HIGHLIGH S OF PRESCRIBING INFORMAT ON

hese highlights do not include all the information needed to use DICLOFENAC POTASSIUM for ORAL SOLUT ON safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for DICLOFENAC POTASSIUM for ORAL SOLUT ON.

DICLOFENAC POTASSIUM for oral solution
Initial U.S. Appro a : 988

WARN NG: RISK OF SER OUS CARDIOVASCULAR AND GAS RO N ES INAL EVEN S
See u l prescr b ng information or comp ehensive prescribing

Cardiovascular Risk
- Non-s eroidal anti-inflammatory d ugs (NSAIDs) may inc ease he r sk of serious ca diovascu ar (CV) thrombot c events, myocard al infarc ion, and stroke, which can be fatal. Risk may increase w th du at on of use. (5.1)
- Diclofenac Potass um for Oral Solut on s contrainid cated for he reatment of peri-opera ive pain in he sett ng of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery. (4, 5.1)

Gastrointest nal Risk
- NSAIDs ncrease he risk of serious gastrointest nal (GI) adverse events inc uding b eeding, ulce at on, and perforat on of the stomach or intest nes, which can be fatal. Events can occur at any time without warn ng symptoms. E derly pa ients are at g eater r sk. (5.2)

NDICA IONS AND USAGE

D c ofenac Potass um for Oral Solu ion s a non-stero dal anti- nflammato y (NSAID) drug indicated for the acute treatment of migraine attacks w th or without au a in adu ts 18 years of age or older (1 1)

Impor ant Limitat ons (1.2):
- Diclo enac Potass um or Oral Solution s not indicated for the prophyl ac therapy of migraine
- Sa ety and effec iveness of D c o enac Potass um for Oral Solution not estab ished for cluster headache, wh ch s present n an o der, predominantly male popu at on

DOSAGE AND ADMINIS RA ION

S ngle 50 mg dose; mix sing e packet contents wi h 1 to 2 ounces (30 to 60 mL) of wa er pr or to adm n s ra ion (1)

DOSAGE FORMS AND S RENG HS

Packets: Each con a n ng wh te to o f-wh te, flavored powder of dic ofenac potassium 50 mg in a so uble powder (3)

CON RAINDICA IONS

- Known hypersensit v ty to d c ofenac or NSAIDs (4)
- Pre-existing asthma, ur icar a, or a lergic-type reactions after aking asp rin or other NSAIDs (4)
- Use dur ng the peri-opera ive period n the setting of coronary ar ery bypass gra t (CABG) surgery (4, 5 1)

WARN NGS AND PRECAU ONS

- Serious and potent a ly fatal CV th rombot c events: Use lowest effec ive dose of Diclofenac Po assium or O al Solution or shor est possible duration (5 1)
- Se ious and po entia ly fa al GI reac ions: Use owest effect ve dose of Diclo enac Potass um for Oral Solut on for shortest possible durat on; use w th cau ion n patien s with prior history of ulcer d sease or GI b eed ng (5.2)
- Hepa ic e fects: Range from transam nase elevat ons to iver failure; discon inue Diclofenac Po assium or O al Solution mmediate y if abnormal l ver tests persist or worsen (5.3, 5.13)
- Hype tension: Can occur with NSAID trea ment. Moni or blood p essure close y du ing reatment w th Diclofenac Potassium for Oral So ut on (5.4)
- Congestive heart a lure and edema: Fluid retention and edema can occur with NSAID treatment; use D c ofenac Potassium for Oral So ut on w th cau on n pa ients w th fluid retent on or heart a lure (5.5)
- Renal effects: Long-te m adm n st at on of NSA Ds can result n enal pap l ary necros s and other renal inju y; use D c o enac Potassium for O al So ut on wi h caution n pa ients at risk (e g., the elder y, those w th renal impai ment, heart fa lure, iver impairment, and those tak ng d u ets or ACE inhibitors) (5.6)
- Anaphylact d react ons: May occur in patients w th tha aspir n trad or n pat ents without prior exposure to Diclofenac Potass um for Oral Solution; d scontinue D c ofenac Potassium for O al So ut on immediately if an anaphy actoid reaction occurs (5.7)
- Serious skin reac ons: Include ex c ative dermatit s, S evens-Johnson Synd ome, and tox c epide mal necro ys s, which can be fatal; discon inue Diclofenac Potassium or Oral Solution if rash or other signs of local skin reaction occur (5.8)

ADVERSE REAC IONS

Most common adve se reac ons (≥1% and >placebo) were nausea and d zz ness (6 1)

o report SUSPEC ED ADVERSE REAC IONS contact Par Pharmaceu ical Inc at 1 800 828 9393 or FDA at 1 800 FDA 1088 or www fda gov/medwatch

DRUG IN ERAC IONS

- *Aspir n:* Concomitant administration w th other NSA Ds, inc uding asp rin, is not recommended because of an inc eased risk of adverse reac ons, inc uding GI bleeding (7 1)
- An icoagulan s: Concomitant use of diclofenac and an icoagulants (e.g., war ar in) increases the r sk of ser ous GI bleeding (7.2)

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULA IONS

- Pregnancy: Based on an mal data, may cause fetal harm. Based on human da a, s art ng at 30 weeks gestat on, D c ofenac Potassium for Oral Solution should be avoided as premature closure of the ductus arter osus n the fetus may occur (5.9, 8.1)
- Nurs ng Mo hers: Use with caut on, as it is not known if d c o enac s exc eted in human m lk (8.3)
- Hepatic ins ficiency: The iver metabol zes almost 100% of d c ofenac; there is nsu ficient informat on avai able to suppo t dosing recommenda ions or Diclofenac Potassium for O al Solution in pa ients with hepa ic insuffic ency (5.3, 8.6, 12.3)

See 17 for PA EN COUNSELING NFORMA ION and Medication Guide

Issued: 07/2015

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMAT ON: CON ENTS*

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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMAT ON

WARNING: R SK OF SERIOUS CARDIOVASCULAR AND GASTROIN ES INAL E EN S

Cardio ascular Risk

- **Non steroidal anti inflammatory drugs (NS IDs) may increase the risk of serious cardio ascular (CV) thrombotic e ents, myocardial infarc ion, and stroke, which can be fatal. his risk may inc ease with duration of use. Patients with cardio ascular disease or risk factors for car io ascular isease may be at greater risk** *[see* **Warn ngs and Precautions (5 1)].**
- **Diclofenac Potassium for Oral Solution is contrain icated for the treatment of peri operative pain in the setting of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery** *[see* **CON RAINDICA IONS (4) and Warn ngs and Precautions (5 1)].**

Gastrointestinal Risk

- **NSA Ds increase the risk of serious gastrointes inal (GI) ad erse events inclu ing bleeding, ulceration, and perforation of the stomach or intestines, which can be fatal. hese e ents can occur at any time during use and without warning symptoms. Elderly patients are at greater risk for serious gastrointestinal e ents** *[see* **Warn ngs and Precautions (5 2)].**

1 IND CAT ONS AND US GE

1.1 Acute Treatment of Migraine

Diclofenac Potassium for oral solution is indicated for the acute treatment of migraine attacks with or without aura in adults 18 years of age or older.

1.2 Impor ant Limitations

- Diclofenac Potassium for Oral Solution is not indicated for the prophylactic therapy of migraine.
- Safety and effectiveness of Diclofenac Potassium for Oral Solution not established for cluster headache, which is present nar ow der, predominantly male population.

2 DOS GE AND ADMINIS RA ION

2.1 Acute Treatment of Migraine

The recommended dose of Diclofenac Potassium for Oral Solution is 50 mg taken at the first sign of migraine symptoms. If the patient has taken Diclofenac Potassium for Oral Solution and has had complete relief of migraine symptoms, but the migraine returns, Diclofenac Potassium for Oral Solution may be taken again. The dose should not exceed 50 mg in any 24 hour period.

2.2 Conversion From Other Formulations of Diclofenac

If the patient is switching from another formulation of diclofenac to Diclofenac Potassium for Oral Solution, the dosage and dosing schedule should be based on the dosage and dosing schedule of the previous diclofenac formulation.

2 DOS GE AND ADMINIS RA ION

3 DOS GE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Diclofenac Potassium for Oral Solution is supplied as a white to off-white, flavored powder of diclofenac potassium 50 mg in a single dose packet.

4 CONTRAINDICAT ONS

Diclofenac Potassium for Oral Solution is contraindicated for the treatment of peri operative pain in the setting of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery *[see* **CON RAINDICA IONS (4)** *and* **Warn ngs and Precautions (5 1)].**

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Cardiovascular Thrombotic Events

Clinical trials of several COX-2 selective and nonselective NSAIDs of up to three years duration have shown an increased risk of serious cardiovascular thrombotic events, myocardial infarction, and stroke, which can be fatal. All NSAIDs, both COX-2 selective and nonselective, may have a similar risk. Patients with known CV disease or risk factors may have a greater risk. To minimize the potential risk for an adverse CV event in patients treated with an NSAID, the lowest effective dose should be used for the shortest duration possible. Physicians and patients should remain alert for the development of such events, throughout the entire treatment course, even in the absence of previous CV symptoms. Patients should be informed about the symptoms of serious CV events and the steps to be taken if they occur.

There is no consistent evidence that concurrent use of aspirin reduces the potential risk of serious CV thrombotic events associated with NSAID use. The concurrent use of aspirin and an NSAID does increase the risk of serious GI events (see 5.2).

Two large, controlled, clinical trials of a COX-2 selective NSAID for the treatment of pain in the first 10 to 14 days following CABG surgery found an increased incidence of myocardial infarction and stroke. NSAIDs may have a similar risk profile. Avoid the use of Diclofenac Potassium for Oral Solution in patients undergoing CABG surgery.

5.2 Gastrointestinal Effects - Risk of Ulceration, Bleeding, and Perforation

NSAIDs, including Diclofenac Potassium for Oral Solution, can cause serious gastrointestinal adverse events including bleeding, ulceration, and perforation of the stomach or intestines, which can be fatal. These adverse events can occur at any time, with or without warning symptoms, in patients treated with NSAIDs. Only one in five patients who develop a serious upper GI adverse event on NSAID therapy is symptomatic. Upper GI ulcers, gross bleeding, or perforation caused by NSAIDs occurred in approximately 1% of patients treated for 3 to 6 months, and about 2% to 4% of patients treated for one year. These trends continue with longer duration of use, increasing the likelihood of developing a serious GI event at some time during the course of therapy. However, even short-term therapy is not without risk.

Risk Factors for GI Bleeding, Ulceration, and Perforation

Patients with a prior history of peptic ulcer disease and/or GI bleeding who used NSAIDs had a greater than 10-fold increased risk for developing a GI bleed than patients without these risk factors. Other factors that increase the risk of GI bleeding in patients treated with NSAIDs include longer duration of NSAID therapy; concomitant use of oral corticosteroids, aspirin, anticoagulants, or selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs); smoking; use of alcohol; older age; and poor general health status. Most spontaneous reports of fatal GI events are in elderly or debilitated patients, so special care should be taken in treating this population.

To minimize the potential risk for an adverse GI event in patients treated with an NSAID, the lowest effective dose should be used for the shortest possible duration. Physicians and patients should remain alert for signs and symptoms of GI ulceration and bleeding during NSAID therapy and promptly initiate additional evaluation and treatment if a serious GI adverse event is suspected. This should include discontinuation of the NSAID until a serious GI adverse event is ruled out. For high risk patients, alternate therapies that do not involve NSAIDs should be considered.

5.3 Hepatic Effects

Elevations of ALT or AST (approximately three or more times the upper limit of normal [ULN]) have been reported in approximately 1% of patients in clinical trials with NSAIDs and in about 15% of patients in clinical trials with diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg. These laboratory abnormalities may progress, may remain unchanged, or may be transient, with continuing therapy. Inspection of the incidence of these abnormalities in clinical trials does not reveal any correlation with age, sex, or dose. Marked elevations (approximately three times the upper limit of normal) of ALT or AST have been reported in approximately 0.5% of patients in clinical trials with diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg. In the first 2 months of clinical trials with diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg, about 1% of patients developed elevations of ALT or AST. Thereafter, the incidence of new elevations did not increase with time of exposure. Most of these elevations were detected before patients became symptomatic. Abnormal liver tests have persisted in a few patients and have been associated with hepatic events including a few reports of fatal hepatitis and hepatic failure.

Hepatic events have been reported in patients taking diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg. These events may be due to hypersensitivity or to the metabolic effects of the drug. Hepatic events may be severe, but in clinical trials they were rare. Elevations of liver tests may occur in patients with porphyria hepatica.

Anaphylactic reactions to diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg have occurred in patients with and without known hypersensitivity to diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg and in patients with no prior exposure to diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg. Diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg should not be given to patients with the aspirin triad. This symptom complex typically occurs in asthmatic patients who experience rhinitis with or without nasal polyps, or who exhibit severe, sometimes fatal, bronchospasm after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs. Diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg should not be given to patients who have experienced asthma, urticaria, or allergic-type reactions after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs. Such hypersensitivity reactions can range from mild to severe and can involve any organ system.

Diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg should be discontinued immediately if the patient develops any type of hepatic disorder. Caution should be exercised in administering diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg to patients with hepatic disease.

5.4 Hypertension

NSAIDs, including diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg, can lead to onset of new hypertension or worsening of pre-existing hypertension, either of which may contribute to the increased incidence of CV events. Patients taking thiazides or loop diuretics may have impaired response to these therapies when taking NSAIDs. Blood pressure should be monitored closely during the initiation of NSAID treatment and throughout the course of therapy.

5.5 Congestive Heart Fa ure and Edema

Fluid retention and edema have been observed in some patients taking NSAIDs. Diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg should be used with caution in patients with fluid retention or heart failure.

5.6 Renal Effects

Diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg should be used with caution in patients with renal disease. Caution is also recommended in patients with conditions leading to sodium retention, edema, or reduced renal blood flow (e.g., dehydration, hypovolemia, heart failure, liver dysfunction, those taking diuretics, and the elderly).

Renal papillary necrosis has been reported in postmarketing experience in patients taking diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg. Renal papillary necrosis has also been reported in other renal injury; use of diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg in patients with renal impairment, heart failure, liver impairment, and those taking diuretics or ACE inhibitors (6.6) may increase the risk of this reaction.

Analgesic nephropathy has been reported in patients taking diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg. Avoid the use of diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg in patients with advanced renal disease. Renal function may decline during therapy with diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg. Discontinuation of therapy with diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg is usually followed by recovery to the pre-treatment state.

5.7 Anaphylactic Reactions

Diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg has not been studied in patients with prior exposure to diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg. Diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg should not be given to patients who have experienced asthma, urticaria, or allergic-type reactions after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs. Such hypersensitivity reactions can range from mild to severe and can involve any organ system.

Anaphylactic reactions may occur in patients without prior exposure to diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg. Diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg should be discontinued immediately if an anaphylactoid reaction occurs. Emergency help should be sought in cases where an anaphylactoid reaction occurs. Diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg should not be given to patients with the aspirin triad. This symptom complex typically occurs in asthmatic patients who experience rhinitis with or without nasal polyps, or who exhibit severe, sometimes fatal, bronchospasm after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs. Diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg should not be given to patients who have experienced asthma, urticaria, or allergic-type reactions after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs. Such hypersensitivity reactions can range from mild to severe and can involve any organ system.

5.8 Serious Skin Reactions

Serious skin reactions, including exfoliative dermatitis, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, and toxic epidermal necrolysis, which can be fatal, have been reported in patients taking diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg. Diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg should be discontinued at the first appearance of skin rash or other signs of local skin reaction.

5.9 Pregnancy

Diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg is not recommended during pregnancy. Based on animal data, may cause fetal harm. Based on human data, start at 30 weeks gestation, Diclofenac Potassium for Oral Solution should be avoided as premature closure of the ductus arteriosus in the fetus may occur.

5.10 Masking of Inflammation and Fever

Pharmacological activity of NSAIDs, including diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg, may diminish the utility of diagnostic signs and symptoms of infection in patients with infection.

5.11 Hematological Effects

Anemia may occur. Patients taking NSAIDs, including diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg, may have decreased hemoglobin. Decreased hemoglobin may occur in patients with fluid retention. Monitor hemoglobin if patients exhibit signs or symptoms of anemia.

5.12 Use in Patients Wi h Preexistent Asthma

Patients with asthma may have aspirin sensitive asthma. The use of aspirin in patients with aspirin sensitive asthma has been associated with severe bronchoconstriction. Since cross reactivity, including bronchospasm, between aspirin and other NSAIDs has been reported in such aspirin sensitive patients, diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg should not be administered to patients with this form of aspirin sensitivity and should be used with caution in patients with preexisting asthma.

5.13 Monitoring

Because serious GI bleeding, hepatotoxicity, and renal injury may occur without warning symptoms or signs, consider monitoring patients on long-term NSAID therapy with a complete blood count and chemistry profile periodically.

5.14 Phenyketonurics

Diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg contains aspartame which is a source of phenylalanine. Each packet contains 22.5 mg of aspartame. Diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg may be harmful to patients with phenylketonuria.

6 ADVERSE REAC IONS

The following adverse reactions are described, or described in greater detail, in other sections:

- Cardiovascular thrombotic events *[see* **BOXED WARNING** *and* **Warn ngs and Precautions (5 1)***]*
- Gastrointestinal effects *[see* **BOXED WARN NG** *and* **Warn ngs and Precautions (5 2)***]*
- Hepatic effects *[see* **Warnings and Precautions (5 3)***]*
- Hypertension *[see* **Warnings and Precautions (5 4)***]*
- Congestive heart failure and edema *[see* **Warn ngs and Precautions (5 5)***]*
- Renal effects *[see* **Warnings and Precautions (5 6)***]*
- Anaphylactic reactions *[see* **Warn ngs and Precautions (5 7)***]*
- Serious skin reactions *[see* **Warnings and Precautions (5 8)***]*

The most common adverse reactions reported with diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg were nausea and dizziness.

6.1 Clinical Studies Experience With Diclofenac Potassium for Oral Solution

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice. The adverse reaction information from clinical trials does, however, provide a basis for identifying the adverse events that appear to be related to drug use and for approximating rates.

The safety of diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg was evaluated in 2 pacbocco to 0 tasvt a tota of 63 mga pat s t at d wt cof ac otass m o a So to was va at d 2 pac bo cco to d tas wt a tota of 63 mga pat s t at d wt cof ac otass m o a So to fo as g mga adac o ow g t atm t wt dcf ac potass m t cof ac otass m fo a So to fo as g p dcof acpoass m mm dat as lab ts [as a co to] 5 5 b cts 0 8% wt d wf om t st d s fo ow gpr ac bo xpos s b ct 0 2% wt d w Now t d awas w d t oas s os acto

Most common adverse reactions (≥1% and greater than placebo) were nausea and dizziness.

Table 1: Treatment Related Ad erse Reactions With Incidence > % and Greater than Placebo in Stu ies 1 and 2 Combined

Disorder v t	DICLOFENAC POTASS UM FOR ORAL SOLUTION N=63	Placebo =6 6
Gastrointestinal Na s a	3%	2%
Nervous System z ss	%	0 5%

6 2 Ad erse Reactions Reported With Diclofenac and Other NSAIDs

In patients taking diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg, most frequently reported adverse reactions were GI events, including abdominal pain, dyspepsia, nausea, and diarrhea. Other frequently reported adverse reactions were dizziness and somnolence.

Other adverse reactions observed in clinical trials with diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg or with other diclofenac formulations or NSAIDs are listed below by body system:

Body as a Wo e: x ty ast a co fso dp sso d amab omat s dows ss som a maas vo ss pa at sa som o c t mos v tgo

Cardiovascular Syst m: palpitations, tachycardia, hypertension, hypotension, vasculitis, syncope, flushing, arrhythmia, myocardial infarction, cerebrovascular accident, pulmonary edema, cardiac arrest, congestive heart failure

Digestive Syst m: abdominal pain, dyspepsia, nausea, diarrhea, vomiting, constipation, flatulence, anorexia, gastritis, stomatitis, peptic ulcer, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, melena, hematemesis, ulcerative colitis, hepatitis, jaundice, hepatic failure, pancreatitis, colitis, dry mouth, eructation, esophagitis, esophageal stricture, duodenal ulcer, gastric ulcer, intestinal ulcer, rectal bleeding, gastrointestinal perforation, gastrointestinal obstruction, gastrointestinal ischemia, hepatic necrosis, hepatic failure, hepatic encephalopathy, fulminant hepatitis, cholestatic hepatitis, liver transplant, hepatic coma, hepatorenal syndrome, hepatic enzyme increased, hepatic function abnormal, hepatic failure, hepatic encephalopathy, fulminant hepatitis, cholestatic hepatitis, liver transplant, hepatic coma, hepatorenal syndrome, hepatic enzyme increased, hepatic function abnormal

Hemic and Lymphatic Syst m: anemia, hemolytic anemia, aplastic anemia, agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, eosinophilia, lymphadenopathy, hemolysis, purpura, thrombocytopenic purpura, hypochromic anemia, microcytic anemia, pancytopenia, leukocytosis, bone marrow depression

Metabolic and Nutritional Syst m: weight gain, weight loss, peripheral edema, hyperglycemia, hyperkalemia, hyponatremia, hypoglycemia, hypercholesterolemia, hyperlipidemia, glycosuria, hyperuricemia, dehydration, hypervolemia, hypocalcemia, hypomagnesemia, hypophosphatemia, hypovolemia, acidosis, alkalosis, respiratory alkalosis, metabolic acidosis, respiratory acidosis, mixed acid base disorder

Nervous System: headache, dizziness, drowsiness, insomnia, nervousness, tremor, paresthesia, hallucinations, disorientation, psychosis, depression, anxiety, confusion, emotional lability, somnolence, hypesthesia, amnesia, migraine, vertigo, meningitis, dysphoria, akathisia, euphoria, libido decreased, libido increased, ataxia, coma, convulsions, dysarthria, hyperkinesia, hypertonia, hypotonia, myasthenia, myoclonus, neuralgia, neuropathy, neurosis, paralysis, peripheral neuritis, psychomotor skills impaired, sleep disorder, speech disorder, stupor, thinking abnormal, twitching, vasodilation

Respiratory Syst m: asthma, bronchitis, dyspnea, epistaxis, pneumonia, rhinitis, sinusitis, hyperventilation, hiccup, pleural effusion, pulmonary embolism, respiratory depression, respiratory failure, pneumothorax, hemoptysis, pulmonary edema, laryngeal edema

Skin and Appendages: pruritus, rash, sweating, urticaria, alopecia, dermatitis, eczema, erythema, exfoliative dermatitis, furunculosis, maculopapular rash, photosensitivity reaction, psoriasis, skin discoloration, skin ulceration, toxic epidermal necrolysis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, erythema multiforme, petechial rash, acne, angioedema, bullous eruption, fixed eruption, flushing, herpes simplex, herpes zoster, maculopapular eruption, skin nodule, vesiculobullous rash

Special Senses: amblyopia, conjunctivitis, eye pain, hearing impaired, tinnitus, blepharitis, cataract, diplopia, eye hemorrhage, glaucoma, keratitis, labyrinthitis, optic neuritis, papilledema, photophobia, retinal artery thrombosis, retinal hemorrhage, retinal vein thrombosis, retinitis, scotoma, taste perversion, uveitis, vestibular disorder, visual field defect, vitreous floaters

Urogenital System: albuminuria, azotemia, cystitis, dysuria, hematuria, hyperkalemia, hyponatremia, interstitial nephritis, kidney calculus, oliguria, polyuria, pyelonephritis, renal calculus, renal failure, renal tubular acidosis, urinary frequency, urinary retention, vaginal hemorrhage, vaginitis, nocturia, kidney pain, kidney failure, kidney tubular necrosis, urinary urgency, urinary tract infection, urinary incontinence, urinary retention, urinary tract disorder, vaginal moniliasis, menstrual disorder, prostatic disorder, breast pain, impotence, kidney papillary necrosis

7 DRUG IN ER CTIONS

7.1 Aspirin

When administered with aspirin, the protein binding of diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg is reduced, although the clearance of free diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg is not altered significantly. The clinical significance of this interaction is not known. As with other NSAIDs, concomitant administration of diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg and aspirin is not generally recommended because of the increased risk of adverse reactions.

7 2 Anticoagulants

Effects of oral anticoagulants such as warfarin are potentiated by diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg. Therefore, diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg should be used with caution in patients receiving anticoagulants.

7 3 CE Inh bitors

NSAIDs may diminish the antihypertensive effect of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors. This interaction should be considered in patients taking diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg concomitantly with ACE inhibitors.

7 4 Diuretics

Clinical studies as well as postmarketing observations have shown that diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg can reduce the natriuretic effect of furosemide and thiazides in some patients. This response has been attributed to inhibition of renal prostaglandin synthesis. During concomitant therapy with NSAIDs, patients should be observed closely for signs of renal failure, as well as to assess diuretic efficacy, including antihypertensive effects.

7 5 Lithium

NSAIDs have produced elevations of plasma lithium levels and reductions in renal lithium clearance. The mean minimum lithium concentration increased 15% and the renal clearance decreased by approximately 20%. These effects have been attributed to inhibition of renal prostaglandin synthesis. Thus, when NSAIDs and diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg are administered concomitantly, patients should be observed closely for signs of lithium toxicity.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8 1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

Use of NSAIDs, including diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg, during the third trimester of pregnancy increases the risk of premature closure of the fetal ductus arteriosus. Because of this risk, diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg should be avoided in pregnant women starting at 30 weeks gestation.

Data

Human Data

Use of NSAIDs, including diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg, during the third trimester of pregnancy increases the risk of premature closure of the fetal ductus arteriosus. Because of this risk, diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg should be avoided in pregnant women starting at 30 weeks gestation.

8 3 Nursing Mothers

Diclofenac potassium for oral solution 50 mg is not known if diclofenac is excreted in human milk (8.3)

Hepatic insufficiency: The liver metabolizes almost 100% of diclofenac; there is insufficient information available to support dosing recommendations for Diclofenac Potassium for Oral Solution in patients with hepatic insufficiency (5.3, 8.6, 12.3)

See 17 for PA EN COUNSELING NFORMA ION and Medication Guide

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7.6 Methotrexate

NS l s av b p o t d o c o m p t t v y b t m t o t x a t a c c m a t o a b b d t y s c s s d c a t s t a t N S l s m a y a c t t o x c t y o f m t o f t x a t U s c a t o w N S l s a a d m s t d c o c o m a t y w t m l t o t x a t

7.7 Cyclosporine

c o f a c o a s s m f o a S o t o o t N S l S m a y a f f c t a p o s a g a d s a d c a s t o x c t y o f c t a d g s o c o c o m r t a t t a p y w t c o f a c o t a s s m f o a S o t o m a y c a s c y c l o s p o r i n e s p o o r c t y U s c a t o w c o f a c o t a s s m f o a S o t o s a d m s t d c o c o m a t y w t c y c l o s p o r i n e

7.8 Inhibitors of Cytochrome P450 2C9

c o f a c s m t a b l o z d p o t d o m a t y b y y o c o m 5 0 Y 2 9 o a d m s t a t o f m d i c a t o s t a t b t Y 2 9 m a y a f f c t p a m a c o t c s o f d c o f a c [*see* **Clinical Pharmacology (12 3)**].

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Pregnancy Category C prior to 30 weeks gestation; Category D starting at 30 weeks gestation.

S t a r g a t 3 0 w s g s t a t o c o f a c o t a s s m f o a S o t o a d o t N S l S s o d b a v o d d y p g a t w o m a s p m a t c o s o f t d c t s a t o s s t f t s m a y o c c [*see* **Warnings and Precautions (5 9)**].

a o a d g a t a d w c o n t o d s t d s p g a t w o m

o t o 3 0 w s g s t a t o c o f a c o t a s s m f o a S o t o s o d b s d d g p g a c y o y f t p o t t a b f t s t l s t p o t t a s t o t f t s

p o d c t v s t d s a v b p o m n d m c g v d c o f a c s o d m p t o 2 0 m g / g l d a y 2 t m s t c o m m d d m a d o s [ ] o f 5 0 m g / d a y o a b o d y s f a c a a [m g / m ² b a s a d t a t s a d / a b b s g v d c o f a c s o d m p t o 0 m g / g l d a y 2 [a t s] a d [a b b s] t m s t o a m g / m ² b a s a d a v v a d f o v d t o f t a o g c t y d s p t t d t o o f m a t a s t o c t y a d f l a o c t y l t a s m a t a y o x c d o s s w a s s o c a t d w t d y s t o c a p o o g d g s t a t o d c d f a w g t s a d g o w t a d d c d f a t a s v w a

8.2 Labor and Delivery

f f c s o f c o f a c o a s s m f o a S o t o o a b o a d d c v y p g a t w o m a o w l a t s t d s m a t a x p o s t o N S l s a s w t o t d g s o w t o b t p o s t a g a d s y t s s c a s d t c d c d y s t o c a d a y d p a t t o a d d c a s d p p s v v a

8.3 Nursing Mothers

It s o t o w w t t s d g s x c t d m a m c a s m a y d g s a x c t d m a m a d b c a s o f t p o t a f o s o a d r s a c t o s s g f a f o r m c o f a c o a s s m f o a S o t o a d c s o s o d b m a d w t f o d s c o t s g o f o d s c t d g l a g t o a c c o t f m p o t a c o f t d g b o t m o t

8.4 Pediatric Use

S a f y a d f f d r v s s p d a t c p a t t s a v o t b s t a b s d

8.5 Geriatric Use

c a s t d s o f c o f a c o a s s m f o a S o t o d d o t c d s f l c t m b s o f s b c s a g d 6 5 a d o v o d t m w t t y s p o d d f f t y f o m y o g h b c t s

d y p a t s a a t c a s d s f o s o s i a d v s v t s

c o f a c s o w t o b s t a t a y x c t d b y t d y a d t s o f a d v s a c t o s o t s d g m a y b g a t p a t t s w t m p a d a f c t o c a s d y p a t s a m o y o a v d c a s d a f c t o c a s o d b a w s g c o f a c o a s s m f o a S o t o t d y

8.6 Hepatic Impairment

c a s p a t c m t a b o s m a c o o t s f o a m o s t 0 0 % o f d c o f a c m a t o p a t t s w t p a t c m p a m t s o d t d o s d d c t a t m t w t c o f a c o a s s m o a S o t o y f t b f s o h w g t s s s f l c t o m a t o a v a b o s p p o t d o s g c o m m d a t o s f o c o f a c o a s s m o a S o t o p a t t s w t p a t c s f l c y [*see* **Clinical Pharmacology (12 3)**].

8.7 Renal Impairment

N o f o m a t o s v a a b f o m c o t o d c a s t d s g a d g t s o f c o f a c o a s s m o a S o t o p a t s w t a d v a c d a d s a s f o t a t m t w t c o f a c o a s m f o a S o t o s o t c o m m d d p a t t s w t a d v a c d a d s a s I f c o f a c o a s s m f o a S o t o t a p y m s t b f a t d c o s m o o g o f t p a t t s a f c t o s a d v s a b

0 OVERDOSAGE

y m p t o m s o w g a c t N S l o v d o s s a s a y m t d o t a g y d o w s s a s a v o m t g a d p g a t c p a w c a g a y v s b w t s p o t v c a a t o t a l a b d g g a o c c y p t s o a c t a l a s p a t o y d p s o a d c o m a y o c c b t a a p y a c t o d a v b p o t d w t t a p t c g s t o d f N S l s a d m a y o c c f o w g a o v d o s

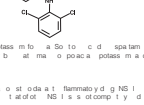
a t t s s o d b m a a g d b y s y m p o m a t c a d s p p o t v c a f o w g a N S l o v d o s a o s p c f i c a t d o t s m s s a d o a c t v a t d c a c o a 6 0 t o 0 0 g a d s t o 2 g / g c d a d v o s m o t c a t a l c t m a y b d c a t d p a t t s s w t o s o f g s t o w t s y m p t o m s o f o w g a a y o d o s 5 t o 0 t m s t s a d o s o c d d s s a a z a t o o f m o d a y s s o m o p f s o m a y o t b s f t d g p o t b d g

11 DESCRIPTION

c o f a c o t a s s m f o a S o t o s a b z a c t a c d c d v a t v N S l c o f a c o t a s s m f o a S o t o s a v a a b a s a f a v o d s o b p o w d d s g d t o b m x d w t w a t p o o o a a d m s t a t o

c o f a c o t a s s m f o a S o t o s a w t o o f w f l a v o p d o w d c o o a s o t o p a c a g d d v d a t d s p a c t s [*see* **HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING (16)**].

c m c a a m f o d c o f a c p o t a s s m s 2 [2 6 d c o p y a m o] b z a c t a c d m o p o t a s s m s a t m o c a w g t o f d c o f a c p o a s s m s 3 3 2 5 f t s m o c a o m a s [N K ¸ a d t a s t o w g s t c t a f o m a



a c t v g d t s c o f a c o t a s s m f o a S o t o c d s p a t a m q v a t o 2 2 5 m g p y a a p p m t f l a v o g y c y b a t m a o p o a c a p o t a s s m a d s a c c a s o d m

2 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

2.1 Mechanism of Action

c o f a c o t a s s m o a S o t o a s o t o d a a t f l a m m a t o r y d g N S I m c a s m o f a c t o o f c o f a c o a s s m f o a S o t o t a t o f o t N S I s s t o c o m p t y d s t o o d b t m a y b a t d o p o t a g a d s y t a s b t o

2 3 Pharmacokinetics

b s o p t o c o f a c s 0 0 % a b s o b d i a f t o a a d m s t a t o c o m p a d t o t a v o s a d m s t a t o a s m a s d r y c o v y o v v r d t o f s t p a s s m b t a b s o m o y a b o t 5 0 % o f t a b s o b d o s s y s t m c a y a v a b l f a s t g v o t s m a s a b p a r m a v s w d o s v d w t 5 m h s d f d o s w t c o f a c o t a s s m o a S o t o a p a s m a v s w a c v d a t a p p o x m a t y 0 2 5 o f a s t g o m a v o t s w t a g o f 0 t o 0 6 o s g f a t f o o d a d o s g f i c a t f d t o 1 x f t o f d c o f a c a b s o p t o b t t w a s a d c t o p a p a s m a v s o f a p p o x m a t y 0 % a f t a g f a t m a c a s d = m a y b a s s o c a t d o d c a s d f f c t v s s

4 t o 1 0 o . a p p a t v o m o f d s t b t o V f o f d c o f a c p o t a s s m s 3 / g

c o f a c s m o t a 9 9 % b o d t o m a s m p o t s p m a y t o a b m S m p o t b d g s c o s t a t o v t c o c t a t o a g 0 5 t o 0 5 m c g / m a c v d w t c o m m d d o s s

t a o m s v d c o f a c m a b o t s a v b d f t d m a p a s m a a d f m a b o t s c d y d o y 5 y d o y 3 y d o y 5 d y d o y a d 3 y d o y m t w y d c o f a c m a o d c o f a c m a b o t y d o x y d c o f a c a s v y w a p a m a c o c g c a c t v t y f o m a t o o f y d o x y d c o f a c s p m a y m d a t d a y Y 2 9 o f d c o f a c a d t s o d a l v m a b o t s d g o g c o d a t o o s f a t c o o w d b y b a y x c t o c y g c c o d a t o m d a t d b y U 2 a d o x d a t o m d a t d b y Y 2 8 m a y a s o p a y a o d c o f a c m a b o s m Y 3 s s p o s b t o f t o m a t o o f m o m t a b o t s 5 y d o x y a d 3 y d o y d c o f a c l p a t t s w t a m p a m t p a c t a t o s o f m a b o t s y d o x y a d 5 y d o x y c f a c w a p p o x m a t y 5 0 % a d % o f t p a t c o m p o d a t s g o a d o s g o m p a d o 2 % a d % o m a a t y s b c s

x c t o . a p p a t v o m o f d s t b t o V f o f d c o f a c p o t a s s m s 3 / g

c o f a c s m o t a 9 9 % b o d t o m a s m p o t s p m a y t o a b m S m p o t b d g s c o s t a t o v t c o c t a t o a g 0 5 t o 0 5 m c g / m a c v d w t c o m m d d o s s

t a o m s v d c o f a c m a b o t s a v b d f t d m a p a s m a a d f m a b o t s c d y d o y 5 y d o y 3 y d o y 5 d y d o y a d 3 y d o y m t w y d c o f a c m a o d c o f a c m a b o t y d o x y d c o f a c s p m a y m d a t d a y Y 2 9 o f d c o f a c a d t s o d a l v m a b o t s d g o g c o d a t o o s f a t c o o w d b y b a y x c t o c y g c c o d a t o m d a t d b y U 2 a d o x d a t o m d a t d b y Y 2 8 m a y a s o p a y a o d c o f a c m a b o s m Y 3 s s p o s b t o f t o m a t o o f m o m t a b o t s 5 y d o y a d 3 y d o y d c o f a c l p a t t s w t a m p a m t p a c t a t o s o f m a b o t s y d o