

4. MOONTLIKE NEWE-EFFEKTE

ALEVE® kan newe-effekte hê.

Nie alle newe-effekte wat vir ALEVE® aangemeld is, is in hierdie blaadjie ingesluit nie. Indien u algemene gesondheid agteruitgaan, of u enige ongunstige effekte ondervind terwyl u hierdie medisyne neem, raadpleeg asseblief u dokter, apteker of ander gesondheidsorgdeskundige vir advies.

Vertel u dokter onmiddellik of gaan na die ongevalle afdeling by u naaste hospitaal indien u enige van die volgende opmerk:

- Naarheid
 - Braking
 - Diaree
 - Opgeblasenheid (oormatige gasvrylating)
 - Hardlywigheid
 - Dispepsie (sooibrand)
 - Buikpyn (maagpyn)
 - Melena (produksie van donker taai stoelgang wat gedeeltelik verteerde bloed bevat)
 - Hematemesis (braking van bloed)
 - Ulseratiewe stomatitis (mondversering)
 - Opvlamming van kolitis (swelling en rooiheid van die dikderm)
 - Crohn se siekte (chroniese inflammatoriese siekte wat die voering van die spysverteringstelsel affekteer)
- Hierdie is alles ernstige newe-effekte. U mag dringende mediese aandag benodig.

Vertel u dokter indien u enige van die volgende opmerk:

Ligaamsisteam	Neuwe-Effekte
Immuunstelsel afwykings	Ernstige, lewensbedreigende allergiese reaksies wat onmiddellike mediese behandeling benodig (bv. skok met fatale uitkoms)
Bloed- en limfaatstelsel afwykings	Bloedafwyking (lae vlak van witbloedselle, abnormale lae vlakke van bloedplaatjies in die bloedstroom, agranulose (akute toestand wat die vermindering in witbloedselle behels), aplastiese anemie ('n rare toestand waar die liggaam stop om genoeg nuwe bloedselle te produseer), eosinofilie (verhoging in die getal eosinofiele in die bloed), hemolitiese anemie (afwyking waar rooibloedselle vinniger vernietig word as wat dit vervaardig word)
Psigiatriese afwykings	psigiatriese afwykings, depressie, droom abnormaleite, onvermoë om te konsentreer
Senuweestelsel afwykings	duiseligheid, hoofpyn, lighoofdigheid slaperigheid, slaaploosheid, slaapsug (slaperigheid) aseptiese meningitis, kognitiewe disfunksie (gebrek aan intellektuele funksies), konvulsies
Oogafwykings	gesigsafwyking, horingvliesvlek, papillitis (inflammasie en agteruitgang van die gedeelte van die optiese senuwees bekend as die oogsklyf), retrokulêre optiese neuritis, papiledoem (swelling van die optiese senuwee)
Oor & labirint afwykings	Vertigo (gevoel van draai en swaai) gehooraantasting, tinnitus (geraas in die ore, soos 'n gelui en gezoem), gehoorversteuring
Hartafwykings	kongestiewe hartversaking, hoë bloeddruk, pulmonêre edeem (abnormale opbou van vloeistof in die longe), hartkloppings (onaangename gevoel van onreëlmatige en/of kragdadige kloppings van die hart)
Vaskulêre afwykings	vaskulitis (Inflammasie, swelling en rooiheid) van die bloedvate
Asemhalings afwykings	Dispnee (kortasem), asma, eosinofiele longontsteking ('n longsiekte waar 'n eosinofiel, 'n tipe witbloedsel, akkumuleer in die longe en in die bloedstroom)
Gastroïntestinale afwykings	naarheid, sooibrand, buikpyn diaree, hardlywigheid, braking peptiese ulkuse sonder of met bloeding of perforasie, gastroïntestinale bloeding, hematemesis (braking van bloed), melena Pankreatitis (inflammasie van die orgaan wat agter die onderste gedeelte van die maag lê, naamlik die pankreas), kolitis, afteuse ulkuse, stomatitis, esofagitis, intestinale ulserering
Hepato-gal afwykings	hepatitis, (insluitende fatale gevalle), geelstug
Vel & subkutaneuse Weefsel afwykings	huiduitslag (uitslag), jeuk, urtikaria angioneurotiese edeem alopse (gewoonlik omkeerbaar), fotosensitiwiteit, porfirie, eksudatiewe veelvuldige eriteem, blasige reaksie insluitende Steven-Johnson se sindroom en toksiese epidermale nekrolise, knobbelhidroïditeit, vaste middeluitslag, ligoenplanus, puielbedekte reaksie, veluitslae, Sistemiese Lupus Erythematosus, fotosensitiewe reaksies insluitende porfirie kutanea tarda ("pseudoporfirie") of epidermolise bullosa, bloedingvlek, purpura, sweet
Renale & Urinêre afwykings	nierbelemmering interstiële nefritis, renal papilêre nekrose, nefrotiese sindroom, nierversaking, renale siekte hematurie, proteïenuurie
Swangerskap	Kraaminduksie
Aangebore	Sluiting van ductus arteriosus
Voortplanting	Vroulike infertilititeit
Algemene afwykings	perifere edeem, veral in pasiënte met hipertensie of nierversaking, piroksie (insluitend koue rillings en koors) edeem, dorsheid, malaise
Ondersoek	Verhoogde serum kreatinien, abnormale lewerfunksietoets, hiperkalemie

Indien u enige newe-effekte opmerk wat nie in hierdie blaadjie genoem is nie, lig asseblief u dokter of apteker in.

Aanmelding van newe-effekte

Indien u newe-effekte kry, praat met u dokter, apteker of verpleegster. U kan ook newe-effekte aanmeld by SAHPRA via die "6.04 Adverse Drug Reaction Reporting Form", wat aanlyn gevind kan word onder SAHPRA publikasies: <https://www.sahpra.or.za/Publications/Index/8>. Deur newe-effekte aan te meld kan u help om meer inligting oor die veiligheid van ALEVE® te verskaf.

5. HOE OM ALEVE® TE BERG

Berg alle medisyne buite die bereik van kinders.

- ALEVE® moet geberg word by of benede 25 °C
- Beskerm teen lig.
- Moenie ALEVE® gebruik na die vervaldatum soos aangedui op die stolpstrokie nie.
- Neem alle ongebruikte medisyne na u apteker terug.
- Moenie ongebruikte medisyne in afvoerpype of rioolsisteme (bv. toilette) weggooi nie.

6. INHOUD VAN DIE PAK EN ANDER INLIGTING

Wat ALEVE® bevat

Die aktiewe bestanddeel is: Naproksen 200 mg and 20 mg natrium

Die ander bestanddele is: Magnesiumstearaat, mikrokristallyne sellulose, opadry blou YS-1-4215 Cl: 73015, povidoon K-30, gesuiwerde water, talk.

Hoe ALEVE® lyk en die inhoud van die pak

ALEVE® word aangebied as 'n ligblou, bedekte, ovaalvormige tablet, wat elk 220 mg natriumnaproksen bevat.

ALEVE® is beskikbaar in stolpstrookies van 12 tablette.

Houer van die Sertifikaat van Registrasie

Bayer (Edms) Bpk., Wrenchweg 27, Isando, 1600

Suid-Afrika

Tel no.: +27 11 921 5000

Hierdie blaadjie is laas hersien

06 Desember 2019

Registrasienuommer

31 / 2.7 / 0145

Toegang tot die ooreenstemmende Professionele Inligting

www.bayer.co.za**ALEVE®****Naproxen sodium 220 mg (equivalent to 200 mg naproxen), Tablets****Read all of this leaflet carefully because it contains important information for you:**

ALEVE® is available without a doctor's prescription, for you to treat a mild illness. Nevertheless, you still need to use ALEVE® carefully to get the best results from it.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- Do not share ALEVE® with any other person.
- Ask your pharmacist if you need more information or advice
- You must see a doctor if your symptoms worsen or do not improve after 10 days.

What is in this leaflet

1. What ALEVE® is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take ALEVE®
3. How to take ALEVE®
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store ALEVE®
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. WHAT ALEVE® IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

ALEVE® is a medicine indicated to sooth pain, lower fever and reduce inflammation.

ALEVE® can be used to relieve: headache, toothache, muscular ache and pain, backache, pain of menstrual cramps i.e. period pain, minor pain of arthritis, minor aches and pains associated with the common cold and fever.

2. WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU TAKE ALEVE®**Do not take ALEVE®:**

- If you are hypersensitive to ALEVE® or any of the other ingredients of ALEVE®
- If you have a history of asthma, urticaria (hives) or allergic-type reactions after taking aspirin or other non-steroidal-anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
- If you have a history of a disease of the stomach or of the intestines (e.g. ulcer)
- If you have severe heart failure
- If you are pregnant or breastfeeding

Warnings and precautions

Take special care with ALEVE®:

- Stomach and intestinal pain should not be treated with ALEVE®
- ALEVE® should not be used with other NSAIDs including cyclooxygenase-2 selective inhibitors (other medication of the same class used for same conditions)
- If you experience any undesirable effects, this may be reduced by taking the lowest effective dose for the shortest duration necessary to control symptoms
- If you are over 65, a reduction in the daily dosage is recommended and the use of ALEVE® should be under the close supervision of a doctor
- If you have renal (kidney) disorder, stomach, brain or heart disease, a reduction in the daily dosage is recommended and the use of ALEVE® should be under the close supervision of a doctor
- If you experience any allergic reactions to ALEVE® treatment should be stopped with ALEVE®
- If you have severe liver disease
- If you take ALEVE®, it may reduce your ability to become pregnant. This effect will be reversed when you stop taking ALEVE®
- Patients with the following additional medical history should be under adequate and careful supervision of their doctor when taking ALEVE®:
 - Those taking any other painkillers or steroids
 - Those with bleeding disorders or those taking medicines to prevent and stop bleeding
 - Those on water tablets (diuretics)
 - Those with severe kidney, liver or heart impairment (failure)

Other medicines and ALEVE®

Always tell your healthcare professional if you are taking any other medicine. (This includes complementary or traditional medicines.)

Cyclosporine (immunosuppressive medicine):

Cyclosporine concentrations may increase, increasing the risk for nephrotoxicity.

Lithium (psychiatric medication):

Lithium levels may increase, which could induce nausea, polydipsia (excessive thirst), polyuria (excessive urine production), tremor (uncontrolled trembling or shaking movements in one or more parts of your body), confusion.

Methotrexate (immune system suppressant) used at doses of 15 mg/week or more:

Elevated concentration of methotrexate, increasing the risk for toxicity to this substance.

Nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) including aspirin:

Increased risk of ulcers and gastrointestinal bleeding. (See warnings and precautions).

Anticoagulants (blood thinners):

NSAIDs may enhance the effects of anti-coagulants, such as warfarin (See warnings and precautions). Anticoagulants and other drugs influencing hemostasis (prevent or stop bleeding) add to the risk of bleeding and require careful monitoring.

Anti-platelet agents (medication use to stop clots from forming) and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) (antidepressant medicine):

Increased risk of gastrointestinal bleeding (See warnings and precautions)

Corticosteroids:Increased risk of gastro-intestinal ulceration or bleeding (See warnings and precautions) **Diuretics and antihypertensive drugs including ACE inhibitors (medication for treatment of high blood pressure):**

The diuretic and antihypertensive efficacy, particularly in patients with pre-existing nephropathy, may be reduced.

During short term use of ALEVE® interactions of clinical significance do not seem to be relevant for the following medications:

- Antacids
- Antidiabetic agents
- Hydrantoin (anticonvulsants)
- Probenecid (medicine normally used for treatment of gout or hyperuricemia)
- Zidovudine

ALEVE® with food and drink

ALEVE® should preferably be taken prior to having a meal, as ingestion of a meal may delay absorption.

Pregnancy and breastfeeding

ALEVE® is not recommended for patients who are pregnant or breastfeeding.

If you are pregnant or breastfeeding your baby, please consult your doctor, pharmacist or other healthcare professional for advice before taking this medicine.**Driving and using machines**

- ALEVE® may make you dizzy, drowsy or unable to sleep or stay asleep.
- Do not drive because ALEVE® could interfere with your ability to drive safely.
- Do not operate any tools or machines.

3. HOW TO TAKE ALEVE®

Do not share medicines prescribed for you with any other person.

Always take ALEVE® exactly as your doctor has instructed you. You should check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are unsure.

Each dose should be taken orally with a glass of water and can be taken fasting or with meals. Absorption may be delayed with meals.

The usual dose is:

Adults:

- 1 tablet every eight to twelve hours while symptoms persist.
- With experience, some patients may find that an initial dose of 2 tablets followed by 1 tablet 12 hours later, if necessary, will give better relief.
- 3 tablets in 24 hours should not be exceeded unless directed to do so by a doctor.

Elderly (65 and over):

- No more than 2 tablets per day, unless directed to do so by a doctor.

Children:

- Do not give this medicine to children under 12 years, except under the advice and supervision of a doctor.

Dose in severe renal, hepatic or cardiac impairment:

- Dose reduction may be necessary.
- ALEVE® must not be taken for more than 10 days, unless advised to do so by a doctor.
- If pain or fever prolongs or if symptoms change, a doctor should be consulted.

**Filmbelichtung**

Bayer

Kunde

Aleve

Bezeichnung

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Auftragsnummer

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Pharma-Zeichnungsnummer

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4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

ALEVE® can have side effects.

Not all side effects reported for ALEVE® are included in this leaflet. Should your general health worsen or if you experience any untoward effects while taking this medicine, please consult your doctor, pharmacist or other healthcare professional for advice.

Tell your doctor immediately or go to the casualty department at your nearest hospital if you notice any of the following:

- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Diarrhoea
- Flatulence (excess passing of gas)
- Constipation
- Dyspepsia (heartburn)
- Abdominal pain (belly pain)
- Melena (production of dark sticky faeces contains partly digested blood)
- Hematemesis (vomiting of blood)
- Ulcerative stomatitis
- Exacerbation of colitis (swelling and redness of a large bowel)
- Crohn's disease (chronic inflammatory bowel disease that affects the lining of the digestive tract)

These are all serious side effects. You may need urgent medical attention.

Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following:

Body System	Side Effects
Immune System disorders	Serious, life-threatening allergic reactions that require immediate medical treatment (e.g. shock with fatal outcome)
Blood and the lymphatic system disorders	Blood disorder (low level of white blood cells, abnormally low level of platelets in the bloodstream, agranulocytosis (acute condition involving lowered white blood cells), aplastic anaemia (a rare condition in which the body stop producing enough new blood cells), eosinophilia (increase in number of eosinophils in the blood), haemolytic anaemia (disorder in which red blood cells are destroyed faster than they can be made)
Psychiatric disorders	psychiatric disorders, depression, dream abnormalities, inability to concentrate
Nervous system disorders	dizziness, headache, light-headedness drowsiness, insomnia, somnolence (sleepiness) aseptic meningitis, cognitive dysfunction (lack of intellectual functions), convulsions
Eye disorders	visual disturbance, corneal opacity, papillitis (inflammation and deterioration of the portion of the optic nerve known as the optic disk), retrobulbar optic neuritis, papilledema (swelling of optic nerve)
Ear & labyrinth disorders	Vertigo (feeling of spinning or whirling) hearing impairment, tinnitus (noise in the ears, such as ringing, buzzing), hearing disturbances
Cardiac disorders	congestive heart failure, hypertension, pulmonary oedema (abnormal buildup of fluid in the lungs), palpitations (unpleasant sensation of irregular and/or forceful beating of the heart)
Vascular disorders	vasculitis (Inflammation, swelling and redness) of the blood vessels)
Respiratory disorders	Dyspnea (shortness of breath), asthma, eosinophilic pneumonitis (a lung disease in which an eosinophil, a type of white blood cell, accumulates in the lungs and in bloodstream),
Gastro-intestinal disorders	nausea, heartburn, abdominal pain diarrhoea, constipation, vomiting peptic ulcers without or with bleeding or perforation, gastrointestinal bleeding, hematemesis (vomiting of blood), melena Pancreatitis (inflammation of the organ lying behind the lower part of the stomach called pancreas), colitis, aphthous ulcers, stomatitis, esophagitis, intestinal ulcerations
Hepatobiliary disorders	hepatitis, (including fatal cases), jaundice
Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue disorders	exanthema (rash), pruritus, urticaria angioneurotic edema alopecia (usually reversible), photosensitivity, porphyria, exudative erythema multiforme, bullous reactions including Steven's-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis, erythema nodosum, fixed drug eruption, lichen planus, pustular reaction, skin rashes, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, photosensitivity reactions including porphyria cutanea tarda ("pseudo-porphyrria") or epidermolysis bullosa, ecchymoses, purpura, sweating
Renal & Urinary disorders	renal impairment interstitial nephritis, renal papillary necrosis, nephrotic syndrome, renal failure, renal disease hematuria, proteinuria
Pregnancy	Induction of labour
Congenital	Closure of ductus arteriosus
Reproductive	Female infertility
General disorders	peripheral edema, particular in patients with hypertension or kidney failure, pyrexia (including chills and fever) edema, thirst, malaise
Investigations	raised serum creatinine, abnormal liver function test, hyperkalemia

If you notice any side effects not mentioned in this leaflet, please inform your doctor or pharmacist.

Reporting of side effects

If you get side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. You can also report side effects to SAHPRA via the "6.04 Adverse Drug Reaction Reporting Form" found online under SAHPRA publications: <https://www.sahpra.org.za/Publications/Index/8>. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of ALEVE®.

5. HOW TO STORE ALEVE®

- Store all medicines out of reach of children.
- ALEVE® should be stored at or below 25 °C
 - Protect from light.
 - Do not use ALEVE® after the expiry date shown on the blister strip.
 - Return all unused medicine to your pharmacist.
 - Do not dispose of unused medicine in drains or sewerage systems (e.g. toilets)

6. CONTENTS OF THE PACK AND OTHER INFORMATION**What ALEVE® contains**

The active substance is: Naproxen 200 mg and 20 mg sodium

The other ingredients are: Magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, opadry blue YS-1-4215 Cl: 73015, povidone K-30, purified water, talc.

What ALEVE® looks like and contents of the pack

ALEVE® is presented as a light blue, coated, oval shaped tablet, each containing 220 mg naproxen sodium.

ALEVE is available in blister packs of 12 tablets.

Holder of Certificate of Registration

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Access to the corresponding Professional Information

www.bayer.co.za

Manufactured and packed by:

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06803 Bitterfeld-Wolfen
Germany

ALEVE®

**Natriumnaproksen 220 mg (ekwivalent aan 200 mg naproksen), Tablette**

Lees die hele blaadjie noukeurig want dit bevat belangrike inligting vir u:

- ALEVE® is beskikbaar sonder 'n dokter se voorskrif, vir u om 'n ligte siekte te behandel. Ongeag hiervan moet u steeds ALEVE® versigtig gebruik om die beste resultate daaruit te kry.
- Hou hierdie blaadjie. U mag dit daik weer wil lees.
- Moenie ALEVE® met enige ander persoon deel nie.
- Vra u apteker indien u meer inligting of advies benodig.
- U moet 'n dokter sien indien u simptome vererger of nie na 10 dae verbeter nie.

Wat is in hierdie blaadjie

1. Wat is ALEVE® en waarvoor word dit gebruik
2. Wat u moet weet voordat u ALEVE® neem
3. Hoe om ALEVE® te neem
4. Moontlike nuwe-effekte
5. Hoe om ALEVE® te berg
6. Inhoud van die pak en ander inligting.

1. WAT IS ALEVE® EN WAARVOOR WORD DIT GEBRUIK

ALEVE® is 'n medisyne aangedui om pyn te streef, koors te verlaag en inflammasie te verminder. ALEVE® kan gebruik word om hoofpyn, tandpyn, spierseerheid en pyn, rugpyn, pyn van menstruele krampe d.i. menstruasiepyn, geringe artritis, geringe seerheid en pyn geassosieer met die algemene verkoue en koors, te verlig.

2. WAT U MOET WEET VOORDAT U ALEVE® NEEM**Moenie ALEVE® neem nie:**

- Indien u hipersensitief vir ALEVE® of enige van die ander bestanddele van ALEVE® is
- Indien u 'n geskiedenis het van asma, urtikarie (galbulte) of allergiese-tipe reaksies nadat aspirien of ander nie-steroïed anti-inflammatoriese middels (NSAIDs) geneem is
- Indien u 'n geskiedenis het van 'n siekte van die maag of van die ingewande (bv. ulkus)
- Indien u ernstige hartversaking het
- Indien u swanger is of borsvoed.

Waarskuwings en voorsorgmaatreëls

Neem spesiale voorsorg met ALEVE®:

- Maag en ingewandspyn moet nie met ALEVE® behandel word nie
- ALEVE® moet nie saam met ander NSAIDs insluitend siklo-oksigenase-2-selektiewe inhibeerders (ander medikasie van dieselfde klas gebruik vir dieselfde toestand), gebruik word nie
- Indien u enige ongewenste effekte ondervind, kan dit verminder word deur die laagste effektiewe dosis te neem vir die kortste duur nodig, om simptome te beheer
- Indien u oor 65 is, word 'n verlagings in die daaglikse dosis aanbeveel en die gebruik van ALEVE® moet onder die noue toesig van 'n dokter geskied
- Indien u renale (nier) afwyking, maag, brein of hartsiekte het, word 'n verlagings in die daaglikse dosis aanbeveel en die gebruik van ALEVE® moet onder die noue toesig van 'n dokter geskied
- Indien u enige allergiese reaksies tot ALEVE® ondervind moet behandeling met ALEVE® gestaak word
- Indien u ernstige lewersiekte het
- Indien u ALEVE® neem mag dit u vermoë om swanger te raak verminder. Hierdie effek sal omgekeer word wanneer u ophou om ALEVE® te neem
- Pasiënte met die volgende bykomende mediese geskiedenis moet onder voldoende en noukeurige toesig van hul dokter wees wanneer hulle ALEVE® neem.
 - Die wat ander pynstillers en steroïede neem
 - Die met bloedingafwykings of die wat medisyne neem om bloeding te voorkom en te stop
 - Die op watertablette (diuretika)
 - Die met ernstige nier-, lewer- of hartbelemmering (versaking)

Ander medisyne en ALEVE®

Vertel altyd u gesondheidsorgdeskundige indien u enige ander medisyne neem (dit sluit komplementêre en ander tradisionele medisyne in.)

Siklosporien (immuunonderdrukkende medisyne):

Siklosporien konsentrasies kan verhoog en verhoog die risiko van nefrotoksiteit.

Litium (psigiatriese medisyne):

Litiumvlakke kan verhoog, wat naarheid, polidipsie (oormatige dors), poliurie (oormatige urienproduksie), trilling (onbeheerde bewing of skudbewegings in een of meer dele van u liggaam), verwarring, kan induseer.

Metotreksaat (immunsisteem onderdrukker) gebruik teen 'n dosis van 15 mg/week of meer:

Verhoogde konsentrasies van metotreksaat verhoog die risiko van toksisiteit tot hierdie middel.

Nie-steroïed anti-inflammatoriese middels (NSAIDs) insluitend aspirien:

Verhoogde risiko van ulkuse en gastrointestinale bloeding. (Sien waarskuwings en voorsorgmaatreëls).

Antikoagulante (bloedverduiners):

NSAIDs kan die effekte van antikoagulante, soos warfarin, versterk (Sien waarskuwings en voorsorgmaatreëls). Antikoagulante en ander middels wat hemostase beïnvloed (voorkom of stop bloeding) dra by tot die bloedingsrisiko en vereis noukeurige monitoring.

Anti-plaatjie middels (medikasie wat gebruik word om vorming van klonte te stop) en selektiewe serotonienheropname

inhibeerders (SSHIs) (antidepressante medisyne):

Verhoogde risiko van gastrointestinale bloeding (Sien waarskuwings en voorsorgmaatreëls).

Kortikosteroïede:

Verhoogde risiko van gastrointestinale ulserering of bloeding (Sien waarskuwings en voorsorgmaatreëls).

Diuretika en antihypertensiewe middels insluitend AOE inhibeerders (medikasie vir die behandeling van hoë bloeddruk):

Die diureties en antihypertensiewe doeltreffendheid, veral by pasiënte met voorafbestaande nefropatie, kan verminder wees. Gedurende die korttermyn gebruik van ALEVE® blyk interaksies van kliniese beduidendheid nie tersaaklik te wees vir die volgende medikasies nie:

- Teensuurmiddels
- Antidiabetiese middels
- Hidantioiene (antikonvulsante)
- Probenesied (medisyne gewoonlik gebruik vir die behandeling van jig of hiperurisemie)
- Sidovudien

ALEVE® saam met kos en drinkgoed

ALEVE® moet verkieslik voor 'n ete geneem word, omdat voedselinnam absorpsie mag vertraag.

Swangerskap en borsvoeding

ALEVE® word nie aanbeveel vir pasiënte wat swanger is of borsvoed nie.

Indien u swanger is of u baba borsvoed, raadpleeg asseblief u dokter, apteker of ander gesondheidsorgdeskundige vir raad voordat u hierdie medisyne neem.

Bestuur en gebruik van masjinerie

- ALEVE® mag u duiselig, slaperig of nie in staat om te slaap of aan die slaap te bly nie, maak.
- Moenie bestuur nie omdat ALEVE® kan inmeng met u vermoë om veilig te bestuur.
- Moenie enige gereedskap of masjiene bedryf nie.

3. HOE OM ALEVE® TE NEEM

Moenie medisyne wat aan u voorgeskryf is met enige ander persoon deel nie.

Neem ALEVE® altyd presies soos u dokter u ingelig het. Raadpleeg u dokter of apteker indien u onseker is.

Elke dosering moet oraal geneem word met 'n glas water en dit kan vastend of saam met etes geneem word. Absorpsie mag vertraag wees saam met etes.

Die gewone dosering is:

Volwassenes:

- 1 tablet elke agt tot twaalf uur terwyl simptome voortduur.
- Met ondervinding kan sommige pasiënte vind dat 'n aanvangsdosis van 2 tablette gevolg deur 1 tablet 12 uur later, beter verligting sal gee.
- 3 tablette in 24 uur moenie oorskry word nie, tensy so aangedui deur 'n dokter.

Bejaardes (65 en ouer):

- Nie meer as 2 tablette per dag nie, tensy so aangedui deur 'n dokter.

Kinders:

- Moenie hierdie medisyne vir kinders jonger as 12 jaar gee nie, behalwe op advies en onder toesig van 'n dokter.

Dosering by ernstige nier-, lewer- of hartbelemmering:

- Verminderde dosering mag nodig wees.
- ALEVE® moet nie vir langer as 10 dae gebruik word nie, tensy anders deur 'n dokter aangedui.

• Indien pyn of koors verleng of simptome verander, moet 'n dokter geraadpleeg word.

**Filmbelichtung**

Bayer

Kunde

Aleve

Bezeichnung

672422

Auftragsnummer

7163

Pharma-Zeichnungsnummer

7163

Code-Zeichnungsnummer

11/2020

Monat / Jahr

87704394

PMR-Nummer

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Schriftgröße

Pantone Black U

Farben

12.11.2020

Neusatz / Korrekturbzug

Korrektur

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Belichtung / Datum / Name

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Druckfreigabe

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