administration: 1 tablet 3 times/day.

In case if the patient misses a dose, it should be used as soon as the patient notices. If it is close to the time of the next dose, skip the missed dose and resume the dosing schedule. Do not use extra dose to make up for a missed dose.

Overdosage:

Paracetamol:

Liver damage is possible in adults who have taken 10g or more of paracetamol. Ingestion of 5g or more of paracetamol may lead to liver damage if the patient has risk factors: If the patient is on long term treatment drugs that induce liver enzymes or regularly consumes ethanol in excess amount or if the patient is glutathione depleted. Symptoms of paracetamol overdose in the first 24 hours are pallor, nausea, vomiting, anorexia and abdominal pain. Liver damage may become apparent 12 to 48 hours after ingestion. Immediate treatment is essential in the management of paracetamol overdose.

Treatment with activated charcoal should be considered if the overdose has been taken within 1 hour. Treatment with N-acetylcysteine may be used up to 24 hours after ingestion of paracetamol.

Diclofenac potassium:

Symptoms include headache, nausea, vomiting, epigastric pain, gastrointestinal bleeding, rarely diarrhoea, disorientation, excitation, coma, drowsiness, tinnitus, fainting, occasionally convulsions. In rare cases of significant poisoning acute renal failure and liver damage are possible.

Patients should be treated symptomatically as required.

Within one hour of ingestion of a potentially toxic amount, activated charcoal should be considered. Alternatively, in adults, gastric lavage should be considered within one hour of ingestion of a potentially life-threatening overdose. Good urine output should be ensured. Renal and liver function should be closely monitored. Patients should be observed for at least four hours after ingestion of potentially toxic amounts. Frequent or prolonged convulsions should be treated with intravenous diazepam

Packaging: 2 blisters, each contains 10 tablets/carton box.

Storage Conditions: "Store at room temperature, between 15°- 30° C" "Keep out of reach of children"

| TPP190000 | THIS IS A MEDICAMENT |
|---|----------------------|
| - A medicament is a product but unlike any other products. - A medicament is a product which affects your health, and its consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you. - Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medicament. The doctor and the pharmacist are experts in medicine, its benefits and risks. - Do not by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed for you. - Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor. | |
| KEEP MEDICAMENTS OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN (Council of Arab Health Ministers) (Arab Pharmacists Association) | |

Manufactured by:
HAMA PHARMA Hama - Syria
Tel.: +963 33 8673941 Fax: +963 33 8673943



