



LEAFLET

AGOMOL

(PARACETAMOL ORAL SUSPENSION BP/ TABLETS BP)

Contents :

Tablets : Each uncoated tablets contains Paracetamol BP 500 mg

Susp : Each 5 ml contains Paracetamol BP 125 mg

Pharmacological actions :

Prostaglandins are associated with the development of pain. Paracetamol inhibits the synthesis of prostaglandins, thus producing analgesia.

In fever prostaglandins acts within the hypothalamus to produce the resultant elevation of body temperature by processes that appear to be mediated by cyclic AMP. Paracetamol suppresses this response by inhibiting the synthesis of PGE.

Pharmacokinetics :

Paracetamol is metabolised primarily by the hepatic microsomal enzymes.

Paracetamol is rapidly and almost completely absorbed from the gastro intestinal final tract. The concentration in plasma reaches a peak in 10 to 60 minutes and the half-life in plasma is about 1 to 2 hours after therapeutic doses. Paracetamol is relatively uniformly distributed throughout most body fluids. Binding of the drug to plasma proteins is variable only 20 to 50% may be bound at the concentrations encountered during acute intoxication. After therapeutic doses 90 to 100% of the drug may be recovered in the urine within the first day, primarily after hepatic. Conjugations with glucuronic acid (about 60%) sulphuric acid (about 35%), or cysteine (about 3%) small amounts of hydroxylated and deacetylated metabolites have also been detected. Children have less capacity for glucuronidation of the drug than do adults. A small proportion of Paracetamol undergoes cytochrome P450 mediated N -hydroxylation to form N-acetylbenzoquinoneimine a highly reactive intermediate. This metabolite normally reacts with sulfhydryl groups in glutathione. However after ingestion of large doses of Paracetamol, the metabolite is formed in amounts sufficient to deplete hepatic glutathione under these circumstances reaction with sulfhydryl groups in hepatic proteins is increased and hepatic necrosis can result.

Indications :

Paracetamol has a analgesic and antipyretic properties and weak anti-inflammatory activity.

Agomol is recommended for the treatment of most painful conditions for example headache, including migraine headache, toothache, sore throat, colds, influenza, rheumatic pain and dysmenorrhoea.

Dosage and Administration :

Tablets:

Adults & children over 12 years one to two tablets every four to six hours.

Children :

6 to 12 years : One tablet every four to six hours.

Below 6 years : Agomol suspension is recommended.

**Suspension :**

Age	Dose every 6 hours
3-12 months	2.5 ml to 5 ml
1-6 years	5 ml to 10 ml
6-12 years	10 ml to 20 ml

Or as directed by the physician.

Do not exceed the stated dose.

If symptoms persist consult your doctor.

In case of accidental overdosage seek medical attention immediately.

Contra-indications :

Patients with known hypersensitivity to Paracetamol.

Precautions :

Agomol should be given with care to patients with impaired kidney or liver function or patients with alcohol dependence

Side-effects

These are usually mild though it may cause hematological reactions including thrombocytopenia leucopenia pancytopenia, neuropenia and agranulo cytosis.

Skin rashes and other hypersensitivity reactions occur occasionally.

Storage :

Store under normal storage conditions (15°C-30°C)

Protect from light.

Keep all Medicines out of reach of children.

Suspension : Shake well before use.

Legal category :

General Sale

Presentation :

- Agomol Tablet : Blister pack of 10 x 10 tablets
- : Blister pack of 100 x 10 tablets
- : Bulk pack of 500 /1000 tablets

Agomol Suspension : 60 ml / 100 ml in amber coloured pet bottles.

Manufactured in India by

**AGOG PHARMA LTD.**

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