

CELAXIN Capsules



Composition:

Each CELAXIN 100 Capsule contains: Celecoxib 100 mg.

Each CELAXIN 200 Capsule contains: Celecoxib 200 mg.

Mechanism of Action:

Celecoxib belongs to the of NSAIDs and has anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic properties. Celecoxib is a selective inhibitor of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) enzyme. The inhibition of this enzyme reduces the synthesis of prostaglandin. Resultant inhibition of these mediators leads to the alleviation of pain and inflammation.

Pharmacokinetics:

Celecoxib is well absorbed reaching peak plasma concentrations after approximately 2-3 hours. Dosing with food (high fat meal) delays absorption of celecoxib by about 1 hour resulting in an increases bioavailability by about 20%. About 97% of the drug binds to proteins in the plasma, primarily to albumin. Celecoxib is metabolized in the liver by cytochrome P450 2C9 enzymes. It is mainly eliminated by hepatic metabolism. The primary metabolite in both urine and feces was the carboxylic acid metabolite (73%) of dose with low amounts of the glucuronide also appearing in the urine. Less than 1% of the dose is excreted unchanged in urine.

Indications:

CELAXIN is indicated in the management of the signs and symptoms of:

- Osteoarthritis, Rheumatoid Arthritis and Ankylosing Spondylitis.
- Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis (JRA), in children two years of age and older.
- Acute Pain in adults and in Primary Dysmenorrhea.

Contraindications:

CELAXIN is contraindicated in the following cases:

- Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to other sulfonamides or to any of components of the product.
- History of asthma, urticaria, or allergic-type reactions after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs.
- Active peptic ulceration or gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding.
- Severe hepatic and renal dysfunction.
- Congestive heart failure (NYHA II-IV), Stroke or cerebrovascular disease.

Warnings & Precautions:

Special care must be taken in the following cases:

- Upper and lower gastrointestinal complications (perforations, ulcers or bleeding).
- Patients with significant risk factors for cardiovascular disease (e.g.; hypertension, hyperlipidemia, diabetes mellitus, smoking).
- Reduced renal function and Hepatic dysfunction.

- Patients known to be poor metabolisers as a result of decreased levels of CYP2C9 enzymes.

- In patients with any signs or symptoms of anemia (Hemoglobin or hematocrit levels should be monitored)

Pregnancy & Lactation:

Pregnancy: Pregnancy category C. But, from 30th week of pregnancy onwards, pregnancy category D. Celecoxib is contraindicated during pregnancy and in women who may become pregnant.

Lactation: Caution should be exercised when CELAXIN is administered to breastfeeding women.

Drug Interactions:

- Drugs that interfere with hemostasis (e.g., warfarin, aspirin, SSRIs): Monitor patients for bleeding who are concomitantly taking CELAXIN with drugs that interfere with hemostasis.

- ACE Inhibitors, Angiotensin Receptor Blockers (ARBs), or Beta Blockers: Concomitant use with CELAXIN may diminish the antihypertensive effect of these drugs.

- ACE Inhibitors and ARBs: Concomitant use with CELAXIN in elderly, volume depleted, or those with renal impairment may result in deterioration of renal function.

- Diuretics: NSAIDs can reduce natriuretic effect of furosemide and thiazide diuretics.

- Digoxin: Concomitant use with CELAXIN can increase serum concentration and prolong half-life of digoxin.

Side Effects:

Most common side effects are: abdominal pain, diarrhea, dyspepsia, flatulence, peripheral edema, accidental injury, dizziness, pharyngitis, rhinitis, sinusitis, upper respiratory tract infection and skin rash.

Driving & Using Machines:

Patients who experience dizziness, vertigo or somnolence while taking celecoxib should refrain from driving or operating machinery.

Dosage & Administration:

- CELAXIN capsules can be taken with or without food.

- The maximum recommended daily dose is 400 mg for all indications.

- If the desired therapeutic benefit is not obtained after two weeks of treatment, then other treatment options should be considered.

Osteoarthritis:

The recommended usual daily dose is 200 mg taken once daily or in two divided doses. If sufficient improvement does not occur in some patients, the dose may be increased to 200 mg twice daily.

Rheumatoid arthritis:

The initial recommended daily dose is 200 mg taken in two divided doses. The dose may, if needed, later be increased to 200 mg twice daily.

Ankylosing spondylitis:

The recommended usual daily dose is 200 mg taken once daily or

in two divided doses. If sufficient improvement does not occur in some patients, the dose may be increased to 400 mg once daily or in two divided doses.

Acute pain and primary dysmenorrhea:

The initial dose is 400 mg once daily, followed by an additional dose of 200 mg if needed on the first day. The recommended dose for the following days is 200 mg twice daily as needed.

Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis:

- Dosage in pediatric patients (2 years of age and older) is based on weight.

- The recommended dose in pediatric patients weighing ≥ 10 kg to ≤ 25 kg is 50 mg twice daily.

- The recommended dose in pediatric patients weighing > 25 kg is 100 mg twice daily.

- For patients who have difficulty swallowing the Capsules, the contents of CELAXIN Capsule may be added to applesauce, the entire contents of the Capsule being carefully emptied to the level of a teaspoon of juice and taken immediately with water. The duration of stability of the contents of the evacuated Capsule on the juice is stable for up to 6 hours at a temperature of (2-8)°C.

Patients with hepatic impairment:

The dose should be reduced by 50% in patients with moderate hepatic impairment. CELAXIN is not recommended for use in patients with severe hepatic impairment.

Patients with poor metabolism (having CYP2C9 enzyme deficiency):

In patients with juvenile rheumatoid arthritis (CYP2C9 enzyme deficiency) treatment should be initiated at less than half the recommended dose, or alternative therapies may be used.

Overdose:

Symptoms: There is no clinical experience of overdose. Single doses up to 1200 mg and multiple doses up to 1200 mg twice daily have been administered to healthy people for nine days without clinically significant adverse effects.

Treatment: If an overdose is suspected, appropriate supportive medical care should be provided e.g; by eliminating the gastric contents, clinical supervision, and if necessary, symptomatic treatment. Dialysis is unlikely to be an efficient method of drug removal due to high protein binding.

Storage:

Keep out of reach of children. Store below 30 °C.

Packaging:

Each CELAXIN (100 - 200) carton box contains 20 Capsules in two blister strips.

