

Voldic-K[®]

(Diclofenac potassium)

Pharmacological properties

Voldic K[®] is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug which exerts antipyretic and analgesic activity.

As with other NSAIDs, its mode of action is not known, however, its ability to inhibit prostaglandin synthesis may be involved in its anti-inflammatory activity. With regard to its analgesic effect, diclofenac is not a narcotic.

Indications

- Treatment of acute and chronic signs and symptoms of osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis.
- Painful post-traumatic inflammatory states e.g. sprains.
- Post-operative inflammation and pain, e.g. following dental or orthopaedic surgery.
- Non-articular rheumatism.
- Painful and / or inflammatory conditions in gynaecology, e.g. primary dysmenorrhea or adnexitis.
- As an adjuvant in the severe painful inflammatory infections of the throat, nose, or ears, e.g. pharyngotonsillitis, otitis. In keeping with general therapeutic principles, the underlying disease should be treated with basic therapy as appropriate.
- Painful syndrome of the vertebral column.

Dosage and administration

Voldic K[®] tablets should be taken with water preferably before meals

Usual adult dose:

Usually, daily dose is 100-150 mg given in 2-3 doses. In milder cases and for children over 14 years, doses up to 100 mg are usually sufficient.

In primary dysmenorrhea the dose is generally 50-150 mg, the starting dose could be 50-100 mg and it might be increased up to 200 mg in the course of several menstrual cycles.

Usual pediatric dose: the dose strength of **Voldic K[®]** tablets is not recommended for use in children.

Usual geriatric dose: no overall difference was observed in efficacy, adverse reaction between older and younger patients.

Dosage in renal and hepatic impairment: dosage adjustment is not needed as no difference in the pharmacokinetics of diclofenac have been detected.

Use in pregnancy and lactation

In the first and second trimester, pregnancy category B:

This drug should be avoided unless the benefits to the mother justify the potential risk to the fetus.

Third trimester, pregnancy category D:

Because risk to the fetus results in premature closure of the ductus arteriosus, diclofenac should be avoided in late pregnancy.

Nursing mothers:

Although diclofenac passes into breast milk, its quantities are so small that no undesirable effects are expected on the infant.

Side effects

Side effects are usually well tolerated and transient including: Abdominal pain, cramps,

diarrhea ,nausea , dyspepsia , anorexia , constipation, flatulence, liver tests abnormalities, peptic ulcer with or without bleeding and / or perforation, or bleeding without ulcer, dizziness, rashes, pruritus, tinnitus , vertigo, lightheadedness.

Precautions

Caution should be exercised in the following cases:

- Patients with ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease.
- Patients with severe hepatic dysfunction.
- Elderly patients.
- Patients with impaired cardiac or renal function.
- Patients with hepatic porphyria.
- Diclofenac potassium may mask signs and symptoms of infection due to its Pharmacodynamic properties.

Drug interactions

- Caution should be exercised when administering NSAIDs including diclofenac with anti-coagulants.
- As with other NSAIDs diclofenac may increase serum concentrations of methotrexate (one drug should be administered at least 24 hours apart from the other) and increase cyclosporin's nephrotoxicity.
- Diclofenac decreases lithium and digoxin renal clearance and increases their plasma levels.
- Like other NSAIDs, diclofenac may reduce the efficacy of diuretics.
- In rare cases a possibility that diclofenac may alter a diabetic patients response to oral hypoglycemic agents was reported.
- Concomitant treatment with potassium -sparing diuretics may be associated with increased serum potassium levels.
- Concomitant administration with quinolone antibiotics may cause convulsions.

Contraindications

- Patients with known hypersensitivity to diclofenac and diclofenac containing products.
- Patients with history of asthma, urticaria, or other allergic type after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs.
- Patients known to have peptic ulcers.

Overdosage

It is recommended that the stomach be emptied by vomiting or gastric lavage, and administration of activated charcoal.

Presentation

Voidic K[®] 50 mg tablet : 50 mg Diclofenac potassium / tablet.

(Available in different pack sizes)

(This is a Medicament - Keep medicaments out of the reach of children)

- Medicament is a product which affects your health, and its consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you.
- Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, method for use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medicament.
- The doctor and the pharmacist are experts in medicine, its benefits and risks.
- Do not by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed for you.
- Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.



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