

MEXICAM Tablets

Meloxicam B.P.

Anti-inflammatory / Analgesic

DESCRIPTIONS:

Mexicam (Meloxicam) is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), which selectively inhibits cyclooxygenase-2 (Cox-2). It is an oxamic derivative. Mexicam (Meloxicam) has anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activities.

INDICATIONS:

Mexicam (Meloxicam) is indicated for:

- * The relief of signs and symptoms of acute and chronic osteoarthritis.
- * The relief of signs and symptoms of acute and chronic rheumatoid arthritis.
- * The relief of signs and symptoms of back pain (sciatica and lumbago).
- * The treatment of primary and dysmenorrhea.
- * Relief pain.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

The usual recommended dosage of Mexicam (Meloxicam) is 7.5 mg or 15mg once a day. In acute painful conditions with severe pain like rheumatoid arthritis the preferred dose is 15mg per day. The usual maximum daily dose is 15mg.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

Selective Cox-2 inhibitors and some NSAIDs have been shown to have a potentially increased risk of cardiovascular events and potentially life-threatening gastrointestinal bleeding. Mexicam (Meloxicam) tablets, therefore, should not be given to patients with acute peptic ulcer, with a history of such ulcerations or in patients immediately after coronary artery bypass surgery. Mexicam (Meloxicam) is contraindicated in patients having hypersensitivity to the molecule. It is also contraindicated in patients with known peptic ulcer.

PRECAUTIONS:

HEPATIC EFFECTS:

Few patients taking Mexicam (Meloxicam) report elevation of liver enzymes. Rarely the elevation can be more than three-folds the normal values. Jaundice, fulminant hepatitis, hepatic necrosis and hepatic failure are rarely encountered in patients taking Mexicam (Meloxicam).

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RENAL EFFECTS:

With pre-existing compromised kidney functions, it is advised to be cautious while using NSAIDs including Mexicam (Meloxicam). Physiological renal blood flow is dependent upon normal synthesis of prostaglandins. Interference of prostaglandins synthesis can cause renal decompensation, heart failure, dehydration and use of diuretics make patients more prone to such side effects.

SPECIAL POPULATION HEPATIC INSUFFICIENCY:

In case of mild to moderate hepatic insufficiency dose adjustment of Mexicam (Meloxicam) is not needed. There is not enough data on the pharmacokinetics in severe hepatic insufficiency.

RENAL INSUFFICIENCY:

In patients having creatinine clearance of more than 15ml/min. There is no need to bring about adjustment of dose of Mexicam (Meloxicam). In severe renal failure, however, enough studies have not been conducted to determine the dose.

PREGNANCY (CATEGORY C):

Because of lack of data in pregnant women, Mexicam (Meloxicam) should only be used during pregnancy if benefits clearly outweigh the risks to fetus and mother. Like other NSAIDs, Mexicam (Meloxicam) can cause premature closure of ductus arteriosus, therefore, it should not be used in the third trimester of pregnancy. It should also be kept in mind that inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis can also cause increase in time.

NURSING MOTHERS:

Mexicam (Meloxicam) has been shown to be excreted in milk of lactating rats. Therefore the use of Mexicam (Meloxicam) should be avoided in lactating women or a decision should be made to discontinue nursing.

CHILDREN:

The efficacy and safety of Mexicam (Meloxicam) has not been well studied in patients less than 18 years of age.

ELDERLY: In elderly patients of more than 65 years of age the administration of Mexicam (Meloxicam) should be carefully monitored.

DRUG INTERACTIONS:

Mexicam (Meloxicam) can exhibit interaction with following drugs:

- * Aspirin: concomitant administration of Mexicam (Meloxicam) can increase adverse effects.
- * Lithium : if given with lithium, Mexicam (Meloxicam) can reduce renal clearance & increase serum concentrations of lithium.
- * Careful monitoring of lithium treatment is advised when Mexicam (Meloxicam) is used concomitantly.
- * ACE inhibitors: antihypertensive effect of ACE inhibitors is reduced by concomitant administration of Mexicam (Meloxicam).
- * Warfarin: anticoagulant effect of Mexicam (Meloxicam) can potentiate the effects of warfarin.

SIDE EFFECTS:

Mexicam (Meloxicam) is generally well tolerated as compared to non-selective NSAIDs. Owing to selective inhibition of cyclooxygenase-2 the incidence of gastrointestinal side effects is low with Mexicam (Meloxicam).

GENERAL: Allergic reaction, anaphylactoid reactions, fatigue, malaise, face edema, fever, hot flushes.

GASTROINTESTINAL:

Dry mouth, esophagitis, duodenal ulcer, gastric ulcer, gastritis, gastroesophageal reflux, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, hemorrhagic gastric ulcer, melena, pancreatitis, stomatitis, colitis.

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM:

Cardiac failure, vasculitis, hypertension, hypotension, arrhythmia, palpitation, tachycardia.

HEMATOLOGICAL:

Leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, agranulocytosis, purpura.

LIVER:

Increase in ALT or AST, bilirubinemia, hepatitis, liver failure.

CENTRAL AND PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM:

Tremor, vertigo, convulsions, paresthesia.

PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS:

Anxiety, increased appetite, somnolence, confusions, depression, nervousness.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:

Asthma, bronchospasm.

SKIN AND APPENDAGES:

Urticaria, pruritus, angioedema, bullous eruption, alopecia, photosensitivity reaction, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, erythema, increased sweating, toxic epidermal necrolysis.

URINARY SYSTEM:

Albuminuria, hematuria, increased BUN. Increased serum creatinine, renal failure.

PRESENTATION:

Mexicam (Meloxicam) 7.5mg Tablets: Each tablet contains Meloxicam B.P. 7.5mg in blister pack of 1x10's
Mexicam (Meloxicam) 15mg Tablets: Each tablet contains Meloxicam B.P. 15mg in blister pack of 1x10's

دوا بچوں کی پہنچ سے دور رکھیں۔

خوراک ڈاکٹر کے مشورے کے مطابق لیں۔

ٹھنڈی اور خشک جگہ پر رکھیں۔



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