

Cabergamoun

Cabergoline 0.5 mg Tablets

1. Name of the medicinal product

Cabergamoun®

2. Qualitative and quantitative composition

Each tablet contains 0.5 mg cabergoline.

3. Pharmaceutical form

Tablet

4. Clinical particulars

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Inhibition/suppression of physiological lactation

Cabergoline is indicated for the inhibition of physiological lactation soon after delivery and for suppression of already established lactation.

1. After parturition, when the mother elects not to breast feed the infant or when breast feeding is contraindicated due to medical reasons related to the mother or the new-born.

2. After stillbirth or abortion.

Cabergoline prevents/suppresses physiological lactation by inhibiting prolactin secretion. In controlled clinical trials, cabergoline given as a single 1 mg administration during the first day post-partum, was effective in inhibiting milk secretion, as well as breast engorgement and pain in 70 – 90% of the women. Less than 5% of women experienced rebound breast symptomatology during the third post-partum week (which was usually mild to moderate).

Suppression of milk secretion and relief of breast engorgement and pain are obtained in approximately 85% of nursing women treated with a total dose of 1 mg cabergoline given in four divided doses over two days. Rebound breast symptomatology after day 10 is uncommon (approximately 2% of cases).

Treatment of hyperprolactinaemic disorders

Cabergoline is indicated for the treatment of dysfunctions associated with hyperprolactinaemia, including amenorrhoea, oligomenorrhoea, anovulation and galactorrhoea. Cabergoline is indicated in patients with prolactin-secreting pituitary adenomas (micro- and macroprolactinomas), idiopathic hyperprolactinaemia, or empty sella syndrome with associated hyperprolactinaemia, which represent the basic underlying pathologies contributing to the above clinical manifestations. On chronic therapy, cabergoline at doses ranging between 1 and 2 mg per week, was effective in normalising serum prolactin levels in approximately 84% of hyperprolactinaemic patients. Regular cycles were resumed in 83% of previously amenorrhoeic women. Restoration of ovulation was documented in 89% of women with progesterone levels monitored during the luteal phase. Galactorrhoea disappeared in 90% of cases showing this symptom before therapy. Reduction in tumour size was obtained in 50 – 90% of female and male patients with micro- or macroprolactinomas.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Cabergoline is to be administered by the oral route. Since in clinical studies cabergoline has been mainly administered with food and since the tolerability of this class of compounds is improved with food, it is recommended that cabergoline be preferably taken with meals for all the therapeutic indications.

Inhibition/suppression of physiological lactation

For inhibition of lactation cabergoline should be administered during the first day post-partum. The recommended therapeutic dose is 1 mg (two 0.5 mg tablets) given as a single dose, for suppression of established lactation the recommended therapeutic dosage regimen is 0.25 mg (one-half 0.5 mg tablet) every 12 hours for two days (1 mg total dose). This dosage regimen has been demonstrated to be better tolerated than the single dose regimen in women electing to suppress lactation having a lower incidence of adverse events. In particular of hypertensive symptoms.

Treatment of hyperprolactinaemic disorders

The recommended initial dosage of cabergoline is 0.5 mg per week given in one or two (one-half of one 0.5 mg tablet) doses (e.g. on Monday and Thursday) per week. The weekly dose should be increased gradually, preferably by adding 0.5 mg per week at monthly intervals until an optimal therapeutic response is achieved. The therapeutic dosage is usually 1 mg per week and ranges from 0.25 mg to 2 mg per week. Doses of cabergoline up to 4.5 mg per week have been used in hyperprolactinaemic patients.

The maximum dose should not exceed 5mg per day.

The weekly dose may be given as a single administration or divided into two or more doses per week according to patient tolerability. Division of the weekly dose into multiple administrations is advised when doses higher than 1 mg per week are to be given since the tolerability of doses greater than 1 mg taken as a single weekly dose has been evaluated only in a few patients. Patients should be evaluated during dose escalation to determine the lowest dosage that produces the therapeutic response. Monitoring of serum prolactin levels at monthly intervals is advised since, once the effective therapeutic dosage regimen has been reached, serum prolactin normalisation is usually observed within two to four weeks. After cabergoline withdrawal, recurrence of hyperprolactinaemia is usually observed. However, persistent suppression of prolactin levels has been observed for several months in some patients. Of the group of women followed up, 25/29 had ovulatory cycles which continued for greater than 6 months after cabergoline discontinuation.

Pediatric population

The safety and efficacy of cabergoline has not been established in subjects less than 16 years of age.

Use in the elderly

As a consequence of the indications for which cabergoline is presently proposed, the experience in elderly is very limited. Available data do not indicate a special risk.

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to cabergoline, any of the excipients listed in section 6.1 or any ergot alkaloid. History of pulmonary, pericardial and retroperitoneal fibrotic disorders. Cabergoline is contraindicated in patients with hepatic insufficiency and with toxemia of pregnancy. Cabergoline should not be co-administered with anti-psychotic medications or administered to women with a history of postpartum psychosis. For long-term treatment: Evidence of cardiac valvulopathy as determined by pre-treatment echocardiography. (See section 4.4).

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

General

The safety and efficacy of cabergoline have not yet been established in patients with renal and hepatic disease. As with other ergot derivatives, cabergoline should be given with caution to patients with severe cardiovascular disease, Raynaud's syndrome, renal insufficiency, peptic ulcer or gastrointestinal bleeding, or with a history of serious, particularly psychiatric, mental disorders. Particular care should be taken when patients are taking concomitant psychotropic medication. Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, the Lapp lactase deficiency or glucose/galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine. Symptomatic hypotension can occur with cabergoline administration for any indication. Care should be exercised when administering cabergoline concomitantly with other drugs known to lower blood pressure.

The effects of alcohol on overall tolerability of cabergoline are currently unknown.

Before cabergoline administration, pregnancy should be excluded and after treatment pregnancy should be prevented for at least one month. Serious adverse events including hypertension, myocardial infarction, seizures.

Stroke or psychiatric disorders have been in postpartum women treated with cabergoline for inhibition of lactation in some patients the development of seizures or stroke was preceded by severe headache and/or transient visual disturbances. Blood pressure should be carefully monitored during the treatment. If hypertension, suggestive chest pain, severe, progressive, or unremitting headache (with or without visual disturbances), or evidence of central nervous system toxicity develop. Cabergoline should be discontinued and the patient evaluated promptly.

Hepatic insufficiency

Lower doses should be considered in patients with severe hepatic insufficiency who receive prolonged treatment with cabergoline. Compared to normal volunteers and those with lesser degrees of hepatic insufficiency, an increase in AUC has been seen in patients with severe hepatic insufficiency (Child-Hugh Class C) who received a single 1 mg dose.

Postural Hypotension

Postural hypotension can occur following administration of cabergoline. Care should be exercised when administering cabergoline concomitantly with other drugs known to lower blood pressure.

Somnolence/Sudden Sleep Onset

Cabergoline has been associated with somnolence. Dopamine agonists can be associated with sudden sleep onset episodes in patients with Parkinson's disease. Sudden daily activities in some cases without awareness or warning.

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التركيب :

- كل قرص يحتوى على:** كبرجولین ٠,٥ مجم
- المواد الغير فعاله:** ايسيل، PH200 لاكتوز مضغوط، مونوهيدرات، كروسكرميلوز، الصوديوم، ستيرات الماغنسيوم، تلك منقى، لون أحمر كارمين .
- ما هو كبرجامون؟ وما هى إستخداماته:**
- يحتوى كبرجامون®** على المادة الفعالة كبرجولين، ينشئ هذا الدواء الى مجموعه من الادويه تسمى «منهيات الدوبامين، يفرز دوبامين طبيعيا فى الجسم ويساعد على نقل الرسائل للمخ.
- يستخدم كبرجامون®** لإيقاف إنتاج اللين (الرضاعة) بعد ولادة الطفل أو وفاة الطفل أوالإجهاض. يمكن أن يستخدم إذا كنت ترغبين فى عدم الإستمرار فى الرضاعة الطبيعية لطفلك.
- يمكن أيضا استخدام كبرجامون®** لعلاج الحالات الأخرى التي تسببها الاضطرابات الهرمونية التي يمكن أن تؤدي إلى إنتاج مستويات عالية من البرولاكتين. وهذا يشمل فلة الدورة الشهرية، ونذرة الدورة الشهرية وخفيفة للغاية، وهفترات لا تحدث فيها الإباضة، وإفراز الحليب من الثدي دون الرضاعة الطبيعية. أيضاََ في الحالات التي يكون فيها ارتفاع مستويات البرولاكتين بسبب أسباب غير معروفة (فرط برولاكتين الدم مجهول السبب) أو بسبب أورام الغدة النخامية في كل من الرجال والنساء. **كبرجامون®** أقراص تستخدم عن طريق الفم، يحتوى على كبرجولين الذي ينتمى إلى مجموعة (محفرات الدوبامين) ينتج الدوبامين طبيعيا بالجسم.
- يحاكى كبرجولين** عمل الدوبامين لتقليل إنتاج البرولاكتين في الدم. البرولاكتين هو الهرمون الذي يحفز الثدي على إنتاج اللبن.

- يجب استخدام كبرجامون®** للبالغين فقط. غير مناسب للأطفال الذين تقل أعمارهم عن ١٦ عامًا.
- يجب عليك التحدث إلى الطبيب أو الصيدلي إذا لم تشعر بتحسن أو إذا كنت تشعر بسوء.**

٢. ما الذي يجب أن تعرفه قبل تناول كبرجامون®

- لا تستخدم كبرجامون®** إذا:
 - كنت تعاني من حساسية مادة كبرجولين أو أي من المكونات الأخرى أو مجموعة الأرجوت مثل (بيرجوليد، بروموكريبتين، ليسوريد، إرجوتامين أو إرجوميترين) أو أي من المواد الغير فعاله.
 - كنت تعاني من أمراض شديده بالكبد .
- إذا كنتى تعاني من إرتفاع ضغط الدم أثناء الحمل المصاحب لتورم الجسم وفقدان البروتين فى البول (تشم الحمل)
- إذا كنت تعالجن بمضادات الدهون أو كان لديك تاريخ مرضى للأمراض العقلية المصاحب للحمل (الذهان النفساى).

- إذا كنت حاملاً أو ترضعين .
- إذا كنت ستعالج **بكتبرجامون®** لفترة طويلة ولديك ضمامات قلب متبسة ومعتمة (اعتلال ضمامات القلب)
- إذا كان لديك تفاعلات تليفية (تسج ندبي) تؤثر على البطن أو القلب أو الرئتين.

الحاذير والإحتياطات

- تحدث إلى طبيبك أو الصيدلي قبل تناول **كبرجامون®** إذا كان لديك أو لديك أي من الحالات التالية:
- مرض يشمل القلب والأوعية الدموية (أمراض القلب والأوعية الدموية)
- برودة بالأيدي والأقدام (أعراض رينودز).
- آلم فمض في البطن عند الجوع (فرحة هضمية) أو نزيف من المعدة والأمعاء (نزيف معدي معوي)
- تاريخ مرض عقلي خطير وخاصة الاضطرابات الذهانية
- ضعف وظائف الكبد

- خلل في وظائف الكلى أو أمراض الكلى

– ارتفاع ضغط الدم بعد الولادة

– تفاعلات ليفية (تسج ندبي) تؤثر على قلبك أو رئتيك أو بطنك. في حال تم علاجك **بكتبرجامون®** لفترة طويلة، ستتحقق طبيبك قبل بدء العلاج مما إذا كان قلبك ورئتيك وكليتيك في حالة جيدة. سيحصلون أيضاً على مخطط صدرى القلب (اختبار الموجات فوق الصوتية للقلب) قبل بدء العلاج وعلى فترات منتظمة أثناء العلاج. في حالة حدوث تفاعلات تليفية، يجب إيقاف العلاج و يجب تخفيض الجرعة لتكون بعد الفصي ٢ مجم في اليوم الواحد.

– مع استخدام كبرجولين هناك خطر الإصابة بتليف صمام القلب و لذلك ننصح بعدم استخدام الدواء في المرضى المصابون بأمراض صمامات القلب. و يجب ان يستخدم فقط في مرضي الشلل الرعاش الذين تناولوا علاج اخر من قبل أو لا يستطيعون تناول علاج اخر.

– انخفاض ضغط الدم (انخفاض ضغط الدم الوضعي) أو تناول أي أدوية لتخضض ضغط الدم.

– أخبر طبيبك إذا كنت أنت أو عائلتك أو مقدم الرعاية الإشارات لاحظ تطور سريع أو حدوث الرغبة الشديدة في أن تتصرف بطرق غير عادية بالنسبة لك وأنت لا تستطيع مقاومة الاندفاع، الانقياد أو الإغراء لتنفيذ بعض الأنشطة التي يمكن أن تضر نفسك أو الآخرين. هذه تسمى اضطرابات السيطرة على الانفعالات ويمكن أن تشمل السلوكيات مثل إدمان القمار ، الإفراط في تناول الطعام أو الاتفاق و ارتفاع الدافع الجنسي بشكل غير طبيعي أو زيادة في الأفكار الجنسية أو المشاعر. أخبر طبيبك فقد تحتاج إلى ضبط أو إيقاف الجرعة الخاصة بك. يجب أن تقوم البصيدات التي تستخدم **كبرجامون®** لفترات طويلة بعمل فحص مهبلى دورياً وشاملاً اختيار المسحة الهبلية وسوف يقوم طبيبك بالتابعة أثناء تناول **كبرجامون®**.

الخبري طبيبك على الفور إذا لاحظتِ **ما يك الأعراض التالية:**

إذا كنتي قد أنجبتى للثو، فقد تكونى أكثر عرضة لخطر الإصابة ببعض الأعراض. قد يشمل ذلك ارتفاع ضغط الدم أو التبولات القلبية أو التشنج أو السكتة الدماغية أو مشاكل بالصحة العقلية لذلك، سيحتاج طبيبك إلى فحص ضغط الدم بانتظام أثناء العلاج تحدث الي طبيبك علي الفور إذا كنت تعاني من ارتفاع ضغط الدم أو ألم في الصدر أو صداع شديد أو غير متعاد (مع أو بدون مشاكل في الرؤية)

يحتوي المستحضر علي اللاكتوز: المرضى المصابون بأمراض وراثية نادرة مثل عدم تحمل الجالاكتوز، نقص انزيم اللاكتوز، سوء امتصاص جلوكوز – جالاكتوز، يجب عليهم عدم تناول هذا الدواء.

– تناول أدوية أخرى مع **كبرجامون®**:

– يجب أن نخبر طبيبك أو الصيدلي إذا كنت تتناول أو تناولت حديثاً أي من هذه الأدوية ، شاملاً الأدوية التي تصرف بدون وصفة .

قد يقلل تناول بعض الأدوية مع كبرجامون من فاعليته مثل :

- أدوية علاج المرض العقلى (لعلاج أمراض الدهان مثل كلوربيرومازين، هالوبيريدول).
- أدوية لعلاج أمراض القلب والكلى والغثيان (الدوميريدون، ميتوكلوبراميد).

- بعض الأدوية التي تزيد كمية **كبرجامون®** في الدم** مما يزيد من الأعراض الجانبية مثل:

– أدوية لعلاج الشلل الرعاش.

– أدوية لعلاج الصداع النصفى الحاد (مثل بيرجوليد، بروموكريبتين، ليسوريد، أبرجوتامين، داي هيدروأبرجوتامين، إيرجوميترين أو ميفيسرجيد).

– المضادات الحيوية (مثل إريثروميسين).

– تناول **كبرجامون® مع الطعام** واشرب :

– انظر قسم " كيف تتناول كبرجامون"

الحمل، الرضاعة الطبيعية والخصويه

الحمل:

ذا كنت حاملاً، نعتدين أنك حامل أو تخططين لإيجاب فطل، اسألني طبيبك أو الصيدلي للحصول على المشورة قبل تناول هذا الدواء. يجب أيضاً الحرص على عدم الحمل لمدة شهر واحد على الأقل بمجرد التوقف عن تناول هذا الدواء. إذا أصبحت حاملاً أثناء العلاج **بكتبرجامون®**، فتوقف عن تناول **كبرجامون®** وأبلغ طبيبك الذي سيراقب حملك بعد ذلك لأن **كبرجامون®** يمكن أن يؤدي إلى تشوهات خلقية إذا كنت تستخدمه أثناء الحمل.

الرضاعة الطبيعية:

- نظراً لأن **كبرجامون®** سوف يمنحك من إنتاج اللبن لطفلك، فلا يجب عليك تناول هذا الدواء إذا كنت تخطط للرضاعة الطبيعية.** إذا كنت بحاجة إلى تناول **كبرجامون®**، يجب عليك استخدام طريقة أخرى لإطعام طفلك.

• القيادة واستخدام الآلات:

مكن أن يسبب **كبرجامون®** النعاس (النعاس) ونوبات النوم المفاجئة ، في بعض الحالات دون أي علامات تحذير أو وعي. يُنصح بعدم القيادة أو تشغيل الآلات أو الانخراط في أنشطة تتطلب اليقظة العقلية أو التنسيق أثناء العلاج بهذا الدواء. سيقدر طبيبك ما إذا كان بإمكانك مواصلة العلاج باستخدام **كبرجامون®** في حالة حدوث ذلك.

٣. كيف يمكن تناول كبرجامون®:

احرص دائماً على تناول هذا الدواء تماماً كما أخبرك طبيبك أو الصيدلي. استشر طبيبك أو الصيدلي إذا لم تكن متأكدًا.

يوصى بتناول **كبرجامون®** مع الطعام أو بعده للمساعدة في تقليل الشعور بالغثيان أو القيء.

- لتتح إنتاج اللبن (الإرضاع):** يجب تناول ١ مجم (قرصين ٠,٥ مجم) في اليوم الأول بعد الولادة.
- لوقف الإرضاع بمجرد بدء الرضاعة:** يجب تناول ٠,٢٥ مجم (نصف قرص **كبرجامون®** ٠,٥ مجم) كل

١٢ ساعة لمدة يومين.

- تقليل مستويات البرولاكتين في حالات أخرى:** يجب أن تتناول في البداية قرصاً واحداً من ٠,٥ مجم (يتم تناوله على جرعتين) موزعة على مدى أسبوع (على سبيل المثال، نصف قرص يوم الاثنين والنصف الآخر من القرص يوم الخميس). ستزيد جرعتك حتى تصل إلى ٥، ٤ مجم كحد أقصى في الأسبوع أو حتى تستجيب بشكل كامل للعلاج. يجب ألا تتجاوز الجرعة القصوى ٢ مجم في اليوم.

عند البدء في تناول الجهاز اللوحي لأول مرة، يوصى بتغيير الوضع ببطء عند محاولة الجلوس أو الوقوف أو الاستلقاء ، وذلك لأن هذا الدواء قد يسبب انخفاضاً في ضغط الدم قد يجعلك تشعر بالدوار عند التحرك من وضع ما. يوصى أيضاً بتجنب الكحول والأدوية الأخرى التي تسبب النعاس لأن ذلك قد يزيد من خطر الإصابة بالدوار. أثناء العلاج، قد يحتاج طبيبك إلى فحص ضغط الدم، خاصة في الأيام القليلة الأولى من العلاج. يمكن أيضاً إجراء تقييم لأمراض النساء على خلايا عنق الرحم أو بطانة الرحم.

إذا تناولت جرعة زائدة من أقراص **كبرجامون®**:

إذا تناولت الكثير من أقراص **كبرجامون®** ، فاتصل بطبيبك على الفور أو اذهب إلى أقرب قسم إساية في المستشفى. قد تشمل أعراض الجرعة الزائدة الغثيان، والتقيؤ، وآلام المعدة، وانخفاض ضغط الدم عند الوقوف، والارتباك (الذهان) والهوس.

إذا نسيت تناول جرعة من **كبرجامون®**:

– إذا نسيت تناول جرعة، فتناول الجرعة التالية كالمعتاد وأخبر طبيبك إذا كنت تواجه مشكلة في تذكر تناول أقراصك. لا تأخذ جرعة مضاعفة لتعويض الجرعة المنسية.

إذا توقفت عن تناول أقراص **كبرجامون®**:

– طبيبك سوف ينصحك مدة تناول **كبرجامون®**. يجب أن لا تتوقف حتى يخبرك طبيبك. إذا كان لديك أي أسئلة أخرى حول استخدام هذا الدواء ، اسأل طبيبك أو الصيدلي.

الأعراض الجانبية:

مثل كل الأدوية قد يسبب هذا الدواء بعض الأعراض الجانبية ولكن ليس لكل المرضى:

أخبر طبيبك في الحال إذا حدث لك أي من هذه الأعراض الجانبية بعد تناول هذا الدواء .

قد تكون هذه الأعراض حادة مثل:

– أفكار غير طبيعية أو غير عادية.

– أعراض مصاحبة لضمامات القلب والاضطرابات ذات الصلة مثل التهاب (التهاب التامور) أو تسرب السوائل. في التأمور (انصباب التامور). هذا هو أحد الآثار الجانبية الشائعة جدا (تحدث لأكثر من ١ من كل ١٠ مرضى). – الأعراض المبكرة قد تكون واحدة أو أكثر مثل: صعوبة في التنفس، ضيق في التنفس، خفقان القلب، والشعور بالإغماء، ألم في الصدر، آلام الظهر، آلام الحوض أو تورم الساقين. قد تكون هذه أولى بوادر حالة تسمى التليف الرئوي، والتي يمكن أن تؤثر على الرئتين وسمامات القلب / القلب أو أسفل الظهر.

– ظهور طفح جلدي علي نطاق واسع مصحوب بهرش، صموية بالتنفس، مع أو بدون ضيق بالشعب الهوائية، الشعور بالإغماء، تورم الجسم، أو اللسان أو أي أعراض أخرى تظهر سريعاً بعد تناول هذا الدواء — مما يعنى وجود تفاعلات حساسية.

– قد تواجه الآثار الجانبية التالية:

– عدم القدرة على مقاومة الاندفاع، الانقياد أو الإغراء لتنفيذ إجراءات يمكن أن تكون ضارة لك أو للآخرين، والتي قد تشمل

– رغبة قوية للمقامرة بشكل مفرط على الرغم من العواقب الشخصية أو العائلية الخطيرة .

– العدوانية وزيادة الرغبة أو السلوك الجنسي بالنسبة لك أو للآخرين، على سبيل المثال، زيادة الدافع الجنسي. – عدم السيطرة على الرغبة في التسوق المفرط أو الإنفاق.

– الشراهة عند تناول الطعام (تناول كميات كبيرة من الطعام في فترة زمنية قصيرة) أو تناول الطعام الواساس (الأكل أكثر من المعتاد، وأكثر مما هو مطلوب لتلبية الجوع). أخبر طبيبك إذا كنت تواجه أي من هذه السلوكيات، سيناقشون سبل إدارة أو تقليل الأعراض.

– أثناء العلاج قد تلاحظ أيضاً التأثيرات التالية:

– شائعة جدا (التي تحدث في أكثر من ١ من كل ١٠ مرضى): النعاس والغثيان والصداع، والدوخة، وآلم في المعدة، عسر الهضم، والتهاب بطانة المعدة؛ التعب، والطفح الجلدي، وعدم وجود قوة جسدية؛ ضعف، تليف في عضله القلب

–شائعة (التي تحدث في أقل من ١ في ١٠ من المرضى): الإمساك، وعدم وضوح الرؤية، وانخفاض ضغط الدم بعد الولادة والتي قد لا تكون لها أي أعراض وآلم الثدي، والاكتئاب، واضطرابات النوم، والإفراط في النعاس خلال النهار / النعاس، والتقيؤ، وانخفاض ضغط الدم، التوهجات الساخنة

– غير شائعة: (تحدث في أقل من ١ من كل ١٠٠ مريض)

– سقوط الشعر، هرش شديد، ضيق النفس، إغماء، نزيف الأنف، شد عضلى بالرجلين، تورم نتيجة تراكم السوائل بالتانسجه (وذمه وعيانيه) ، طفح جلدي، عدم انتظام أو شدة ضربات القلب (رفرفة)

– الإحساس بوخر الأبر والندائيس، نقص الهيموجلوبين في السيدات الذين يعانون من إلتعاق الطمث وظهرت مجددا وقد الرؤية بشكل مؤقت أو جزئي .

– نادرة: (أقل من ١ من كل ١٠٠٠ مريض) ألم بالمعدة.

– غير معروفة (لا يمكن حسابها من الحالات المتاحة) تغيرات غير طبيعيه في الكبد.تغيرات غير طبيعيه في تحاليل الدم الخاصه بوظائف الكبد ، مشاكل في التنفس باستهلاك الاكسجين بشكل غير كافيه، ألم في الصدر و رعشه، زياده في مستوى بعض الانزيمات في الدم، رؤية غير طبيعيه، نوبات نوم فجائي، سماع أو رؤية أشياء غير موجوده بالحقيقه (هلوسه) ،إوهام، اضطراب نفسي)

– إذا حدث لك أي من الأعراض الجانبية السابقة أو أعراض أخرى يجب أن نخبر طبيبك.

– التبليغ عن الأعراض الجانبية

– إذا ظهرت لديك أي آثار جانبية ، تحدث إلى طبيبك أو الصيدلي. يتضمن ذلك أي آثار جانبية محتملة غير مذكورة في هذه النشرة. يمكنك أيضاً الإبلاغ عن الآثار الجانبية مباشرة (انظر التفاصيل أدنام). من خلال الإبلاغ عن الآثار الجانبية، يمكنك المساعدة في توفير مزيد من المعلومات حول سلامة هذا الدواء.

– العبوة:

علية كرتون تحتوى على ٣٠,٢ شريط(١٥مليويوم /كلوريد البولي فينيل ايثين معتم / ثنائي كلوريد البولي فينيل) يحتوي كل منها علي ٢ قرص+ نشره داخلية.

– التخزين:

يخزن في درجة حرارة لا تزيد عن ٢٥ درجة مئوية و في مكان جاف.

مده الصلاحية : عامان

تحفظ جميع الأدوية بعيداً عن متناول الأطفال

انتاج
شركة آمون للأدوية
مدينة العبور ، القليوبية ، مصر.

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