



Children's Panadol 5 - 12 Elixir

For the relief of pain and fever in children (Analgesic/Antipyretic)

Description

Each 5ml spoonful contains 240mg paracetamol Ph.Eur.

Introduction

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

Indications

Children's Panadol 5-12 years provides your child with effective relief from fever and pain associated with: teething, vaccination, earache, headache, cold & flu and childhood infections.

Dosage and administration

| AGE | AVERAGE WEIGHT | DOSE |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 5 - 6 years | 18.5kg - 20.5kg | 6ml |
| 6 - 7 years | 20.5kg - 22.5kg | 6ml - 7ml |
| 7 - 8 years | 22.5kg - 25.0kg | 7ml - 8ml |
| 8 - 9 years | 25.0kg - 28.5kg | 8ml - 9ml |
| 9 - 10 years | 28.5kg - 32.5kg | 9ml - 10ml |
| 10 - 11 years | 32.5kg - 37.0kg | 10ml - 12ml |
| 11 - 12 years | 37.0kg - 41.5kg | 12ml - 13ml |
| 12 years + above | 41.5kg - 50kg | 13ml - 16ml |

* Based on 15mg/kg body weight

If necessary repeat the dose every 4 hours. Not more than 4 doses should be given in 24 hours. Do not exceed the recommended dose without your doctor's advice.

Do not give more than the stated dose. If an excessive amount is taken, contact a doctor immediately.

For children below five years of age we recommend Children's Panadol Baby and Infant.

Contraindications

Paracetamol is contraindicated in patients who have hypersensitivity to paracetamol.

Special warnings and precautions for use

Keep out of 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 5-12 years 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 this medication.

Drug interactions

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.

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. Store in a well sealed container.

Further information

Children's Panadol 5-12 years contains paracetamol - the treatment that many doctors recommend for the relief of pain and fever in children. Children's Panadol 5-12 years has a raspberry flavour which makes it pleasant to take and easy to give to children. It contains no alcohol. Children's Panadol 5-12 years is supplied in a bottle containing 100ml of paracetamol suspension. Each 5ml spoonful contains 240mg of paracetamol Ph.Eur. A measuring device is included in the pack.

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THIS IS A MEDICINE

- Medicines are products which affects 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 pharmacist who sold the medicament.
- Your doctor and the pharmacist are experts in medicines, and their benefits and risks.
- Do not stop your course of treatment early unless advised to do so by your doctor or 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.



GlaxoSmithKline

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