Arythrex® Hard gelatin capsules

Celecoxib 200mg

1. Name of the medicinal product
Arythrex®
2. Qualitative and quantitative composition
Each hard gelatin capsule contains 200 mg celecoxib.
Excipient with known effect: Lactose (see section 4.4).
For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.
3. Pharmaceutical form:
Hard Gelatin Capsule
Hard gelatin capsule of Buff Opaque cap and Ivory Opaque body printed by **Arythrex®** containing white granular powder
4. Clinical particulars
4.1 Therapeutic indications
Arythrex® is indicated in adults for the symptomatic relief in the treatment of osteoarthritis (OA), rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and ankylosing spondylitis (AS).
The decision to prescribe a selective cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitor should be based on an assessment of the individual patient's overall risks (see sections 4.3 and 4.4).

4.2 Posology and method of administration
Posology
As the cardiovascular (CV) risks of celecoxib may increase with dose and duration of exposure, the shortest duration possible and the lowest effective daily dose should be used. The patient's need for symptomatic relief and response to therapy should be re-evaluated periodically, especially in patients with osteoarthritis (see sections 4.3, 4.4, 4.8 and 5.1).
Osteoarthritis
The usual recommended daily dose is 200 mg celecoxib taken once daily or in two divided doses. In some patients, with insufficient relief from symptoms, an increased dose of 200 mg twice daily may increase efficacy. In the absence of an increase in therapeutic benefit after two weeks, other therapeutic options should be considered.
Rheumatoid arthritis
The initial recommended daily dose is 200 mg celecoxib taken in two divided doses. The dose may, if needed, later be increased to 200 mg twice daily. In the absence of an increase in therapeutic benefit after two weeks, other therapeutic options should be considered.
Ankylosing spondylitis
The recommended daily dose is 200 mg celecoxib taken once daily or in two divided doses. In a few patients, with insufficient relief from symptoms, an increased dose of 400 mg once daily or in two divided doses may increase efficacy. In the absence of an increase in therapeutic benefit after two weeks, other therapeutic options should be considered.
The maximum recommended daily dose is 400 mg celecoxib for all indications.
Special Populations
Elderly
As in younger adults, 200 mg per day should be used initially. The dose may, if needed, later be increased to 200 mg twice daily. Particular caution should be exercised in elderly with a body weight less than 50 kg (see sections 4.4 and 5.2).
Hepatic impairment
Treatment should be initiated at half the recommended dose of celecoxib in patients with established moderate liver impairment with a serum albumin of 25-35 g/l. Experience in such patients is limited to cirrhotic patients (see sections 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2).
Renal impairment
Experience with celecoxib in patients with mild or moderate renal impairment is limited, therefore such patients should be treated with caution (see sections 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2).
CYP2C9 poor metabolizers
Patients who are known, or suspected to be CYP2C9 poor metabolisers based on genotyping or previous history/experience with other CYP2C9 substrates should be administered celecoxib with caution as the risk of dose- dependent adverse effects is increased. Consider reducing the dose to half the lowest recommended dose (see section 5.2).
Paediatric population
Celecoxib is not indicated for use in children.
Method of administration
Oral use
Arythrex® may be taken with or without food. For patients who have difficulty swallowing capsules, the contents of a celecoxib capsule can be added to applesauce, rice gruel, yogurt or mashed banana. To do so, the entire capsule contents must be carefully emptied onto a level teaspoon of cool or room temperature applesauce, rice gruel, yogurt or mashed banana and should be ingested immediately with 240 ml of water.
4.3 Contraindications
- Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1
- Known hypersensitivity to sulfonamides.
- Active peptic ulceration or gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding.
- Patients who have experienced asthma, acute rhinitis, nasal polyps, angioneurotic oedema, urticaria or other allergic- type reactions after taking acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) or other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) including COX-2 (cyclooxygenase-2) inhibitors.
- In pregnancy and in women of childbearing potential unless using an effective method of contraception (see section 4.6). Celecoxib has been shown to cause malformations in the two animal species studied (see sections 4.6 and 5.3). The potential for human risk in pregnancy is unknown, but cannot be excluded.
- Breast-feeding (see sections 4.6 and 5.3).
- Severe hepatic dysfunction (serum albumin <25 g/l or Child-Pugh score ≥ 10).
- Patients with estimated creatinine clearance <30 ml/min.
- Inflammatory bowel disease.
- Congestive heart failure (NYHA II-IV).
- Established ischaemic heart disease, peripheral arterial disease and/or cerebrovascular disease.
- NSAIDs is contraindicated for the treatment of peri- operative pain in the setting of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use
Gastrointestinal (GI) effects
Upper and lower gastrointestinal complications (inflammation, perforations, ulcers or bleedings [PUBs]), some of them resulting in fatal outcome, have occurred in patients treated with celecoxib. These events can occur at any time during use and without warning symptoms. Caution is advised with treatment of patients most at risk of developing a gastrointestinal complication with NSAIDs; the elderly, patients using any other NSAID or antiplatelet drugs (such as acetylsalicylic acid), or glucocorticoids concomitantly, patients using alcohol, or patients with a prior history of gastrointestinal disease, such as ulceration and GI bleeding. There is further increase in the risk of gastrointestinal adverse effects for celecoxib (gastrointestinal ulceration or other gastrointestinal complications), when celecoxib is taken concomitantly with acetylsalicylic acid (even at low doses).
A significant difference in GI safety between selective COX-2 inhibitors + acetylsalicylic acid vs. NSAIDs + acetylsalicylic acid has not been demonstrated in long-term clinical trials (see section 5.1).
Concomitant NSAID use
The Concomitant use of celecoxib and a non-aspirin NSAID should be avoided.
Cardiovascular effects
Increased risk of serious cardiovascular thrombotic events, myocardial infarction, and stroke which can be fatal which has been found in a long-term placebo-controlled study in subjects with sporadic adenomatous polyps treated with celecoxib at doses of 200 mg BID and 400 mg BID compared to placebo (see section 5.1).
As the cardiovascular risks of celecoxib may increase with dose and duration of exposure, the shortest duration possible and the lowest effective daily dose should be used. NSAIDs, including COX-2 selective inhibitors, have been associated with increased risk of cardiovascular and thrombotic adverse events when taken long term. The exact magnitude of the risk associated with a single dose has not been determined, nor has the exact duration of therapy associated with increased risk. The patient's need for symptomatic relief and response to therapy should be re-evaluated periodically, especially in patients with osteoarthritis (see sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.8 and 5.1).
Patients with significant risk factors for cardiovascular events (e.g. hypertension, hyperlipidaemia, diabetes mellitus, smoking) should only be treated with celecoxib after careful consideration (see section 5.1).
COX-2 selective inhibitors are not a substitute for acetylsalicylic acid for prophylaxis of cardiovascular thrombo-embolic diseases because of their lack of antiplatelet effects. Therefore, antiplatelet therapies should not be discontinued (see section 5.1).
fluid retention and oedema
As with other medicinal products known to inhibit prostaglandin synthesis, fluid retention and oedema have been observed in patients taking celecoxib. Therefore, celecoxib should be used with caution in patients with history of cardiac failure, left ventricular dysfunction or hypertension, and in patients with pre-existing oedema from any other reason, since prostaglandin inhibition may result in deterioration of renal function and fluid retention. Caution is also required in patients taking diuretic treatment or otherwise at risk of hypovolaemia.
Hypertension
As with all NSAIDS, celecoxib can lead to the onset of new hypertension or worsening of pre-existing hypertension, either of which may contribute to the increased incidence of cardiovascular events. Therefore, blood pressure should be monitored closely during the initiation of therapy with celecoxib and throughout the course of therapy.
Hepatic and renal effects
-Compromised renal or hepatic function and especially cardiac dysfunction are more likely in the elderly and therefore medically appropriate supervision should be maintained.
-NSAIDs, including celecoxib, may cause renal toxicity. Clinical trials with celecoxib have shown renal effects similar to those observed with comparator NSAIDs. Patients at greatest risk for renal toxicity are those with impaired renal function, heart failure, liver dysfunction, those taking diuretics, angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)-inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor antagonists, and the elderly (see section 4.5). Such patients should be carefully monitored while receiving treatment with celecoxib.
-Some cases of severe hepatic reactions, including fulminant hepatitis (some with fatal outcome), liver necrosis and, hepatic failure (some with fatal outcome or requiring liver transplant), have been reported with celecoxib. Among the cases that reported time to onset, most of the severe adverse hepatic events developed within one month after initiation of celecoxib treatment (see section 4.8).
If during treatment, patients deteriorate in any of the organ system functions described above, appropriate measures should be taken and discontinuation of celecoxib therapy should be considered.
CYP2D6 inhibition
Celecoxib inhibits CYP2D6. Although it is not a strong inhibitor of this enzyme, a dose reduction may be necessary for individually dose-titrated medicinal products that are metabolised by CYP2D6 (see section 4.5).
CYP2C9 poor metabolisers
Patients known to be CYP2C9 poor metabolisers should be treated with caution (see section 5.2).
Skin and Systemic hypersensitivity reactions:
Serious skin reactions, some of them fatal, including exfoliative dermatitis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, and toxic epidermal necrolysis, have been reported very rarely in association with the use of celecoxib (see section 4.8). Patients appear to be at highest risk for these reactions early in the course of therapy: the onset of the reaction occurring in the majority of cases within the first month of treatment. Serious hypersensitivity reactions (including anaphylaxis, angioedema and drug rash with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms [DRESS], or hypersensitivity syndrome), have been reported in patients receiving celecoxib (see section 4.8). Patients with a history of sulfonamide allergy or any drug allergy may be at greater risk of serious skin reactions or hypersensitivity reactions (see section 4.3). Celecoxib should be discontinued at the first appearance of skin rash, mucosal lesions, or any other sign of hypersensitivity.
General
Celecoxib may mask fever and other signs of inflammation.
Use with oral anticoagulants
In patients on concurrent therapy with warfarin, serious bleeding events, some of them fatal, have been reported. Increased prothrombin time (INR) with concurrent therapy has been reported. Therefore, this should be closely monitored in patients receiving warfarin/coumarin-type oral anticoagulants, particularly when therapy with celecoxib is initiated or celecoxib dose is changed (see section 4.5). Concomitant use of anticoagulants with NSAIDS may increase the risk of bleeding. Caution should be exercised when combining celecoxib with warfarin or other oral anticoagulants, including novel anticoagulants (e.g. apixaban, dabigatran, and rivaroxaban).
Arythrex® 200 mg capsules contain lactose. Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, total lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine.
4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction
Pharmacodynamic interactions
Anticoagulants
Anticoagulant activity should be monitored particularly in the first few days after initiating or changing the dose of celecoxib in patients receiving warfarin or other anticoagulants since these patients have an increased risk of bleeding complications. Therefore, patients receiving oral anticoagulants should be closely monitored for their prothrombin time INR, particularly in the first few days when therapy with celecoxib is initiated or the dose of celecoxib is changed (see section 4.4). Bleeding events in association with increases in prothrombin time have been reported, predominantly in the elderly, in patients receiving celecoxib concurrently with warfarin, some of them fatal.
Anti-hypertensives
-NSAIDs may reduce the effect of anti-hypertensive medicinal products including ACE-inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor antagonists, diuretics and beta-blockers. As for NSAIDs, the risk of acute renal insufficiency, which is usually reversible, may be increased in some patients with compromised renal function (e.g. dehydrated patients, patients on diuretics, or elderly patients) when ACE-inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor antagonists, and/or diuretics are combined with NSAIDs, including celecoxib (see section 4.4). Therefore, the combination should be administered with caution, especially in the elderly. Patients should be adequately hydrated and consideration should be given to monitoring of renal function after initiation of concomitant therapy, and periodically thereafter.
-In a 28-day clinical study in patients with lisinopril-controlled Stage I and II hypertension, administration of celecoxib 200 mg BID resulted in no clinically significant increases, when compared to placebo treatment, in mean daily systolic or diastolic blood pressure as determined using 24-hour ambulatory blood pressure monitoring. Among patients on celecoxib 200 mg BID, 48 % were considered unresponsive to lisinopril at the final clinic visit (defined as either cuff diastolic blood pressure >90 mmHg or cuff diastolic blood pressure increased >10 % compared to baseline), compared to 27 % of patients treated with placebo; this difference was statistically significant.
Cyclosporin and tacrolimus
Co-administration of NSAIDs and ciclosporin or tacrolimus may increase the nephrotoxic effect of ciclosporin or tacrolimus, respectively. Renal function should be monitored when celecoxib and any of these medicinal products are combined.
Acetylsalicylic acid
Celecoxib can be used with low-dose acetylsalicylic acid but is not a substitute for acetylsalicylic acid for CV prophylaxis. In the submitted studies, as with other NSAIDs, an increased risk of gastrointestinal ulceration or other gastrointestinal complications compared to use of celecoxib alone was shown for concomitant administration of low-dose acetylsalicylic acid (see section 5.1).
Pharmacokinetic interactions
Effects of celecoxib on other medicinal products
CYP2D6 inhibition
Celecoxib is an inhibitor of CYP2D6. The plasma concentrations of medicinal products that are substrates of this enzyme may be increased when celecoxib is used concomitantly. Examples of medicinal products which are metabolised by CYP2D6 are antidepressants (tricyclics and SSRIs), neuroleptics, anti-arrhythmic medicinal products, etc. The dose individually dose-titrated CYP2D6 substrates may need to be reduced when treatment with celecoxib is initiated or increased if treatment with celecoxib is terminated.
Concomitant administration of celecoxib 200 mg twice daily resulted in 2.6-fold and 1.5-fold increases in plasma concentrations of dextromethorphan and metoprolol (CYP2D6 substrates), respectively. These increases are due to celecoxib inhibition of the CYP2D6 substrate metabolism.
CYP2C19 inhibition
In vitro studies have shown some potential for celecoxib to inhibit CYP2C19 catalysed metabolism. The clinical significance of this in vitro finding is unknown. Examples of medicinal products which are metabolised by CYP2C19 are diazepam, citalopram and imipramine.
Methotrexate
In patients with rheumatoid arthritis celecoxib had no statistically significant effect on the pharmacokinetics (plasma or renal clearance) of methotrexate (in rheumatologic doses). However, adequate monitoring for methotrexate-related toxicity should be considered when combining these two medicinal products.
Lithium
In healthy subjects, co-administration of celecoxib 200 mg twice daily with 450 mg twice daily of lithium resulted in a mean increase in Cmax of 16 % and in area under the curve (AUC) of 18 % of lithium. Therefore, patients on lithium treatment should be closely monitored when celecoxib is introduced or withdrawn.
Oral contraceptives
In an interaction study, celecoxib had no clinically relevant effects on the pharmacokinetics of oral contraceptives (1 mg norethisterone /35 micrograms ethinylestradiol).
Glibenclamide/tolbutamide
Celecoxib does not affect the pharmacokinetics of tolbutamide (CYP2C9 substrate), or glibenclamide to a clinically relevant extent.
Effects of other medicinal products on celecoxib
CYP2C9 poor metabolisers
In individuals who are CYP2C9 poor metabolisers and demonstrate increased systemic exposure to celecoxib, concomitant treatment with CYP2C9 inhibitors such as fluconazole could result in further increases in celecoxib exposure. Such combinations should be avoided in known CYP2C9 poor metabolisers (see sections 4.2 and 5.2).
CYP2C9 inhibitors and inducers
Since celecoxib is predominantly metabolised by CYP2C9 it should be used at half the recommended dose in patients receiving fluconazole. Concomitant use of 200 mg single-dose of celecoxib and 200 mg once daily of fluconazole, a potent CYP2C9 inhibitor, resulted in a mean increase in celecoxib Cmax of 60% and in AUC of 130%. Concomitant use of inducers of CYP2C9 such as rifampicin, carbamazepine and barbiturates may reduce plasma concentrations of celecoxib.
Ketoconazole and antacids
Ketoconazole or antacids have not been observed to affect the pharmacokinetics of celecoxib.
Paediatric population
Interaction studies have only been performed in adults.
4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation
Pregnancy
Inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis might adversely affect pregnancy. Data from epidemiological studies suggest an increased risk of spontaneous abortion after use of prostaglandin synthesis inhibitors in early pregnancy. The potential for human risk in pregnancy is unknown, but cannot be excluded. Celecoxib, as with other medicinal products inhibiting prostaglandin synthesis, may cause uterine inertia and premature closure of the ductus arteriosus during the last trimester.
During the second or third trimester of pregnancy, NSAIDs including celecoxib may cause fetal renal dysfunction which may result in reduction of amniotic fluid volume or oligohydramnios in severe cases. Such effects may occur shortly after treatment initiation and are usually reversible.
Arythrex® is contraindicated in pregnancy and in women who can become pregnant (see sections 4.3 and 4.4). If a woman becomes pregnant during treatment, celecoxib should be discontinued.
Fetal Toxicity
Oligohydramnios/ Neonatal Renal Impairment
Use of NSAIDs, including Celecoxib, at about 20 weeks gestation or later in pregnancy may cause fetal renal dysfunction leading to oligohydramnios and, in some cases, neonatal renal impairment. These adverse outcomes are seen, on average, after days to weeks of treatment, although oligohydramnios has been infrequently reported as soon as 48 hours after NSAID initiation. Oligohydramnios is often, but not always, reversible with treatment discontinuation. Complications of prolonged oligohydramnios may, for example, include limb contractures and delayed lung maturation. In some postmarketing cases of impaired neonatal renal function, invasive procedures such as exchange transfusion or dialysis were required.
Breast-feeding
Administration of celecoxib to a limited number of lactating women has shown a very low transfer of celecoxib into breast milk. Women who take celecoxib should not breastfeed.
Fertility
Based on the mechanism of action, the use of NSAIDs, including Celecoxib, may delay or prevent rupture of ovarian follicles, which has been associated with reversible infertility in some women.
4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines
Patients who experience dizziness, vertigo or somnolence while taking **Arythrex®** should refrain from driving or operating machinery.
4.8 Undesirable effects
Adverse reactions are listed by system organ class and ranked by frequency in Table 1, reflecting data from the following sources:
• Adverse reactions reported in osteoarthritis patients and rheumatoid arthritis patients at incidence rates greater than 0.01% and greater than those reported for placebo during 12 placebo- and/or active-controlled clinical trials of duration up to 12 weeks at celecoxib daily doses from 100 mg up to 800 mg. In additional studies using non-selective NSAID comparators, approximately 7400 arthritis patients have been treated with celecoxib at daily doses up to 800 mg, including approximately 2300 patients treated for 1 year or longer. The adverse reactions observed with celecoxib in these additional studies were consistent with those for osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis patients listed in Table 1.
• Adverse reactions reported at incidence rates greater than placebo for subjects treated with celecoxib 400 mg daily in long-term polyp prevention trials of duration up to 3 years (the Adenoma Prevention with Celecoxib (APC) and Prevention of Colorectal Sporadic Adenomatous Polyps (PreSAP) trials; see Section 5.1, Cardiovascular safety – long term studies involving patients with sporadic adenomatous polyps).
• Adverse drug reactions from post-marketing surveillance as spontaneously reported during a period in which an estimated >70 million patients were treated with celecoxib (various doses, durations, and indications). Even though these were identified as reactions from post- marketing reports, trial data was consulted to estimate frequency. Frequencies are based on a cumulative meta-analysis with pooling of trials representing exposure in 58102 patients.

Table 1.Adverse drug reactions in celecoxib Clinical trials and surveillance experience (MedDRA Preferred terms)1,2

Adverse Drug Reaction Frequency						
System organ class	**Very common** (≥ 1/10)	**Common** (≥ 1/100 to < 1/10)	**Uncommon** (≥ 1/1,000 to to < 1/100)	**Rare** (≥ 1/10,000 to < 1/1,000)	**Very rare** (< 1/10,000)	**Frequency Not known (cannot be estimated from available data)**
Infections and Infestations		Sinusitis ,upper respiratory tract infection pharyngitis, urinary tract infection				
Blood and lymphatic System disorders			Anaemia	Leucopenia thrombo-cytopenia	Pancytopenia [4]	
Immune system disorders		Hyper-sensitivity			Anaphylactic shock[4] Anaphylactic reaction[4]	
Metabolism and nutrition disorders			Hyperkalaemia			
Psychatric disorders		Insomnia	Anxiety, depression, fatigue	Confusional state, hallucinations[4]		
Nervous system disorders		Dizziness, hyperforia Headache[3]	Cerebral infarction[4] paraesthesia, somnolence	Ataxia, dysgeusia	Haemorrhage intracranial including fatal intracranial haemorrhage[4], meningitis aseptic[4], epilepsy (including aggravated epilepsy) [4], ageusia[4], anosmia [4]	
Eye disorders			Vision blurred, conjunctivitis[4]	Eye haemorrhage[4]	Retinal artery occlusion[4], retinal vein occlusion[4]	
Ear and labyrinth disorders			Tinnitus, hypoacusis[4]			
Cardiac disorders		Myocardial infarction1	Cardiac failure, palpitations, tachycardia	Arrhythmia[4]		
Vascular disorders	Hyper- tension[3] (including aggravated hyper- tension)			Pulmonary embolism[4], flushing[4]	Vasculitis[4]	
Respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders		Rhinitis, cough , dyspnoea[4]	Bronchospasm[4]	Pneumonitis[4]		
Gastrointestinal disorders		Nausea[4], abdominal 1pain, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, flatulence, vomiting[4], dysphagia[4]	Constipation, gastritis, stomatitis, gastrointestinal inflammation (including aggravation of gastrointestinal inflammation eructation	Gastro-intestinal haemorrhage[4], duodenal ulcer, gastric ulcer, oesophagoal ulcer, intestinal ulcer, large intestinal ulcer, intestinal perforation, oesophagitis, melaena pancreatitis, colitis[4]		
Hepatobiliary disorders			Hepatic function abnormal, hepatic enzyme increased (including increased SGOT and SGPT)	Hepatitis[4]	Hepatic failure[4] (sometimes fatal or requiring liver transplant), hepatitis fulminant[4] (some with fatal outcome), hepatic necrosis[4], cholestasis[4], hepatitis cholestatic[4], jaundice[4]	
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders generalised)		Rash, pruritus (includes pruritus generalised	Urticaria, ecchymosis[4]	Angioedema[4], alopecia, photo-sensitivity	Exfoliative dermatitis[4], erythema multiforme[4], Stevens-Johnson syndrome[4], toxic epidermal necrolysis[4], drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS) [4], acute generalised exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP)[4], dermatitis bullous[4]	
Musculoskelet-al and connective tissue disorders		Arthralgia[4]	Muscle spasms ,leg cramps[4]		Myositis[4]	
Renal and urinary disorders			Blood creatinine increased, blood urea increased	Renal failure acute[4], hypo-natraemia[4]	Tubulointerstitial nephritis[4], nephrotic syndrome[4], glomerulonephritis minimal lesion[4]	
Reproductive system and breast disorders				Menstrual disorder4		Infertility female ,female fertility decreased[5]
General disorders and administrative site conditions		Influenza-like illness, Oedema peripheral, fluid retention	Face oedema, chest pain4			
Injury, poisoning and procedural complications		Injury ,accidental injury				

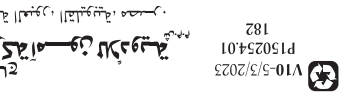
[1] Adverse drug reactions that occurred in polyp prevention trials, representing subjects treated with celecoxib 400 mg daily in 2 clinical trials of duration up to 3 years (the APC and PreSAP trials).
The adverse drug reactions listed above for the polyp prevention trials are only those that have been previously recognised in the post-marketing surveillance experience, or have occurred more frequently than in the arthritis trials
[2] Furthermore, the following previously unknown adverse reactions occurred in polyp prevention trials, representing subjects treated with celecoxib 400 mg daily in 2 clinical trials of duration up to 3 years (the APC and PreSAP trials):
Common: angina pectoris, irritable bowel syndrome, nephrolithiasis, blood creatinine increased, benign prostatic hyperplasia, weight increased.
Uncommon: helicobacter infection, herpes zoster, erysipelas, bronchopneumonia, labyrinthitis, gingival infection, lipoma, vitreous floaters, conjunctival haemorrhage, deep vein thrombosis, dysphonia, haemorrhoidal haemorrhage, frequent bowel movements, mouth ulceration, allergic dermatitis, ganglion, nocturia, vaginal haemorrhage, breast tenderness, lower limb fracture, blood sodium increased.
[3] Women intending to become pregnant are excluded from all trials, thus consultation of the trial database for the frequency of this event was not reasonable.
[4] Frequencies are based on cumulative meta-analysis with pooling of trials representing exposure in 58102 patients.

In final data (adjudicated) from the APC and PreSAP trials in patients treated with celecoxib 400 mg daily for up to 3 years (pooled data from both trials; see Section 5.1 for results from individual trials), the excess rate over placebo for myocardial infarction was 7.6 events per 1,000 patients (uncommon) and there was no excess rate for stroke (types not differentiated) over placebo.
Reporting of suspected adverse reactions
Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorization of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via the Egyptian Pharmacovigilance Centre (EPVC) directly or through mail pv.followup@edaegypt.gov.eg .
4.9 Overdose
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 subjects for nine days without clinically significant adverse effects. In the event of suspected overdose, appropriate supportive medical care should be provided e.g. by eliminating the gastric contents, clinical supervision and, if necessary, the institution of symptomatic treatment. Dialysis is unlikely to be an efficient method of medicinal product removal due to high protein binding.
5. Pharmacological properties
5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties
Pharmacotherapeutic group: Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory and antirheumatic drugs, NSAIDs, Coxibs,
Mechanism of action
Celecoxib is an oral, selective, cyclooxygenase-2 COX-2 inhibitor within the clinical dose range (200-400 mg daily). No statistically significant inhibition of COX-1 (assessed as ex vivo inhibition of thromboxane B2 [TxB2] formation) was observed in this dose range in healthy volunteers.
Pharmacodynamic effects
Cyclooxygenase is responsible for generation of prostaglandins. Two isoforms, COX-1 and COX-2, have been identified. COX-2 is the isoform of the enzyme that has been shown to be induced by pro-inflammatory stimuli and has been postulated to be primarily responsible for the synthesis of prostanoid mediators of pain, inflammation, and fever. COX-2 is also involved in ovulation, implantation and closure of the ductus arteriosus, regulation of renal function, and central nervous system functions (fever induction, pain perception and cognitive function). It may also play a role in ulcer healing. COX-2 has been identified in tissue around gastric ulcers in humans but its relevance to ulcer healing has not been established.
The difference in antiplatelet activity between some COX-1 inhibiting NSAIDs and COX-2 selective inhibitors may be of clinical significance in patients at risk of thrombo-embolic reactions. COX-2 selective inhibitors reduce the formation of systemic (and therefore possibly endothelial) prostacyclin without affecting platelet thromboxane.
Celecoxib is a diaryl-substituted pyrazole, chemically similar to other non-arylamine sulfonamides (e.g. thiazides, furosemide) but differs from arylamine sulfonamides (e.g. sulfamethoxazole and other sulfonamide antibiotics).
A dose-dependent effect on TxB2 formation has been observed after high doses of celecoxib. However, in healthy subjects, in small multiple dose studies with 600 mg BID (three times the highest recommended dose) celecoxib had no effect on platelet aggregation and bleeding time compared to placebo.
5.2. Pharmacokinetic properties
Absorption
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 a Tmax of about 4 hours and increases bioavailability by about 20%.
In healthy adult volunteers, the overall systemic exposure (AUC) of celecoxib was equivalent when celecoxib was administered as intact capsule or capsule contents sprinkled on applesauce. There were no significant alterations in Cmax, Tmax or T1/2 after administration of capsule contents on applesauce.
Distribution
Plasma protein binding is about 97 % at therapeutic plasma concentrations and the medicinal product is not preferentially bound to erythrocytes.
Biotransformation
Celecoxib metabolism is primarily mediated via cytochrome P450 2C9. Three metabolites, inactive as COX-1 or COX-2 inhibitors, have been identified in human plasma i.e., a primary alcohol, the corresponding carboxylic acid and its glucuronide conjugate.
Cytochrome P450 2C9 activity is reduced in individuals with genetic polymorphisms that lead to reduced enzyme activity, such as those homozygous for the CYP2C9*3 polymorphism.
In a pharmacokinetic study of celecoxib 200 mg administered once daily in healthy volunteers, genotyped as either CYP2C9*1/*1, CYP2C9*1/*3, or CYP2C9*3/*3, the median Cmax and AUC (0-24) of celecoxib on day 7 were approximately 4-fold and 7-fold, respectively, in subjects genotyped as CYP2C9*3/*3 compared to other genotypes. In three separate single dose studies, involving a total of 5 subjects genotyped as CYP2C9*3/*3, single-dose AUC (0-24) increased by approximately 3-fold compared to normal metabolizers. It is estimated that the frequency of the homozygous *3/*3 genotype is 0.3-1.0% among different ethnic groups.
Patients who are known, or suspected to be CYP2C9 poor metabolizers based on previous history/experience with other CYP2C9 substrates should be administered celecoxib with caution (see section 4.2).
No clinically significant differences were found in Pharmacokinetic parameters of celecoxib between elderly (≥65 years) and younger (<65 years) subjects. Compared to subjects with normal hepatic function, patients with mild hepatic impairment had a mean increase in Cmax of 53 % and in AUC of 26 % of celecoxib. The corresponding values in patients with moderate hepatic impairment were 41 % and 146 % respectively. The metabolic capacity in patients with mild to moderate impairment was best correlated to their albumin values. Treatment should be initiated at half the recommended dose in patients with moderate liver impairment (with serum albumin 25-35 g/l). Patients with severe hepatic impairment (serum albumin <25 g/l) have not been studied and celecoxib is contraindicated in this patient group.
There is little experience of celecoxib in renal impairment. The pharmacokinetics of celecoxib has not been studied in patients with renal impairment but is unlikely to be markedly changed in these patients. Thus caution is advised when treating patients with renal impairment. Severe renal impairment is contraindicated.
Elimination
Celecoxib is mainly eliminated by metabolism. Less than 1 % of the dose is excreted unchanged in urine.
The inter- subject variability in the exposure of celecoxib is about 10-fold. Celecoxib exhibits dose- and time-independent pharmacokinetics in the therapeutic dose range. Elimination half-life is 8-12 hours. Steady state plasma concentrations are reached within 5 days of treatment.
6. Pharmaceutical particulars
6.1 List of excipients
Each hard gelatin capsule contains:
Inactive ingredients for Arythrex 200 mg:
Lactose Monohydrate, Povidone K30, P.V.P XL (Crospovidone), Talc, Magnesium stearate, Sodium lauryl Sulphate.
Capsule shell:
Body: Quinoline yellow E104, Yellow iron oxide E172, Titanium dioxide E171, Gelatin.
Cap: Red iron oxide E172, Yellow iron oxide E172, Titanium Dioxide E171, Gelatin.
6.2 Incompatibilities
Not applicable.
6.3 Special precautions for storage
Store at temperature not exceeding 30 °C in dry place.
6.4 Nature and contents of container
Carton box containing (AL/Transparent PVC) Strips each of 10 hard gelatin capsule and insert leaflet
For no. of strips: See outer pack
6.5 Shelf life
See outer pack.
6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling
Any unused medicinal product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.
Manufacturer and license holder: Amoun Pharmaceutical Company.
EDA revision date: february 2023.

Keep all medicaments out of reach of children

Product of:
AMOUN PHARMACEUTICAL CO. S.A.E.
El-Obour City, Al Qalyubia, Egypt.

تحفظ جميع الأدوية بعيدًا عن متناول الأطفال



مدينة العبور، القليوبية، مصر.

V10-5/3/2023
P150254.01
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أوبتيكس® ٢٠٠ محم
كبسولات لينة
حياتك صحية

لا تستخدم أوبتيكس® ٢٠٠ محم إذا:
- كنت قد تناولت أي مثبطات بروتياز أخرى.
- كنت تتناول أي أدوية أخرى مدرجة في القسم ٢ أعلاه.
- كنت حاملاً أو مرضعة.
- كان عمرك أقل من ١٨ عامًا.

تحدث إلى طبيبك قبل تناول أوبتيكس® ٢٠٠ محم إذا:
- كنت تعاني من مشاكل في الكبد أو الكلى.
- كنت تعاني من نزيف غير طبيعي أو اضطرابات في تجلط الدم.
- كنت تعاني من مرض السكري.
- كنت تعاني من ارتفاع ضغط الدم.
- كنت تعاني من ارتفاع الدهون في الدم.
- كنت تعاني من زيادة الوزن أو السمنة.
- كنت تعاني من ضعف في عضلاتك أو آلام غير مبررة.
- كنت تعاني من مشاكل في القلب.
- كنت تعاني من مشاكل في الرئة.
- كنت تعاني من مشاكل في الكبد.
- كنت تعاني من مشاكل في الكلى.
- كنت تعاني من مشاكل في البنكرياس.
- كنت تعاني من عدوى مزمنة أو حالة مناعية.
- كنت تعاني من نزيف في المخ.
- كنت تعاني من ورم في الغدة النخامية.
- كنت تعاني من ضعف في الغدة الكظرية.
- كنت تعاني من اضطرابات في الغدة الدرقية.
- كنت تعاني من حساسية تجاه أي من مكونات أوبتيكس® ٢٠٠ محم.
- كنت تعاني من حساسية تجاه أي أدوية أخرى.

تفاعلات أوبتيكس® ٢٠٠ محم مع الأدوية الأخرى:
- أوبتيكس® ٢٠٠ محم يتفاعل مع العديد من الأدوية الأخرى، مما قد يؤثر على كيفية عملها أو يزيد من خطر الآثار الجانبية الخطيرة.
- لا تتناول أوبتيكس® ٢٠٠ محم مع أي أدوية مدرجة في القسم ٢ أعلاه.
- أخبر طبيبك بجميع الأدوية التي تتناولها، بما في ذلك الأدوية التي تُصرف بدون وصفة طبية والمكملات الغذائية.
- لا تبدأ أو تتوقف عن تناول أي دواء آخر أثناء تناولك لأوبتيكس® ٢٠٠ محم دون استشارة طبيبك.

كيفية تناول أوبتيكس® ٢٠٠ محم:
- تناول أوبتيكس® ٢٠٠ محم بالضبط كما وصفه لك طبيبك.
- لا تتجاوز الجرعة الموصى بها.
- تناول أوبتيكس® ٢٠٠ محم مع وجبة طعام.
- ابلع الكبسولة كاملة مع كوب من الماء.
- لا تمضغ أو تسحق أو تكسر الكبسولة.
- تناول أوبتيكس® ٢٠٠ محم في نفس الوقت كل يوم.
- إذا نسيت جرعة من أوبتيكس® ٢٠٠ محم، فتناولها بمجرد تذكرك ذلك، ما لم يكن قد حان وقت الجرعة التالية تقريبًا.
- لا تتناول جرعتين في نفس الوقت لتعويض الجرعة المنسية.
- لا تتوقف عن تناول أوبتيكس® ٢٠٠ محم فجأة دون استشارة طبيبك.
- قد يطلب منك طبيبك إجراء فحوصات دم منتظمة أثناء تناولك لأوبتيكس® ٢٠٠ محم.

الآثار الجانبية المحتملة:
مثل جميع الأدوية، يمكن أن يسبب أوبتيكس® ٢٠٠ محم آثارًا جانبية، على الرغم من أنها لا تحدث لدى الجميع.

الآثار الجانبية الشائعة (تحدث لدى أكثر من ١ من ١٠ أشخاص):
- صداع
- غثيان
- إسهال
- ألم في البطن العلوي
- عسر الهضم
- انتفاخ البطن
- تغيرات في حاسة التذوق
- ضعف عام أو تعب

الآثار الجانبية غير الشائعة (تحدث لدى ١ من ١٠٠ إلى ١ من ١٠ أشخاص):
- قيء
- جفاف الفم
- فقدان الشهية
- ارتجاع المريء (ارتداد الحمض إلى المريء)
- جفاف الجلد
- حكة
- طفح جلدي
- تساقط الشعر
- ألم في الظهر
- تشنجات العضلات
- ألم في الأطراف
- تورم في الكاحلين أو القدمين
- صعوبة في النوم
- دوخة
- تغيرات في الشهية
- جفاف الفم
- تغيرات في حاسة التذوق
- تغيرات في الوزن (زيادة أو فقدان)
- تغيرات في الرغبة الجنسية
- تغيرات في الدورة الشهرية
- جفاف المهبل
- إفرازات مهبلية غير طبيعية
- تورم الثديين
- ألم في الثديين
- تغيرات في الثديين (مثل الحساسية أو الكتل)
- تغيرات في الحيض (مثل الدورة الشهرية غير المنتظمة أو الغزيرة)
- تغيرات في الرغبة الجنسية
- تغيرات في الأداء الجنسي
- تغيرات في الوظيفة الجنسية
- تغيرات في الرغبة الجنسية
- تغيرات في الأداء الجنسي
- تغيرات في الوظيفة الجنسية

الآثار الجانبية النادرة (تحدث لدى ١ من ١٠٠ إلى ١ من ١٠٠٠ شخص):
- تورم الوجه
- ألم في الصدر (ألم يمتد إلى الذراع أو الفك)
- تورم في اللسان
- تورم في الحلق
- صعوبة في البلع
- طفح جلدي شديد
- تقرحات في الفم
- تقرحات في الأعضاء التناسلية
- تقرحات في الشرج
- تورم الغدد الليمفاوية
- ألم في الخصيتين
- تورم في الخصيتين
- ألم في الثدي
- تورم في الثدي
- إفرازات من الثدي
- سوائل في الثدي
- تغيرات في الثدي
- تغيرات في الحيض
- تغيرات في الرغبة الجنسية
- تغيرات في الأداء الجنسي
- تغيرات في الوظيفة الجنسية
- تغيرات في الرغبة الجنسية
- تغيرات في الأداء الجنسي
- تغيرات في الوظيفة الجنسية

الآثار الجانبية النادرة جدًا (تحدث لدى أقل من ١ من ١٠٠٠ شخص):
- تورم الوجه
- ألم في الصدر (ألم يمتد إلى الذراع أو الفك)
- تورم في اللسان
- تورم في الحلق
- صعوبة في البلع
- طفح جلدي شديد
- تقرحات في الفم
- تقرحات في الأعضاء التناسلية
- تقرحات في الشرج
- تورم الغدد الليمفاوية
- ألم في الخصيتين
- تورم في الخصيتين
- ألم في الثدي
- تورم في الثدي
- إفرازات من الثدي
- سوائل في الثدي
- تغيرات في الثدي
- تغيرات في الحيض
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- تغيرات في الوظيفة الجنسية
- تغيرات في الرغبة الجنسية
- تغيرات في الأداء الجنسي
- تغيرات في الوظيفة الجنسية
- ألم في الظهر
- تشنجات العضلات
- ألم في الأطراف
- تورم في الكاحلين أو القدمين
- صعوبة في النوم
- دوخة
- تغيرات في الشهية
- جفاف الفم
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- تغيرات في الوظيفة الجنسية

الآثار الجانبية النادرة جدًا (تحدث لدى أقل من ١ من ١٠٠٠ شخص):
- تورم الوجه
- ألم في الصدر (ألم يمتد إلى الذراع أو الفك)
- تورم في اللسان
- تورم في الحلق
- صعوبة في البلع
- طفح جلدي شديد
- تقرحات في الفم
- تقرحات في الأعضاء التناسلية
- تقرحات في الشرج
- تورم الغدد الليمفاوية
- ألم في الخصيتين
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