

Read Direction of Code

NUROMOL[®] 200mg/500mg Tablets



Ibuprofen and Paracetamol

Read all of this leaflet carefully because it contains important information for you. You need to take this medicine carefully to get the best results from it.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- Ask your pharmacist if you need more information or advice.
- You **should not take the product for longer than 3 days**.
- If symptoms persist or worsen, consult your doctor.
- If any of the side effects get serious, or if you notice any side effects listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

In this leaflet:

1. What Nuromol is and what it is used for
2. Before you take Nuromol
3. How to take Nuromol
4. Possible side effects
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1. What Nuromol is and what it is used for

Your medicine is called Nuromol 200mg/500 mg tablets (called Nuromol throughout the rest of this leaflet).

Nuromol contains two active ingredients (which make the medicine work). **These are Ibuprofen and Paracetamol.**

Ibuprofen belongs to a group of medicines known as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). NSAIDs work by reducing pain, reducing swelling and lowering high temperatures.

Paracetamol is an analgesic which works in a different way from ibuprofen to relieve pain and fever.

Nuromol is used for the temporary relief of mild to moderate pain associated with migraine, headache, backache, period pain, dental pain, rheumatic and muscular pain, pain of non-serious arthritis, cold and flu symptoms, sore throat and fever.

2. Before you take Nuromol

Do not take Nuromol if you

- are already taking **any other paracetamol containing product**.
- are taking any **other pain relieving products** including **ibuprofen**, **high dose aspirin** (above 75mg per day), or **other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs** (NSAIDs) including cyclo-oxygenase-2 (COX-2) specific inhibitors
- are **allergic to ibuprofen, paracetamol** or any other ingredients in Nuromol
- are **allergic to aspirin or other NSAID painkillers**
- have or ever had an **ulcer or bleeding in your stomach or duodenum** (small bowel)
- have **blood clotting (coagulation) disorder**
- suffer from **heart, liver or kidney failure**
- are in the **last 3 months of pregnancy**
- are **under 18 years old**.

Take special care and check with a doctor or pharmacist before taking Nuromol if you

- Are **elderly**

- Have **asthma** or have suffered from asthma
- Have **kidney, heart, liver or bowel** problems
- Have **Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)** – a condition of the immune system affecting connective tissue resulting in joint pain, skin changes and disorder of other organs or **other mixed connective tissue disease**
- Have **gastrointestinal disorders or chronic inflammatory bowel disease** (e.g. ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease)
- Are in the **first 6 months of pregnancy** or are **breastfeeding**
- Are **planning to become pregnant**.
- Anti-inflammatory/pain-killer medicines such as ibuprofen may be associated with a small increased risk of heart attack or stroke, particularly when used at high doses. Do not exceed the recommended dose or duration of treatment.
- You should discuss your treatment with your doctor or pharmacist before taking Nuromol if you:
 - Have heart problems including heart failure, angina (chest pain), or if you have had a heart attack, bypass surgery, peripheral artery disease (poor circulation in the legs of feet due to narrow or blocked arteries), or any kind of stroke (including 'mini-stroke' or transient ischaemic attack "TIA").
 - Have high blood pressure, diabetes, high cholesterol, have a family history of heart disease or stroke, or if you are a smoker.

Taking Nuromol with other medicines

Do not take Nuromol with

- other **paracetamol containing** products
- other **NSAID containing products** such as aspirin, ibuprofen.

Nuromol may affect or be affected by some other medicines. For example:

- **corticosteroid** tablets
- **antibiotics** (e.g. chloramphenicol or quinolones)
- **anti sickness** medicines (e.g. metoclopramide, domperidone)
- medicines that are anti-coagulants (i.e. **thin blood/prevent clotting** e.g. aspirin/acetysalicylic acid, warfarin, ticlopidine)
- **heart stimulants** (e.g. glycosides)
- medicines for **high cholesterol** (e.g. cholestyramine)
- **diuretics** (to help you pass water)
- medicines to reduce **high blood pressure** (ACE-inhibitors such as captopril, beta-blockers such as atenolol medicines, angiotensin-II receptor antagonists such as losartan)
- medicines to **suppress the immune system** (e.g. methotrexate, ciclosporine, tacrolimus)
- medicines for **mania or depression** (e.g. lithium or SSRIs)
- **mifepristone** (for pregnancy termination)
- **HIV medicines** (e.g. zidovudine).

Some other medicines may also affect or be affected by the treatment of Nuromol. You should therefore always seek the advice of your doctor or pharmacist before you use Nuromol with other medicines.

Taking Nuromol with food

To reduce the likelihood of side effects, take Nuromol with food.

Pregnancy and breastfeeding

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine. Do not take if you are in the last 3 months

Continued overleaf

1.5mm

82.6mm

Eye mark
2x8mm

of your pregnancy. Take special care if you are in the first 6 months of pregnancy. Nuromol may make it more difficult to become pregnant. Ibuprofen belongs to a group of medicines which may impair fertility in women. This is reversible on stopping the medicine. You should inform your doctor if you are planning to become pregnant or if you have problems becoming pregnant.

3. How to take Nuromol

For oral use and for short term use only.

Only use the minimum effective dose for the shortest time necessary to relieve your symptoms. **You should not take Nuromol for longer than 3 days.** If your symptoms worsen or persist, consult your doctor.

Take 1 tablet with **water and food**, up to 3 times a day. Leave at least **6 hours between doses**.

If one tablet does not control symptoms, then a maximum of 2 tablets may be taken up to three times a day. **Do not take more than six tablets in any 24 hour period** (equivalent to 3000mg Paracetamol, 1200mg Ibuprofen a day).

Not for use by children under 18 years.

If you take more Nuromol than you should, or if children have taken medicine by accident, always contact a doctor or nearest hospital to get an opinion of the risk and advice on action to be taken.

The symptoms can include nausea, stomach pain, vomiting (may be blood streaked), headache, ringing in the ears, confusion and shaky eye movement. At high doses, drowsiness, chest pain, palpitations, loss of consciousness, convulsions (mainly in children), weakness and dizziness, blood in urine, cold body feeling, and breathing problems have been reported. **Talk to a doctor at once if you take too much of this medicine even if you feel well. This is because too much paracetamol can cause delayed, serious liver damage.**

If you forget to take Nuromol

Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose. If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember it and then take the next dose at least 6 hours later.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, Nuromol can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

STOP TAKING the medicine and tell your doctor if you experience:

- **heartburn, indigestion**
- **signs of intestinal bleeding** (severe stomach pain, vomiting blood or liquid with what looks like coffee granules, blood in the stools/motions, black tarry stools)
- **signs of inflammation of the brain lining** such as: stiff neck, headache, feeling or being sick, fever or feeling disorientated
- **signs of a severe allergic reaction** (swelling of the face, tongue or throat, difficult breathing, worsening of asthma).
- severe skin reactions such as blistering
- high blood pressure, water retention
- liver problems (causing yellowing of the skin and white of eyes)
- kidney problems (causing increased or decreased urination, swelling of the legs)
- heart failure (causing breathlessness, swelling)
- severe skin reaction known as DRESS syndrome

(frequency not known). Symptoms of DRESS include: skin rash, fever, swelling of lymph nodes and an increase of eosinophils (a type of white blood cells).

Other possible side effects

Common (occurs in less than 1 in 10 people):

- stomach pain or discomfort, feeling or being sick, diarrhoea,
- higher levels of liver enzymes (shown in blood tests)
- excessive sweating

Uncommon (occurs in less than 1 in 100 people):

- headache and dizziness, wind and constipation, skin rashes, swelling of the face, itching.
- Reduction in red blood cells number or increase in platelets (blood clotting cells) number.

Very rare (occurs in less than 1 in 10,000 people):

- reduction in blood cells (causing sore throat, mouth ulcers, flu-like symptoms, severe exhaustion, unexplained bleeding, bruising and nosebleeds)
- visual disturbances, ringing in the ears, spinning sensation
- confusion, depression, hallucinations
- fatigue, generally feeling unwell

Medicines such as Nuromol may be associated with a small increased risk of heart attack ("myocardial infarction") or stroke. (See section 2)

Reporting of side effects.

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Nuromol

Keep out of the sight and reach of children. This medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions. Do not use Nuromol after the expiry date which is stated on the blister and the carton. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. Further information

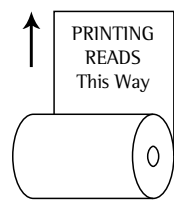
What Nuromol contains

- The active substances are ibuprofen and paracetamol. Each film-coated tablet contains 200 mg of ibuprofen and 500 mg of paracetamol
- The other ingredients are croscarmellose sodium, microcrystalline cellulose, colloidal anhydrous silica, magnesium stearate, stearic acid. Film coating: polyvinyl alcohol, titanium dioxide, talc, macrogol, potassium aluminium silicate (E555), polysorbate

What Nuromol looks like

Nuromol tablets are white to off-white, oval shaped, film-coated pearlescent tablets marked with an identifying helix. They are available in blister packs containing 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 24, 32 tablets. Not all pack sizes may be marketed. Licence holder: Reckitt Benckiser Healthcare (UK) Ltd, Slough, SL1 3UH. Manufacturer: Reckitt Benckiser Healthcare International Ltd, Nottingham, NG90 2DB. This leaflet was last revised in January 2018.

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CUSTOMER INFO:
Minimum Point Size = 9.00pt

