

**Flurbiprofen Cas No. : 5104-49-4**

Flurbiprofen is used to treat pain or inflammation caused by arthritis. This medicine can increase your risk of life-threatening heart or circulation problems, including heart attack or stroke. Do not use this medicine just before or after having heart bypass surgery. Do not use this medication if you are allergic to flurbiprofen, or if you have:

Active Pharmaceuticals Ingredients Manufacturers



Taj Pharma PDF

# Taj Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

## Flurbiprofen

### CAS No. : 5104-49-4

**Chemical data**

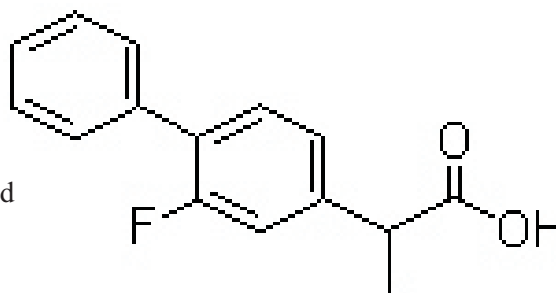
Formula C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>13</sub>FO<sub>2</sub>  
Mol. mass 244.261 g/mol  
Molecular Weight 244.26  
CAS Number 5104-49-4  
EINECS 225-827-6

**Systematic (IUPAC) name**

2-(3-fluoro-4-phenyl-phenyl)propanoic acid

**Identifiers**

ATC code M01AE09 M02AA19, S01BC04  
PubChem 3394  
DrugBank APRD00753  
Synonyms (±)-2-fluoro-α-methyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-acetic acid

**Physical data**

Melt. point 117 °C (243 °F)  
Pharmacokinetic data  
Bioavailability ?  
Protein binding > 99%  
Metabolism Hepatic (CYP2C9)  
Half life 4.7-5.7 hours  
Excretion Renal

**DOSAGE**

Your doctor may ask you to take Flurbiprofen with food or an antacid. Swallow tablets whole with a full glass of water; take tablets in an upright or sitting position. If possible take bedtime doses at least 10 minutes before lying down. Take Flurbiprofen exactly as prescribed by your doctor. If you are using Flurbiprofen for arthritis, it should be taken regularly. Do not take your medicine more often than directed.

Should be taken with food.

**SIDE EFFECTS**

Most patients benefit from flurbiprofen and other NSAIDs with few side effects. However, serious side effects can occur, and generally tend to be dose related. Therefore, it is often desirable to use the lowest effective dose to minimize side effects. The most common side effects of flurbiprofen involve the gastrointestinal system. It can cause ulcerations, abdominal burning, pain, cramping, nausea, gastritis, and even serious gastrointestinal bleeding and liver toxicity. Sometimes, stomach ulceration and bleeding can occur without any abdominal pain. Black tarry stools, weakness, and dizziness upon standing may be the only signs of internal bleeding. Rash, kidney impairment, ringing in the ears, and lightheadedness can also occur.



Taj Pharmaceuticals Ltd.  
**Flurbiprofen**

CAS NO- 5104-49-4

Abdominal pain, diarrhea, general feeling of illness, headache, indigestion, nausea, swelling due to fluid retention, urinary tract infection, constipation, difficulty sleeping, dizziness, drowsiness, gas or heartburn, increased sensitivity to the sun, nausea, vomiting, ringing in the ears, weight gain. If any develop or change in intensity, inform your doctor as soon as possible. Only your doctor can determine if it is safe for you to continue taking Flurbiprofen. Flurbiprofen can cause vision problems. If you experience a change in your vision, inform your doctor. Flurbiprofen slows the clotting process. If you are taking blood-thinning medication, Flurbiprofen should be taken with caution. The symptoms of Flurbiprofen overdose may include: Agitation, change in pupil size, coma, disorientation, dizziness, double vision, drowsiness, headache, nausea, semiconsciousness, shallow breathing, stomach pain. If you suspect an overdose of Flurbiprofen, seek medical attention immediately.

#### PRECAUTIONS4

You should have frequent checkups with your doctor if you take Flurbiprofen regularly. Ulcers or internal bleeding can occur without warning. If you are sensitive to or have ever had an allergic reaction to Flurbiprofen, aspirin, or similar drugs, or if you have had asthma attacks caused by aspirin or other drugs of this type, you should not take Flurbiprofen. Fatal attacks have occurred in people allergic to Flurbiprofen. Make sure your doctor is aware of any drug reactions you have experienced. This drug should be used with caution if you have kidney or liver disease. Kidney problems are most likely to develop in such people, as well as in those with heart failure, those taking water pills, and older adults. If you have asthma, take Flurbiprofen with extra caution. Do not take aspirin or similar drugs while taking Flurbiprofen, unless your doctor tells you to do so. You may get drowsy. Do not drive, use machinery, or do anything that needs mental alertness until you know how Flurbiprofen affects you. Do not smoke cigarettes or drink alcohol; these increase irritation to your stomach and can make it more susceptible to damage from Flurbiprofen. If you are going to have surgery, tell your prescriber or health care professional that you are taking Flurbiprofen. Flurbiprofen can cause you to bleed more easily. Problems can arise if you need dental work, and in the day to day care of your teeth. Try to avoid damage to your teeth and gums when you brush or floss your teeth. The effects of Flurbiprofen during pregnancy have not been adequately studied. If you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant, inform your doctor immediately. In particular, you should not use Flurbiprofen in late pregnancy, as it can affect the developing baby's circulatory system. Flurbiprofen appears in breast milk and could affect a nursing infant. If Flurbiprofen is essential to your health, your doctor may advise you to discontinue breastfeeding until your treatment is finished.

#### INTERACTION

It is especially important to check with your doctor before combining Flurbiprofen with the following: Antacids, Aspirin, Alcohol, Alendronate, Cidofovir, Cyclosporine Entecavir; Herbal products that contain feverfew, garlic, ginger, or ginkgo biloba, Lithium, Methotrexate; Other anti-inflammatory drugs (such as ibuprofen or prednisone), Beta blockers such as the blood pressure medications Inderal and Tenormin

Before taking flurbiprofen, tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following drugs:

- \*a blood thinner such as warfarin (Coumadin);
- \*a diuretic (water pill) such as furosemide (Lasix);
- \*cyclosporine (Gengraf, Neoral, Sandimmune);
- \*lithium (Eskalith, Lithobid);
- \*methotrexate (Rheumatrex, Trexall);
- \*steroids (prednisone and others);



\*aspirin or NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) such as diclofenac (Voltaren), etodolac (Lodine), fenoprofen (Nalfon), ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin), indomethacin (Indocin), ketoprofen (Orudis), ketorolac (Toradol), mefenamic acid (Ponstel), meloxicam (Mobic), nabumetone (Relafen), naproxen (Aleve, Naprosyn), piroxicam (Feldene), and others;

\*an ACE inhibitor such as benazepril (Lotensin), captopril (Capoten), fosinopril (Monopril), enalapril (Vasotec), lisinopril (Prinivil, Zestril), moexipril (Univasc), perindopril (Aceon), quinapril (Accupril), ramipril (Altace), or trandolapril (Mavik); or

\*a beta-blocker such as atenolol (Tenormin), carteolol (Cartrol), carvedilol (Coreg), labetalol (Normodyne, Trandate), metoprolol (Lopressor, Toprol), nadolol (Corgard), propranolol (Inderal, InnoPran), sotalol (Betapace), timolol (Blocadren), and others.



## DRUG DESCRIPTION

Flurbiprofen is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) effective in treating fever, pain, and inflammation in the body. As a group, NSAIDs are non-narcotic relievers of mild to moderate pain of many causes, including injury, menstrual cramps, arthritis, and other musculoskeletal conditions. Since the response to different NSAIDs varies from patient to patient.

Flurbiprofen (FLUR-bi-PROE-fen) is used to relieve the inflammation, swelling, stiffness, and joint pain associated with rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis. Flurbiprofen is also used to treat other conditions associated with inflammation and/or pain (e.g., menstrual cramps, muscular pain) as well as soft tissue injuries, such as tendonitis and bursitis. Flurbiprofen works by reducing hormones that cause inflammation and pain in the body.

Note /Government Notification: These chemicals are designated as those that are used in the manufacture of the controlled substances and are important to the manufacture of the substances. For any (Control Substance) products Import and Export \*\*\* subjected to your country government laws /control substance ACT.

Information: The information on this web page is provided to help you to work safely, but it is intended to be an overview of hazards, not a replacement for a full Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). MSDS forms can be downloaded from the web sites of many chemical suppliers. Also that the information on the PTCL Safety web site, where this page was hosted, has been copied onto many other sites, often without permission. If you have any doubts about the veracity of the information that you are viewing, or have any queries, please check the URL that your web browser displays for this page. If the URL begins "www.tajapi.com/www/Denatonium Benzoate.htm/" the page is maintained by the Safety Officer in Physical Chemistry at Oxford University. If not, this page is a copy made by some other person and we have no responsibility for it.

The Controlled Substances Act (CSA) was enacted into law by the Congress of the United States as Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970.[1] The CSA is the federal U.S. drug policy under which the manufacture, importation, possession, use and distribution of certain substances is regulated. The Act also served as the national implementing legislation for the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs

This document plus the full buyer/ prescribing information, prepared for health professionals can be found at:

<http://www.tajapi.com>

or by contacting the sponsor, Taj Pharmaceuticals Limited., at:

91 022 30601000.

This leaflet was prepared by  
Taj Pharmaceuticals Limited,  
Mumbai (India).

MPSTJ278

Last revised: 29 August 2009