



# IBUSIMOL

F.C.tablets

## COMPOSITION & EXCIPIENTS:

IBUSIMOL: Each film coated tablet contains:

Ibuprofen	200 mg
Paracetamol	500 mg

IBUSIMOL FORTE: Each film coated tablet contains:

Ibuprofen	400 mg
Paracetamol	500 mg

**Excipients:**

**Core:** croscarmellose sodium , microcrystalline cellulose, colloidal anhydrous silica , magnesium stearate, stearic acid.

**Film coating:** magnesium aluminium silicate ,polyvinyl alcohol, titanium dioxide, talc , macrogol , polysorbate. FD&C Yellow #6 (E110), FD&C Red #40 (E129).

## PHARMACOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATIONS:

NONSTEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS

## PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES:

The pharmacological actions of ibuprofen and paracetamol differ in their site and mode of action . These complementary modes of action are synergistic which results in greater antinociception and antipyresis than the single actives alone .

Ibuprofen is an NSAID that has demonstrated its efficacy by inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis. Ibuprofen therefore elicits an analgesic effect through peripheral inhibition of the cyclooxygenase -2 (COX-2) isoenzyme with a subsequent reduction in sensitization of nociceptive nerve terminals .

Ibuprofen's antipyretic effects are produced by the central inhibition of prostaglandins in the hypothalamus . Ibuprofen reversibly inhibits platelets aggregation . Ibuprofen reduces inflammatory pain , swelling and fever .

Paracetamol: a central antinociceptive effect. to inhibition of central COX-2 activity . paracetamol may also stimulate the activity of descending 5- hydroxyptamine (serotonin) pathways that inhibit nociceptive signal transmission in the spinal cord Evidence has shown that paracetamol is a very weak inhibitor of peripheral COX-1 and 2 isoenzymes .

## PHARMACOKINETIC PROPERTIES:

Ibuprofen is well absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and is extensively bound to plasma proteins. Peak plasma concentrations achieved within 1-2 hours after ingestion on an empty stomach. When this product was taken with food peak ibuprofen plasma levels were lower and delayed by a median of 25 minutes, but overall extent of absorption was equivalent.

Ibuprofen is metabolised in the liver to two major metabolites with primary excretion via the kidney with a negligible amount of unchanged ibuprofen. Excretion by the kidney is both rapid and complete. The elimination half-life is approximately 2 hours.

Paracetamol is readily absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. Plasma protein binding is negligible at usual therapeutic concentrations, although this is dose-dependent peak plasma concentrations occurring at 0.5-0.67 hours after ingestion on an empty stomach. When this product was taken with food peak paracetamol plasma levels were lower and delayed by a median of 55 minutes, but overall extent of absorption was equivalent. Paracetamol is metabolised in the liver and excreted in the urine mainly less than 5% is excreted as unchanged paracetamol. The elimination on half-life is approximately 3 hours.

## THERAPEUTIC INDICATION:

For the temporary relief of mild to moderate pain associated with migraine, headache, backache, period pain, dental pain, rheumatic and muscular pain, pain of non-serious arthritis, cold and flu symptoms, sore throat and fever. This product is especially suitable for pain which requires stronger analgesia than ibuprofen or paracetamol alone.

## CONTRAINDICATIONS:

This product is contraindicated :

. In patients with a known hypersensitivity to ibuprofen , paracetamol or any other excipients.

. In patients with a history of hypersensitivity reactions associated with acetylsalicylic acid or other non – steroidal anti – inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) .

. In patients with a history of , or an existing gastrointestinal ulceration/ perforation or bleeding.

. Patients with defects in coagulation.

. In patients with severe hepatic failure , severe renal failure or severe heart failure.

. In concomitant use with other NSAID containing products.

. In concomitant use with other paracetamol - containing products.

. During the last trimester of pregnancy due to the risk of premature closure of the foetal ductus arteriosus with possible pulmonary hypertension .

## WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS :

The hazard of paracetamol overdose is greater in patients with non - cirrhotic alcoholic liver disease.

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

### Elderly:

The elderly have an increased frequency of adverse reactions to NSAIDS especially gastrointestinal bleeding and perforation which may be fatal Caution is required in patients with certain conditions:

.**Respiratory disorders:**

in patients suffering from , or with a history of , bronchinal asthma or allergic disease NSAIDS have been reported to precipitate bronchospasm .

.**Cardiovascular, renal and hepatic impairment:**

renal function should be monitored in these patients.

.**Cardiovascular and cerebrovascular effects:**

fluid retention and edema have been reported in association with NSAID therapy .

Use of ibuprofen , particularly at high doses (2400 mg daily)and in long - term treatment may be associated with a small increased risk of arterial thrombotic events .

patients with uncontrolled hypertension , congestive heart failure , established ischaemic heart disease , peripheral arterial disease , and/or cerebrovascular disease should only be treated with ibuprofen after careful consideration . Similar consideration should be made before initiating long -term treatment for patients with risk factors for cardiovascular events (e.g. hypertension , hyperlipidaemia, diabetes mellitus , smoking ).

**Gastrointestinal bleeding , ulceration and perforation :** Gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding, ulceration and perforation , which can be fatal , has been reported with all NSAIDs at anytime dluring 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 acetylsalicylic acid, or other drugs likely to increase gastrointestinal risk.

patients should reports any unusual abdominal symptoms particularly in the initial stages of treatment .

Caution should be advised in patients receiving concomitant medications which could increase the risk of ulceration or bleeding , such as oral corticosteroids , anticoagulants such as warfarin selective serotonin - reuptake

inhibitors or antiplatelet agents such as acetylsalicylic acid .

When GI bleeding or ulceration occurs in patients receiving ibuprofen containing products , the treatment should be withdrawn.

.**SLE and mixed connective tissue disease :**

In patient with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)and mixed connective tissue disease disorders there may be an increased risk of aseptic meningitis.

.**Dermatological:**

Serious skin reactions, some of them fatal, including exfoliative dermatitis , Stevens-Johnson syndrome , and toxic epidermal necrolysis , have been reported very rarely use of this product should be discontinued at the first appearance of skin rash , mucosal lesions , or any other sign of hypersensitivity .

.**Impaired female fertility:**

The use of the product may impair female fertility and is not recommended in women attempting to conceive .

## INTERACTION WITH OTHER MEDICINAL PRODUCTS :

This product is contraindicated in combination with other paracetamol containing products - increased risk of serious adverse effects

This product is contraindicated in combination with :

.**Acetylsalicylic acid unless low - dose acetylsalicylic acid** (not above 75 mg daily ) has been advised by a doctor , as this may increase the risk of adverse reactions

.**Other NSAIDs including cyclo -oxygenase -2 selective inhibitors:** as these may increase the risk of adverse effects.

This product should be used with caution in combination with :

.**Chloramphenicol** :Increased plasma concentration of chloramphenicol.

.**Cholestyramine:** The speed of absorption of paracetamol is reduced by cholestyramine.

.**Metoclopramide and Domperidone** : The absorption of paracetamol is increased.

.**Warfarin:** The anticoagulant effect of warfarin and other coumarins may be enhanced by prolonged regular use of paracetamol with increased risk of bleeding.

.**Anticoagulants:** NSAIDs may enhance the effects of anticoagulants.

.**Antihypertensives:** NSAIDs may reduce the effects of these drugs .

.**Antiplatelet agents and selective serotonin: reuptake inhibitors (SS-RIs):**Increased risk of gastrointestinal bleeding .

.**Acetylsalicylic acid** : ibuprofen may inhibit the effect of low dose acetylsalicylic acid on platelets aggregation.

.**Cardiac glycosides NSAIDs:** may exacerbate cardiac failure , reduce GFR and increase plasma glycoside levels.

.**Ciclosporin:** Increased risk of nephrotoxicity.

.**Corticosteroids:** Increased risk of gastrointestinal ulceration or bleeding.

.**Diuretics:** Reduced diuretic effect . Diuretics may increase the risk of nephrotoxicity of NSAIDs.

.**Lithium:** Decreased elimination of lithium .

.**Methotrexate:** Decreased elimination of methotrexate.

.**Mifepristone** :NSAIDs should not be used for 8-12 days after mifepristone administration as NSAIDs can reduce the effect of mifepristone .

.**Quinolone antibiotics** : NSAIDs can increase the risk of convulsions associated with quinolone antibiotics.

.**Tacrolimus** :Possible increased risk of nephrotoxicity.

.**Zidovudine** :Increased risk of haematological toxicity with NSAIDs.

## PREGNANCY AND LACTATION:

**Pregnancy:**

There is no experience of use of this product in human during pregnancy. Therefore if possible, the use of this product should be avoided in the first six months of pregnancy and contraindicated in the last three months of pregnancy.

**Lactation:**

Ibuprofen and paracetamol is excreted in breast milk. No harmful effects

to infants are known.

Therefore it is not necessary to interrupt breastfeeding for short-term treatment with the recommended dose of this 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.

## ADVERSE REACTIONS :

**Nervous system disorders** ; Headache and dizziness

**Gastrointestinal disorders** : Abdominal pain , diarrhea , dyspepsia , nausea ,stomach discomfort and vomiting . flatulence and constipation . peptic ulcer , perforation or gastrointestinal hemorrhage , with symptoms of melaena haematemesis sometimes fatal . particularly in the elderly . ulcerative stomatitis and exacerbations of ulcerative colitis and Crohn’ s disease following administration. Gastritis and pancreatitis .

**Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders** : Rashes of various types including pruritis and urticaria angioedema and swelling face .

**Investigations** : alanine aminotransferase increased gamma- glutamyl transferase increased and liver functions tests abnormal , blood creatinine and urea increased .

## POSODOLOGY AND METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION:

For oral administration and short term-use only.

the lowest effective dose should be used for the shortest time necessary to relieve symptoms.

The patient should consult a doctor if the symptoms persist or worsen or if the product is required for more than 3 days.

**Adults:** One tablet to be taken up to three times per day with water. Leave at least six hours between doses.

If the one tablet dose dose not control symptoms, a maximum of two tablets may be taken up to three times a day. Leave at least six hours between doses.

Do not take more than six tablets (3000 mg paracetamol, 1200 mg Ibuprofen) in any 24 hours period.

To minimise side effects, it is recommended than patients take Nuromol with food.

**Elderly:** No special dosage modification are required.

The lowest effective dose should be used for the shortest possible duration. The patient should be monitored regularly for gastrointestinal bleeding.

Not for use by children under 18 years.

IBUSIMOL FORTE:

Adult: 1 tab 3-4 times daily.

## OVERDOSE:

**Paracetamol:**

Liver damage is possible in adults who have taken 10 g or more of paracetamol. Ingestion of 5g or more of paracetamol may lead to liver damage if the patient has one or more of the risk factors below:

- Is on long term treatment with carbamazepine, phenobarbiton, phenytoin, primidone, rifampicin, St John's Wort or other drugs that induce liver enzymes.

- Regularly consumes alcohol in excess of recommended amounts.

- Is likely to be glutathione depleted.

### Symptoms:

Symptoms of paracetamol overdose in the first 24 hours include pallor, nausea, vomiting, anorexia and abdominal pain. Liver damage may become apparent 12 to 48 hours after ingestion as liver function tests become abnormal.Abnormalities of glucose metabolism and metabolic acidosis may occur. In severe poisoning, hepatic failure may progress to encephalopathy, haemorrhage, hypoglycaemia, cerebral oedema and death. Acute renal failure with acute tubular necrosis, strongly suggested by loin pain, haematuria and proteinuria, may develop even in the absence of serve liver damage. Cardiac arrhythmias and pancreatitis have been reported.

## Management:

Treatment with activated charcoal should be considered if the overdose has been taken within 1 hour. Plasma paracetamol concentration should be measured at 4 hours or later after ingestion.

Treatment with N-acetylcysteine may be used up to 24 hours after ingestion of paracetamol.

**Ibuprofen:**

### Symptoms:

nausea, vomiting, epigastric pain, or more rarely diarrhoea. Tinnitus, headache and gastrointestinal bleeding are also possible. In more serious poisoning metabolic acidosis may occur and the prothrombin time / INR may be prolonged, probably due to interference with the actions of circulating clotting factors. Acute renal failure and liver damage may occur if there is a co-incident of dehydration. Exacerbation of asthma is possible in asthmatics.

## Management:

Management should be symptomatic and supportive and include the maintenance of a clear airway and monitoring of cardiac and vital signs until stable. Consider oral administration of activated charcoal if the patient presents within 1 hour of ingestion of a potentially toxic amount. If frequent or prolonged, convulsions should be treated with intravenous diazepam or lorazepam. Give bronchodilators for asthma.

## STORAGE CONDITION :

Store at 20°-25°C.

Keep away from children.

## PACKAGING :

Ibusimol: Carton container contains 2 blisters, each blister contains 10 film coated tablets.

Ibusimol Forte: Carton container contains 2 blisters, each blister contains 10 film coated tablets.

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 THE MEDICAMENTS OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN (Council of Arab health Ministers) (Union of Arab Pharmacists)	



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