Sudac
Tablet

Composition : Sulindac 100 mg & 200 mg Tablet.

Indications : Sulindac is indicated for the symptomatic treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, periarticular inflammatory disorders, acute painful shoulder, acute gouty arthritis, diabetic neuropathy & diabetic retinopathy.

Dosage and administration : Sulindac should be administered orally twice a day with food. The maximum dosage is 400 mg per day. Dosages above 400 mg per day are not recommended. In osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis & ankylosing spondylitis, the recommended starting dosage is 150 mg. In acute painful shoulder & acute gouty arthritis the recommended dosage is 200 mg twice a day. The dosage may be lowered or raised depending on the response. After a satisfactory response has been achieved, the dosage may be reduced according to the response. Or, as directed by the registered physicians.

Side effects : The most common reported side-effects are drowsiness, dizziness, headache & nervousness, insomnia, nausea, constipation, abdominal pain. Gastrointestinal ulceration and bleeding may also occur.

Contraindications : Sulindac is contraindicated in patients with hypersensitivity to any other component of this product. Contraindicated in patients with history of active GI bleeding or peptic ulceration.

Use in pregnancy and lactation : There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Sulindac should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus. It is not known whether this drug is excreted in human milk.

Precautions : Sulindac should be administered with caution to patients with impaired renal function and bleeding disorders, epilepsy, parkinsonism or psychiatric disorders. Patient with hepatic impairment the half life of sulindac is prolonged and a reduction of daily dosage may be required. Anemia is some time seen in patients receiving NSAIDs with sulindac.

Drug interactions : Sulindac and its sulphide metabolite are highly protein bound. Patient should be monitored carefully until it is certain that no chance in their anticoagulant or hypoglycemic dosage is required. Aspirin has been shown to decrease the bioavailability of the active sulfide metabolite of sulindac. Prolonged concurrent use of Paracetamol with sulindac may increase the risk of adverse renal effects. That patient is under close medical supervision while receiving such combined therapy. Probenecid may increase the plasma concentration of sulindac and its sulfone metabolite and slightly decrease the plasma concentration of the active sulfide metabolite.

Packing : Sudac-100: 5X10's tablets in blister pack.

Sudac-200: 2X10's tablets in blister pack.