

Children's Panadol Suppositories

FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN AND FEVER

Description

PANADOL suppositories are a brand of paracetamol (N-acetyl-p-aminophenol), an effective and well tolerated analgesic- antipyretic.

Each suppository contains:
125mg paracetamol Ph.Eur
250mg paracetamol Ph.Eur

Introduction

Paracetamol is a clinically proven analgesic and antipyretic. It introduces its effects by its action on central and peripheral prostaglandin synthesis.

Indications

Children's Panadol suppositories gently relieves pain and reduces temperature in babies, infants and children. It is recommended for teething, toothache and sore throats. It also reduces feverishness in colds, influenza, childhood infections and vaccinations. Panadol suppositories can be used in patients suffering from nausea and vomiting.

Dosage and Administration

Children's Panadol Baby & Infant Suppositories for children aged 3 months to 6 years (125mg paracetamol)

Age	Dose
3 months - 3 years	1 suppository
4 years - 6 years	2 suppositories
6 years and above	We recommend Children's Panadol 6 PLUS Suppositories

Children's Panadol 6 PLUS Suppositories for children aged 6 years to 12 years (250mg paracetamol)

Age	Dose
6 years - 8 years	1 suppository
9 years - 12 years	2 suppositories

If necessary repeat the dose every 4 hours. Not more than 4 doses should be given in 24 hours. The large or thick end must be inserted first. Do not exceed the recommended dose without your doctor's advice.

Contraindications

Paracetamol is contraindicated in patients who have hypersensitivity to paracetamol.

Special warnings and specifications for use

Keep out the reach of children.

Do not exceed the stated dose. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice. This product should not be used with other paracetamol containing products. Children's Panadol suppositories should not be administered for more than 3 days without consulting your doctor.

If the child has been diagnosed with liver or kidney impairment, seek medical advice before giving any medication.

Drug Interactions

The anticoagulant effect of warfarin and others coumarins may be enhanced by prolonged regular daily use of Paracetamol with increased risk of bleeding. Occasional doses have no significant effect.

Side Effects

When taken at recommended doses Paracetamol is usually free from side effects. Skin reactions, such as urticaria, have been described rarely.

Overdose

Immediate medical management is required in the event of overdose, even if symptoms of overdose are not present. Paracetamol overdose may cause liver failure. Early symptoms may cause pallor, nausea, vomiting (diaphoresis) and general malaise.

Clinical and laboratory evidence of liver damage may not be apparent until 48-72 hours post-ingestion. Overdose should be promptly treated by gastric lavage followed by intravenous N-acetylcysteine or methionine without waiting for the results of plasma paracetamol levels. Additional antidote therapy is normally considered in light of further plasma paracetamol levels and the time elapsed since ingestion. In all cases of suspected overdose, prompt medical attention is critical for adults as well as for children, even if you do not notice any signs or symptoms.

Pharmaceutical Precautions

Store below 25° C

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THIS IS A MEDICINE

- Medicines are products which affect your health, and failure to follow the instruction may be dangerous for you.
- Follow your doctor's advice carefully, the method of use, and the instructions of the pharmacists who sold the medicament.
- Your doctor and the pharmacist are experts in medicines, and their benefits and risk.
- Do not stop your course of treatment early unless advised to do so by your doctor or your pharmacist.
- Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.

KEEP MEDICINE OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN

Council of Arab Health Ministers. Union of Arab Pharmacists.

Manufactured by
Glaxo Welcome Production
Herouville France
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References

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- # Medication only, non prescription, liquid formulation 15mg per kg.