Paranext Tablet

BP Specification

Composition:
Each tablet contains:
Paracetamol....500mg
BP Specification
Product Specifications:
BP Specification
Dosage Form and Strength
Paracetamol Oral tablet 500mg
Clinical information
Indications:
Paracetamol is an analgesic and antipyretic.
Treatment of mild-to-moderate pain and treatment of fever.
Dosage regimen and method of administration Dosage:
The lowest dose necessary to achieve efficacy should be used for the shortest duration of time. Do not take this medicine for more than 3 days without medical advice.
Do not exceed the stated dose.
Maximum daily dose: 60 mg/kg to be administered in divided doses of 10-15 mg/kg throughout the 24-hour period.
Adults (Including the elderly) and children aged 12 years and over:
500 mg to 1000 mg paracetamol (1 to 2 tablets), taken every 4 - 6 hours as required.
Do not take more frequently than every 4 hours. Maximum daily dose: 4000 mg (i.e. 8 tablets per 24 hours).

Age Group	Dose	Frequency
6-7 years	240-250 mg	Every 4-6 hours, maximum 4 doses per day
8-9 years	360-375 mg	Every 4-6 hours, maximum 4 doses per day
10-11 years	480-500 mg	Every 4-6 hours, maximum 4 doses per day
12-15 years	480-750 mg	Every 4-6 hours, maximum 4 doses per day
16 years above	0.5-1 g	Every 4-6 hours, maximum 4 doses per day

Children under 6 years: **not recommended for children under the age of 6 years.**
Contra-indications
Do not use Paranext if you are allergic to paracetamol or any of the other ingredients in the product.
Warnings and Precautions
Paranext contains Paracetamol. Do not take more than the recommended dose as it may cause serious harm to your liver. Do not use this medicine if you are taking any other prescription or non-prescription medicines containing paracetamol as it may lead to an overdose.
Always read and follow the label
In case of any of the below situations, you may need to avoid using this product altogether or limit the amount of paracetamol that you take.
Check with your doctor before use if you:
• has liver or kidney problems.
• has depleted glutathione levels, such as those who have a severe infection, are severely malnourished, severely underweight as this may increase the risk of metabolic acidosis. Signs of metabolic acidosis include:
-deep, rapid, difficult breathing,
-feeling sick (nausea), being sick (vomiting),
-loss of appetite.
Contact a doctor immediately if you get a combination of these symptoms. Please see your doctor if your symptoms do not improve.
Before administering, check when paracetamol last administered and cumulative paracetamol dose over previous 24 hours; body-weight under 50 kg; chronic alcohol consumption; chronic dehydration; chronic malnutrition; hepatocellular insufficiency; long-term use (especially in those who are malnourished) Some patients may be at increased risk of experiencing toxicity at therapeutic doses, particularly those with a body-weight under 50 kg and those with risk factors for hepatotoxicity. Clinical judgement should be used to adjust the dose of oral and intravenous paracetamol in these patients.
Co-administration of enzyme-inducing antiepileptic medications may increase toxicity; doses should be reduced.
Adverse effects
Stop taking this medicine and tell your doctor immediately if:
• you experience allergic reactions such as skin rash or itching, sometimes with breathing problems or swelling of the lips, tongue, throat or face.
• you experience a skin rash or peeling, or mouth ulcers.
• you have previously experienced breathing problems with aspirin or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, and experience a similar reaction with this product.
• you experience unexplained bruising or bleeding.
These reactions are rare.
Drug interaction
The anticoagulant effect of warfarin and other coumarins may be enhanced by prolonged regular daily use of paracetamol with increased risk of bleeding; occasional doses have no significant effect.
Before taking this medicine, make sure you consult your doctor if you are taking warfarin or similar medicines used to thin the blood.
Pregnancy and lactation
Pregnancy: As with the use of any medicine during pregnancy, pregnant
women should seek medical advice before taking paracetamol. The lowest effective dose and shortest duration of treatment should be considered.
Lactation: Paracetamol is excreted in breast milk but not in a clinically significant amount at recommended dosages. Available published data do not contraindicate breastfeeding.
Hepatic Impairment
This has dose-related toxicity, so avoid large doses.
Patients who have been diagnosed with renal impairment must seek medical advice before taking this medication
Renal Impairment
Patients who have been diagnosed with renal impairment must seek medical advice before taking this medication
Overdose
Important: liver failure and less frequently renal damage can occur following overdose. Underlying liver disease increases the risk of paracetamol-related liver damage.
Sign & symptoms
Paracetamol overdose may cause liver failure which may require liver transplant or lead to death. Acute pancreatitis has been observed, usually with hepatic dysfunction and liver toxicity, Nausea and vomiting, the only early features of poisoning, usually settle within 24 hours. Persistence beyond this time, often associated with the onset of right subcostal pain and tenderness, usually indicates development of hepatic necrosis.
Treatment
Immediate medical management is required in the event of overdose, even if symptoms of overdose are not present, refer patient to the nearest Emergency Medical Centre for management and expert treatment. If overdose is confirmed or suspected, seek immediate advice from your Poison Centre even in patients without symptoms or signs of overdose due to the risk of delayed liver damage.
Pharmacology
Pharmacological action:
Paracetamol is an analgesic and antipyretic.
Mechanism of action:
Its mechanism of action is believed to include inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis, primarily within the central nervous system.
Pharmacodynamic Effects
The lack of peripheral prostaglandin inhibition confers important pharmacological properties such as the maintenance of the protective prostaglandins within the gastrointestinal tract. Paracetamol is, therefore, particularly suitable for patients with a history of disease or patients taking concomitant medication in whom peripheral prostaglandin Inhibition would be undesirable (such as, for example, those with a history of gastrointestinal bleeding or the elderly).
Pharmacokinetics
Absorption: Paracetamol is rapidly and almost completely absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract.
Distribution: Binding to the plasma proteins is minimal at therapeutic concentrations.
Metabolism: Paracetamol is metabolized in the liver and excreted in the urine mainly as glucuronide and sulphate conjugates.
Elimination: Less than 5% is excreted as unmodified paracetamol. The mean plasma half-life is about 2.3 hours.
Shelf life
24 months from the date of manufacturing.
Storage condition
Store below 30°C. protect from light, heat and moisture.
Package size
20*10's blister with unit carton of 200 Tablets.

NEXT PHARMACEUTICAL
Manufactured by:
NEXT Pharmaceutical Products (Pvt.) Ltd.
Plot no. 44-A&B, Sunder Industrial Estate Lahore-Pakistan

پیرا نیکسٹ ٹیبلٹ

(پیراسیٹامول)

500 ملی گرام

فلم کوٹڈ گولیاں

ہدایات:

ڈاکٹر کی ہدایت کے مطابق استعمال کریں۔

صرف مستند ڈاکٹر کے نسخہ کے مطابق ہی دوا فروخت کی جائے۔

تمام ادویات بچوں کی پہنچ سے دور رکھیں۔

دوا کو 30°C سے کم درجہ حرارت پر روشنی، گرمی اور نمی سے محفوظ رکھیں۔