

# Feveren-D

(Paracetamol + Diphenhydramine HCl)

فیورین-ڈی  
(پیرا سٹامول + ڈائفنہڈرامائن ہائیڈروکلورائیڈ)

## COMPOSITION

Each **Feveren-D** film coated tablet contains:

Paracetamol ..... 500mg  
Diphenhydramine Hydrochloride ..... 25mg

## MECHANISM OF ACTION

### Paracetamol:

Paracetamol has analgesic and antipyretic effects. It is only a weak inhibitor of prostaglandin biosynthesis, although there is some evidence to suggest that it may be more effective against enzymes in the CNS than those in the periphery. This fact may partly account for its ability to reduce fever (a central action) and to induce analgesia.

### Diphenhydramine:

Diphenhydramine is an antihistamine that acts predominantly as a competitive but reversible inhibitor of antihistamine at the H1 receptor sites. However, like most H1 antihistamines it has additional sedative anticholinergic (muscarinic) and local anesthetic properties.

## PHARMACOKINETICS

### Paracetamol:

Paracetamol is rapidly and almost completely absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. Concentration in plasma generally reaches a peak in 30-120 minutes; plasma half-life is 1-4 hours. Paracetamol is relatively uniformly distributed throughout most body fluids. Plasma binding is variable. Excretion is almost exclusively renal in the form of conjugates. In cases of renal failure (GFR<50ml/min), the elimination of paracetamol is slightly delayed, the elimination half-life ranging from 2 to 5.3 hours. Therefore, it is recommended, when giving paracetamol to patients with renal failure (GFR<50ml/min), to reduce the dose and to increase the minimum interval between each administration to at least 6 hours.

### Diphenhydramine:

Diphenhydramine is well absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract following oral administration. Peak, plasma concentrations are achieved in 2 to 3 hours and the effects usually last 4 to 6 hours. Diphenhydramine is extensively metabolised mainly in the liver, and excreted usually as metabolites in the urine.

## INDICATIONS

For temporary relief of fever and pain, when associated with sleeping difficulty. Such as rheumatic and muscular pain, arthritis, backache, dental pain, migraine, headache, neuralgia and dysmenorrhea which is causing difficulty in getting to sleep.

## DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Oral administration only.

### Adults (including elderly) and children aged 12 years and over:

- 2 tablets 20 minutes before going to bed.
- Do not take more than 2 tablets in 24 hours.
- Do not take **Feveren-D** if you have already taken 4 doses of a paracetamol-containing product during the day.
- Do not take more than the recommended dose.
- Not recommended below the age of 12 years.
- Do not take for more than one week. If pain carries on for more than one week, or if headache becomes persistent, see the doctor.

### Elderly:

Should not be taken by elderly with confusion. Sedating antihistamines may cause confusion and paradoxical excitation in the elderly. Experience has indicated that normal adult dosage with paracetamol is appropriate. However in frail, immobile, elderly subjects, a reduction in the amount or frequency of dosing of paracetamol may be appropriate.

### Hepatic Impairment:

When giving paracetamol to patients with impaired hepatic function or Gilbert's Syndrome, the dose may need to be reduced or the dosing interval prolonged.

### Renal Impairment:

It is recommended, when giving paracetamol to patients with renal failure, to reduce the dose and to increase the minimum interval between each administration to at least 6 hours.

### Effects on ability to drive and use machines:

May cause drowsiness, dizziness, blurred vision, cognitive and psychomotor impairment, which can seriously affect the patient's ability to drive or operate machinery.

## ADVERSE REACTIONS

Fatigue, sedation, dry mouth, drowsiness, disturbance in attention, unsteadiness, dizziness, thrombocytopenia, agranulocytosis, anaphylaxis, cutaneous hypersensitivity reactions including skin rashes, angioedema and Stevens Johnson syndrome/toxic epidermal necrolysis.

## 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.
- Avoid use with drugs which cause sedation such as tranquilizers, hypnotics and anxiolytics.
- Use with caution with monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) or within 2 weeks of stopping an MAOI.
- Use with caution with other drugs with antimuscarinic properties (e.g. atropine, tricyclic

antidepressants).

- Avoid use with other antihistamine-containing preparations, including topical antihistamines and cough and cold medicines.
- Diphenhydramine is an inhibitor of the cytochrome p450 isoenzyme CYP2D6. Therefore, there may be a potential for interaction with drugs which are primarily metabolised by CYP2D6, such as metoprolol and venlafaxine.
- The concurrent use of medicinal products, which also prolong the QT interval (e.g. class IA and III anti-arrhythmic drugs, some antibiotics, anti-malaria drugs, neuroleptics) or result in hypokalaemia should be avoided.
- Caution should be taken when paracetamol is used concomitantly with flucloxacillin as concurrent intake has been associated with high anion gap metabolic acidosis, especially in patients with risks factors.

## WARNINGS and PRECAUTIONS

- Underlying liver disease increases the risk of paracetamol-related liver damage.
- Caution should be exercised in patients with epilepsy or seizure disorders, myasthenia gravis, narrow-angle glaucoma, prostatic hypertrophy, urinary retention, pyloroduodenal obstruction, asthma, bronchitis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
- Do not take for more than 7 days without consulting a doctor. If symptoms persist, medical advice must be sought.
- Patients should be advised to consult their doctor if their headaches become persistent.
- May increase the effects of alcohol therefore, alcohol should be avoided.
- Use with caution in the elderly, who are more likely to experience adverse effects. Avoid use in elderly patients with confusion.
- Do not drive or operate machinery. Feveren-D is intended to produce sleepiness or drowsiness soon after the dose is taken.
- Keep out of sight and reach of children.
- Prolonged or frequent use is discouraged.
- Use in patients with congenital long QT-syndrome or other clinically relevant cardiac disorders (in particular coronary heart disease, cardiac conduction disorders, arrhythmias) should be avoided.

**Pregnancy and breast feeding:** Feveren-D is not recommended.

## CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Hypersensitivity to paracetamol, diphenhydramine hydrochloride or to any of the other ingredients.
- Porphyria.
- If taken another medicine containing paracetamol in the last 4 hours.
- Concomitant use with other antihistamine-containing preparations, including topical antihistamines and cough and cold medicine.

## OVERDOSAGE

Treatment should be supportive and directed towards specific symptoms. The stomach should be emptied by aspiration and gastric lavage. Convulsions and marked CNS stimulation should be treated with parenteral diazepam.

## PRESENTATION

**Feveren-D** Tablet: 20's/pack

## DOSAGE

As directed by the physician.

## INSTRUCTIONS

Store below 30°C.

Not for use by children under 12 years of age.

Do not take with any medicine that contains paracetamol.

Protect from sunlight and moisture.

Keep out of reach of children.

**! WHILE USING THIS MEDICINE:**  
Do not drive or operate machinery.  
Sleepiness or drowsiness is expected.  
Do not consume alcohol.

Detailed prescribing information is available on request.

Manufactured by:  
**AsianContinental (Pvt.) Ltd.**  
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Manufactured by:  
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