

Gastro - resistant Diclofenac Tablets BP 50 mg
Dolex® - 50
 Tablets for Oral use

Prolonged release Diclofenac Sodium Tablets BP 75 mg
Dolex® - SR 75
 Tablets for Oral use

Diclofenac Sodium Injection 75 mg/ml
DOLEX IM/IV Infusion

DOLEX-50 TABLETS
 Gastro resistant Diclofenac Tablets BP 50 mg
COMPOSITION:
 Each Enteric coated tablet contains:
 Diclofenac Sodium BP 50 mg
 Excipients q.s.
 Colour: Approved colour used
 Excipient with known effects: Lactose

DOLEX SR - 75 TABLETS
 Prolonged release Diclofenac Sodium Tablets BP 75 mg
COMPOSITION:
 Each film coated Prolonged release tablet contains:
 Diclofenac Sodium BP 75 mg
 Excipients q.s.
 Colour: Approved colour used
 Excipients with known effect: Sucrose, Cetyl alcohol

PHARMACEUTICAL DOSAGE FORM: Tablet

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION: Oral

DOLEX IM/IV Infusion
 Diclofenac Sodium Injection 75 mg/ml
COMPOSITION:

Each ml contains:
 Diclofenac Sodium BP 75 mg
 Benzyl Alcohol BP 4% v/v
 Water for Injections BP q.s.
 Excipient with known effect: Benzyl alcohol, Propylene Glycol.

PHARMACEUTICAL DOSAGE FORM: Injectable solution

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION: IV/IM

CATEGORY: Anti-inflammatory, analgesic drug.

DOSAGE & ADMINISTRATION:

DOLEX-50 / DOLEX-SR 75 TABLET

Rheumatoid arthritis: 150 to 200 mg/day in two to four divided doses.
 Osteoarthritis: 100 to 150 mg/day in two to three divided doses.
 Ankylosing spondylitis: 100 to 125 mg/day in four or five divided doses.
 Or as directed by the physician.

DOLEX INJECTION:

As a general recommendation, the dose should be individually adjusted and the lowest effective dose given for the shortest possible duration. For adults the dosage is generally 1 diclofenac injection of 75 mg daily injected intramuscularly (intra deltoid or deep infragluteal injection into the upper outer quadrant) twice daily for a maximum of 2 days. By intravenous infusion (in hospital settings) continuous or intermittent in glucose 5% or sodium chloride 0.9% - dilute 75 mg diclofenac with 100-500 ml infusion fluid; 75 mg given over 30-120 minutes repeated if necessary, after 4-6

hours for maximum 2 days. I.V. infusion is given in prevention of post-operative pain, initially after surgery 25-50 mg over 15-60 minutes then 5 mg per hour for maximum 2 days. The injection should not be used if it contains visible suspended particles.

Mechanism of Action:

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory analgesics (NSAIDs) inhibit the activity of the enzyme cyclo-oxygenase, resulting in decreased formation of precursors of prostaglandins and thromboxane's from arachidonic acid. Although the resultant decrease in prostaglandin synthesis and activity in various tissues may be responsible for many of the therapeutic (and adverse) effects of NSAIDs, other actions may also contribute significantly to the therapeutic effects of these medications.

PHARMACOKINETIC:
DOLEX 50 TABLETS

Absorption

Absorption is complete but onset is delayed until passage through the stomach, which may be affected by food which delays stomach emptying. The mean peak plasma diclofenac concentration reached at about 2 hours (50mg dose produces 1511 ± 466 ng/ml).

Bioavailability:

About half of the administered diclofenac is metabolised during its first passage through the liver ("first-pass" effect), the area under the concentrations curve (AUC) following oral administration is about half that following an equivalent parenteral dose.

Pharmacokinetic behaviour does not change on repeated administration. Accumulation does not occur, provided the recommended dosage intervals are observed.

Distribution

The active substance is 99.7% protein bound, mainly to albumin (99.4%).

Diclofenac enters the synovial fluid, where maximum concentrations are measured 2-4 hours after the peak plasma values have been attained. The apparent half-life for elimination from the synovial fluid is 3-6 hours. Two hours after reaching the peak plasma values, concentrations of the active substance are already higher in the synovial fluid than they are in the plasma and remain higher for up to 12 hours.

Diclofenac was detected in a low concentration (100 ng/ml) in breast milk in one nursing mother. The estimated amount ingested by an infant consuming breast milk is equivalent to 0.03 mg/kg/day dose.

Elimination

Diclofenac is mainly eliminated via metabolism. Of the total dose, 60-70% is eliminated in the urine and 30% is eliminated in the feces. No significant enterohepatic recycling occurs. The terminal half-life of diclofenac is approximately 2 h, however the apparent half-life including all metabolites is 25.8-33 h.

DOLEX SR-75

After ingestion of the diclofenac prolonged release tablet, the active principle is slowly released into the gastrointestinal contents. Once released from the tablet, diclofenac is rapidly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract but is subject to first-pass metabolism. Peak plasma concentrations occur about 4.5 hours after administration of the prolonged release tablets when taken with a meal. Food and antacids decrease the rate but not the extent of absorption of diclofenac. The systemic availability of diclofenac from the SR formulations is on average 82% of that achieved with the same dose of enteric-coated tablets (possibly due to release rate dependent first-pass metabolism). The active substance is 99.7% bound to plasma proteins, mainly albumin.

Diclofenac enters the synovial fluid and peak synovial fluid concentrations at steady state exceed plasma concentrations. Furthermore, elimination from the synovial fluid is slower than from plasma. Diclofenac and its metabolites cross the placenta and traces of diclofenac have been found in the milk of lactating women. The half-life for the terminal elimination phase is 3 hours. Approximately 60% of the administered dose is excreted via the kidneys in the form of metabolites and less than 1% in unchanged form. About 30% of the dose is excreted via the bile in metabolised form. In patients with impaired renal function, accumulation of diclofenac sodium has not been reported. However, half-life of diclofenac may be prolonged in patients with severe renal impairment.

DOLEX INJECTION:

Absorption

Intramuscular injection
 After administration of DOLEX 75 mg/ml Solution for Injection by the i.m. route, absorption is rapid and the mean peak plasma concentration of 2.603 ± 0.959 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ ($2.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ equals approximately $8 \mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$) is reached after 34 minutes. The area under the concentration curve $\text{AUC}_{0-\infty}$ is $250.07 \pm 46.89 \mu\text{g}/\text{ml} \cdot \text{min}$.

Subcutaneous injection

After administration of DOLEX 75 mg/ml Solution for Injection by the s.c. route, absorption is rapid and the mean peak plasma concentrations of 2.138 ± 0.646 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ ($2.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ equals approximately $8 \mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$) is reached in 40 minutes. The $\text{AUC}_{0-\infty}$ is $261.94 \pm 53.29 \mu\text{g}/\text{ml} \cdot \text{min}$.

Intravenous bolus injection

After administration of DOLEX 75mg/mL Solution for Injection by intravenous bolus, absorption sets in immediately, and mean peak plasma concentration of about $16.505 \pm 2.829 \mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ are reached in 3 minutes.

Distribution

The active substance is 99.7% protein bound, mainly to albumin (99.4%). Diclofenac enters the synovial fluid, where maximum concentrations are measured 2-4 hours after the peak plasma values have been attained. The apparent half-life for elimination from the synovial fluid is 3-6 hours. Two hours after reaching the peak plasma values, concentrations of the active substance are already higher in the synovial fluid than they are in the plasma and remain higher for up to 12 hours.

Biotransformation

Biotransformation of diclofenac takes place partly by glucuronidation of the intact molecule, but mainly by single and multiple hydroxylation and methoxylation, resulting in several phenolic metabolites, most of which are converted to glucuronide conjugates. Two phenolic metabolites are biologically active, but to a much lesser extent than diclofenac.

Elimination

Total systemic clearance of diclofenac in plasma is $263 \pm 56 \text{ mL}/\text{min}$ (mean value $\pm \text{SD}$). The terminal half-life in plasma is 1-2 hours. Four of the metabolites, including the two active ones, also have short plasma half-lives of 1-3 hours. About 60% of the administered dose is excreted in the urine in the form of the glucuronide conjugate of the intact molecule and as metabolites, most of which are also converted to glucuronide conjugates. Less than 1% is excreted as unchanged substance. The rest of the dose is eliminated as metabolites through the bile in the faeces.

INDICATIONS:

Indicated in Rheumatoid Arthritis, Osteoarthritis, low back pain, Ankylosing spondylitis, gout, Dysmenorrhea, Acute musculoskeletal disorders, periarthritis (frozen shoulders) tendinitis, tenosynovitis, bursitis, sprains and dislocation.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS:

Contraindicated in patients with Blood dyscrasias, Bone marrow depression, active or recurrent peptic ulcers, hypersensitivity, Hepatic and Renal function impairment. Also contraindicated in patients in whom attacks of asthma are precipitated by aspirin or other NSAIDs.

PRECAUTIONS:

Diclofenac sodium should be used with caution in patients with aspirin/anti-inflammatory induced allergy, asthma, bleeding disorders, cardiovascular disease and those receiving coumarin anticoagulants.

DRUG INTERACTIONS:

- NSAID's blunt the effect of antihypertensives.
- Increased risk of intestinal ulceration and Bleeding with anticoagulants.
- Antagonises effects of frusemide & thiazides.

ADVERSE REACTIONS / SIDE EFFECTS:

Epigastric pain, nausea, diarrhoea, tiredness, insomnia, skin rash, itching, retention of fluid.

PREGNANCY

Inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis may adversely affect the pregnancy and/or the embryo/foetal development. Data from epidemiological studies suggest an increased risk of miscarriage and or cardiac malformation and

gastroschisis after use of a prostaglandin synthesis inhibitor in early pregnancy. The absolute risk for cardiovascular malformation was increased from less than 1% up to approximately 1.5%.

During the third trimester of pregnancy, all prostaglandin synthesis inhibitors may expose the foetus to:

- cardiopulmonary toxicity (with premature closure of the ductus arteriosus and pulmonary hypertension)
- renal dysfunction, which may progress to renal failure with oligo-hydroamnios
- The mother and the neonate, at the end of the pregnancy, to:
- possible prolongation of bleeding time, an anti-aggregating effect which may occur even at very low doses
- inhibition of uterine contractions resulting in delayed or prolonged labour

Consequently, Dolex is contra-indicated during the third trimester of pregnancy.

LACTATION

Like other NSAIDs, diclofenac passes into breast milk in small amounts. Therefore, diclofenac should not be administered during breast feeding in order to avoid undesirable effects in the infant.

FEMALE FERTILITY

As with other NSAIDs, the use of diclofenac may impair female fertility and is not recommended in women attempting to conceive.

OVERDOSE:

Diclofenac sodium is a prescription medicine used to relieve pain and swelling. It is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). Diclofenac sodium overdose occurs when someone takes more than the normal or recommended amount of this medicine. This can be by accident or on purpose.

Symptoms:

Prolonged use of Diclofenac sodium leads to epigastric pain, nausea, diarrhoea, tiredness, insomnia, skin rash, itching, retention of fluid.

Treatment:

Emptying the stomach via induction of emesis (in alert patients only) or gastric lavage. Syrup of ipecac (not recommended for induction of emesis). Administering activated charcoal. Administering antacids or other urinary alkalis may increase diflunisal or sulindac excretion. Antacid may also relieve adverse gastrointestinal effects. Induction diuresis may be helpful.

STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS:

Store below 30°C.
 Protect from light & moisture.
 Keep out of reach of children.

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Comprimés de diclofénac gastro-résistants BP 50 mg
Dolex® - 50
 Comprimés pour usage oral

Comprimés de diclofénac sodique à libération prolongée BP 75 mg
Dolex® - SR 75
 Comprimés pour usage oral

Diclofenac Sodium Injection 75 mg/ml
DOLEX IM/IV en Perfusion

DOLEX-50 COMPRIMÉS
 Comprimés de diclofénac gastro-résistants BP 50 mg

COMPOSITION:
 Chaque comprimé enrobé entérique contient:
 Diclofénac sodique BP 50 mg
 Excipients q.s.

Colorant: couleur utilisée approuvée

Excipients à effet notoire: Lactose

DOLEX SR - 75 COMPRIMÉS
 Comprimés de diclofénac sodique à libération prolongée BP 75 mg

COMPOSITION:
 Chaque comprimé pelliculé à libération prolongée contient:
 Diclofénac sodique BP 75 mg
 Excipients q.s.

Colorant: couleur utilisée approuvée

Excipients à effet notoire : Sucrose, alcool cétyle

FORME DE DOSAGE PHARMACEUTIQUE: Comprimé

VOIE D'ADMINISTRATION: Orale

DOLEX IM/IV en Perfusion

Diclofénac sodique injectable 75 mg/ml

COMPOSITION:

Chaque ml contient:
 Diclofénac sodique BP 75 mg
 Alcool benzylique BP 4% v/v
 Eau pour injections BP q.s.

Excipient à effet notoire : alcool benzylrique, propylène glycol.

VOIE D'ADMINISTRATION: IV/IM

FORME DE DOSAGE PHARMACEUTIQUE: Solution injectable

CATÉGORIE: Anti-inflammatoire, analgésique.

POSOLOGIE ET ADMINISTRATION:

DOLEX 50 / DOLEX-SR 75 COMPRIMÉ

Polyarthrite rhumatoïde: 150 à 200 mg/jour en deux à quatre doses fractionnées.

arthrose: 100 à 150 mg/jour en deux à trois doses fractionnées.

spondylarthrite ankylosante: 100 à 125 mg/jour en quatre ou cinq doses fractionnées

ou selon les directives du médecin.

INJECTION DOLEX: