

MELOFLAM

Meloxicam 15 mg

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Meloxicam Tablets 15 mg

Descriptions

Meloflam (meloxicam), an oxicam derivative, is a member of the enolic acid group of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Each tablet contains 15 mg meloxicam for oral administration.

Mechanism of Action

Meloxicam is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) that exhibits anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and antipyretic activities. The mechanism of action of meloxicam, like that of other NSAIDs, may be related to prostaglandin synthetase (cyclooxygenase) inhibition.

Pharmacokinetics

Meloflam can be administered without regard to timing of meals or concomitant administration of antacids. The absolute bioavailability of meloxicam was 89%. Meloxicam is ~ 99.4% bound to human plasma proteins (primarily albumin) within the therapeutic dose range. Meloxicam concentrations in synovial fluid, after a single oral dose, range from 40% to 50% of those in plasma. The free fraction in synovial fluid is 2.5 times higher than in plasma, due to the lower albumin content in synovial fluid as compared to plasma. Meloxicam excretion is predominantly in the form of metabolites, and occurs to equal extents in the urine and faeces. The mean elimination half-life ($t_{1/2}$) ranges from 15 hours to 20 hours.

Special Populations

Hepatic Insufficiency

No dose adjustment is necessary in mild to moderate hepatic insufficiency. Patients with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class III) have not been adequately studied.

Renal Insufficiency

There is no need for dose adjustment in patients with mild to moderate renal failure ($CrCL >15$ mL/min). Patients with severe renal insufficiency have not been adequately studied. Meloxicam is not dialyzable.

Indications

Meloflam is indicated for management of acute and chronic painful, inflammatory or degenerative disorders of musculoskeletal system as:

- Rheumatoid arthritis.
- Osteoarthritis.
- Ankylosing spondylitis.
- Gouty arthritis.
- Acute musculoskeletal and soft tissue disorders (back pain, sprain and strain).
- Post-traumatic and post-operative pain, inflammation and swelling.
- Pain of different etiologies (dental pain, types of neuritis and neuralgia).
- Primary Dysmenorrhoea.

Contra-indications

- Known hypersensitivity for Meloxicam.
- Active peptic ulceration or bleeding.
- Aspirin-like asthma (there is a potential for cross sensitivity reaction to acetyl salicylic acid and other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs).

Adverse reactions

The following were infrequently reported (not more than 1%):

- GIT: Dyspepsia, nausea, flatulence, diarrhea or constipation.
- CNS: Headache, drowsiness, tinnitus.
- Cardiovascular: Peripheral oedema.
- Dermatological: Skin rash, pruritis.

Drug interactions

- Oral anticoagulants: concomitant use with NSAIDs may increase the risk of bleeding.
- Aspirin: concomitant administration of low-dose aspirin with meloxicam result in an increased rate of GI ulceration or other complications.
- Furosemide: Meloxicam can reduce the natriuretic effect of furosemide and thiazide diuretics in some patients. This effect has been attributed to inhibition of renal prostaglandin synthesis.
- Warfarin: anticoagulant activity should be monitored, particularly in the first few days initiating Meloxicam therapy in patients receiving warfarin or similar agents, since these patients are at an increased risk of bleeding.

Dosage

One tablet once per day

Packing

A box of 10 tablets in one strip

Produced By

Unipharma, El-Obour City, Egypt