

HAL≣ON

Panado

Panadol Caplet 500mg Optizorb Formulation

paracetamol, pregelatinised starch, magnesium stearate, carnauba wax, calcium carbonate, alginic acid, blend of sodium parabens, crospovidone, povidone (K-25), colloidal anhydrous silica and opadry

white.

Product Description

White to off-white film-co capsule-shaped caplet. Circled "P" debossed on one side, breakline on the other.

Indication Paracetamol is an analgesic and an

antipyretic. Relief of fever.

Relief of fever.
Relief of headache, migraine, sore throat, fever and toothache.
Recommended Dose
Do not exceed the stated dose.
The lowest dose necessary to achieve efficacy should be used for the shortest duration of treatment.
Minimum dosing interval: 4 hours.
Maximum daily dose: 4000mg (8 tablets).

Adults (including the elderly) and children aged 12 years and over: 1 to 2 caplets (500mg to 1000mg paracetamol), taken every 4 to 6 hours as required.

Children 6 to 11 years: No more than 4 doses in any 24-hour

period. Maximum duration of continued use without medical advice: 3 days.

Maximum daily dose: 60mg/kg to be administered in divided doses of 10-15 mg/kg throughout the 24-hour period.

period.

Children 6 to 8 years: ½ caplet (250mg).

Children 9 to 11 years: 1 caplet (500mg). Children under 6 years:

age of 6 years. Renal Impairment: Patients who have been diagnosed with

Patients who have been diagnosed with renal impairment must seek medical advice before taking this medication.
The restrictions related to the use of paracetamol products in patients with renal impairment are primarily a consequence of the paracetamol content of the drug (see Warnings and Precautions).

Hepatic Impairment: Patients who have been diagnosed with liver impairment must seek medical advice before taking this medication. The restrictions related to the use of paracetamol products in patients with hepatic impairment are primarily a consequence of the paracetamol content of the drug (see Warnings and

Route of Administration
For oral administration only.

Contraindications Do not use if you are allergic to paracetamo or any of the other ingredients in the

Warnings and Precautions Do not take more than the recommended dose as it may cause serious harm to your Check with your doctor before use if you:

- Have liver or kidney problems.
- Are underweight or malnourished.
- Regularly drink alcohol. You may need to avoid using this product altogether or limit the amount of paracetamol that you take.

Check with your doctor before use if you: - Have a severe infection, are severely malnourished, severely underweight or are a chronic heavy alcohol user as this 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 a doctor immediately if you get Please see your doctor if your symptoms do

Keep out of the sight and reach of children. Jauhkan daripada pandangan dan capaian kanak-kanak. Always read and follow the label.

This preparation contains PARACETAMOL. Do not take any other paracetamol containing medicines at the same time.

ALLERGY ALERT: Paracetamol may cause severe skin reactions. Symptoms may include skin reddening, blisters and rash. These could be signs of a serious condition. If these reactions occur, stop use and seek medical assistance right away.
Each caplet contains 500mg Paracetamol, 0.2% w/w. sodium parabens (preservative). 0.2% w/w sodium parabens (preservative). Sodium methyl-, sodium ethyl- and sodium propyl- parahydroxybenzoates (E219, E215, E217) may cause allergic reactions (possible

Interactions with Other Medicaments Before taking this medicine, make sure you consult your doctor if you are taking varfarin or similar medicines used to thin

the blood.
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.

Pregnancy and Lactation Pregnancy

As with the use of any medicine As with the use of any medicine during pregnancy, pregnant womer should seek medical advice before taking paracetamol. The lowest effective dose and shortest duration of treatment should be considered. Lactation

Paracetamol is excreted in breast milk but not in a clinically significant amount at recommended dosages. Available published data do not Side Effects

Stop taking this medicine and tell your doctor immediately if: you experience allergic reactions such as skin rash or itching, sometimes with breathing problems or swelling of the lips, tongue, throat or face.

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you experience a skin rash or peeling, or mouth ulcers.
you have previously experienced breathing problems with aspirin or non-steroidal anti-inflammatories, and experience a similar reaction with this product.
you experience unexplained bruising.

you experience unexplained bruising or bleeding. These reactions are rare.

These reactions are rare.
From post marketing data, the reactions below are very rare:
Thrombocytopaenia, Anaphylaxis, cutaneous hypersensitivity reactions including, among others, skin rashes, angioedema, Stevens-Johnson syndrome and Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis, Bronchospasm in patients sensitive to aspirin and other NSAIDs, Hepatic dysfunction.

Symptoms and Treatment of Overdose
If you take more of the medicine than you
should, seek medical advice immediately
even if you do not have any symptoms
because of the risk of liver failure. Symptoms and Signs
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.

Treatment Immediate medical management is required

in the event of overdose, even if symptoms of overdose are not present. If overdose is confirmed or suspected, seek immediate advice from National Poison Centre and refer patient to nearest Emergency Medical Centre for management and expert treatment. This should happen even in patients without symptoms or signs of overdose due to the risk of delayed liver damage. Administration of N-acetylcysteine or

methionine may be required.

National Poison Centre

[Phone (Monday-Friday 8am-10pm &
Saturday, Sunday, Public Holiday 8am-5pm): +604-6536999; Website: https://prn.usm.myJ. **Effects on Ability to Drive and Use Machine** 

Unlikely to cause an effect on ability to drive and use machines.

Pharmacodynamics
Mechanism of Action
Paracetamol is an analgesic and antipyretic.
Its mechanism of action is believed to include inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis, primarily within the central nervous system. Pharmacodynamic Effects
The lack of peripheral prostaglandin inhibition confers important

pharmacological properties such as the maintenance of the protective ղ prostaglandins within the prostaglandins within the gastrointestinal tract.

Paracetamol is, therefore, particularly suitable for: patients with a history of disease or patients taking concomitant medication, where peripheral prostaglandin inhibition would be undesirable (such as, for example those with a history of

example, those with a history of astrointestinal bleeding or the elderly). In two dental pain studies conducted

In two dental pain studies conducted in patients following surgical removal of third molars, pain relief was observed at a median time of 15 minutes following administration of the 1000mg dose of Panadol Tablets with Optizorb.

Panadol Tablets with Optizorb deposits a part of the state of the part of the state of the pain and the part of the state of the part of the part of the pain and the part of demonstrated superior pain relief at 1000 mg dose compared to placebo and to Panadol Tablets with Optizorb at 500mg dose. Panadol Tablets with Optizorb at the 500 mg dose also demonstrated superior efficacy compared to placebo.

Pharmacokinetics Absorption Paracetamol is rapidly and almost

Distribution Binding to the plasma proteins is minimal

Paracetamol is metabolised in the liver and excreted in the urine mainly as glucuronide and sulphate conjugates.

Elimination Less than 5% is excreted as inmodified paracetamol.

Paracetamol is rapidly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and is distributed into most body tissues. Binding to plasma proteins is minimal at therapeutic concentrations. Paracetamol is metabolised in the liver and excreted in the urine mainly as allucinopide and the control of the contr urine mainly as glucuronide and sulphate metabolites - less than 5% is excreted as unmodified paracetamol. The mean plasma half life is about 2.3 hours. half life is about 2.3 hours.
Paracetamol Tablets with
Optizorb contain a disintegrant
system which optimises tablet
dissolution compared to
standard paracetamol tablets.
Human scintigraphy data demonstrate that
Paracetamol Tablets with Optizorb generally
start to disintegrate by S minutes post dose

start to disintegrate by 5 minutes post dose in the event of overdose, even if symptoms of Human pharmacokinetic data demonstrate Human pharmacokinetic data demonstrate that paracetamol can generally be detected in plasma by 10 minutes. Human pharmacokinetic data demonstrate that early absorption of paracetamol (fraction of dose over the first 60 minutes) is 32% greater from Paracetamol Tablets with Optizorb compared to standard paracetamol tablets (p<0.0001). There is also less between-subject and less withins, subject between-subject and less within-subject variability (p<0.0001) in early absorption of paracetamol from Paracetamol Tablets with Optizorb compared to standard paracetamol

> that maximum plasma concentration of paracetamol is reached at least 25% faster for Paracetamol Tablets with Optizorb compared to standard paracetamol tablets in fasted and fed states (p < 0.01).
> Total extent of absorption of paracetamol from Paracetamol Tablets with Optizorb is equivalent to that from standard paracetamol tablets.

Storage Store below 30°C Pack Sizes 36 and 144 caplets Not all pack sizes may be marketed. **Date of revision** October 2024 Product Registration Holder: Haleon Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. [Registration No: 195901000115 (3467- X)]
Lot 89, Jalan Enggang, Ampang/Hulu
Kelang Industrial Estate, 68000 Ampang,
Selangor, Malaysia.

Imported by: Kingston Beverage & Creamery Sdn. Bhd. Plot 73, Lot 3, 4, 5 & 6, Beribi Industrial Complex, Jalan Gadong BE1118, Negara Brunei Darussalam. Tel: 673-2450102

Manufactured by: Sterling Drug (Malaya) Sdn. Bhd. (Registration No: 196201000072 (4578-P)] Lot 89, Jalan Enggang, Ampang / Hulu Kelang Industrial Estate, 68000 Ampang, Selangor, Malaysia.

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