

ETOXIB MR

For the use of a Registered Medical Practitioner or a Hospital or a Laboratory Only
Abbreviated Prescribing information for ETOXIB MR [Etoricoxib & Thiocolchicoside Tablets]

[Please refer the complete prescribing information available at www.torrentpharma.com]

PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES:

MECHANISM OF ACTION: *Etoricoxib* is an oral, selective cyclo-oxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitor within the clinical dose range. Across clinical pharmacology studies, ETOXIB produced dose-dependent inhibition of COX-2 without inhibition of COX-1 at doses up to 150 mg daily. Etoricoxib did not inhibit gastric prostaglandin synthesis and had no effect on platelet function. *Thiocolchicoside* binds to GABA-A and strychnine sensitive glycine receptors. Thiocolchicoside acting as a GABA-A receptor antagonist, its myorelaxant effects could be exerted at the supra-spinal level, via complex regulatory mechanisms, although a glycinergic mechanism of action cannot be excluded. The characteristics of the interaction of Thiocolchicoside with GABA-A receptors are qualitatively and quantitatively shared by its main circulating metabolite, the glucuronidated Derivative.

INDICATION: It is indicated for the acute treatment of inflammatory musculoskeletal disorders associated with painful muscle spasm in adults

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: As directed by physician.

CONTRAINDICATION: *Etoricoxib:* Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients. • Active peptic ulceration or active gastro-intestinal (GI) bleeding. • Patients who, after taking acetylsalicylic acid or NSAIDs including COX-2 (cyclooxygenase-2) inhibitors, experience bronchospasm, acute rhinitis, nasal polyps, angioneurotic oedema, urticaria, or allergic-type reactions. • Pregnancy and lactation. • Severe hepatic dysfunction (serum albumin <25 g/l or Child-Pugh score ≥10). • Estimated renal creatinine clearance <30 ml/min. • Children and adolescents under 16 years of age. • Inflammatory bowel disease. • Congestive heart failure (NYHA II-IV). • Patients with hypertension whose blood pressure is persistently elevated above 140/90 mmHg and has not been adequately controlled. • Established ischaemic heart disease, peripheral arterial disease, and/or cerebrovascular disease. *Thiocolchicoside:* must not be used • In patients hypersensitive to the active substance or to any of the excipients. • In patients with flaccid paralysis, hypotone muscle. • During the entire pregnancy period • During lactation • In women of childbearing potential not using contraception.

WARNINGS & PRECAUTIONS: *Etoricoxib: Gastrointestinal effects:* Upper gastrointestinal complications [perforations, ulcers or bleedings (PUBs)], some of them resulting in fatal outcome, have occurred in patients treated with etoricoxib. *Cardiovascular effects:* Clinical trials suggest that the selective COX-2 inhibitor class of drugs may be associated with a risk of thrombotic events (especially myocardial infarction (MI) and stroke), relative to placebo and some NSAIDs. *Renal effects:* Renal prostaglandins may play a compensatory role in the maintenance of renal perfusion. *Fluid retention, oedema and hypertension:* As with other medicinal products known to inhibit prostaglandin synthesis, fluid retention, oedema and hypertension have been observed in patients taking etoricoxib. *Hepatic effects:* Elevations of alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and/or aspartate aminotransferase (AST) (approximately three or more times the upper limit of normal) have been reported in approximately 1% of patients in clinical trials treated for up to one year with etoricoxib 30, 60 and 90 mg daily. *Thiocolchicoside:* The dose must be reduced in case of presence of diarrhoea following oral administration. After

administration by intramuscular route episodes were observed of vasovagal syncope, thus the patient has to be monitored after being injected Post marketing cases of cytolytic hepatitis and cholestatic were reported with Thiocolchicoside.

DRUG INTERACTIONS: *Oral anticoagulants:* In subjects stabilised on chronic warfarin therapy, the administration of etoricoxib 120 mg daily was associated with an approximate 13% increase in prothrombin time International Normalised Ratio (INR). Therefore, patients receiving oral anticoagulants should be closely monitored for their prothrombin time INR, particularly in the first few days when therapy with etoricoxib is initiated or the dose of etoricoxib is changed. *Diuretics, ACE inhibitors and Angiotensin II Antagonists:* NSAIDs may reduce the effect of diuretics and other antihypertensive drugs. In some patients with compromised renal function (e.g. dehydrated patients or elderly patients with compromised renal function) the co-administration of an ACE inhibitor or Angiotensin II antagonist and agents that inhibit cyclo-oxygenase may result in further deterioration of renal function, including possible acute renal failure, which is usually reversible. These interactions should be considered in patients taking etoricoxib concomitantly with ACE inhibitors or angiotensin II antagonists. *Acetylsalicylic Acid:* In a study in healthy subjects, at steady state, etoricoxib 120 mg once daily had no effect on the anti-platelet activity of acetylsalicylic acid (81 mg once daily). Etoricoxib can be used concomitantly with acetylsalicylic acid at doses used for cardiovascular prophylaxis (low-dose acetylsalicylic acid). Concomitant administration of etoricoxib with doses of acetylsalicylic acid above those for cardiovascular prophylaxis or with other NSAIDs is not recommended. *Cyclosporin and tacrolimus:* Although this interaction has not been studied with etoricoxib, coadministration of cyclosporin or tacrolimus with any NSAID may increase the nephrotoxic effect of cyclosporin or tacrolimus.

ADVERSE REACTIONS: *Etoricoxib:* alveolar osteitis, gastroenteritis, upper respiratory infection, urinary tract infection, anaemia (primarily associated with gastrointestinal bleeding), leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, hypersensitivity, oedema, appetite increase or decrease, weight gain, anxiety, depression, mental acuity decreased, hallucinations, dizziness, headache, dysgeusia, insomnia, paresthaesia/hypaesthesia, somnolence, blurred vision, conjunctivitis, tinnitus, vertigo, palpitations, arrhythmia, hypertension, flushing, cerebrovascular accident, transient ischaemic attack, hypertensive crisis, vasculitis, bronchospasm, cough, dyspnoea, epistaxis, abdominal pain, Constipation, flatulence, gastritis, heartburn/acid reflux, diarrhea, dyspepsia/epigastric discomfort, nausea, vomiting, oesophagitis, asthenia/fatigue, flu-like disease, chest pain, blood urea nitrogen increased, creatine phosphokinase increased, hyperkalaemia, uric acid increased. *Thiocolchicoside:* pruritis, hypotension, drowsiness, diarrhoea, stomach pain, nausea, vomiting, allergic skin reactions.

MARKETED BY:



TORRENT PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.

IN/ ETOXIB MR 60 and 4 mg/MAY-20/01/ABPI

(Additional information is available on request)