1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Naproxen 500mg + Acetaminophen 500mg tablet

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each tablet contains:

Naproxen 500mg
Acetaminophen 500mg
For a full list of excipients, see section 6.1

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Tablet

4. Clinical particulars

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Cedax ® Plus is indicated for:
-musculoskeletal and joint disorders such as ankylosing spondylitis, osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis including juvenile idiopathic arthritis
-dysmenorrhoea
-headache including migraine
-post operative pain
-soft tissue disorders
-acute gout
-fever

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Do not use more than prescribed dose. Taking more medication will not improve your symptoms; rather they may cause poisoning or serious side-effects. If you suspect that you or anyone else who may have overdosed of Cedax Plus Tablet, please go to the emergency department of the closest hospital or nursing home. Bring a medicine box, container, or label with you to help doctors with necessary information.
Do not give your medicines to other people even if you know that they have the same condition or it seems that they may have similar conditions. This may lead to overdosage.
Please consult your physician or pharmacist or product package for more information.

4.3 Contraindications

Cedax ® Plus is contraindicated in patients with a history of hypersensitivity to Aspirin or any other NSAID. Also in those whom attack of asthma, angioedema, urticaria or rhinitis having been precipitated by aspirin or any other NSAID.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Cedax ® Plus should be used with caution in the elderly (risk of serious side effects and fatalities) and in patients with allergic disorders or asthma. ln patients with renal, cardiac or hepatic impairment, caution is required since the use of Cedax ® Plus like any other NSAID may result in deterioration of renal function, the dose should be kept as low as possible and renal function should be monitored.
To reduce the risk of gastrointestinal effect, Cedax ® Plus may be taken with or after food or milk. It's use in patients with haemorrhagic disorders and hypertension should be with caution.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Like any other NSAID, the enhancement of the effects of oral anticoagulant has been reported when given concomitantly. Also reported is the increase in plasma concentration of lithium, methotrexate and cardiac glycosides.
The risk of nephrotoxicity may be increased if given with ACE inhibitors, ciclosporin, tacrolimus or diuretics, also the anti-hypertensive effects of some anti-hypertensives including ACE inhibitors, beta blockers and diuretics may be reduced.
Convulsions may occur due to interaction with quinolones. The effects of phenyltoin and sulfonylurea anti-

diabetics may be endanced.
Use of more than one NSAID together (including aspirin) should be avoided because of the increased risk of adverse effects.
The risk of gastro intestinal bleeding and unceration associated with NSAID is increased when given with corticosteroid.
The excretion of Cedax ® Plus is delayed by probenecid resulting in raised plasma concentration of Cedax ® Plus.

4.6 Pregnancy and Lactation
Contraindicated with Patients with active peptic ulceration
-Pregnancy and breast feeding.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines
GI disturbance, diarrhoea or skin rash(discontinue), peptic ulceration, GI bleeding, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, nervousness, visual disturbances, thrombocytopenia, and haemolytic anaemia.

4.8 Undesirable effects
The commonest effects are generally gastrointestinal disturbances, such as gastrointestinal discomfort, nausea and diarrhoea. These are usually mild and reversible, but in some patients peptic ulceration and severe gastrointestinal bleeding may occur.
CNS-related effects include headache, vertigo, dizziness, nervousness, tinnitus, depression, drowsiness and insomnia.
Hypersensitivity reactions may occur occasionally and include fever, angioedema, bronchospasm and rashes.
Hepatotoxicity and aseptic meningitis occur rarely.
Haematological adverse effects of Cedax ® Plus like other NSAIDs include anaemias, thrombocytopenia, neutropenia, eosinophilia and agranulocytosis.
Nephrotoxicity such as interstitial nephritis and nephrotic syndrome, renal failure may be provoked especially in patients with pre-existing renal impairment. Haematuria, fluid retention, may occur. Long term use has been associated with nephropathy.
Other adverse effects include photosensitivity alveolitis, pulmonary eosinophilia, pancreatitis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis have been reported.

4.9 Overdose
No case of overdose has been reported.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamics properties

Acetaminophen is a peripherally acting analgesic with antipyretic properties.

Teucrium polium L. (family Lamiaceae) is a wild-growing flowering plant, found abundantly in South-Western Asia, Europe and North Africa. Traditionally, *T. polium* has been used for different pathological conditions such as gastrointestinal disorders, inflammations, diabetes and rheumatism. In traditional Iranian medicine (TIM), the tea of *T. polium* is used for treating many diseases such as abdominal pain, indigestion, common cold and type 2 diabetes. Based on this background, many studies have been followed for scientific confirmation of the above-mentioned properties. In this review, 100 articles published from 1970 to 2011 in the area of phytochemistry, pharmacology and toxicology of extracts and compounds isolated from *T. polium* have been evaluated. During the past 40 years, different classes of compounds have been isolated from various parts of *T. polium* of which the main groups are terpenoids and flavonoids. It has been found that these compounds possess a broad spectrum of pharmacological effects including antioxidant, anticancer, antiinflammatory, hypoglycemic, hepatoprotective, hypolipidemic, antibacterial and antifungal. The results of data analyses on the chemical, pharmacological and toxicological characteristics of *T. polium* support the view that this plant has beneficial therapeutic properties. However, further studies to identify the active components and further verify their relevant pharmacological activities are warranted.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties
Acetaminophen is readily absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract with peak plasma concentrations occurring about 10-60 minutes after oral administration. Paracetamol is distributed into most body tissues. It crosses the

placenta and is present in breast milk. Plasma protein binding is negligible at usual therapeutic concentrations.

Acetaminophen is metabolised predominantly in the liver and excreted in the urine mainly as the glucuronide and sulphate conjugates.

Less than 5% is excreted as unchanged paracetamol. Elimination half life varies from about 1 to 3 hours.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Non-clinical data reveal no special hazard for humans based on conventional studies of safety pharmacology, repeated dose toxicity, genotoxicity, carcinogenic potential, toxicity to reproduction and development.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Starch, Dextrin, Microcrystalline Cellulose, Sodium Starch Glycolate

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

3 years

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store in a cool dry place below 30°C and protect from light.
KEEP MEDICINES OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Primary package is aluminum foil/PVC panel

20 tablets per box

6.6 Special precautions for disposal

Any unused product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

7. APPLICANT/MANUFACTURER

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