FYSIQ-AP

Each tablet contains Aceclofenac 100 mg and Paracetamol 325 mg

Description:
Aceclofenac is a potent nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) with the marked anti-inflammatory (reduce inflammation) and analgesic (painkilling) property. It is an analogue of Diclofenac and widely preferred for the treatment of pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis.
Paracetamol is an analgesic and antipyretic drug. It is a commonly taken analgesic medicine worldwide.

Paracetamol Uses:
Paracetamol has an analgesic (pain killer) and antipyretic (reduce fever) property. It produces analgesia by blocking chemical messengers in the brain that causes pain and show antipyretic activity by acting on the hypothalamus (a gland present in the brain and is responsible for regulating the body temperature).

Aceclofenac Uses:
Aceclofenac mainly works by inhibiting cyclooxygenase enzymes both (COX-1 and COX-2) which promote the secretion of prostaglandins. Prostaglandins are the chemical substances released by the body and promotes inflammation, pain (mild to moderate) and fever.

Indications and Dosage
Oral
Pain and inflammation
Adult: Each tablet contains aceclofenac 100 mg and paracetamol 500 mg: 1 tablet in the morning and 1 tablet in the evening. Max: 2 tablets/day.
Administration
Should be taken with food.
Contraindications
Hypersensitivity. Moderate to severe renal or hepatic impairment; severe heart failure; pregnancy (third trimester).
Special Precautions
GI disease; renal or hepatic impairment; alcohol-dependent patients; asthma or allergic disorders; haemorrhagic disorders; hypertension; cardiac impairment. Elderly. Caution when driving or operating machinery. Monitor renal and hepatic function and blood counts during long term treatment. Persistently elevated hepatic enzyme levels may require drug withdrawal. Pregnancy, lactation.

Action

Description:
Mechanism of Action: Aceclofenac is a phenylacetic acid derivative that inhibits synthesis of the

inflammatory cytokines interleukin-1b and tumour necrosis factor, and inhibits prostaglandin E2 production. It increases glycosaminoglycans (GAG) synthesis, the principal macromolecule of the extracellular matrix, which aids in repair and regeneration of articular cartilage. Thus, aceclofenac has +ve effects on cartilage anabolism combined with modulating effect of matrix catabolism. Paracetamol has analgesic and antipyretic action with weak anti-inflammatory activity. It produces analgesia by increasing pain threshold and antipyresis by acting on the hypothalamic heat-regulating centre.

Pharmacokinetics:

Absorption: Aceclofenac: Rapidly absorbed; almost 100% bioavailability; peak plasma levels reached about 1.25-3 hrs after oral admin.

Distribution: Aceclofenac: >99.7% bound to plasma proteins; distributes into synovial fluid. Paracetamol: Distributes throughout most fluids of the body.

Metabolism: Aceclofenac: Probably metabolised by CYP2C9; average plasma elimination half-life: 4-4.3 hr. Paracetamol: Mainly metabolised hepatically; plasma elimination half-life: 1-4 hr.

Excretion: Aceclofenac: About two-thirds of the administered dose is removed in the urine, mainly as conjugated hydroxymetabolites. Paracetamol: Most metabolites are removed in the urine within 24 hr.