

Dicloflam

Diclofenac potassium (50 mg) Film-Coated Tablets

Composition :

Each film-coated tablet contains :
Diclofenac Potassium 50 mg

Excipients:

Calcium hydrogen phosphate anhydrous, Povidone, Sodium starch glycolate, Maize starch, Magnesium Stearate

Pharmacodynamics:

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

Diclofenac Potassium tablets and sachet have a rapid onset of action and are therefore suitable for the treatment of acute episodes of pain and inflammation. In migraine attacks Diclofenac Potassium tablets have been shown to be effective in relieving the headache and in improving the accompanying symptom of nausea.

Pharmacokinetics:

- Absorption: Diclofenac is rapidly and completely absorbed. Food intake does not affect absorption. Peak plasma concentration after one 50 mg film-coated tablet was 3.9 µmol/l after 200 minutes. Mean concentrations of 5.5 micromol/L are attained after 5 to 20 minutes after ingestion of one sachet. Diclofenac undergoes first-pass metabolism and is extensively metabolized.

- Distribution: Diclofenac is highly bound to plasma proteins (99.7%).

- Elimination: 60% of the dose administered is excreted in the urine in the form of metabolites, and less than 1% as unchanged substance. The remainder of the dose is eliminated as metabolites through the bile in the feces.

Indications:

- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Osteoarthritis
- Low back pain
- Migraine attacks
- Acute musculo-skeletal disorders and trauma such as peri-arthritis (especially frozen shoulder), tendinitis, tenosynovitis, bursitis, sprains, strains and dislocations; relief of pain in fractures
- Acute bony spondylitis
- Acute gout
- Control of pain and inflammation in orthopaedic, dental and other minor surgery,
- Pyrophosphate arthropathy and associated disorders

Contraindications:

- Hypersensitivity to Diclofenac or any of the excipients.
- Active, or history of recurrent peptic ulcer / haemorrhage (two or more distinct episodes of proven ulceration or bleeding).
- 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.
- History of gastro-intestinal bleeding or perforation, relating to previous NSAID therapy.
- During the last trimester of pregnancy.

Warning:

Undesirable effects may be minimized by using the lowest effective dose for the shortest duration necessary to control symptoms.

The use of Diclofenac potassium with concomitant NSAIDs including cyclooxygenase-2 selective inhibitors should be avoided.

- **Elderly:** The elderly have increased frequency of adverse reactions to NSAIDs especially gastro intestinal bleeding and perforation which may be fatal.
- **Gastrointestinal:** 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.
- **Gastrointestinal bleeding, ulceration and perforation:** 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 of GI bleeding, ulceration or perforation is higher with increasing NSAID doses, in patients with a history of ulcer, particularly if complicated with haemorrhage or perforation, and in the elderly. These patients should commence treatment on the lowest dose available. Combination therapy with protective agents (e.g. misoprostol or proton pump inhibitors) should be considered for these patients, and also for patients requiring concomitant low dose aspirin, or other drugs likely to increase gastrointestinal risk. 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. When GI bleeding or ulceration occurs in patients receiving diclofenac potassium, the treatment should be withdrawn.
- **Hepatic:** Close medical surveillance is imperative in patients suffering from severe impairment of hepatic function.
- **Hypersensitivity reactions:** As with other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, allergic reactions, including anaphylactoid/anaphylactoid reactions, can occur without earlier exposure to the drug. Like other NSAIDs, Diclofenac Potassium may mask the signs and symptoms of infection due to the thermodynamic properties.
- **SLE and mixed connective tissue disease:** In patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and mixed connective tissue disorders there may be an increased risk of aseptic meningitis. The sachet contains a source of phenylalanine and may be therefore harmful for patients with phenylketonuria.

Precautions:

- **Cardiovascular, Renal and Hepatic Impairment:** 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.
- **Hepatic:** 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.
- **Haematological:** Diclofenac Potassium may reversibly inhibit platelet aggregation. Patients with defects of haemostasis, bleeding diathesis or haematological abnormalities should be carefully monitored.
- **Long term treatment:** 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.
- **Respiratory disorders:** 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.
- **Cardiovascular and cerebrovascular effects:** 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 (e.g. hypertension, hyperlipidaemia, diabetes mellitus, and smoking) should only be treated with diclofenac after careful consideration. The shortest duration possible and the lowest effective daily dose should be used. The patient's need for symptomatic relief and response to therapy should be re-evaluated periodically.
- **Dermatological:** 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.
- **Infertility:** In women, the use of Diclofenac Potassium may impair female fertility and is not recommended in women attempting to conceive. In women who may have difficulties conceiving or who are undergoing investigation of infertility, withdrawal of Diclofenac Potassium should be considered.

DRUG Interaction:

- **Anticoagulants:** NSAIDs 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.
- **Cidoponin:** 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.

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. The onset of labor may be delayed and the duration increased with an increased bleeding tendency in both mother and child. 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 not be used in women who are breastfeeding.

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.

Undesirable effects:

- **Serious side-effects occur.** Diclofenac Potassium should be withdrawn.
- **Gastrointestinal:** The most commonly-observed adverse events are gastrointestinal in nature. Peptic ulcers, perforation or GI bleeding, sometimes fatal, particularly in the elderly, may occur. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, flatulence, constipation, dyspepsia, abdominal pain, melæna, haematemesis, ulcerative stomatitis, exacerbation of colitis and Crohn's disease have been reported following administration. Less frequently, gastritis has been observed. Pancreatitis has been reported very rarely.
- **Hypersensitivity:** Hypersensitivity reactions have been reported following treatment with NSAIDs. These may consist of:
 - Non-specific allergic reactions and anaphylaxis
 - Respiratory tract reactivity comprising asthma, aggravated asthma, bronchospasm or dyspnoea.

- **Adverse skin disorders,** including rashes of various types, pruritus, urticaria, purpura, angioedema, and more rare exfoliative and bullous dermatoses (including epidermal necrolysis and erythema multiforme).
- **Other adverse reactions reported less commonly include:**
 - **Renal:** Nephrotoxicity in various forms, including interstitial nephritis, nephritic syndrome and renal failure.
 - **Hepatic:** abnormal liver function, hepatitis and jaundice.
 - **Neurological and special senses:** Visual disturbances, optic neuritis, headaches, paraesthesia, reports of aseptic meningitis (especially in patients with existing autoimmune disorders, such as systemic lupus erythematosus, mixed connective tissue disease), with symptoms such as stiff neck, headache, nausea, vomiting, fever or disorientation, depression, confusion, hallucinations, tinnitus, vertigo, dizziness, malaise, fatigue and drowsiness.
 - **Haematological:** Thrombocytopenia, neutropenia, agranulocytosis, aplastic anaemia and haemolytic anaemia.
 - **Dermatological:** Bullous reactions including Stevens Johnson Syndrome and Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (very rare), Photosensitivity.
 - **Cardiovascular system:** In isolated cases, Palpitations, chest pain, hypertension, congestive heart failure.
 - **Other organ systems:** Impotence (very rare).

Dosage and administration:

For oral administration. The tablets should be swallowed whole with liquid to be taken preferably with or after food.

The contents of the sachet should be dissolved with stirring in a glass of natural water. The solution may remain slightly opalescent, but this not influences the efficacy of the preparation. The solution should be swallowed preferably before meals.

Undesirable effects may be minimized by using the lowest effective dose for the shortest duration necessary to control symptoms.

Adults:

- The recommended daily dose is 100 – 150 mg in two or three divided doses.
- For milder cases, 75 – 100 mg daily in two or three divided doses is usually sufficient.
- In migraine, a single dose of 50 mg should be taken at the start of an impending attack. In cases where relief 2 hours after the first dose is not sufficient, a further dose of 50 mg may be taken. If needed, further doses of 50 mg may be taken at intervals of 4 – 6 hours, not exceeding a total dose of 200 mg per day.

Children:

- For children of 12 years and over, the recommended daily dose is 75 – 100 mg in two or three divided doses.
- Diclofenac Potassium 50 mg tablets should not be indicated for use in children less than 12 years of age.
- Sachet 50 mg is not recommended for use in children and adolescents below 14 years of age.
- The use of Diclofenac Potassium 50 mg in migraine attacks has not been established in children.
- **Elderly:** The elderly are at increased risk of the serious consequences of adverse reactions. If an NSAID is considered necessary, the lowest effective dose should be used and for the shortest possible duration. The patient should be monitored regularly for GI bleeding during NSAID therapy.

Overdosage:

- **Symptoms:** 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.
- **Therapeutic measures:** 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.**

Storage Condition:

To be stored below 30°C away from light and moisture out of children's reach

Packaging:

20 Film Coated Tablets in 2 blisters (AL Foil / PVC) inside a carton box.



THIS IS A MEDICATION

- A medication is a product but unlike any other products.
- A medication is a product which affects your health, and its consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you.
- Follow strictly the physician's prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medication. The physician 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 physician.

KEEP THE MEDICATIONS OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

(Council of Arab Health Ministers)

(Arab Pharmacists Association)



UGARIT Pharmaceutical Co. - Aleppo, Syria

- UGARITpharma
- info@ugaritpharma.com
- www.ugaritpharma.com