**Valdecoxib Cas No. : 181695-72-7**

Valdecoxib is an oral drug that belongs to the family of drugs called nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). NSAIDs are used primarily to treat pain and arthritis.As a consequence, pain, swelling and tenderness of joints due to arthritis are reduced. Valdecoxib (like celecoxib and rofecoxib) differs from most other NSAIDs in that it causes less inflammation and ulceration of the stomach and intestine (at least with short-term treatment) and does not interfere with the clotting of blood.



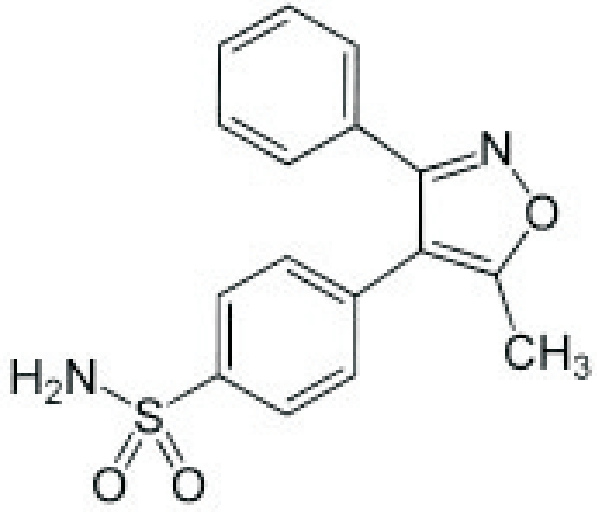
# Taj Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

## Valdecoxib

## CAS No. : 181695-72-7

**Synonyms:**

4-(5-methyl-3-phenylisoxazol-4-yl)benzenesulfonamide




Identifiers
CAS number 181695-72-7
ATC code M01AH03
PubChem 119607
DrugBank APRD00183

Chemical data
Formula C16H14N2O3S
Mol. mass 314.364 g/mol

Pharmacokinetic data
Bioavailability 83%
Protein binding 98%
Metabolism Hepatic (CYP3A4 and 2C9 involved)
Half life 8 to 11 hours
Excretion Renal
Therapeutic considerations
Pregnancy cat. C(AU) May cause premature closure of the ductus arteriosus
Routes Oral.

Valdecoxib is in a class of drugs called nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Valdecoxib works by reducing substances in the body that cause inflammation, pain, and fever.
Valdecoxib is used to reduce pain, inflammation, and stiffness caused by osteoarthritis and adult rheumatoid arthritis. Valdecoxib is also used to treat painful menstruation.

**WARNING**

Rarely, serious (possibly fatal) allergic reactions have occurred with valdecoxib, including skin reactions. Seek immediate medical attention if an allergic reaction occurs. Symptoms of an allergic reaction may include: rash, mouth sores, itching, swelling, dizziness, trouble breathing.

**USES**

Valdecoxib is an oral drug that belongs to the family of drugs called nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). NSAIDs are used primarily to treat pain and arthritis.

As a consequence, pain, swelling and tenderness of joints due to arthritis are reduced. Valdecoxib (like celecoxib and rofecoxib) differs from most other NSAIDs in that it causes less inflammation and ulceration of the stomach and intestine (at least with short-term treatment) and does not interfere with the clotting of blood.

**DOSING**

For osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, the usual approved dose of valdecoxib is 10 mg once daily. For dysmenorrhea, the dose is 20 mg twice daily. Valdecoxib may be taken with or without food.

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## SIDE EFFECTS

The most common side effects of valdecoxib are headache, abdominal pain, diarrhea, nausea, flatulence and insomnia. Other side effects include fainting, kidney failure, heart failure, fluid retention, aggravation of hypertension, chest pain, ringing in the ears, deafness, stomach and intestinal ulcers, bleeding, blurred vision, anxiety, photosensitivity, weight gain, water retention, flu-like symptoms, drowsiness and weakness.

Very serious allergic reactions have been reported with valdecoxib. It is recommended that patients who experience a rash after beginning therapy with valdecoxib should discontinue valdecoxib immediately and seek the advise of their physician. Although valdecoxib is not a sulfonamide itself, it is recommended that patients with an allergy to sulfonamides should not take valdecoxib.

## PRECAUTION

Before Using This Medicine.

Allergies—Tell your doctor if you have ever had any unusual or allergic reaction to valdecoxib, other nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, aspirin or other salicylates or sulfonamides. Also tell your health care professional if you are allergic to any other substances, such as foods, preservatives, or dyes.

Pregnancy—Valdecoxib has not been studied in pregnant women. However, studies in animals have shown that valdecoxib causes birth defects and other problems. Valdecoxib may cause problems in the baby's heart and lungs and is not recommended late in pregnancy. Before taking this medicine, make sure your doctor knows if you are pregnant or if you may become pregnant.

Breast-feeding— It is not known whether valdecoxib passes into human breast milk. Although most medicines pass into breast milk in small amounts, many of them may be used safely while breast-feeding. Mothers who are taking this medicine and who wish to breast-feed should discuss this with their doctor.

Children—Studies on this medicine have been done only in adult patients, and there is no specific information comparing use of valdecoxib in children with use in other age groups.

Older adults—This medicine has been tested and has not been shown to cause different side effects or problems in older people than it does in younger adults.

If miss a dose : Take the missed dose as soon as you remember. If it is almost time for the next dose, skip the dose you missed and take only the next regularly scheduled dose as directed. Do not take a double dose of this medication unless otherwise directed by your doctor.

## Storage

Store at room temperature between 59 and 86 degrees F (15 to 30 degrees C) away from light and moisture.

## DOSAGE

For osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, the usual approved dose of valdecoxib is 10 mg once daily.

For dysmenorrhea, the dose is 20 mg twice daily. Valdecoxib may be taken with or without food.

Take valdecoxib exactly as directed by your doctor. If you do not understand these instructions, ask your doctor to explain them to you.

Take each dose with a full glass of water.

Valdecoxib can be taken with or without food or milk. Follow your doctor's instructions.
Store valdecoxib at room temperature away from moisture and heat.


**INTERACTION**

other drugs will affect valdecoxib
tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following drugs:

*aspirin or another salicylate (form of aspirin) such as salsalate , choline salicylate-magnesium salicylate , and magnesium salicylate.
*an over-the-counter cough, cold, allergy, or pain medicine that contains dextromethorphan, aspirin, ibuprofen, naproxen, or ketoprofen
*a diuretic (water pill) such as furosemide , hydrochlorothiazide , chlorothiazide , chlorthalidone , and others;

a steroid medicine such as prednisone , methylprednisolone , prednisolone , and others;an anticoagulant (blood thinner) such as warfarin
diazepam
phenytoin
glyburide
an oral contraceptive
omeprazole
|lithium
fluconazole or ketoconazole

**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

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http://www.tajapi.com
or by contacting the sponsor, Taj Pharmaceuticals Limited., at:
91 022 30601000.
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