Taj Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Oxaprozin

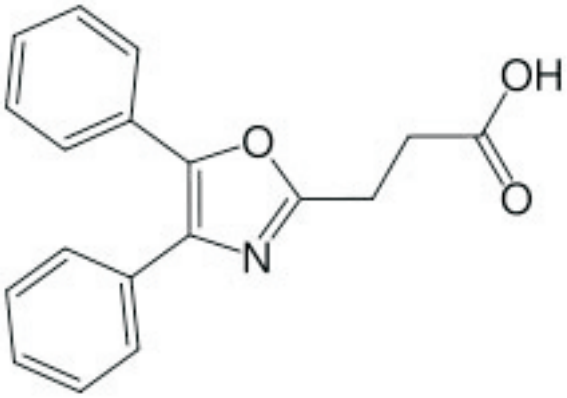
CAS No. : 21256-18-8

Systematic (IUPAC) name

3-(4,5-diphenyl-1,3-oxazol-2-yl)propanoic acid

Identifiers

ATC code M01AE12
PubChem 4614
DrugBank APRD00030



Chemical data

Formula C18H15NO3
Mol. mass 293.317 g/mol

Pharmacokinetic data

Bioavailability 95%
Protein binding 99%
Metabolism Liver—65% oxidation and 35% glucuronic acid conjugation. 5% are active phenolic metabolites.
Half life 54.9 hours
Excretion
Therapeutic considerations
Pregnancy cat.
C
Legal status
Routes Oral

Oxaprozin, also known as Oxaprozinumis a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugused to relieve the inflammation, swelling, stiffness, and joint pain associated with osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis. Chemically, it is a propionic acid derivative. It is available in 600 mg tablets. Normal adult dosage is 1200 mg daily, not to exceed 1800 mg per day.

SIDE EFFECTS
Oxaprozin CAS number 21256-18-8

Oxaprozin may cause side effects

* diarrhea
* constipation
* vomiting
* gas or bloating
* drowsiness
* difficulty sleeping
* confusion
* depression
* dizziness
* headache
* ringing in the ears

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Some side effects can be serious. If you experience any of the following symptoms or those mentioned in the IMPORTANT WARNING section, call your doctor immediately. Do not take any more oxaprozin until you speak to

your doctor:
* unexplained weight gain
* fever
* blisters
* rash
* itching
* hives
* swelling of the eyes, face, lips, tongue, throat, hands, feet, ankles, or lower legs
* hoarseness
* difficulty breathing or swallowing
* yellowing of the skin or eyes
* lack of energy
* excessive tiredness
* upset stomach
* loss of appetite
* pain in the upper right part of the stomach
* flu-like symptoms
* pale skin
* fast heartbeat
* cloudy, discolored, or bloody urine
* back pain
* difficult or painful urination

DOSAGE

Take this medication exactly as it was prescribed for you. Do not take the medication in larger amounts, or take it for longer than recommended by your doctor. Follow the directions on your prescription label. The maximum amount of oxaprozin for adults is 1200 milligrams (mg) per day. Know the amount of oxaprozin in the specific product you are taking.

If you take oxaprozin for a long period of time, your doctor may want to check you on a regular basis to make sure this medication is not causing harmful effects. Do not miss any scheduled visits to your doctor.

Store oxaprozin at room temperature, away from moisture, heat, and light.

The usual dose of oxaprozin is 600 or 1200 mg once daily taken with food. The maximum dose is 1800 mg daily. The total daily dose may be divided into multiple doses if single daily doses are not tolerated.

Oxaprozin comes as a tablet to take by mouth. It is usually taken once or twice a day. Take oxaprozin at around the time(s) each day. Follow the directions on your prescription label carefully, and ask your doctor or pharmacist to explain any part you do not understand. Take oxaprozin exactly as directed. Do not take more or less of it or take it more often than prescribed by your doctor.

DRUG DESCRIPTION

oxaprozin is a member of the propionic acid group of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Each blue, capsule-shaped tablet contains oxaprozin potassium (678mg equivalent to 600mg of oxaprozin) for oral administration. The chemical name for oxaprozin potassium is 4,5-diphenyl-2-oxazolepropionic acid, potassium salt. Its empirical formula is C18H14NO3K and molecular weight is 331. Oxaprozin potassium is a white to off white powder with a melting point of 215°C. It is slightly soluble in alcohol and very soluble in water. The PK in water is 9.7.Inactive ingredients in oxaprozin tablets include microcrystalline cellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, pregelatinized corn starch, stearic acid, colloidal silicon dioxide, polyethylene glycol, titanium dioxide, FD&C Blue #1 Aluminum Lake, and pharmaceutical glaze.

Oxaprozin belongs to a class of drugs called nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Other members of this class include ibuprofen , indomethacin , naproxen and several others. These drugs are used for the management of mild to moderate pain, fever, and inflammation. They work by reducing the levels of prostaglandins, chemicals that are responsible for pain, fever, and inflammation. Oxaprozin blocks the enzyme that makes prostaglandins (cyclooxygenase), resulting in lower concentrations of prostaglandins.

Oxaprozin is used to treat pain or inflammation caused by arthritis.

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.

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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

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