

BRUFIO

Film Coated Tablets & Oral Suspension



Composition:

Tablets:

Each BRUFIO (200-400-600) Film Coated Tablet contains:

Ibuprofen (200-400-600) mg.

Each BRUFIO 800 Sustained Release Tablet contains: Ibuprofen 800 mg.

Oral Suspension:

Each 5 ml BRUFIO Oral Suspension contains: Ibuprofen 100 mg.

Each 5 ml BRUFIO D.S (Double Strength) Oral Suspension contains:

Ibuprofen 200 mg.

Mechanism of Action:

Ibuprofen is a NSAIDs that possesses anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activity. These pharmacological effects are due to its inhibitory effect on the cyclooxygenase enzyme, which leads to a marked decrease in the synthesis of prostaglandins.

Pharmacokinetics:

Ibuprofen is rapidly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, peak serum concentrations occurring 1-2 hours after administration. Ibuprofen is extensively bound to plasma proteins. The elimination half-life is approximately 2 hours. Ibuprofen is metabolized in the liver to two inactive metabolites and these, together with unchanged ibuprofen, are excreted by the kidney either as such or as conjugates. Excretion by the kidney is both rapid and complete.

Indications:

BRUFIO is indicated for its analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects in:

- Rheumatoid arthritis (including juvenile rheumatoid arthritis or Still's disease), ankylosing spondylitis, osteoarthritis and other non-rheumatoid arthropathies.

- Non-articular rheumatic conditions, BRUFIO is indicated in periarticular conditions such as frozen shoulder (capsulitis), bursitis, tendonitis, tenosynovitis and low back pains.

- Soft tissue injuries such as sprains and strains.

- The relief of mild to moderate pains such as dysmenorrhoea, dental and post-operative pain and for the symptomatic relief of headaches, including migraine.

Contraindications:

BRUFIO is contraindicated in patients:

- With hypersensitivity to the active substance, other NSAIDs or to any of the excipients.

- Have previously experienced gastrointestinal bleeding or perforation, related to previous treatment with an NSAIDs.

- Have conditions with an increased risk of bleeding.

- With severe heart failure (NYHA Class IV), hepatic failure and renal failure.

Warnings & Precautions:

Special care must be taken in the following cases:

- Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) or mixed connective tissue diseases.

- Congenital disturbance of porphyrin metabolism (e.g. acute intermittent porphyria).

- Gastrointestinal diseases including chronic inflammatory intestinal disease.

- Congestive heart failure, hypertension, disturbed haematopoiesis and coagulation defects.

- Reduced renal function and hepatic dysfunction.

- Allergies, hay fever, chronic swelling of nasal mucosa, adenoids, chronic obstructive airway disease or bronchial asthma.

- Immediately after major surgical interventions.

- Gastrointestinal bleeding, ulceration.

Pregnancy & Lactation:

Pregnancy: Pregnancy category C.

As with other NSAIDs, BRUFIO should be avoided in late pregnancy, as it may cause premature closure of the ductus arteriosus.

Lactation: NSAIDs can appear in the mother milk in very low concentrations. NSAIDs should, if possible, be avoided when breastfeeding.

Driving & Using Machines:

BRUFIO generally does not affect the ability to drive and use machines.

Drug Interactions:

- Antihypertensives (category: ACE inhibitors, beta-blockers, ARBs) and diuretics: NSAIDs may reduce the effect of these drugs.

- Cardiac glycosides: NSAIDs may reduce GFR and increase plasma cardiac glycoside levels.

- Cholestyramine: cholestyramine may reduce the absorption of ibuprofen.

- Methotrexate, Aminoglycosides and Lithium: NSAIDs may reduce clearance of these drugs.

- Ciclosporin and Tacrolimus: Increased risk of nephrotoxicity.

- Aspirin and other NSAIDs: concomitant administration increased adverse effects.

- Corticosteroids, Ginkgo biloba, Anti-platelet agents and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs): Increased risk of gastrointestinal ulceration or bleeding when concomitant use with NSAIDs.

- Anticoagulants: NSAIDs may enhance the effects of anticoagulants, such as warfarin.

- CYP2C9 Inhibitors (like voriconazole or fluconazole): Reduction of the ibuprofen dose should be considered when potent CYP2C9 inhibitors are administered concomitantly.

Side Effects:

The common side effects: Heartburn, indigestion, abdominal pain, nausea, diarrhea, constipation, gastrointestinal ulcers, sometimes with bleeding and perforation, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, fatigue, restlessness, water retention in the body.

Rare and uncommon side effects: Decrease in haemoglobin and haematocrit values, inhibition of platelet aggregation, prolonged bleeding time, photosensitivity, gastritis and depression.

Dosage & Administration:

Infants:

- Infants weighing more than 5 kg: A dose of 2.5 ml (BRUFIO) may be taken 3 times in 24 hours. Do not use it for more than 24 hours.

- Infants 6 months to 1 year: 2.5 ml (BRUFIO) three to four times a day.

Children: The usual dose is 20 mg/kg/day in divided doses. This can be achieved as follows:

Age	Dose BRUFIO (ml)	Dose BRUFIO D.S (ml)	Dose as (mg)	Number Doses per day
1-2 years	2.5 ml	1.25 ml	50 mg	3-4 times daily
3-7 years	5 ml	2.5 ml	100 mg	3-4 times daily
8-12 years	10 ml	5 ml	200 mg	3-4 times daily

Adults and children over 12 years of age:

- BRUFIO Tablets 200 mg / 400 mg / 600 mg:

The recommended dose is 1200 to 1800 mg/day in several divided doses. Some patients can be maintained on 600 to 1200 mg/day in several divided doses. In severe and acute cases, it could be advantageous to increase the dosage until the desired effect is achieved. However, daily dose should not exceed 2400 mg in several divided doses.

- Mild to moderate pain: 400 mg every 4 to 6 hours as necessary for relief of pain.

Elderly:

- Elderly people are more prone to side effects, dosage should be assessed individually.

- It is recommended that patients with stomachs problems take BRUFIO with food.

Overdose:

Symptoms: They like side effects are sometimes more severe, gastrointestinal bleeding may also occur. In more serious poisoning, vertigo, dizziness, loss of consciousness or coma and metabolic acidosis may occur. Acute renal failure, liver damage, hypotension, respiratory depression and cyanosis may occur.

Treatment: Treatment be transverse and supportive and include maintenance of a clear airway and monitoring of cardiac and vital signs until stable. Gastric emptying or oral administration of activated charcoal is indicated if the patient presents within one hour of taking the drug. If ibuprofen has already been absorbed, alkaline substances should be administered to promote the excretion of ibuprofen in the urine.

Storage:

Keep out of reach of children. Store below 25 °C.

Packaging:

Tablets:

BRUFIO (200-400-600): Each carton box contains 20 Film Coated Tablets in two blister strips.

or Each Gross contains 250 Film Coated Tablets in 25 blister strips.

BRUFIO 800: Each carton box contains 20 Sustained Release Tablets in two blister strips.

Oral Suspension:

BRUFIO - BRUFIO D.S: Each carton box contains amber glass bottle of 100 ml.

العمر	جرعة بروفيو (مل)	جرعة بروفيو داس (مل)	الجرعة (ملغ)	عدد الجرعات في اليوم
٢-١ سنة	٢,٥ مل	١,٢٥ مل	٥٠ ملغ	٤-٣ مرات يوميا
٧-٣ سنوات	٥ مل	٢,٥ مل	١٠٠ ملغ	٤-٣ مرات يوميا
٨-١٢ سنة	١٠ مل	٥ مل	٢٠٠ ملغ	٤-٣ مرات يوميا

مجلس وزراء الصحة العرب واتحاد الصائغة العرب.

الواء مستعصر يوا على مسنكك واستعماله خلأاً للكمات بعرضك للخطر
البح يدأه وصفة الطيب، وطريقة الاستعمال الخاصوس من ههها وتعليمات الصنيان
الذي صرفها كذا، لاظكر والصنيان هما البهيران يا وبقعه وضرم.
الاشكر صرف باءو بنو وسفوة
لاترك الاذوة بمقتول يا الاقل
مجلس وزرا الصحة العرب والحاد الصنيان العرب.