



Edition	Date	Modifications	Opérateur
Ed.1	05/07/10	Création du document	Virginie LESOURD
-	05/07/10	-	-
-	05/07/10	-	-

Recto



Panadol



Read the leaflet carefully because it contains important information for you.

• Please use your child's dose if symptoms do not improve, get worse or new symptoms occur because these could be signs of a serious condition. Do not prolong use except under medical supervision may be harmful.

• Keep this and all medications out of sight and reach of children.

• Do not exceed the stated dose.

C. Taking other medications

- The liver toxic effects of Paracetamol may be increased by the use of alcohol.
- The speed of absorption of paracetamol may be increased by metoclopramide or domperidone and absorption reduced by cholestyramine.
- 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.

D. Pregnancy and lactation

This product is intended for use in children.

Pregnancy

A large amount of data on pregnant women indicate neither malformative, nor foetotoxicological toxicity. Epidemiological studies on neurodevelopment in children are limited to paracetamol in vitro show no significant effects.

Inconclusive results: if clinically necessary, paracetamol can be used during pregnancy however it should be used at the lowest effective dose for the shortest possible time and at the lowest possible frequency.

Lactation

Paracetamol is excreted in breast milk. However, the level of paracetamol present is not considered to be harmful. Available published data do not contraindicate breastfeeding.

E. Effects on ability to drive and use machines

None.

Possible Adverse Events:

There have been rare reports of blood dyscrasias including thrombocytopenia and agranulocytosis, but these were not necessarily caused directly to paracetamol.

Stop this product and consult your child's doctor immediately if:

- You notice allergic reactions (e.g. skin rash or itching, sometimes with breathing problems or swelling of the lips, tongue, throat or face).
- You notice skin rash or peeling or mouth ulcers.
- Your child previously experienced breathing problems or bronchospasm with paracetamol/soluble or non-soluble antitussive/antifungal and experiences a similar reaction with this product.
- Your child experienced unexplained bruising or bleeding.
- Your child experienced liver dysfunction related symptoms or signs.

These reactions are very rare.

Overdose:

Paracetamol overdose may cause liver failure which can lead to liver transplant or death. Acute pancreatitis has been observed, usually with hepatic dysfunction and liver toxicity.

There is a risk of poisoning with paracetamol particularly in elderly subjects, young children, patients with liver disease, cases of chronic alcoholism and in patients with chronic malnutrition. Overdosing may be fatal in these cases.

Symptoms generally appear within the first 24 hours and may comprise: nausea, vomiting, anorexia, pallor, and abdominal pain, or patients may be asymptomatic.

Overdose of paracetamol in a single administration in adults or in children can cause liver cell necrosis likely to induce complete and irreversible necrosis, resulting in hepatocellular insufficiency, metabolic acidosis and encephalopathy. Death may occur within 48 hours. Simultaneously, increased levels of hepatic transaminase (AST, ALT), indicate dehydrogenase and bilirubin are observed together with increased prothrombin levels and may appear 12 to 48 hours after administration.

Liver damage is likely in adults who have taken more than the recommended amounts of paracetamol. It is considered that excess quantities of toxic metabolites (usually adequately detoxified by glucathione when the quantities of paracetamol are ingested) become involved in liver damage.

Some patients may be at increased risk of liver damage from paracetamol toxicity. Risk factors include if the patient:

- Is on long-term treatment with carbamazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin, primidone, rifampicin, St. John's Wort or other drugs that induce liver enzymes.
- Regularly consumes ethanol in excess of recommended amounts.
- Is likely to be glucathione depleted e.g. eating disorders, cystic fibrosis, HIV infection, starvation, cachexia.

Emergency Precautions:

Immediate transfer to hospital.

Blood sampling to determine initial paracetamol plasma concentration. In the case of a single acute overdose, the indicated plasma concentration should be measured 4 hours post ingestion.

Administration of activated charcoal should be considered if >150mg/kg paracetamol has been taken within 1 hour.

The antidote N-acetylcysteine should be administered as soon as possible in accordance with National treatment guidelines

Symptomatic treatment should be implemented.

How to use Panadol Baby & Infant Suspension

• **How to use:** See 5.4. • **Store in original container. Protect from light and heat.**

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton, inner label of the bottle. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

The product comes in 100ml pack.

THIS IS A MEDICINE

Medicine is a product which affects your health, and its consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you.

- Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist
- Do not self-medicate.
- The doctor and pharmacists are experts in the use of medicines, its benefits and risks. Do not try yourself interrupt the period of treatment.
- Do not neglect the same prescription without consulting your doctor.

KEEP MEDICINE OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Council of Arab Health Ministers, Union of Arab Pharmacists

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Updated based on GDS-V7 and SmPC dated December 2019

Date of Revision: August 2020

Panadol Baby and Infant (Suspension)
(Analgesic/Antipyretic)

Description

Each 5 ml of Panadol Baby & Infant Suspension contains:

- 50 mg Paracetamol (P, Eur)
- Other Ingredients: Malic acid, Xanthan gum, Hydrogenated gelatine syrup (Alcohol/syrup), 5% Sorbitol liquid Crystalline, Citric acid, Sodium Citrate, Ethylmethyl-propyl-hydroxybenzoates (E219, E215, E217), Hexazol carmine supine (E121) (Azoxy), Strawberry Flavour (J10055) and purified water.

What is Panadol Baby & Infant and what is it used for?

Panadol Baby & Infant is an analgesic and antipyretic.

- For the relief of pains of teething, toothache and sore throats.
- For reducing fever often associated with colds and flu, childhood infections and vaccination.

Panadol Baby & Infant is a strawberry flavour specially formulated to be pleasant tasting and easy to administer to infants and children.

Panadol Baby & Infant suspension is Alcohol-free and Sugar-free.

A measuring device is included in the bottle.

How to give Panadol Baby & Infant to your child?

For oral administration only.

It is important to shake the bottle for at least 10 seconds before use.

- If your baby was born prematurely and is less than 3 months old consult your doctor prior to use.
- For the lowest dose necessary to achieve efficacy should be used for the shortest duration of treatment.

Children aged 3 months and above

- A dose of 10-15 mg/kg to be repeated (Please see the table below).
- Do not give to your child more than 4 mg/kg presented in divided doses throughout 24 hours.
- Do not give to your child more frequently than every 4 hours.
- Do not give to your child more than four doses in any 24-hour period.
- Do not give to your child for longer than 3 days without asking a doctor.

Children aged 3 to 6 months:

A single dose of 10 - 15 mg/kg for symptomatic relief of a reaction due to vaccination.

Medical advice should be sought if fever persists after paracetamol-containing products.

For other indications, give only under medical advice.

Do not give more than 3 doses.

Children aged below 3 months:

Not recommended for children under 2 months.

Weight (kg)	3-6 months	7-12 months	Dose Vol (ml) (*)
5-6	2-3 months	3	
6-7	4-4 months	3	
7-8	4-6 months	4	
8-9	6-8 months	5	
9-10	8-12 months	5.5	
10-12	1-2 years	6	
12-14	2-3 years	7.5	
14-16	3-4 years	8.5	
16-18	4-5 years	10	

* Dose may be chosen based on weight or age, use weight if you know it, otherwise use age.

Before you use Panadol Baby & Infant to your child

Contains paracetamol. Do not give your child paracetamol-containing products. The concomitant use with other products containing paracetamol may lead to an overdose.

* Paracetamol overdose may cause liver failure which can lead to liver transplant or death. Cases of hepatic dysfunction/failure have been reported in patients with depleted glucathione levels, such as those who are severely malnourished, anorexic, have a low body mass index or are chronic heavy users of alcohol.

* Withholding liver disease increased the risk of paracetamol-related liver damage. Patients who have been diagnosed with liver or kidney impairment must seek medical advice before taking this medication.





• Do not give Panadol Baby & Infant to your child if:



- Panadol Baby & Infant is contraindicated in children with known or previous history of hypersensitivity to paracetamol or any other ingredient in the product.
- Take Special care with Panadol Baby & Infant Medical advice should be sought before giving Panadol Baby & Infant to your child if:
- Your child has liver or kidney problems (Because Paracetamol is metabolised in the liver and excreted by the kidney in urine). The hazard of overdose is greater in those with non-chronic alcohol-related liver disease.
- Your child has hereditary problems of fructose intolerance or does not take Panadol Baby & Infant at the same product contains Malic acid and Sorbitol liquid (46.6 mg per 5 ml suspension).
- This product contains Hexazol Carmine supine (E121) and ethyl-, methyl-, propyl-hydroxybenzoates (E219, E215, E217) which may have allergic reactions (possibly deadly).

Check with your child's doctor if:

- Your child is in a glucathione depleted state such as sepsis or your child has a severe infection as the use of Paracetamol may increase the risk of metabolic acidosis.
- Signs of metabolic acidosis include:
- Deep, rapid, difficult breathing
- Feeling sick (nausea), being sick (vomiting)
- Loss of appetite
- Contact your child's doctor immediately if your child gets a combination of these symptoms.

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INFORMATION TECHNIQUES - TECHNICAL INFORMATION	
	Empreinte de découpe - Cutter guide
	Zone de texte - Text area
item CODE	Code article - Item code
	Pharmacode : sens de lecture, longueur maximum (20mm) et hauteur (10mm), point de départ à gauche - Pharmacode : reading direction, maximum length (20mm) and height (10 mm), starting point on the left
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Echelle - Scale 100 %	

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<div>Total Number of Colours including Varnish & Foils: 1</div>						<div>Manufacturing Site: Farmaclair</div>		<div>Site Component No: NPA003160</div>	
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