گولیاں

پائروڈیکس®

۲۰ ملی گرام

پائروکزیکم ۔بیٹا سائیکلوڈیکسٹرین

علامات:

پائروڈیکس ہڈیوں کے درد، پٹھوں اور جوڑوں کے درد، دانت کے درد اور آرتھوپیڈک سرجری کے بعد ہونے والے درد سے آرام کے لیے ایک مفید و موثر دوا ہے۔

خوراک:

پائروڈیکس کی ابتدائی خوراک ۲۰ ملی گرام سے ۴۰ ملی گرام (ایک سے دو گولیاں) روزانہ ہے۔

ہدایات:

دوا کو ٹھنڈی (۳۰ سینٹی گریڈ درجہ حرارت سے کم) اور خشک جگہ پر رکھیں۔
دوا کو گرمی، روشنی اور نمی سے محفوظ رکھیں۔
دوا کو ڈاکٹر کی ہدایات کے مطابق استعمال کریں۔
تمام دوائیں بچوں کی پہنچ سے دور رکھیں۔

پیکنگ:

پائروڈیکس گولیاں (۵x۲) ایلو ایلو بلسٹر پیک میں دستیاب ہیں۔

Manufactured by:
Schazoo Zaka (Pvt) Ltd.
Kalalwala, 20-Km Lahore-Jaranwala Road,
Distt: Sheikhupura, Pakistan.

Pirodex®

Tablets 20 mg

Piroxicam-_-Cyclodextrin

Anti-inflammatory, analgesic and Anti-pyretic

DESCRIPTION:
Piroxicam is a non-steroidal anti- infammatory agent, which also possesses analgesic and antipyretic properties.
Pirodex is Piroxicam formulated as a complex with _-cyclodextrin in a molar ratio 1:2.5. Beta-cyclodextrin produced by the enzymatic hydrolysis of common starch has a particular chemical structure that enables it to form inclusion compounds (molecular encapsulation) with various drugs. In this way it is able to improve solubility, stability and bioavailability. The improved bioavailability leads to a rapid increase in plasma levels and peak value is reached at early stage that means quicker and more intense analgesic and anti- infammatory effects.

COMPOSITION:
Each tablet contains:
Piroxicam-_-cyclodextrin (Sch. Specs)=191.2 mg
equivalent to piroxicam 20 mg

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY:
Mechanism of action:
Mode of action like other NSAIDs is not completely understood but may be related to prostaglandin synthetase inhibition.
Pharmacokinetics:
Absorption:
Piroxicam is well absorbed after oral administration. Peak plasma concentration occurs within 30 to 60 minutes after an oral dose. A single 20 mg dose generally produces peak piroxicam plasma levels of 1.5 to 2 mcg/ ml. With food there is slight delay in the rate but not in the extent of absorption following oral administration.
Distribution:
99% of the plasma piroxicam is bound to plasma proteins. Piroxicam is secreted in to human milk.
Metabolism:
Metabolism of piroxicam occurs by hydroxylation at the 5 position of pyridyl side chain and conjugation of this product; by cyclodehydration; and by a sequence of reactions involving hydrolysis of amide linkage, decarboxylation, ring contraction and N- demethylation. The biotransformation products of Piroxicam metabolism are reported to not have any anti- infammatory activity.
Excretion:
Piroxicam and its biotransformation products are excreted in urine and feces, with about twice as much appearing in the urine as in the feces. Approximately 5 % of Piroxicam dose is excreted unchanged. The

Colour Key
Black
Leaflet:
Flying Paper
55 gm

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INDICATIONS:
Pirodex is indicated for a variety of conditions requiring anti-inflammatory and/or analgesic activity, including rheumatoid arthritis, osteo-arthritis (arthrosis, degenerative joint disease), ankylosing spondylitis, acute musculoskeletal disorders and acute gout.

DOSAGE & ADMINISTRATION:
In rheumatic disorders:
The usual initial dose of Piroxicam by mouth is 20 mg (1 Tablet) daily as single dose. Daily maintenance doses may vary between 10 mg (½ Tablet) and 30 mg (1½ Tablets) given in single or divided doses.
In acute musculoskeletal conditions:
An initial dose of 40 mg (2 Tablets) daily may be given for two days followed by 20 mg (1 Tablet) daily for a total of 1 to 2 weeks.
In acute gout:
The usual dose being 40 mg (2 Tablets) daily for 5 to 7 days.
In the treatment of postoperative pain following dental or minor surgery:
The dose of piroxicam is 20 mg (1 Tablet) daily; higher doses of 40 mg (2 Tablets) daily for first 2 days are recommended following orthopaedic surgery. In rheumatic and acute musculoskeletal disorders Pirodex is given in a dose of 1 Tablet (equivalent to 20 mg of piroxicam) daily as a single dose. This dose may be reduced to 10 mg (½ Tablet) daily in elderly patients due to enhanced risk factors for upper gastrointestinal toxicity associated with old age.
Take this medication with or after food.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS:
Pirodex must not be used in subjects known to be hypersensitive to piroxicam, and in subjects with gastroduodenal ulcer, gastritis, dyspepsia, impaired hepatic or renal disorders, uncontrolled heart failure, uncontrolled hypertension, blood dyscrasia or haemorrhagic diathesis. It is possible that cross sensitivity with acetylsalicylic acid or other NSAIDs may exist. Therefore piroxicam must not be administered to patients in whom acetylsalicylic acid or other NSAIDs induce symptoms of asthma, rhinitis or urticaria. The product should not be used by pregnant or lactating women and by children. Pirodex should not be used in patients who are on coumarin-type anticoagulants therapy.

PRECAUTIONS AND WARNINGS:
The product must be used under strict medical control in patients with a medical history of disorders of the upper gastro-intestinal tract. Particular caution must be taken in subjects with cardio-circulatory failure, arterial

might be expected to displace other protein bound drugs.
Aspirin: Plasma levels of Piroxicam are depressed to approximately 80% of their normal values when **Pirodex** is administered (20 mg/ day) in conjunction with Aspirin (3900 mg/day).
Methotrexate: Caution should be used when NSAIDs are administered concomitantly with Methotrexate
ACE inhibitors: NSAIDs may diminish the antihypertensive effects of ACE inhibitors
Warfarin: The effects of warfarin and NSAIDs on GI bleeding are synergistic, such that user of both drugs together have a risk of serious GI bleeding higher than the users of either drug alone

SIDE EFFECTS:
The most common side-effects are:
Digestive system:
Nausea, epigastric distress, constipation, anorexia, abdominal pain and diarrhoea.
Cardiovascular system:
Edema
Hemic and lymphatic system:
Anemia and increased bleeding time
Nervous system:
Dizzines, anxiety, confusion, depression and headache
Skin and appendages:
Pruritis and rash
Special senses:
Tinnitus and blurred vision
Urogenital system:
Abnormal renal function, dysuria and renal failure
Respiratory system:
Respiratory depression and pneumonia
Body as a whole:
Fever, infection, anaphylactic reaction, flu like syndrome, pain (colic) and sepsis
Drug and Laboratory Interactions:
Piroxicam decreases platelet aggregation and prolongs bleeding; this should be remembered when blood tests are carried out and when patients undergo contemporary treatment with medicines that inhibit platelet aggregation.

OVERDOSAGE AND MANAGEMENT:
Symptoms following acute NSAIDs overdoses are lethargy, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, and epigastric pain, which are generally reversible with supportive care. Patients should be managed by symptomatic and supportive care following an NSAIDs overdose. There are no specific antidotes. Emesis and / or activated charcoal and / or osmotic cathartic may be indicated.

STORAGE CONDITIONS:

Colour Key
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