SPMC
MEFENAMIC ACID TABLETS BP 500 mg

PRESENTATION:

Mefenamic Acid tablets BP 500 mg
Packs size: 500 Tablets Bulk & 100 Tablets Blister (10X10)

Oblong (16.6mm x 7.9mm) Pale yellow colored tablets with "SPMC" letters on one side & score mark on other side. Each tablet contains Mefenamic Acid 500 mg.

INDICATIONS AND DOSE:

Pain and inflammation in rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis Postoperative pain | Mild to moderate pain
Adult: 500 mg 3 times a day
Acute pain including dysmenorrhoea | Menorrhagia
Child: 12–17 years: 500 mg 3 times a day
Adult: 500 mg 3 times a day

SIDE EFFECTS:

Agranulocytosis. anaemia. angioedema. appetite decreased. asthma. bone marrow disorders. confusion. constipation. Crohn's disease. depression. diarrhoea (discontinue). disseminated intravascular coagulation. dizziness. drowsiness. dyspnoea. dysuria. ear pain. eosinophilia. eye irritation. fatigue. Fertility decreased female. gastrointestinal discomfort. gastrointestinal disorders. glomerulonephritis. Glucose tolerance impaired. haemolytic anaemia. haemorrhage. hallucination. headache. heart failure. hepatic disorders. hyperhidrosis. hypersensitivity. hypertension. hyponatraemia. hypotension. insomnia. leucopenia. malaise. meningitis aseptic (patients with connectivetissue disorders such as systemic lupus erythematosus may be especially susceptible). multi organ failure. nausea. nephritis acute interstitial. nephrotic syndrome. nervousness. neutropenia. oedema. optic neuritis. Oral ulceration. palpitations. pancreatitis. paraesthesia. photosensitivity reaction. proteinuria. rash (discontinue). renal failure (more common in patients with pre-existing renal impairment). renal failure non-oliguric. Renal papillary necrosis. respiratory disorders. seizure. sepsis. severe cutaneous adverse reactions (SCARs). Skin reactions. thrombocytopenia. tinnitus. vertigo. Vision disorders. Vomiting

SIDE-EFFECTS, FURTHER INFORMATION:

For information about cardiovascular and gastrointestinal side-effects, and a possible exacerbation of symptoms in asthma, see Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

INTERACTIONS:

May increase the risk of bleeding with other NSAIDs or salicylates (e.g. aspirin), anticoagulants (e.g. warfarin), corticosteroids, SSRI. Increased the risk of nephrotoxicity of ciclosporin or tacrolimus. May decrease efficacy of antihypertensive agents (e.g. ACE inhibitors, angiotensin II antagonists, ß-blockers). Decreased natriuretic effect of diuretics (e.g. furosemide, hydrochlorothiazide). Increased plasma levels and reduced renal clearance of lithium. Increased serum concentration of digoxin and methotrexate.

ALLERGY AND CROSS-SENSITIVITY

Contra-indicated in patients with a history of hypersensitivity to aspirin or any other NSAID—which includes those in whom attacks of asthma, angioedema, urticaria or rhinitis have been precipitated by aspirin or any other NSAID.

CONCEPTION AND CONTRACEPTION:

Caution—long-term use of some NSAIDs is associated with reduced female fertility, which is reversible on stopping treatment.

CAUTIONS:

Acute porphyrias, allergic disorders. cardiac impairment (NSAIDs may impair renal function). cerebrovascular disease. coagulation defects. connectivetissue disorders. Crohn's disease (may be exacerbated). elderly (risk of serious side-effects and fatalities). Epilepsy heart failure. ischaemic heart disease. peripheral arterial disease. risk factors for cardiovascular events. Ulcerative colitis (may be exacerbated). uncontrolled hypertension.

PREGNANCY:

Avoid unless the potential benefit outweighs the risk. Avoid during the third trimester (risk of closure of fetal ductus arteriosus in utero and possibly persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn); onset of labour may be delayed and duration may be increased.

BREAST FEEDING:

Trace amounts of mefenamic acid may be present in breast milk and transmitted to the nursing infant. Therefore, mefenamic acid should not be taken by nursing mothers.

HEPATIC IMPAIRMENT:

Use with caution; there is an increased risk of gastro-intestinal bleeding and fluid retention. Avoid in severe liver disease.

RENAL IMPAIRMENT:

Void if possible or use with caution. Avoid in severe impairment. Dose adjustments the lowest effective dose should be used for the shortest possible duration. Monitoring In renal impairment monitor renal function; sodium and water retention may occur and renal function may deteriorate, possibly leading to renal failure.

CONTRA INDICATION:

Active gastro-intestinal bleeding. active gastro-intestinal ulceration. history of gastrointestinal bleeding related to previous NSAID therapy. history of gastro-intestinal perforation related to previous NSAID therapy. history of recurrent gastro-intestinal haemorrhage (two or more distinct episodes). history of recurrent gastro-intestinal ulceration (two or more distinct episodes). inflammatory bowel disease. Severe heart failure.

EFFECTS 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.

OVERDOSAGE:

Mefenamic acid has important consequences in overdosage because it can cause convulsions, which if prolonged or recurrent, require treatment. For details on the management of poisoning, see Emergency treatment of poisoning, in particular, Convulsions.

STORAGE:

Keep tightly closed in a cool dry place in original container. Protect from light. Store below 30^0 C.

Keep all medicines away from children

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