

FEXODIN TABLETS

Composition

Each F/C tablet contains :

Fexofenadine Hydrochloride USP 120, 180 mg.

Properties & Indications

Fexofenadine, an active metabolite of terfenadine, is a non-sedating antihistamine. It does not possess significant sedative or antimuscarinic actions.

Non-sedating antihistamines such as **fexofenadine** cause less sedation and psychomotor impairment than the older antihistamines because they penetrate the blood brain barrier only to a slight extent.

Fexofenadine is used as the hydrochloride in the symptomatic relief of allergic conditions including seasonal allergic rhinitis and chronic urticaria.

Side-effects

Drowsiness is a significant side-effect with most of the older antihistamines although paradoxical stimulation may occur rarely, especially with high doses or in children and the elderly.

Drowsiness may diminish after a few days of treatment and is considerably less of a problem with the newer antihistamines.

Side-effects that are more common with the older antihistamines include headache, psychomotor impairment, and antimuscarinic effects such as urinary retention, dry mouth, blurred vision, and gastrointestinal disturbances.

Other rare side-effects of antihistamines include hypotension, palpitation, arrhythmias, extrapyramidal effects, dizziness, confusion, depression, sleep disturbances, tremor, convulsions, hypersensitivity reactions (including bronchospasm, angioedema, and anaphylaxis, rashes, and photosensitivity reactions), blood disorders, liver dysfunction, and angle-closure glaucoma.

Cautions and contra-indications

Sedating antihistamines have significant antimuscarinic activity and they should therefore be used with caution in prostatic hypertrophy, urinary retention, susceptibility to angle-closure glaucoma, and pyloroduodenal obstruction.

Caution may be required in epilepsy.

Children and the elderly are more susceptible to side-effects.

Many antihistamines should be avoided in acute porphyria but some are thought to be safe,

Hepatic impairment

Sedating antihistamines should be avoided in severe liver disease—increased risk of coma.

Pregnancy

Most manufacturers of antihistamines advise avoiding their use during pregnancy; however, there is no evidence of teratogenicity except for hydroxyzine where toxicity has been reported with high doses in *animal* studies.

The use of sedating antihistamines in the latter part of the third trimester may cause adverse effects in neonates such as irritability, paradoxical excitability, and tremor.

Breast-feeding

Most antihistamines are present in breast milk in varying amounts; although not known to be harmful, most manufacturers advise avoiding their use in mothers who are breastfeeding.

Dose

Seasonal allergic rhinitis, 120 mg once daily; **CHILD** • 6–12 years, 30 mg twice daily
Chronic idiopathic urticaria, **ADULT** and **CHILD** over 12 years, 180 mg once daily

Presentation

Pack of 10 tablets in PVC-ALU sheets with leaflet.

Storage

Store below 30 °C, Protect from light

This is a Medicament:

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

Follow strictly the doctors prescription and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medicament.

The doctor and pharmacist are experts in medicine, its benefit & risk.

Don't by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed.

Don't repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.

Keep this medicament out of reach of children.

Council of Arab Health Ministers

Arab Pharmacists Association

AL-KINDI CO. For Pharmaceutical Ind. / IRAQ

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