

125mg/5ml

Paradon-S

Composition: Each 5 ml contains:
Paracetamol BP 125mg
Flavoured syrup base qs
Colour: Approved colour used.

Indications : It is used for mild to moderate pain including headache, migraine, nerve pain, toothache, sore throat, period pains and general aches and pains. It is also used to relieve the symptoms of cold and flu. It is also used to help reduce a fever (high temperature).

Pharmacodynamics: Paracetamol is a centrally acting analgesic and antipyretic with minimal anti-inflammatory properties.

Analgesic: The mechanism of analgesic action has not been fully determined. Paracetamol may act predominantly by inhibiting prostaglandin synthesis in the central nervous system (specifically cyclooxygenase (COX)-2) and, to a lesser extent, through a peripheral action by blocking pain impulse generation. The peripheral action may also be due to inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis or to inhibition of the synthesis or actions of other substances that sensitize pain receptors to mechanical or chemical stimulation.

Antipyretic: Paracetamol acts centrally on the hypothalamic heat-regulating center to produce peripheral vasodilatation resulting in increased blood flow through the skin, sweating and heat loss. Paracetamol reduces fever by inhibiting the formulation and release of prostaglandins in the CNS and by inhibiting endogenous pyrogens at the hypothalamic thermoregulator center.

Dosage: Paracetamol for pain and fever in children, given according to age, are:

3 months to 1 year: 60 to 120 mg

1 to 5 years: 120 to 250 mg

6 to 12 years: 250 to 500 mg

These doses may be given every 4 to 6 hours if necessary up to a maximum of 4 doses in 24 hours.

In younger children :

neonates 28 to 32 weeks postmenstrual age (gestational age at birth plus chronological age): 20 mg/kg as a single dose then 10 to 15 mg/kg every 8 to 12 hours if necessary up to a maximum of 30 mg/kg daily.

Neonates over 32 weeks postmenstrual age: 20 mg/kg as a single dose then 10 to 15 mg/kg every 6 to 8 hours if necessary up to a maximum of 60 mg/kg daily

1 to 3 months of age: 30 to 60 mg every 8 hours if necessary

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to paracetamol or any of the other ingredients/components of the product severe and active hepatic impairment.

Warnings and Precautions : Keep out of reach of children.

* Do not take if allergic to paracetamol.

* Patients should contact their health care provider if symptoms persist (if the pain lasts for more than 10 days, if there is redness or fever lasts more than 3 days).

* Paracetamol should be given with care to patients with impaired kidney or liver function.

* Large doses should be avoided in patients with hepatic impairment. Paracetamol overdose may harm the liver. Do not exceed recommended dose.

* Paracetamol provides symptomatic relief only, additional therapy to treat the cause of the

* pain or fever should be instituted when necessary.

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

During Pregnancy and Lactation

Use in pregnancy: Considered to be the analgesic of choice in pregnant patients, although it crosses placenta, paracetamol is considered to be safe in normal therapeutic doses for short-term use as a minor analgesic/antipyretic in pregnancy.

Use in lactation: Excreted in breast milk, maternal ingestion of paracetamol in normal therapeutic doses does not appear to present a risk to the nursing infant.

Adverse Effects / Undesirable Effects

Adverse effects of paracetamol are rare and usually mild, although haematological reactions have been reported. Skin rashes and other hypersensitivity reactions occur occasionally.

Overdose and Treatment Symptoms: Toxic symptoms include vomiting, abdominal pain, hypotension and sweating. The most serious adverse effect of acute overdose of paracetamol is a dose-dependent, potentially fatal hepatic necrosis. Clinical and laboratory evidence of hepatotoxicity may be delayed for up to one week. Major manifestations of liver failure such as jaundice, hypoglycemia and metabolic acidosis may take at least 3 days to develop.

Keep medicines out of reach of children.

Presentation : Bottle of 100 ml

Manufactured by :

