

# CENTAMOL PLUS SUSPENSION

## COMPOSITION

<b>Each 5 ml of Centamol Plus Suspension contains:</b>	
Paracetamol	125 mg
Mefenamic Acid	50 mg

## PHARMACOLOGY

Paracetamol is a centrally acting analgesic and antipyretic agent. Paracetamol does not possess any anti-inflammatory action.

Although the exact site and mechanism of analgesic action is not clearly defined, Paracetamol appears to produce analgesia by elevation of the pain threshold. The mechanism may involve inhibition of the nitric oxide pathway mediated by a variety of neurotransmitter receptors including N-methyl-D-aspartate and substance P. Paracetamol has been shown to inhibit the action of endogenous pyrogens on the heat-regulating centers in the brain by blocking the formation and release of prostaglandins in the central nervous system. Inhibition of arachidonic acid metabolism is not requisite for the antipyretic effect of paracetamol. Paracetamol is equal to aspirin in analgesic and antipyretic effectiveness but it is unlikely to produce many of the side effects associated with aspirin and aspirin-containing products.

Mefenamic acid is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) that exhibits anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and antipyretic activities. Mefenamic acid binds the prostaglandin synthetase receptors COX-1 and COX-2, inhibiting the action of prostaglandin synthetase. As these receptors have a role as a major mediator of inflammation and/or a role for prostanoid signaling in activity-dependent plasticity, the symptoms of pain are temporarily reduced.

## INDICATIONS

**Centamol Plus** suspension is licensed for use in children. It is indicated for pain and fever in children. **Centamol Plus** is used as an antipyretic as well as analgesic. Centamol Plus shows fast & sustained control over fever.

## **CONTRAINDICATIONS**

- Hypersensitivity to Paracetamol or constituent of this preparation.
- Patients with severe hepatic dysfunction

## **PRECAUTIONS**

Paracetamol should be given with care to patients with impaired kidney or liver function and patients taking other drugs that affect the liver.

## **DRUG INTERACTIONS**

### Paracetamol

- Anticoagulant drugs (warfarin) - dosage may require reduction if paracetamol and anticoagulants are taken for a prolonged period of time
- Paracetamol absorption is increased by substances that increase gastric emptying, e.g. metoclopramide
- Paracetamol absorption is decreased by substances that decrease gastric emptying, e.g. propantheline, antidepressants with anticholinergic properties, and narcotic analgesics
- Paracetamol may increase chloramphenicol concentrations
- The risk of paracetamol toxicity may be increased in patients receiving other potentially hepatotoxic drugs or drugs that induce liver microsomal enzymes such as alcohol and anticonvulsant agents
- Paracetamol excretion may be affected and plasma concentrations altered when given with probenecid
- Colestyramine reduces the absorption of paracetamol if given within 1 hour.
- Antivirals: Regular use of paracetamol possibly reduces metabolism of Zidovudine (increased risk of neutropenia).

### Mefenamic Acid

- Mefenamic Acid enhances activity of oral anticoagulants but rarely significant.
- Increased cyclosporine, lithium toxicity and convulsions reported with ciprofloxacin.
- Absorption is increased by Magnesium Hydroxide antacids.

## **ADVERSE REACTIONS**

The most commonly reported adverse effects are feeling or being sick, hypersensitivity reactions, skin rashes, diarrhea, nausea.

## **DOSAGE & ADMINISTRATION**

The usual recommended dose of **Centamol Plus** in children is as under:

6M-2 years age: 1 TSP t.i.d.

2-5 years age : 1- 2 TSP t.i.d.

## **PRESENTATION**

**Centamol Plus** is available in bottles of 150ml