Summary of Product Characteristics

1. Name of the Medicinal Product

Intaflam (Ibuprofen & Paracetamol Tablets)

2. Qualitative & Quantitative Composition

Each uncoated tablet contains:

Ibuprofen BP	400.0 mg
Paracetamol BP	325.0 mg

For full list of excipients, see section 6.1

3. Pharmaceutical Form

White to off white, colored, oblong shaped, biconvex uncoated, tablet with bisecting line on one side of the tablet.

4. Clinical particulars

4.1 Therapeutic indications

For the temporary relief of mild to moderate pain associated with migraine, headache, backache, period pain, dental pain, rheumatic and muscular pain, pain of non-serious arthritis, cold and flu symptoms, sore throat and fever. This product is especially suitable for pain which requires stronger analgesia than ibuprofen or paracetamol alone.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

For short term-use only.

Undesirable effects may be minimized by using the lowest effective dose for the shortest duration necessary to control symptoms (see section 4.4).

The patient should consult a doctor if the symptoms persist or worsen or if the product is required for more than 3 days.

Adults

One tablet to be taken up to three times per day with water. Leave at least six hours between doses. If the one tablet dose does not control symptoms, a maximum of two tablets may be taken up to three times a day. Leave at least six hours between doses.

Do not take more than six tablets (3000mg Paracetamol, 1200mg Ibuprofen) in any 24 hours period. To minimize side effects, it is recommended that patients take Intaflam with food.

Elderly

No special dosage modifications are required (see section 4.4).

The elderly are at increased risk of the serious consequences of adverse reactions. If an NSAID is considered necessary, the lowest effective dose should be used for the shortest possible duration. The patient should be monitored regularly for gastrointestinal bleeding during

NSAID therapy.
Not for use by children under 18 years.

Method of Administration
For oral administration

4.3 Contraindications
This product is contraindicated:
- In patients with a known hypersensitivity to ibuprofen, paracetamol or any otherexcipients in the product.
- In concomitant use with other Paracetamol-containing products – increased risk ofserious adverse effects (see Section 4.5).
- In patients with a history of hypersensitivity reactions (e.g. bronchospasm, angioedema, asthma, rhinitis, or urticaria) associated with acetylsalicylic acid or other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).
- In patients with Active, or a history of recurrent peptic ulcer/hemorrhage (two or more distinct episodes of proven ulceration or bleeding).
- In patients with a history of, or an existing gastrointestinal ulceration/perforation or bleeding, including that associated with NSAIDs (see Section 4.4).
- Patients with defects in coagulation.
- In patients with severe hepatic failure, severe renal failure or severe heart failure (NYHA Class IV) (see Section 4.4).
- In concomitant use with other NSAID containing products, including cyclo- oxygenase-2 (COX-2) specific inhibitors and doses of acetylsalicylic acid above 75 mgdaily – increased risk of adverse reactions (see Section 4.5).
- During the last trimester of pregnancy due to risk of premature closure of the foetalductus arteriosus with possible pulmonary hypertension (see Section 4.6)

4.4 Special warning & precautions for use
Do not exceed the recommended dose. If symptoms persist consult your doctor.
Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

Paracetamol:
The hazards of paracetamol overdose are greater in patients with non-cirrhotic alcoholic liver disease. Immediate medical advice should be sought in the event of anoverdose, even if the patient feels well, because of the risk of delayed, serious liver damage.

Ibuprofen:
Undesirable effects may be minimized by using the lowest effective dose for the shortest duration necessary to control symptoms (see Section 4.2, and gastrointestinal and cardiovascular risks below) and by patients taking the dose with food (see Section4.2).

Elderly:
The elderly have an increased frequency of adverse reactions to NSAIDs especially gastrointestinal bleeding and perforation which may be fatal (see Section 4.2).

Caution is required in patients with certain conditions:
• Respiratory disorders:
In patients suffering from, or with a history of, bronchial asthma or allergic disease NSAIDs have been reported to precipitate bronchospasm.

• SLE and mixed connective tissue disease:
In patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and mixed connective tissue disease disorders there may be an increased risk of aseptic meningitis (see Section 4.8).

• Cardiovascular and cerebrovascular effects
Appropriate monitoring and medical advice are required for patients with a history of hypertension and/or mild to moderate congestive heart failure as fluid retention, hypertension and oedema have been reported in association with NSAID therapy.

Clinical studies suggest that use of ibuprofen, particularly at a high dose (2400 mg/day) may be associated with a small increased risk of arterial thrombotic events (e.g. myocardial infarction or stroke). Overall, epidemiological studies do not suggest that low dose of Ibuprofen (e.g. ≤1200 mg/day) is associated with an increased risk of Arterial thrombotic events.

Patients with uncontrolled hypertension, congestive heart failure (NYHA II-III), established ischemic heart disease, peripheral arterial disease, and/or cerebrovascular disease should only be treated with ibuprofen after careful consideration and high doses (2400 mg/day) should be avoided. Careful consideration should be exercised before initiating long-term treatment for patients with risk factors for cardiovascular events (e.g. hypertension, hyperlipidaemia, diabetes mellitus, and smoking) particularly if high doses of ibuprofen (2400 mg/day) are required.

• Cardiovascular, renal and hepatic impairment:
The administration of NSAIDs may cause a dose dependent reduction in prostaglandin formation and precipitate renal failure. Patients at greatest risk of this reaction are those with impaired renal function, cardiac impairment, liver dysfunction, those taking diuretics and the elderly. Renal function should be monitored in these patients (see Section 4.3).

• Gastrointestinal effects:
NSAIDS should be given with care to patients with a history of gastrointestinal disease (ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease) as these conditions may be exacerbated (see section 4.8).
Gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding, ulceration and perforation, which can be fatal, has been reported with all NSAIDs at any time during treatment, with or without warning symptoms

or a previous history of serious GI events.
The risk of GI bleeding, ulceration or perforation is higher with increasing NSAID doses, in patients with a history of ulcer, particularly if complicated with hemorrhage or perforation (see Section 4.3) and in the elderly. These patients should commence treatment on the lowest dose available. Combination therapy with protective agents (e.g. misoprostol or proton pump inhibitors) should be considered for these patients, and also for patients requiring concomitant low dose acetylsalicylic acid, or other drugs likely to increase gastrointestinal risk (see below and 4.5).
Patients with a history of GI toxicity, particularly the elderly, should report any unusual abdominal symptoms (especially GI bleeding) particularly in the initial stagesof treatment.

Caution should be advised in patients receiving concomitant medications which could increase the risk of ulceration or bleeding, such as oral corticosteroids, anticoagulants such as Warfarin selective serotonin-reuptake inhibitors or antiplatelet agents such as acetylsalicylic acid (see Section 4.5).
When GI bleeding or ulceration occurs in patients receiving ibuprofen containing products, the treatment should be withdrawn.

• **Dermatological effects:**
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 NSAIDs (see Section 4.8). Patients appear to be at highest risk of 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. Use of this product should be discontinued at the first appearance of skin rash, mucosal lesions, or any other sign of hypersensitivity.

• **Impaired female fertility:**
There is limited evidence that drugs which inhibit cyclo-oxygenase/prostaglandin synthesis may impair female fertility by an effect on ovulation and is not recommended in women attempting to conceive. This is reversible on withdrawal of treatment. In women who have difficulties conceiving or who are undergoing investigation of infertility, withdrawal of the product should be considered.

4.5 Interactions with other medicinal products and other forms of interactions
This product (like any other paracetamol containing products) is contraindicated in combination with other paracetamol containing products – increased risk of serious adverse effects (see Section 4.3).

This product (like any other ibuprofen containing products and NSAIDs) iscontraindicated in combination with:
Acetylsalicylic acid: Concomitant administration of ibuprofen and acetylsalicylic acid is not generally recommended because of the potential of increased adverse effects, unless low-dose acetylsalicylic acid (not above 75 mg daily) has been advisedby a doctor (see Section 4.4).

Experimental data suggest that Ibuprofen may competitively inhibit the effect of low dose acetylsalicylic acid on platelet aggregation when they are dosed concomitantly. Although there are uncertainties regarding extrapolation of these data to the clinical situation, the possibility that regular, long-term use of ibuprofen may reduce the cardio protective effect of low-dose acetylsalicylic acid cannot be excluded. No clinically relevant effect is considered to be likely for occasional ibuprofen use (see section 5.1)

Other NSAIDs including cyclo-oxygenase-2 selective inhibitors as these mayincrease the risk of adverse effects (see Section 4.3).

This product (like any other paracetamol containing products) should be used withcaution in combination with:

Cholestyramine: The speed of absorption of paracetamol is reduced by Cholestyramine. Therefore, Cholestyramine should not be taken within one hour if maximal analgesia is required.

Metoclopramide and Domperidone: The absorption of paracetamol is increased by Metoclopramide and Domperidone. However, concurrent use need not be avoided.

Warfarin: The anticoagulant effect of Warfarin and other coumarins may be enhanced by prolonged regular use of paracetamol with increased risk of bleeding; occasional doses have no significant effect.

This product (like any other ibuprofen containing products and NSAIDs) should be used with caution in combination with:

Anticoagulants: NSAIDs may enhance the effects of anticoagulants, i.e. Warfarin (seesection 4.4).

Antihypertensive (ACE inhibitors and Angiotensin II Antagonists) and diuretics: NSAIDs may reduce the effects of these drugs. In some patients with compromised renal function (e.g. dehydrated patients or elderly patients with compromised renal function) the co-administration of an ACE inhibitor or Angiotensin II antagonist andagents that inhibit cyclo-oxygenase may result in further deterioration of renal function, including possible acute renal failure, which is usually reversible. These interactions should be considered in patients taking a coxib concomitantly with ACE inhibitors or Angiotensin II antagonists. 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. Diuretics may increasethe risk of nephrotoxicity of NSAIDs.

Antiplatelet agents and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs): Increased risk of gastrointestinal bleeding (see Section 4.4).

Cardiac glycosides: NSAIDs may exacerbate cardiac failure, reduce GFR and increase plasma glycoside levels.

Ciclosporin: Increased risk of nephrotoxicity.

Corticosteroids: Increased risk of gastrointestinal ulceration or bleeding (see Section4.4).

Lithium: Decreased elimination of lithium.

Methotrexate: Decreased elimination of Methotrexate.

Mifepristone: NSAIDs should not be used for 8-12 days after Mifepristone administration as NSAIDs can reduce the effect of Mifepristone.

Quinolone antibiotics: Animal data indicate that NSAIDs can increase the risk of convulsions associated with quinolone antibiotics. Patients taking NSAIDs and quinolones may have an increased risk of developing convulsions.

Tacrolimus: Possible increased risk of nephrotoxicity when NSAIDs are given with tacrolimus.

Zidovudine: Increased risk of hematological toxicity with NSAIDS is given with Zidovudine. There is evidence of an increased risk of haemarthroses and haematoma in HIV (+) haemophiliacs receiving concurrent treatment with Zidovudine and ibuprofen.

4.6 Fertility, Pregnancy & lactation

Pregnancy:

There is no experience of use of this product in humans during pregnancy.

Congenital abnormalities have been reported in association with NSAID administration in man; however these are low in frequency and do not appear to follow any discernible pattern. In view of the known affects of NSAIDs on the foetal cardiovascular system (risk of closure of ductus arteriosus), use in the last trimester is contraindicated. The onset of labour may be delayed and duration increased with an increased bleeding tendency in both mother and child (see Section 4.3). NSAIDs should not be used during the first two trimesters of pregnancy or labour unless the potential benefit to the patient outweighs the potential risk to the foetus.

Epidemiological studies in human pregnancy have shown no ill effects due to paracetamol use at the recommended dosage.

Therefore if possible, the use of this product should be avoided in the first six months of pregnancy and contraindicated in the last three months of pregnancy (see Section 4.3).

Lactation:
Ibuprofen and its metabolites can pass in very small amounts (0.0008% of the maternaldose) into the breast milk. No harmful effects to infants are known.
Paracetamol is excreted in breast milk but not in a clinically significant amount. Available published data do not contraindicate breastfeeding.
Therefore it is not necessary to interrupt breastfeeding for short-term treatment withthe recommended dose of this product.
See Section 4.4 regarding female fertility.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive & use machines
Undesirable effects such as dizziness, drowsiness, fatigue and visual disturbances arepossible after taking NSAIDs. If affected patients should not drive or operate machinery

4.8 Undesirable effects
Clinical trials with this product have not indicated any other undesirable effects other than those for ibuprofen or paracetamol alone.

The following table lists adverse effects from pharmacovigilance data experienced by patients taking ibuprofen alone or paracetamol alone in short-term and long-term use. Adverse events which have been associated with Ibuprofen alone or Paracetamol alone defined as: very common (≥1/10), common (≥1/100 to <1/10), uncommon (≥1/1,000 to <1/100), rare (≥1/10,000 to <1/1,000), very rare (<1/10,000) and not known (cannot) are given below, tabulated by system organ class and frequency. Frequencies are be estimated from the available data). Within each frequency grouping, adverse events are presented in order of decreasing seriousness.

System Organ Class	Frequency	Adverse Event
Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders	Very rare	Haematopoietic disorders[1]
Immune System Disorders	Uncommon	Hypersensitivity with urticaria and pruritus[2]
	Very rare	Severe hypersensitivity reactions. Symptoms can include facial, tongue and throat swelling, dyspnoea, tachycardia, hypotension (anaphylaxis, angioedema orsevere shock)[2]
Psychiatric Disorders	Very rare	Confusion, depression and hallucinations
Nervous System Disorders	Uncommon	Headache and dizziness
	Very rare	Aseptic meningitis[3], paraesthesia,

		opticneuritis and somnolence
Eye Disorders	Very rare	Visual disturbance
Ear and Labyrinth Disorders	Very rare	Tinnitus and vertigo
Cardiac Disorders	Very rare	Cardiac failure and oedema[4]
Vascular Disorders	Very rare	Hypertension[4]
Respiratory and thoracic and mediastinal disorders	Very rare	Respiratory reactivity including: asthma, exacerbation of asthma, bronchospasm and dyspnoea[2]
Gastrointestinal Disorders	Common	Abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhoea, nausea, dyspepsia and abdominal discomfort[5]
	Uncommon	peptic ulcer, gastrointestinal perforation or gastrointestinal haemorrhage, melaena, haematemesis[6], mouth ulceration, exacerbation of colitis and Crohn's disease[7] gastritis, pancreatitis, flatulence and constipation
Hepatobiliary Disorders	Very rare	Abnormal liver function, hepatitis and jaundice[8]
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders	Common	Hyperhidrosis
	Uncommon	Various skin rashes[2]

	Very rare	Bullous reactions including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, erythema multiforme and toxic epidermal necrolysis[2].Exfoliative dermatoses, purpura, photosensitivity
	Not known	Drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS syndrome)
Renal and Urinary Disorders	Very rare	Nephrotoxicity in various forms, including interstitial nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and acute and chronic renal failure[9]
General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions	Very rare	Fatigue and malaise

Investigations	Common	Alanine aminotransferase increased, gamma-glutamyltransferase increased and liver function tests abnormal with paracetamol. Blood creatinine increased, blood urea increased.
	Uncommon	Aspartate aminotransferase increased, blood alkaline phosphatase increased, blood creatine phosphokinease increased, haemoglobin decreased and platelet countincreased.

Description of Selected Adverse Reactions

[1]Examples include agranulocytosis, anaemia, aplastic anaemia, haemolytic anaemia leucopenia, neutropenia, pancytopenia and thrombocytopenia.

First signs are fever, sore throat, superficial mouth ulcers, flu-like symptoms, severe exhaustion, unexplained bleeding and bruising and nose bleeding.

[2]Hypersensitivity reactions have been reported. These may consist of (a) non-specific allergic reactions and anaphylaxis, (b) respiratory tract activity, e.g. asthma, aggravated asthma, bronchospasm or dyspnoea, or (c) various skin reactions, including rashes of various types, pruritus, urticaria, purpura, angioedema and, more rarely, exfoliative and bullous dermatoses (including toxic epidermal necrolysis, Stevens- Johnson Syndrome and erythema multiforme).

[3]The pathogenic mechanism of drug-Induced aseptic meningitis is not fully understood. However, the available data on NSAID-related aseptic meningitis points to a hypersensitivity reaction (due to a temporal relationship with drug intake, and disappearance of symptoms after drug discontinuation). Of note, Single cases of aseptic meningitis in patients with existing autoimmune disorders (such as systemic lupus erythematosus and mixed connective tissue disease) during treatment with Ibuprofen, with symptoms such as: stiff neck, headache, nausea, vomiting, fever or disorientation have been observed (see Section 4.4).

[4]Clinical studies suggest that use of ibuprofen particularly at high a dose (2400mg/day) may be associated with a small increased risk of arterial thrombotic events (for example myocardial infarction or stroke) (see section 4.4).

[5]The adverse events observed most often are gastrointestinal in nature.
[6]Sometimes fatal, particularly in the elderly.
[7] See sections 4.4.
[8]In overdose Paracetamol can cause acute hepatic failure, hepatic failure, hepaticnecrosis and liver injury (see Section 4.9).
[9] Especially in long-term use, associated with increased serum urea and oedema.Also includes papillary necrosis.

4.9 Overdose Paracetamol

Liver damage is possible in adults who have taken 10 g (equivalent to 20 tablets) or more of paracetamol. Ingestion of 5 g (equivalent to 10 tablets) or more of paracetamol may lead to liver damage if the patient has one or more of the risk factors below:

a) Is on long term treatment with carbamazepine, phenobarbitone, phenytoin, primidone, rifampicin, St John's Wort or other drugs that induce liver enzymes.
b) Regularly consumes alcohol in excess of recommended amounts.
c) Is likely to be glutathione depleted e.g. eating disorders, cystic fibrosis, HIV infection, starvation, cachexia

Symptoms

Symptoms of paracetamol overdose in the first 24 hours include pallor, nausea, vomiting, anorexia and abdominal pain. Liver damage may become apparent 12 to 48 hours after ingestion as liver function tests become abnormal. Abnormalities of glucose metabolism and metabolic acidosis may occur. In severe poisoning, hepatic failure may progress to encephalopathy, haemorrhage, hypoglycaemia, cerebral oedema and death. Acute renal failure with acute tubular necrosis, strongly suggested by loin pain, haematuria and proteinuria, may develop even in the absence of severe liver damage. Cardiac arrhythmias and pancreatitis have been reported.

Management

Immediate treatment is essential in the management of paracetamol overdose. Despite a lack of significant early symptoms, patients should be referred to hospital urgently for immediate medical attention. Symptoms may be limited to nausea or vomiting and may not reflect the severity of overdose or the risk of organ damage. Management should be in accordance with established treatment guidelines.

Treatment with activated charcoal should be considered if the overdose has been taken within 1 hour. Plasma paracetamol concentration should be measured at 4 hours or later after ingestion (earlier concentrations are unreliable).

Treatment with N-acetylcysteine may be used up to 24 hours after ingestion of paracetamol however; the maximum protective effect is obtained up to 8 hours post ingestion. The effectiveness of the antidote declines sharply after this time.

If required the patient should be given intravenous-N-acetylcysteine, in line with the established dosage schedule. If vomiting is not a problem, oral methionine may be a suitable alternative for remote areas, outside hospital.

Patients who present with serious hepatic dysfunction beyond 24 hours from ingestion should be managed in accordance with established guidelines.

Ibuprofen

In children ingestion of more than 400 mg/kg of Ibuprofen may cause symptoms. In adults the dose response effect is less clear cut.

The half-life in overdose is 1.5-3 hours.

Symptoms

Most patients who have ingested clinically important amounts of NSAIDs will develop no more than nausea, vomiting, epigastric pain, or more rarely diarrhoea. Tinnitus, headache and gastrointestinal bleeding are also possible. In more serious poisoning, toxicity is seen in the central nervous system, manifesting as drowsiness, occasionally excitation and disorientation or coma. Occasionally patients develop convulsions. In serious poisoning metabolic acidosis may occur and the prothrombin time / INR may be prolonged, probably due to interference with the actions of circulating clotting factors. Acute renal failure and liver damage may occur if there is a co-incident of dehydration. Exacerbation of asthma is possible in asthmatics.

Management

Management should be symptomatic and supportive and include the maintenance of a clear airway and monitoring of cardiac and vital signs until stable. Consider oral administration of activated charcoal if the patient presents within 1 hour of ingestion of a potentially toxic amount. If frequent or prolonged, convulsions should be treated with intravenous diazepam or lorazepam. Give bronchodilators for asthma.

5. Pharmacological properties

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

ATC Code: M01AE51 – Musculoskeletal system, anti-inflammatory and antirheumatic products, non-steroids, propionic acid derivatives. Ibuprofencombinations.

The pharmacological actions of ibuprofen and paracetamol differ in their site and mode of action. These complementary modes of action are synergistic which results in greater antinociception and antipyresis than the single actives alone.

Ibuprofen is an NSAID that has demonstrated its efficacy in the common animalexperimental inflammation models by inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis.
Prostaglandins sensitise nociceptive afferent nerve terminals to mediators such as bradykinin. Ibuprofen therefore elicits an analgesic effect through peripheral inhibition of the cycloxygenase-2 (COX-2) isoenzyme with a subsequent reduction in sensitisation of nociceptive nerve terminals. Ibuprofen has also been shown to inhibit induced-leucocyte migration into inflamed areas. Ibuprofen has a pronounced action within the spinal cord due, in part, to the inhibition of COX. Ibuprofen's antipyretic effects are produced by the central inhibition of prostaglandins in the hypothalamus.

Ibuprofen reversibly inhibits platelet aggregation. In humans, ibuprofen reduces inflammatory pain, swellings and fever.
Experimental data suggest that ibuprofen may competitively inhibit the effect of low dose acetylsalicylic acid on platelet aggregation when they are dosed concomitantly. Some pharmacodynamic studies show that when single doses of ibuprofen 400mg was taken within 8 h before or within 30 min after immediate release acetylsalicylic acid dosing (81mg), a decreased effect of acetylsalicylic acid on the formation of thromboxane or platelet aggregation occurred. Although there are uncertainties regarding extrapolation of these data to the clinical

situation, the possibility that regular, long-term use of ibuprofen may reduce the cardioprotective effect of low-dose acetylsalicylic acid cannot be excluded. No clinically relevant effect is considered to be likely for occasional ibuprofen use (see section 4.5).

Paracetamol's exact mechanism of action is still not completely defined; however there is considerable evidence to support the hypothesis of a central antinociceptive effect.

Various biochemical studies point to inhibition of central COX-2 activity. Paracetamol may also stimulate the activity of descending 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) pathways that inhibit nociceptive signal transmission in the spinal cord. Evidence has shown that paracetamol is a very weak inhibitor of peripheral COX-1 and 2 isoenzymes.

The clinical efficacy of ibuprofen and paracetamol has been demonstrated in pain associated with headache, toothache and dysmenorrhoea, and fever; furthermore efficacy has been shown in patients with pain and fever associated with cold and influenza and in pain models such as sore throat, muscular pain or soft tissue injuryand backache.

This product is especially suitable for pain which requires stronger pain relief than ibuprofen 400 mg or paracetamol 1000 mg alone, and faster pain relief than ibuprofen. **Summary of 2 tablet clinical data**

A randomised, double-blind placebo-controlled studies were conducted with the combination using the acute pain model of post-operative dental pain. The studiesshow that:
• This product provides more effective pain relief than paracetamol 1000 mg ($p<0.0001$) and ibuprofen 400 mg ($p< 0.05$) which are clinically and statisticallysignificant.
• This product has a fast onset of action with 'confirmed perceptible pain relief' achieved in a median of 18.3 minutes. The onset of action was significantly more rapid than for ibuprofen 400 mg (23.8 minutes, $p=0.0015$). 'Meaningful pain relief' for this product was achieved in a median of 44.6 minutes, which was significantly faster than for ibuprofen 400 mg (70.5 minutes, $p<0.0001$)..
• Duration of analgesia was significantly longer for this product (9.1 hours) compared to paracetamol 500 mg (4 hours) or 1000 mg (5 hours).
• The global evaluation of the study medication by the subjects showed high levels of satisfaction with 93.2% rating the product as 'good', 'very good' or 'excellent' in achieving pain relief. The fixed combination product performed significantly better than paracetamol 1000 mg ($p<0.0001$).
A randomised, double-blind controlled clinical study was conducted with the productin the treatment of chronic knee pain. The study showed that:
• The product provides more effective pain relief than paracetamol 1000 mg in short - term treatment ($p<0.01$) and long term treatment ($p<0.01$).
• The global evaluation of the product by the subjects showed high levels of satisfaction with 60.2% rating the product as 'good' or 'excellent' as a long termtreatment for a painful knee. The product performed significantly better than paracetamol 1000 mg ($p<0.001$).

5.2 5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Ibuprofen is well absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and is extensively bound to plasma proteins. Ibuprofen diffuses into the synovial fluid. Plasma levels of ibuprofen from this product are detected from 5 minutes with peak plasma concentrations achieved within 1-2 hours after ingestion on an empty stomach.

When this product wastaken with food peak ibuprofen plasma levels were lower and delayed by a median of 25 minutes, but overall extent of absorption was equivalent.

Ibuprofen is metabolised in the liver to two major metabolites with primary excretionvia the kidneys, either as such or as major conjugates, together with a negligible amount of unchanged ibuprofen. Excretion by the kidney is both rapid and complete. The elimination half-life is approximately 2 hours.

In limited studies, ibuprofen appears in the breast milk in very low concentrations. No significant differences in ibuprofen pharmacokinetic profile are observed in the elderly.

Paracetamol is readily absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. Plasma protein binding is negligible at usual therapeutic concentrations, although this is dose-dependent.

Plasma levels of paracetamol from this product are detected from 5 minutes with peak plasma concentrations occurring at 0.5-0.67 hours after ingestion on an empty stomach. When this product was taken with food peak paracetamol plasma levels werelower and delayed by a median of 55 minutes, but overall extent of absorption was equivalent.

Paracetamol is metabolised in the liver and excreted in the urine mainly as the glucuronide and sulphate conjugates, with about 10% as glutathione conjugates. Lessthan 5% is excreted as unchanged paracetamol. The elimination half-life is approximately 3 hours.

A minor hydroxylated metabolite, which is usually produced in very small amounts bymixed function oxidases in the liver and detoxified by conjugation with liver glutathione, may accumulate following paracetamol overdose and cause liver damage. No significant differences in the paracetamol pharmacokinetic profile are observed in the elderly.

The bioavailability and pharmacokinetic profiles of ibuprofen and paracetamol takenas this product are not altered when taken in combination as a single or repeat dose. This product is formulated using a technology which releases both Ibuprofen and Paracetamol simultaneously, so that the active ingredients deliver a combination effect.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

The toxicological safety profile of ibuprofen and paracetamol has been established inanimal experiments and in humans from extensive clinical experience. There are no new preclinical

data of relevance to the prescriber which are additional to the data already presented in this Summary of Product Characteristics.

6. Pharmaceutical particulars

6.1 List of Excipients

Starch, Sorbitol Solution 70% w/w (6.666 mg/tablet), Colloidal Anhydrous Silica, Indion 234, Magnesium Stearate, Microcrystalline Cellulose, Talc, Purified Water

6.2 Incompatibilities

None

6.3 Shelf life

3 years from date of manufacturing

6.4 Special Precautions for storage

Do not store above 30°C, protect from moisture.Keep out of the reach and sight of children.

6.5 Nature and content of container

Intaflam is available in Alu-PVC blister packs of 10 tablets.

6.6 Special Precautions for disposal

None

7. Marketing Authorization Holder and Manufacturing Site

Marketing Authorization Holder

Intas Pharmaceutical Limited
Corporate House, Near Sola Bridge, S. G. Highway
Thaltej, Ahmedabad- 380054 Gujarat, India.

Manufacturing site

Intas Pharmaceuticals Limited,
Camp Road, Selaqui, Dehradun, (U.K) 248 197, INDIA
Telephone: (0135) 2698659, 2699098, 2699174, 2699175
Telefax: +91 265 2841377

8. Marketing authorization number(s)

TAN 21 HM 0130

9. Date of first Authorization

29/03/2020

10. Date of revision of the text

March, 2021