

Composition:

Each Paron (10-20) Film Coated Tablet contains:
Paroxetine (as hydrochloride) 10-20 mg.

Pharmacological Properties & Mechanism of Action:

Paroxetine is a potent and selective serotonin (5-hydroxy-tryptamine, 5-HT) reuptake inhibitor (SSRI). The drug's effect on brain neurons is thought to be responsible for its antidepressant and anxiolytic effect in the treatment of depression, panic disorder and social anxiety disorder (Social Phobia).

Pharmacokinetics:

Paroxetine is well absorbed after oral dosing and undergoes first-pass metabolism. It is extensively distributed into tissues. At therapeutic concentrations, the plasma protein binding of paroxetine is approximately 95%. The majority of the dose is oxidized to a catechol intermediate which is converted to highly polar glucuronides and sulfated metabolites through methylation and conjugation reactions. About 64% of an oral dose of paroxetine is excreted by the kidneys and 36% in the feces.

Indications:

Paron is indicated in adults for the symptomatic relief of:

- Severe depressive episodes.
- Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD).
- Panic disorder.
- Social anxiety disorder/Social Phobia/Generalised anxiety disorder.
- Post-traumatic stress disorder.
- Premenstrual dysphoric disorder.

Contraindications:

- Hypersensitivity to paroxetine or to any of the excipients.
- In patients who are using monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAO-Is).
- In patients who are using pimozone or thioridazine.

Warnings & Precautions:

- In patients with diabetes, treatment with a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) may lead to impaired glycemic control.
- The use of paroxetine has been associated with the development of akathisia.
- On rare occasions development of a serotonin syndrome or neuroleptic malignant syndrome-like events may occur in association with treatment of paroxetine.
- Paroxetine should be used with caution in patients with:
 - Severe renal impairment or hepatic impairment.
 - Cardiac diseases, hyponatremia, epilepsy or history of mania.
 - Narrow angle glaucoma or history of glaucoma.

- The medicinal product should be discontinued in any patient who develops seizures.
- SSRIs may increase the risk of postpartum hemorrhage.
- Withdrawal symptoms when treatment is discontinued are common, particularly if discontinuation is abrupt.

Pregnancy & Lactation:

Pregnancy: Pregnancy category D.

Epidemiological studies have shown that infants exposed to paroxetine in the first trimester of pregnancy have an increased risk of congenital malformations. Paroxetine should only be used during pregnancy when strictly indicated.

Lactation: Small amounts of paroxetine are excreted into breast milk. Lactating women should not nurse their infants while receiving paroxetine unless consulting the doctor.

Drug Interactions:

- Thioridazine and pimozone: Paroxetine increase plasma pimozone and thioridazine levels. Which may result in QT interval prolongation and severe arrhythmias.
- Co-administration with pravastatin may lead to an increase in blood glucose levels.
- SSRIs may reduce plasma cholinesterase activity resulting in a prolongation of the neuromuscular blocking action of mivacurium and suxamethonium.
- Daily administration of paroxetine increases significantly the plasma levels of procyclidine.
- Concomitant use of paroxetine and oral anticoagulants can lead to an increased anticoagulant activity and hemorrhagic risk.
- Concomitant use with NSAIDs can lead to an increased hemorrhagic risk.
- As with other SSRIs, co-administration with serotonergic medicinal products may lead to an incidence of 5-HT associated effects (Serotonin syndrome).

Side Effects:

The most observed side effects were: Concentration impaired, dizziness, tremor, headache, blurred vision, constipation, decreased libido, diarrhea, decreased appetite, increases in cholesterol levels, nausea, somnolence, sweating, trauma, yawning, dry mouth and insomnia.

Driving & Using Machines:

Patients should be advised to avoid driving a car or operating hazardous machinery until they are reasonably certain that Paron does not affect them adversely.

Dosage & Administration:

It is recommended that Paron is administered once daily in the morning with food.

- Severe depressive episodes: The recommended daily dose is 20 mg. In some patients who do not respond to treatment with a dose of 20 mg, the dose can be gradually increased by 10 mg according

to the patient's response, up to a maximum of 50 mg per day.

- Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD): The recommended daily dose is 40 mg. Treatment should be initiated at a dose of 20 mg daily. The dose may be gradually increased by 10 mg according to the patient's response to reach the recommended daily dose. The maximum daily dose is 60 mg.

- Panic disorder: The recommended daily dose is 40 mg. Treatment should be started with a dose of 10 mg daily and then gradually increased by 10 mg according to the patient's response until the recommended daily dose is reached. The maximum daily dose is 60 mg.

- Social anxiety disorder/Social Phobia/Generalised anxiety disorder: The recommended daily dose is 20 mg, the dose may be gradually increased by 10 mg according to patient response up to a maximum of 50 mg per day. Long-term use should be regularly evaluated.

- Post-traumatic stress disorder: The recommended daily dose is 20 mg. The dose can be gradually increased by 10 mg according to the patient's response up to a maximum of 50 mg per day. Long-term use should be regularly evaluated.

- Premenstrual dysphoric disorder: The recommended daily dose is 12.5 mg. It begins 14 days before the expected start of menstruation and ends on the first day of menstruation. In some patients who do not respond to treatment with a dose of 12.5 mg, the dose can be increased up to 25 mg per day.

Overdose:

Symptoms: Commonly reported side effects associated with paroxetine overdose include: Somnolence, coma, nausea, tremor, tachycardia, confusion, vomiting, and dizziness. Other symptoms may include mydriasis, convulsions, ventricular dysrhythmias, aggressive reactions, syncope, hypotension, bradycardia, dystonia, rhabdomyolysis, hepatic and renal dysfunction, serotonin syndrome, and manic reactions.

Treatment: No specific antidotes for paroxetine are known. Administration of 20-30 g activated charcoal may be considered, if possible, within a few hours after overdose intake to decrease absorption of paroxetine. Supportive care with frequent monitoring of vital signs and careful observation is indicated.

Storage:

Store at a temperature below 25°C. Keep out of reach of children.

Packaging:

Each Paron (10-20) carton box contains 20 or 30 film coated tablets in two or three blister strips.

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صحة طفلك وبصفة الخطير، وبطريقة الاستعمال الموصى بها عليها والتعليمات الصيدلاني
توفره لك، فاستطبت والصيغى لها الفئران إلى أن يكون وبطعمه وحذروا.
الأدوية صرف الدواء بدون وصفة طبية
لا تتوفر الأدوية يستعمل أي الأطفال.
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