

Hydrocodone Bitartrate USP/ Ibuprofen USP 5/200 mg Tablets
Suitability Petition
SCIREGS Consulting

Attachments

Labeling

000001

Hydrocodone Bitartrate USP/ Ibuprofen USP 5/200 mg Tablets
Suitability Petition
SCIREGS Consulting

RLD LABEL



NDC 0044-0723-02

100 Tablets

vicoprofen[®]

hydrocodone bitartrate
and ibuprofen tablets

Each tablet contains:
hydrocodone bitartrate, USP 7.5 mg
ibuprofen, USP 200 mg
Usual adult dosage: See package insert.

Rx only

Storage: Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted
to 15°-30°C (59°-86°F). See USP Controlled
Room Temperature.

Dispense in a tight, light-resistant
container.

Knoll Laboratories
A Division of
Knoll Pharmaceutical Company
3000 Continental Drive - North
Mount Olive, NJ 07828-1234



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Side-by-side Comparison		
RLD vicoprofen®	DIFFERS IN	Hydrocodone Bitartrate / Ibuprofen 5/ 200 mg Tablets
<p>NDC 0044-0723-02 100 Tablets vicoprofen®</p> <p>hydrocodone bitartrate and ibuprofen tablets</p> <p>Each tablet contains: hydrocodone bitartrate, USP 7.5 mg ibuprofen, USP 200 mg Usual adult dosage: See package insert. Rx only</p> <p>Storage: Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15°-30° (59°- 86°F); [USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container.</p> <p>Knoll Laboratories A Division of Knoll Pharmaceutical Company 300 Continental Drive – North Mount Olive, NJ 07828-1234 (LOGO) Knoll BASF Pharma</p>	Generic logo	INTERPHARM, INC. (Logo)
	Product specific <i>Listed below</i> RLD name	NDC: 53746-145-01
	Lower strength	HYDROCODONE BITARTRATE AND IBUPROFEN TABLETS 5 mg / 200 mg
	Listed below	
	Listed above	Rx only 100 Tablets
	Listed above Lower strength	<u>Side Panel:</u> Each tablet contains: Hydrocodone bitartrate. 5 mg Ibuprofen, USP 200 mg
	Listed above	USUAL DOSAGE: See package insert. Dispense in light-resistant container as defined in the USP. Storage: Store at 25° C (77°F); excursions permitted to controlled room temperature 15° - 30° C (59° - 86°F). Manufactured By: Interpharm, Inc. Hauppauge, NY 11788 Lot No.: Exp.:
Firm specific		

DRAFT LABEL COPY

INTERPHARM, INC. (Logo)

NDC: 53746-000-01

**HYDROCODONE BITARTRATE
AND IBUPROFEN TABLETS**

5 mg / 200 mg

Rx only

100 Tablets

Side Panel:

Each tablet contains:

Hydrocodone bitartrate, USP 5 mg
Ibuprofen, USP 200 mg

USUAL DOSAGE: See package insert.

Dispense in light-resistant container as defined in the USP.

Storage: Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to controlled room temperature 15° - 30° C (59° - 86° F).

Manufactured By: Interpharm, Inc.
Hauppauge, NY 11788

Lot No.:

Exp.:

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DRAFT LABEL COPY

INTERPHARM, INC. (Logo)

NDC: 53746-145-01

**HYDROCODONE BITARTRATE
AND IBUPROFEN TABLETS**

7.5 mg / 200 mg

Rx only

100 Tablets

Side Panel:

Each tablet contains:

Hydrocodone bitartrate, USP 7.5 mg
Ibuprofen, USP 200 mg

USUAL DOSAGE: See package insert.

Dispense in light-resistant container as defined in the USP.

Storage: Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to controlled room temperature 15° - 30° C (59° - 86° F).

Manufactured By: Interpharm, Inc.
Hauppauge, NY 11788

Lot No.:

Exp.:

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that controls respiratory rhythm, and may produce irregular

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0900001-3

vicoprofen®

(hydrocodone bitartrate* and ibuprofen tablets)
7.5 mg/200 mg *Warning: May be habit forming

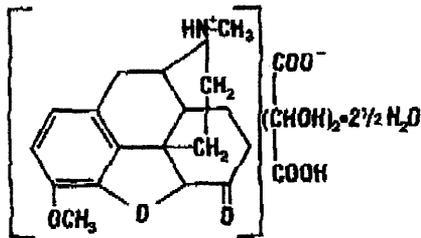
DESCRIPTION

Each VICOPROFEN® tablet contains:
Hydrocodone Bitartrate*, USP 7.5 mg
(*WARNING: May be habit forming.)
Ibuprofen, USP 200 mg

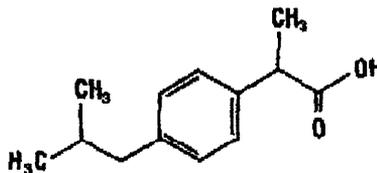
VICOPROFEN is supplied in a fixed combination tablet form for oral administration. VICOPROFEN combines the opioid analgesic agent, hydrocodone bitartrate, with the nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory (NSAID) agent, ibuprofen.

Hydrocodone bitartrate is a semisynthetic and centrally acting opioid analgesic. Its chemical name is: 4,5 α -epoxy-3-methoxy-17-methylmorphinan-6-one tartrate (1:1) hydrate (2:5). Its chemical formula is: $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 \cdot C_4H_6O_6 \cdot 2\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, and the molecular weight is 494.50. Its structural formula is:

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Ibuprofen is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug with analgesic and antipyretic properties. Its chemical name is: (\pm)-2-(*p*-isobutylphenyl) propionic acid. Its chemical formula is: $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_2$, and the molecular weight is: 206.29. Its structural formula is:



Inactive ingredients in VICOPROFEN tablets include: colloidal silicon dioxide, corn starch, croscarmellose sodium, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, polyethylene glycol, polysorbate 80, and titanium dioxide.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Hydrocodone component: Hydrocodone is a semisynthetic opioid analgesic and antitussive with multiple actions qualitatively similar to those of codeine. Most of these involve the central nervous system and smooth muscle. The precise mechanism of action of hydrocodone and other opioids is not known, although it is believed to relate to the existence of opiate receptors in the central nervous system. In addition to analgesia, opioids may produce drowsiness, changes in mood, and mental clouding.

Ibuprofen component: Ibuprofen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent that possesses analgesic and antipyretic activity. It also affects the central respiratory centers. Hydrocodone also affects the center

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that controls respiratory rhythm, and may produce irregular and periodic breathing.
duce drowsiness, changes in mood, and mental clouding.

Ibuprofen component: Ibuprofen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent that possesses analgesic and antipyretic activities. Its mode action, like that of other NSAIDs, is not completely understood, but may be related to inhibition of cyclooxygenase activity and prostaglandin synthesis. Ibuprofen is a peripherally acting analgesic. Ibuprofen does not have any known effects on opiate receptors.

Pharmacokinetics:

Absorption: After oral dosing with the VICOPROFEN tablet, a peak hydrocodone plasma level of 27 ng/mL is achieved at 1.7 hours, and a peak ibuprofen plasma level of 30 mcg/mL is achieved at 1.8 hours. The effect of food on the absorption of either component from the VICOPROFEN tablet has not been established.

Distribution: Ibuprofen is highly protein-bound (99%) like most other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents. Although the extent of protein binding of hydrocodone in human plasma has not been definitely determined, structural similarities to related opioid analgesics suggest that hydrocodone is not extensively protein bound. As most agents in the 5-ring morphinan group of semi-synthetic opioids bind plasma protein to a similar degree (range 19% [hydromorphone] to 45% [oxycodone]), hydrocodone is expected to fall within this range.

Metabolism: Hydrocodone exhibits a complex pattern of metabolism, including *O*-demethylation, *N*-demethylation, and 6-keto reduction to the corresponding 6- α - and 6- β -hydroxy metabolites. Hydromorphone, a potent opioid, is formed from the *O*-demethylation of hydrocodone and contributes to the total analgesic effect of hydrocodone. The *O*- and *N*-demethylation processes are mediated by separate P-450 isoenzymes: CYP2D6 and CYP3A4, respectively.

Ibuprofen is present in this product as a racemate, and following absorption it undergoes interconversion in the plasma from the R-isomer to the S-isomer. Both the R- and S- isomers are metabolized to two primary metabolites: (+)-2-4'-(2-hydroxy-2-methyl-propyl) phenyl propionic acid and (+)-2-4'-(2-carboxypropyl) phenyl propionic acid, both of which circulate in the plasma at low levels relative to the parent.

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Elimination: Hydrocodone and its metabolites are eliminated primarily in the kidneys, with a mean plasma half-life of 4.5 hours. Ibuprofen is excreted in the urine, 50% to 60% as metabolites and approximately 15% as unchanged drug and conjugate. The plasma half-life is 2.2 hours.

Special Populations: No significant pharmacokinetic differences based on age or gender have been demonstrated. The pharmacokinetics of hydrocodone and ibuprofen from VICOPROFEN has not been evaluated in children.

Renal Impairment: The effect of renal insufficiency on the pharmacokinetics of the VICOPROFEN dosage form has not been determined.

CLINICAL STUDIES

In single-dose studies of post surgical pain (abdominal, gynecological, orthopedic), 940 patients were studied at doses of one or two tablets. VICOPROFEN produced greater efficacy than placebo and each of its individual components given at the same dose. No advantage was demonstrated for the two-tablet dose.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

VICOPROFEN tablets are indicated for the short-term (generally less than 10 days) management of acute pain. VICOPROFEN is not indicated for the treatment of such conditions as osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

VICOPROFEN should not be administered to patients who previously have exhibited hypersensitivity to hydrocodone or ibuprofen. VICOPROFEN should not be given to patients who have experienced asthma, urticaria, or allergic-type reactions after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs. Severe, rarely fatal, anaphylactic-like reactions to NSAIDs have been reported in such patients (see WARNINGS - Anaphylactoid Reactions, and PRECAUTIONS - Pre-existing Asthma).

Patients known to be hypersensitive to other opioids may exhibit cross-sensitivity to hydrocodone.

WARNINGS

Abuse and Dependence: Hydrocodone can produce drug dependence of the morphine type and therefore has the potential for being abused. Psychic and physical dependence as well as tolerance may develop upon repeated administration of this drug and it should be prescribed and administered with the same degree of caution as other narcotic drugs (see DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE).

Respiratory Depression: At high doses or in opioid-sensitive patients, hydrocodone may produce dose-related respiratory depression by acting directly on the brain stem respiratory centers. Hydrocodone also affects the center

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respiratory centers. Hydrocodone also affects the center that controls respiratory rhythm, and may produce irregular and periodic breathing.

Head Injury and Increased Intracranial Pressure:

The respiratory depressant effects of opioids and their capacity to elevate cerebrospinal fluid pressure may be markedly exaggerated in the presence of head injury, intracranial lesions or a pre-existing increase in intracranial pressure. Furthermore, opioids produce adverse reactions which may obscure the clinical course of patients with head injuries.

Acute Abdominal Conditions: The administration of opioids may obscure the diagnosis or clinical course of patients with acute abdominal conditions.

Gastrointestinal (GI) Effects - Risk of GI Ulceration,

Bleeding and Perforation: Serious gastrointestinal toxicity, such as inflammation, bleeding, ulceration, and perforation of the stomach, small intestine or large intestine, can occur at any time, with or without warning symptoms, in patients treated with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Minor upper GI problems, such as dyspepsia, are common and may also occur at any time during NSAID therapy. Therefore, physicians and patients should remain alert for ulceration and bleeding even in the absence of previous GI tract symptoms. Patients should be informed about the signs and/or symptoms of serious GI toxicity and what steps to take if they occur. The utility of periodic laboratory monitoring has not been demonstrated, nor has it been adequately assessed. Only one in five patients, who develop a serious upper GI adverse event of NSAID therapy, is symptomatic. Even short term therapy is not without risk.

NSAIDs should be prescribed with extreme caution in those with a prior history of ulcer disease or gastrointestinal bleeding. Most spontaneous reports of fatal GI events are in elderly or debilitated patients and therefore special care should be taken in treating this population. To minimize the potential risk for an adverse GI event, the lowest effective dose should be used for the shortest possible duration. For high risk patients, alternate therapies that do not involve NSAIDs should be considered.

Studies have shown that patients with a prior history of peptic ulcer disease and/or gastrointestinal bleeding and who use NSAIDs, have a greater than 10-fold risk for developing a GI bleed than patients with neither of these risk factors. In addition to a past history of ulcer disease, pharmaco-epidemiological studies have identified several other co-therapies or co-morbid conditions that may increase the risk for GI bleeding such as: treatment with oral corticosteroids, treatment with anticoagulants, longer duration of NSAID

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treatment with anticoagulants, longer duration of NSAID therapy, smoking, alcoholism, older age, and poor general health status.

Anaphylactoid Reactions: Anaphylactoid reactions may occur in patients without known prior exposure to VICOPROFEN. VICOPROFEN should not be given to patients with the aspirin triad. The triad typically occurs in asthmatic patients who experience rhinitis with or without nasal polyps, or who exhibit severe, potentially fatal bronchospasm after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs. Fatal reactions to NSAIDs have been reported in such patients (see CONTRAINDICATIONS and PRECAUTIONS - Pre-existing Asthma). Emergency help should be sought when anaphylactoid reaction occurs.

Advanced Renal Disease: In cases with advanced kidney disease, treatment with VICOPROFEN is not recommended. If NSAID therapy, however, must be initiated, close monitoring of the patient's kidney function is advisable (see PRECAUTIONS - Renal Effects).

Pregnancy: As with other NSAID-containing products, VICOPROFEN should be avoided in late pregnancy because it may cause premature closure of the ductus arteriosus.

PRECAUTIONS

General Precautions

Special Risk Patients: As with any opioid analgesic agent, VICOPROFEN tablets should be used with caution in elderly or debilitated patients, and those with severe impairment of hepatic or renal function, hypothyroidism, Addison's disease, prostatic hypertrophy or urethral stricture. The usual precautions should be observed and the possibility of respiratory depression should be kept in mind.

Cough Reflex: Hydrocodone suppresses the cough reflex; as with opioids, caution should be exercised when VICOPROFEN is used postoperatively and in patients with pulmonary disease.

Effect on Diagnostic Signs: The antipyretic and anti-inflammatory activity of ibuprofen may reduce fever and inflammation, thus diminishing their utility as diagnostic signs in detecting complications of presumed noninfectious, noninflammatory painful conditions.

Hepatic Effects: As with other NSAIDs, ibuprofen has been reported to cause borderline elevations of one or more liver enzymes; this may occur in up to 15% of patients. These abnormalities may progress, may remain essentially unchanged, or may be transient with continued therapy. Notable (3 times the upper limit of normal) elevations of SGPT (ALT) or SGOT (AST) occurred in controlled clinical trials in less than 1% of patients. A patient with symptoms and/or signs suggesting liver dysfunction, or in whom an abnormal liver test has occurred, should be evaluated for evidence of the development of more severe hepatic reactions while on therapy with VICOPROFEN.

With an abnormal liver test has occurred, should be evaluated for evidence of the development of more severe hepatic reactions while on therapy with VICOPROFEN. Severe hepatic reactions, including jaundice and cases of fatal hepatitis, have been reported with ibuprofen as with other NSAIDs. Although such reactions are rare, if abnormal liver tests persist or worsen, if clinical signs and symptoms consistent with liver disease develop, or if systemic manifestations occur (e.g. eosinophilia, rash, etc.), VICOPROFEN should be discontinued.

Renal Effects: Caution should be used when initiating treatment with VICOPROFEN in patients with considerable dehydration. It is advisable to rehydrate patients first and then start therapy with VICOPROFEN. Caution is also recommended in patients with pre-existing kidney disease (see WARNINGS - Advanced Renal Disease).

As with other NSAIDs, long-term administration of ibuprofen has resulted in renal papillary necrosis and other renal pathologic changes. Renal toxicity has also been seen in patients in which renal prostaglandins have a compensatory role in the maintenance of renal perfusion. In these patients, administration of a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug may cause a dose-dependent reduction in prostaglandin formation and, secondarily, in renal blood flow, which may precipitate overt renal decompensation. Patients at greatest risk of this reaction are those with impaired renal function, heart failure, liver dysfunction, those taking diuretics and ACE inhibitors, and the elderly. Discontinuation of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug therapy is usually followed by recovery to the pretreatment state.

Ibuprofen metabolites are eliminated primarily by the kidneys. The extent to which the metabolites may accumulate in patients with renal failure has not been studied. Patients with significantly impaired renal function should be more closely monitored.

Hematological Effects: Ibuprofen, like other NSAIDs, can inhibit platelet aggregation but the effect is quantitatively less and of shorter duration than that seen with aspirin. Ibuprofen has been shown to prolong bleeding time in normal subjects. Because this prolonged bleeding effect may be exaggerated in patients with underlying hemostatic defects, VICOPROFEN should be used with caution in persons with intrinsic coagulation defects and those on anticoagulant therapy.

Anemia is sometimes seen in patients receiving NSAIDs, including ibuprofen. This may be due to fluid retention, GI loss, or an incompletely described effect upon erythropoiesis.

Fluid Retention and Edema: Fluid retention and edema have been reported in association with ibuprofen; therefore, the drug should be used with caution in patients with a history of cardiac decompensation, hypertension or heart failure.

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Pre-existing Asthma: Patients with asthma may have aspirin-sensitive asthma. The use of aspirin in patients with aspirin-sensitive asthma has been associated with severe bronchospasm, which may be fatal. Since cross-reactivity between aspirin and other NSAIDs has been reported in such aspirin-sensitive patients, VICOPROFEN should not be administered to patients with this form of aspirin sensitivity and should be used with caution in patients with pre-existing asthma.

Aseptic Meningitis: Aseptic meningitis with fever and coma has been observed on rare occasions in patients on ibuprofen therapy. Although it is probably more likely to occur in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus and related connective tissue diseases, it has been reported in patients who do not have an underlying chronic disease. If signs or symptoms of meningitis develop in a patient on VICOPROFEN, the possibility of its being related to ibuprofen should be considered.

Information for Patients

VICOPROFEN, like other opioid-containing analgesics, may impair mental and/or physical abilities required for the performance of potentially hazardous tasks such as driving a car or operating machinery; patients should be cautioned accordingly.

Alcohol and other CNS depressants may produce an additive CNS depression, when taken with this combination product, and should be avoided.

VICOPROFEN may be habit-forming. Patients should take the drug only for as long as it is prescribed, in the amounts prescribed, and no more frequently than prescribed.

VICOPROFEN, like other drugs containing ibuprofen, is not free of side effects. The side effects of these drugs can cause discomfort and, rarely, there are more serious side effects, such as gastrointestinal bleeding, which may result in hospitalization and even fatal outcomes. Patients should be instructed to report any signs and symptoms of gastrointestinal bleeding, blurred vision or other eye symptoms, skin rash, weight gain, or edema.

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Laboratory Tests

A decrease in hemoglobin may occur during VICOPROFEN® (hydrocodone bitartrate 7.5 mg and ibuprofen 200 mg) therapy, and elevations of liver enzymes may be seen in a small percentage of patients during VICOPROFEN therapy (see PRECAUTIONS - Hematological Effects and PRECAUTIONS - Hepatic Effects).

In patients with severe hepatic or renal disease, effects of therapy should be monitored with liver and/or renal function tests.

Drug Interactions

ACE-Inhibitors: Reports suggest that NSAIDs may diminish the antihypertensive effect of ACE-inhibitors. This interaction should be given consideration in patients taking VICOPROFEN concomitantly with ACE-inhibitors.

Anticholinergics: The concurrent use of anticholinergics with hydrocodone preparations may produce paralytic ileus.

Antidepressants: The use of MAO inhibitors or tricyclic antidepressants with VICOPROFEN may increase the effect of either the antidepressant or hydrocodone.

Aspirin: As with other products containing NSAIDs, concomitant administration of VICOPROFEN and aspirin is not generally recommended because of the potential of increased adverse effects.

CNS Depressants: Patients receiving other opioids, antihistamines, antipsychotics, anti-anxiety agents, or other CNS depressants (including alcohol) concomitantly with VICOPROFEN may exhibit an additive CNS depression. When combined therapy is contemplated, the dose of one or both agents should be reduced.

Furosemide: Ibuprofen has been shown to 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 VICOPROFEN the patient should be observed closely for signs of renal failure (see PRECAUTIONS - Renal Effects), as well as diuretic efficacy.

Lithium: Ibuprofen has been shown to elevate plasma lithium concentration and reduce renal lithium clearance. This effect has been attributed to inhibition of renal prostaglandin synthesis by ibuprofen. Thus, when VICOPROFEN and lithium are administered concurrently, patients should be observed for signs of lithium toxicity.

Methotrexate: Ibuprofen, as well as other NSAIDs, has been reported to competitively inhibit methotrexate accumulation in rabbit kidney slices. This may indicate that ibuprofen could enhance the toxicity of methotrexate. Caution should be used when VICOPROFEN is administered concomitantly with methotrexate.

Warfarin: The effects of warfarin and NSAIDs on GI bleeding are synergistic, such that users of both drugs together have a risk of serious GI bleeding higher than users of either drug alone.

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Carcinogenicity, Mutagenicity, and Impairment of Fertility

The carcinogenic and mutagenic potential of VICOPROFEN has not been investigated. The ability of VICOPROFEN to impair fertility has not been assessed.

Pregnancy: Pregnancy Category C.

Teratogenic Effects: VICOPROFEN, administered to rabbits at 95 mg/kg (5.72 and 1.9 times the maximum clinical dose based on body weight and surface area, respectively), a maternally toxic dose, resulted in an increase in the percentage of litters and fetuses with any major abnormality and an increase in the number of litters and fetuses with one or more nonossified metacarpals (a minor abnormality). VICOPROFEN, administered to rats at 166 mg/kg (10.0 and 1.66 times the maximum clinical dose based on body weight and surface area, respectively), a maternally toxic dose, did not result in any reproductive toxicity. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. VICOPROFEN should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

Nonteratogenic Effects: Because of the known effects of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs on the fetal cardiovascular system (closure of the ductus arteriosus), use during pregnancy (particularly late pregnancy) should be avoided. Babies born to mothers who have been taking opioids regularly prior to delivery will be physically dependent. The withdrawal signs include irritability and excessive crying, tremors, hyperactive reflexes, increased respiratory rate, increased stools, sneezing, yawning, vomiting, and fever. The intensity of the syndrome does not always correlate with the duration of maternal opioid use or dose. There is no consensus on the best method of managing withdrawal.

Labor and Delivery

As with other drugs known to inhibit prostaglandin synthesis, an increased incidence of dystocia and delayed parturition occurred in rats. Administration of VICOPROFEN is not recommended during labor and delivery.

Nursing Mothers

It is not known whether hydrocodone is excreted in human milk. In limited studies, an assay capable of detecting 1 mcg/mL did not demonstrate ibuprofen in the milk of lactating mothers. However, because of the limited nature of the studies, and the possible adverse effects of prostaglandin-inhibiting drugs on neonates, VICOPROFEN is not recommended for use in nursing mothers.

Pediatric Use

The safety and effectiveness of VICOPROFEN in pediatric patients below the age of 16 have not been established.

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Geriatric Use

In controlled clinical trials there was no difference in tolerability between patients < 65 years of age and those ≥ 65, apart from an increased tendency of the elderly to develop constipation. However, because the elderly may be more sensitive to the renal and gastrointestinal effects of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents as well as possible increased risk of respiratory depression with opioids, extra caution and reduced dosages should be used when treating the elderly with VICOPROFEN.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

VICOPROFEN was administered to approximately 300 pain patients in a safety study (that employed dosages and a duration of treatment sufficient to encompass the recommended usage (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION). Adverse event rates generally increased with increasing daily dose. The event rates reported below are from approximately 150 patients who were in a group that received one tablet of VICOPROFEN an average of three to four times daily. The overall incidence rates of adverse experiences in the trials were fairly similar for this patient group and those who received the comparison treatment, acetaminophen 600 mg with codeine 60 mg.

The following lists adverse events that occurred with an incidence of 1% or greater in clinical trials of VICOPROFEN, without regard to the causal relationship of the events to the drug. To distinguish different rates of occurrence in clinical studies, the adverse events are listed as follows:

*name of adverse event = less than 3%
adverse events marked with an asterisk * = 3% to 9%
adverse event rates over 9% are in parentheses.*

Body as a Whole: Abdominal pain*; Asthenia*; Fever; Flu syndrome; Headache (27%); Infection*; Pain.

Cardiovascular: Palpitations; Vasodilation.

Central Nervous System: Anxiety*; Contusion; Dizziness (14%); Hypertonia; Insomnia*; Nervousness*; Paresthesia; Somnolence (22%); Thinking abnormalities.

Digestive: Anorexia; Constipation (22%); Diarrhea*; Dry mouth*; Dyspepsia (12%); Flatulence*; Gastritis; Melena; Mouth ulcers; Nausea (21%); Thirst; Vomiting*.

Metabolic and Nutritional Disorders: Edema*.

Respiratory: Dyspnea; Hiccups; Pharyngitis; Rhinitis.

Skin and Appendages: Pruritus*; Sweating*.

Special Senses: Tinnitus.

Urogenital: Urinary frequency.

Incidence less than 1%

Body as a Whole: Allergic reaction.

Cardiovascular: Arrhythmia; Hypotension; Tachycardia.

Central Nervous System: Agitation; Abnormal dreams; Decreased libido; Depression; Euphoria; Mood changes; Neuralgia; Slurred speech; Tremor; Vertigo.

Digestive: Chalky stool; "Clenching teeth"; Dysphagia; Esophageal spasm; Esophagitis; Gastroenteritis; Glossitis; Liver enzyme elevation.

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Metabolic and Nutritional: Weight decrease.

Musculoskeletal: Arthralgia; Myalgia.

Respiratory: Asthma; Bronchitis; Hoarseness; Increased cough; Pulmonary congestion; Pneumonia; Shallow breathing; Sinusitis.

Skin and Appendages: Rash; Urticaria.

Special Senses: Altered vision; Bad taste; Dry eyes.

Urogenital: Cystitis; Glycosuria; Impotence; Urinary incontinence; Urinary retention.

DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE

Controlled Substance: VICOPROFEN Tablets are a *Schedule III controlled substance*.

Abuse: *Psychic dependence, physical dependence, and tolerance may develop upon repeated administration of opioids; therefore, VICOPROFEN Tablets should be prescribed and administered with the same degree of caution appropriate to use of other oral narcotic medications.*

Dependence: *Physical dependence, the condition in which continued administration of the drug is required to prevent the appearance of a withdrawal syndrome, assumes clinically significant proportions only after several weeks of continued opioid use, although a mild degree of physical dependence may develop after a few days of opioid therapy. Tolerance, in which increasingly large doses are required in order to produce the same degree of analgesia, is manifested initially by a shortened duration of analgesic effect, and subsequently by decreases in the intensity of analgesia. The rate of development of tolerance varies among patients. However, psychic dependence is unlikely to develop when VICOPROFEN Tablets are used for a short time for the treatment of acute pain.*

OVERDOSAGE

Following an acute overdosage, toxicity may result from hydrocodone and/or ibuprofen.

Signs and Symptoms:

Hydrocodone component: *Serious overdose with hydrocodone is characterized by respiratory depression (a decrease in respiratory rate and/or tidal volume, Cheyne-Stokes respiration, cyanosis) extreme somnolence progressing to stupor or coma, skeletal muscle flaccidity, cold and clammy skin, and sometimes bradycardia and hypotension. In severe overdosage, apnea, circulatory collapse, cardiac arrest and death may occur.*

Ibuprofen component: *Symptoms include gastrointestinal irritation with erosion and hemorrhage or perforation, kidney damage, liver damage, heart damage, hemolytic anemia, agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenia, aplastic anemia, and meningitis. Other symptoms may include headache, dizziness, tinnitus, confusion, blurred vision, mental disturbances, skin rash, stomatitis, edema, reduced retinal sensitivity, corneal deposits, and hyperkalemia.*

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Treatment:

Primary attention should be given to the re-establishment of adequate respiratory exchange through provision of a patent airway and the institution of assisted or controlled ventilation. Naloxone, a narcotic antagonist, can reverse respiratory depression and coma associated with opioid overdose or unusual sensitivity to opioids, including hydrocodone. Therefore, an appropriate dose of naloxone hydrochloride should be administered intravenously with simultaneous efforts at respiratory resuscitation. Since the duration of action of hydrocodone may exceed that of the naloxone, the patient should be kept under continuous surveillance and repeated doses of the antagonist should be administered as needed to maintain adequate respiration. Supportive measures should be employed as indicated. Gastric emptying may be useful in removing unabsorbed drug. In cases where consciousness is impaired it may be inadvisable to perform gastric lavage. If gastric lavage is performed, little drug will likely be recovered if more than an hour has elapsed since ingestion. Ibuprofen is acidic and is excreted in the urine; therefore, it may be beneficial to administer alkali and induce diuresis. In addition to supportive measures the use of oral activated charcoal may help to reduce the absorption and reabsorption of ibuprofen. Dialysis is not likely to be effective for removal of ibuprofen because it is very highly bound to plasma proteins.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

For the short-term (generally less than 10 days) management of acute pain, the recommended dose of VICOPROFEN is one tablet every 4 to 6 hours, as necessary. Dosage should not exceed 5 tablets in a 24-hour period. It should be kept in mind that tolerance to hydrocodone can develop with continued use and that the incidence of untoward effects is dose related.

The lowest effective dose or the longest dosing interval should be sought for each patient, especially in the elderly. After observing the initial response to therapy with VICOPROFEN, the dose and frequency of dosing should be adjusted to suit the individual patient's need, without exceeding the total daily dose recommended.

HOW SUPPLIED

VICOPROFEN tablets are available as:

White film-coated round convex tablets, engraved with "VP" over the Knoll triangle on one side and plain on the other side.

Bottles of 100-NDC #0044-0723-02

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Bottles of 100-NDC #0044-0723-02
Bottles of 500-NDC #0044-0723-03
Hospital Unit Dosage Package-100 tablets
(4x25 tablets)-NDC #0044-0723-41

Storage: Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15° to 30°C (59°- 86°F). [See USP Controlled Room Temperature].

Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container.

Caution: Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription.

A Schedule  Narcotic.

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VICOPROFEN is a registered trademark of Knoll
Pharmaceutical Company.

Revised: September 1997

Knoll Laboratories
A Division of
Knoll Pharmaceutical Company
3000 Continental Drive - North
Mount Olive, New Jersey 07828-1234



BASF Pharma

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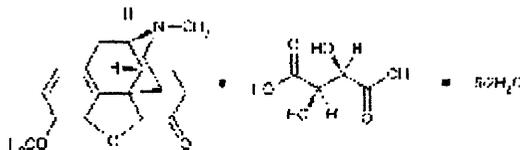
Vicoprofen®
(hydrocodone bitartrate and ibuprofen tablets)
7.5 mg/200 mg
Rx only

DESCRIPTION

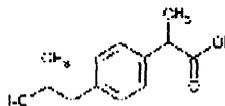
Each VICOPROFEN tablet contains:

Hydrocodone Bitartrate, USP	7.5 mg
Ibuprofen, USP	200 mg

VICOPROFEN is supplied in a fixed combination tablet form for oral administration. VICOPROFEN combines the opioid analgesic agent, hydrocodone bitartrate, with the nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory (NSAID) agent, ibuprofen. Hydrocodone bitartrate is a semisynthetic and centrally acting opioid analgesic. Its chemical name is: 4, 5 α -epoxy-3-methoxy-17-methylmorphinan-6-one tartrate (1:1) hydrate (2:5). Its chemical formula is: $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 \cdot C_4H_6O_6 \cdot 2\frac{1}{2} H_2O$, and the molecular weight is 494.50. Its structural formula is:



Ibuprofen is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug with analgesic and antipyretic properties. Its chemical name is: (\pm)-2-(*p*-isobutylphenyl) propionic acid. Its chemical formula is $C_{13}H_{18}O_2$, and the molecular weight is: 206.29. Its structural formula is:



Inactive ingredients in VICOPROFEN tablets include: colloidal silicon dioxide, corn starch, croscarmellose sodium, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, polyethylene glycol, polysorbate 80, and titanium dioxide.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Hydrocodone component: Hydrocodone is a semisynthetic opioid analgesic and antitussive with multiple actions qualitatively similar to those of codeine. Most of these involve the central nervous system and smooth muscle. The precise mechanism of action of hydrocodone and other opioids is not known, although it is believed to relate to the existence of opiate receptors in the central nervous system. In addition to analgesia, opioids may produce drowsiness, changes in mood, and mental clouding.

Ibuprofen component: Ibuprofen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent that possesses analgesic and antipyretic activities. Its mode action, like that of other NSAIDs, is not completely understood, but may be related to inhibition of cyclooxygenase activity

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and prostaglandin synthesis. Ibuprofen is a peripherally acting analgesic. Ibuprofen does not have any known effects on opiate receptors.

Pharmacokinetics:

Absorption: After oral dosing with the VICOPROFEN tablet, a peak hydrocodone plasma level of 27 ng/mL is achieved at 1.7 hours, and a peak ibuprofen plasma level of 30 mcg/mL is achieved at 1.8 hours. The effect of food on the absorption of either component from the VICOPROFEN tablets has not been established.

Distribution: Ibuprofen is highly protein-bound (99%) like most other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents. Although the extent of protein binding of hydrocodone has not been definitely determined, structural similarities to related opioid analgesics suggest that hydrocodone is not extensively protein bound as most agents in the 5-ring morphinan group of semi-synthetic opioids bind plasma protein to a similar degree (range 19% [hydromorphone] to 45% [oxycodone]), hydrocodone is expected to fall within this range.

Metabolism: Hydrocodone exhibits a complex pattern of metabolism, including *O*-demethylation, *N*-demethylation, and 6-keto reduction to the corresponding 6- α and 6- β -hydroxy metabolites. Hydromorphone, a potent opioid, is formed from the *O*-demethylation of hydrocodone and contributes to the total analgesic effect of hydrocodone. The *O*- and *N*-demethylation processes are mediated by separate P-450 isoenzymes: CYP2D6 and CYP3A4, respectively.

Ibuprofen is present in this product as a racemate, and following absorption it undergoes interconversion in the plasma from the R-isomer to the S-isomer. Both the R- and S-isomers are metabolized to two primary metabolites: (+)-2-4'-(2hydroxy-2-methylpropyl) phenyl propionic acid and (+)-2-4'-(2carboxypropyl) phenyl propionic acid, both of which circulate in the plasma at low levels relative to the parent.

Elimination: Hydrocodone and its metabolites are eliminated primarily in the kidneys, with a mean plasma half life of 4.5 hours. Ibuprofen is excreted in the urine, 50% to 60% as metabolites and approximately 15% as unchanged drug and conjugate. The plasma half-life is 2.2 hours.

Special Populations: No significant pharmacokinetic differences based on age or gender have been demonstrated. The pharmacokinetics of hydrocodone and ibuprofen from VICOPROFEN has not been evaluated in children.

Renal Impairment: The effect of renal insufficiency on the pharmacokinetics of the VICOPROFEN dosage form has not been determined.

CLINICAL STUDIES

In single-dose studies of post surgical pain (abdominal, gynecological, orthopedic), 940 patients were studied at doses of one or two tablets. VICOPROFEN produced greater efficiency than placebo and each of its individual components given at the same dose. No advantage was demonstrated for the two-tablet dose.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

VICOPROFEN tablets are indicated for the short-term (generally less than 10 days) management of acute pain. VICOPROFEN is not indicated for the treatment of such conditions as osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis.

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CONTRAINDICATIONS

VICOPROFEN should not be administered to patients who previously have exhibited hypersensitivity to hydrocodone or ibuprofen. VICOPROFEN should not be given to patients who have experienced asthma, urticaria, or allergic-type reactions after taking aspirin or the NSAIDs. Severe, rarely fatal, anaphylactic-like reactions to NSAIDs have been reported in such patients (see WARNINGS-Anaphylactoid Reactions, and PRECAUTIONS-Pre-existing Asthma).

Patients known to be hypersensitive to other opioids may exhibit cross-sensitivity to hydrocodone.

WARNINGS

Abuse and Dependence: Hydrocodone can produce drug dependence of the morphine type and therefore has the potential for being abused. Psychic and physical dependence as well as tolerance may develop upon repeated administration of this drug and it should be prescribed and administered with the same degree of caution as other narcotic drugs (see DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE).

Respiratory Depression: At high doses or in opioid-sensitive patients, hydrocodone may produce dose-related respiratory depression by acting directly on the brain stem respiratory centers. Hydrocodone also affects the center that controls respiratory rhythm, and may produce irregular and periodic breathing.

Head Injury and Increased Intracranial Pressure: The respiratory depressant effects of opioids and their capacity to elevate cerebrospinal fluid pressure may be markedly exaggerated in the presence of head injury, intracranial lesions or a pre-existing increase in intracranial pressure. Furthermore, opioids produce adverse reactions which may obscure the clinical course of patients with head injuries.

Acute Abdominal Conditions: The administration of opioids may obscure the diagnosis or clinical course of patients with acute abdominal conditions.

Gastrointestinal (GI) effects-Risk of GI Ulceration, Bleeding and Perforation: Serious gastrointestinal toxicity, such as inflammation, bleeding, ulceration, and perforation of the stomach, small intestine or large intestine, can occur at any time, with or without warning symptoms, in patients treated with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Minor upper GI problems, such as dyspepsia, are common and may also occur at any time during NSAID therapy. Therefore, physicians and patients should remain alert for ulceration and bleeding even in the absence of previous GI tract symptoms. Patients should be informed about the signs and/or symptoms of serious GI toxicity and what steps to take if they occur. The utility of periodic laboratory monitoring has not been demonstrated, nor has it been adequately assessed. Only one in five patients, who develop a serious upper GI adverse event of NSAID therapy, is symptomatic. Even short term therapy is not without risk.

NSAIDs should be prescribed with extreme caution in those with a prior history of ulcer disease or gastrointestinal bleeding. Most spontaneous reports of fatal GI events are in elderly or debilitated patients and therefore special care should be taken in treating this population. To minimize the potential risk for an adverse GI event, the lowest effective dose should be used for the shortest possible duration. For high risk patients, alternate therapies that do not involve NSAIDs been considered.

Studies have shown that patients with a prior history of peptic ulcer disease and/or gastrointestinal bleeding and who use NSAIDs, have a greater than 10-fold risk for developing a GI bleed than patients with neither of these risk factors. In addition to a past history of ulcer disease, pharmaco-epidemiological studies have identified several other co-therapies or co-morbid conditions that may increase the risk for GI bleeding such as: treatment with oral corticosteroids, treatment with anticoagulants, longer duration of NSAID therapy, smoking, alcoholism, older age, and poor general health status.

Anaphylactoid Reactions: Anaphylactoid reactions may occur in patients without known prior exposure to VICOPROFEN. VICOPROFEN should not be given to patients with the aspirin triad. The triad typically occurs in asthmatic patients who experience rhinitis with or without nasal polyps, or who exhibit severe, potentially fatal bronchospasm after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs. Fatal reactions to NSAIDs have been reported in such patients (see CONTRAINDICATIONS and PRECAUTIONS-Pre-existing Asthma). Emergency help should be sought when anaphylactoid reaction occurs.

Advanced Renal Disease: In cases with advanced kidney disease, treatment with VICOPROFEN is not recommended. If NSAID therapy, however, must be initiated, close monitoring of the patients kidney function is advisable (see PRECAUTIONS-Renal Effects).

Pregnancy: As with other NSAID-containing products, VICOPROFEN should be avoided in late pregnancy because it may cause premature closure of the ductus arteriosus.

PRECAUTIONS

General Precautions

Special Risk Patients: As with any opioid analgesic agent, VICOPROFEN tablets should be used with caution in elderly or debilitated patients, and those with severe impairment of hepatic or renal function, hypothyroidism, Addison's disease, prostatic hypertrophy or urethral stricture. The usual precautions should be observed and the possibility of respiratory depression should be kept in mind.

Cough Reflex: Hydrocodone suppresses the cough reflex; as with opioids, caution should be exercised when VICOPROFEN is used postoperatively and in patients with pulmonary disease.

Effect on Diagnostic Signs: The antipyretic and anti-inflammatory activity of ibuprofen may reduce fever and inflammation, thus diminishing their utility as diagnostic signs in detecting complications of presumed noninfectious, noninflammatory painful conditions.

Hepatic Effects: As with other NSAIDs, ibuprofen has been reported to cause borderline elevations of one or more liver enzymes, this may occur in up to 15% of patients. These abnormalities may progress, may remain essentially unchanged, or may be transient with continued therapy. Notable (3 times the upper limit of normal) elevations of SGPT (ALT) or SGOT (AST) occurred in controlled clinical trials in less than 1% of patients. A patient with symptoms and/or signs suggesting liver dysfunctions, or in whom an abnormal liver test has occurred, should be evaluated for evidence of the development of more severe hepatic reactions while on therapy with VICOPROFEN. Severe hepatic reactions, including jaundice and cases of fatal hepatitis, have been reported with ibuprofen as with other NSAIDs. Although such reactions are rare, if abnormal liver tests

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persist or worsen, if clinical signs and symptoms consistent with liver disease develop, or if systemic manifestations occur (e.g. eosinophilia, rash, etc.), VICOPROFEN should be discontinued.

Renal Effects: Caution should be used when initiating treatment with VICOPROFEN in patients with considerable dehydration. It is advisable to rehydrate patients first and then start therapy with VICOPROFEN. Caution is also recommended in patients with pre-existing kidney disease (see WARNINGS-Advanced Renal Disease).

As with other NSAIDs, long-term administration of ibuprofen has resulted in renal papillary necrosis and other renal pathologic changes. Renal toxicity has also been seen in patients in which renal prostaglandins have a compensatory role in the maintenance of renal perfusion. In these patients, administration of a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug may cause a dose-dependent reduction in prostaglandin formation and, secondarily, in renal blood flow, which may precipitate overt renal decompensation. Patients at greatest risk of this reaction are those with impaired renal function, heart failure, liver dysfunction, those taking diuretics and ACE inhibitors, and the elderly. Discontinuation of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug therapy is usually followed by recovery to the pretreatment state.

Ibuprofen metabolites are eliminated primarily by the kidneys. The extent to which the metabolites may accumulate in patients with renal failure has not been studied. Patients with significantly impaired renal function should be more closely monitored.

Hematological Effects: Ibuprofen, like other NSAIDs, can inhibit platelet aggregation but the effect is quantitatively less and of shorter duration than that seen with aspirin. Ibuprofen has been shown to prolong bleeding time in normal subjects. Because this prolonged bleeding effect may be exaggerated in patients with underlying hemostatic defects, VICOPROFEN should be used with caution in persons with intrinsic coagulation defects and those on anticoagulant therapy.

Anemia is sometimes seen in patients receiving NSAIDs, including ibuprofen. This may be due to fluid retention, GI loss, or an incompletely described effect upon erythropoiesis.

Fluid Retention and Edema: Fluid retention and edema have been reported in association with ibuprofen, therefore, the drug should be used with caution in patients with a history of cardiac decompensation, hypertension or heart failure.

Pre-existing Asthma: Patients with asthma may have aspirin-sensitive asthma. The use of aspirin in patients with aspirin-sensitive asthma has been associated with severe bronchospasm, which may be fatal. Since cross-reactivity between aspirin and other NSAIDs have been reported in such aspirin-sensitive patients, VICOPROFEN should not be administered to patients with this form of aspirin sensitivity and should be used with caution in patients with pre-existing asthma.

Aseptic Meningitis: Aseptic meningitis with fever and coma have been observed on rare occasions in patients on ibuprofen therapy. Although it is probably more likely to occur in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus and related connective tissue diseases, it has been reported in patients who do not have an underlying chronic disease. If signs or symptoms of meningitis develop in a patient on VICOPROFEN, the possibility of its being related to ibuprofen should be considered.

Information for Patients

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VICOPROFEN, like other opioid-containing analgesics, may impair mental and/or physical abilities required for the performance of potentially hazardous tasks such as driving a car or operating machinery; patients should be cautioned accordingly. Alcohol and other CNS depressants may produce an additive CNS depression, when taken with this combination product, and should be avoided. VICOPROFEN may be habit-forming. Patients should take the drug only for as long as it is prescribed, in the amounts prescribed, and no more frequently than prescribed. VICOPROFEN, like other drugs containing ibuprofen, is not free of side effects. The side effects of these drugs can cause discomfort and, rarely, there are more serious side effects, such as gastrointestinal bleeding, which may result in hospitalization and even fatal outcomes. Patients should be instructed to report any signs and symptoms of gastrointestinal bleeding, blurred vision or other eye symptoms, skin rash, weight-gain, or edema.

Laboratory tests

A decrease in hemoglobin may occur during VICOPROFEN® (hydrocodone bitartrate 7.5 mg and ibuprofen 200 mg) therapy, and elevations of liver enzymes may be seen in a small percentage of patients during VICOPROFEN® therapy (see PRECAUTIONS-Hematological Effects and PRECAUTIONS-Hepatic Effects).

In patients with severe hepatic or renal disease, effects of therapy should be monitored with liver and/or renal function tests.

Drug Interactions

ACE-inhibitors: Reports suggest that NSAIDs may diminish the antihypertensive effect of ACE-inhibitors. This interaction should be given consideration in patients taking VICOPROFEN concomitantly with ACE-inhibitors.

Anticholinergics: The concurrent use of anticholinergics with hydrocodone preparations may produce paralytic ileus.

Antidepressants: the use of MAO inhibitors of tricyclic antidepressants with VICOPROFEN and aspirin is not generally recommended because of the potential of increased adverse effects.

CNS Depressants: Patients receiving other opioids, antihistamines, antipsychotics, antianxiety agents, or other CNS depressants (including alcohol) concomitantly with VICOPROFEN may exhibit an additive CNS depression. When combined therapy is contemplated, the dose of one or both agents should be reduced.

Furosemide: Ibuprofen has been shown to 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 VICOPROFEN the patient should be observed closely for signs of renal failure (see PRECAUTIONS-Renal Effects), as well as diuretic efficacy.

Lithium: Ibuprofen has been shown to elevate plasma lithium concentration and reduce renal lithium clearance. This effect has been attributed to inhibition of renal prostaglandin synthesis by ibuprofen. Thus, when VICOPROFEN and lithium are administered concurrently, patients should be observed for signs of lithium toxicity.

Methotrexate: Ibuprofen, as well as other NSAIDs, has been reported to competitively inhibit methotrexate accumulation in rabbit kidney slices. This may indicate that

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ibuprofen could enhance the toxicity of methotrexate. Caution should be used when VICOPROFEN is administered concomitantly with methotrexate.

Warfarin: The effects of warfarin and NSAIDs on GI bleeding are synergistic, such that users of both drugs together have a risk of serious GI bleeding higher than users of either drug alone.

Carcinogenicity, Mutagenicity, and Impairment of Fertility

The carcinogenic and mutagenic potential of VICOPROFEN has not been investigated. The ability of VICOPROFEN to impair fertility has not been assessed.

Pregnancy: Pregnancy Category C.

Teratogenic Effects: VICOPROFEN, administered to rabbits at 95 mg/kg (5.72 and 1.9 times the maximum clinical dose based on body weight and surface area, respectively), a maternally toxic dose, resulted in an increase in the percentage of litters and fetuses with any major abnormality and an increase in the number of litters and fetuses with one or more nonossified metacarpals (a minor abnormality). VICOPROFEN, administered to rats at 166 mg/kg (10.0 and 1.66 times the maximum clinical dose based on body weight and surface area, respectively), a maternally toxic dose, did not result in any reproductive toxicity. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women.

VICOPROFEN should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

Nonteratogenic effects: Because of the known effects of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs on the fetal cardiovascular system (closure of the ductus arteriosus), use during pregnancy (particularly late pregnancy) should be avoided. Babies born to mothers who have been taking opioids regularly prior to delivery will be physically dependent. The withdrawal signs include irritability and excessive crying, tremors, hyperactive reflexes, increased respiratory rate, increased stools, sneezing, yawning, vomiting and fever. The intensity of the syndrome does not always correlate with duration of maternal opioid use oral dose. There is no consensus on the best method of managing withdrawal.

Labor and delivery

As with other drugs known to inhibit prostaglandin synthesis, an increased incidence of dystocia and delayed parturition occurred in rats. Administration of VICOPROFEN is not recommended during labor and delivery.

Nursing Mothers

Is it not known whether hydrocodone is excreted in human milk. In limited studies, an assay capable of detecting 1 mcg/mL did not demonstrate ibuprofen in the milk of lactating mothers. However, because of the limited nature of the studies, and the possible adverse effects of prostaglandin inhibiting drugs on neonates, VICOPROFEN is not recommended for use in nursing mothers.

Pediatric use

The safety and effectiveness of VICOPROFEN in pediatric patients below the age of 16 have not been established.

Geriatric use

In controlled clinical trials there was no difference in tolerability between patients < 65 years of age and those ≥ 65, apart from an increased tendency of the elderly to develop constipation. However, because the elderly may be more sensitive to the renal and gastrointestinal effects of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents as well as possible

increase risk of respiratory depression with opioids, extra caution and reduced dosages should be used when treating the elderly with VICOPROFEN.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

VICOPROFEN was administered to approximately 300 pain patients in a safety study that employed dosages and a duration of treatment sufficient to encompass the recommended usage (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION). Adverse event rates generally increased with increasing daily dose. The event rates reported below are from approximately 150 patients who were in a group that received one tablet of VICOPROFEN an average of three to four times daily. The overall incidence rates of adverse experiences in the trials were fairly similar for this patient group and those who received the comparison treatment, acetaminophen with 600 mg codeine 60 mg. The following lists adverse events that occurred with an incidence of 1% or greater in clinical trials of VICOPROFEN, without regard to the causal relationship of the events to the drug. To distinguish different rates of occurrence in clinical studies, the adverse events are listed as follows:

name of adverse event = less than 3%

adverse events marked with an asterisk = 3% to 9%*

adverse event rates over 9% are in parentheses.

Body as a whole: Abdominal pain*, Asthenia*, Fever; Flu syndrome; Headache (27%), Infection*, Pain.

Cardiovascular: Palpitations; Vasodilation.

Central Nervous System: Anxiety*; Confusion; Dizziness (14%); Hypertonia;

Insomnia*; Nervousness*; Paresthesia; Somnolence (22%); Thinking abnormalities.

Digestive: Anorexia, Constipation (22%); Diarrhea*; Dry Mouth, Dyspepsia (12%);

Flatulence, Gastritis; Melena; Mouth ulcers; Nausea (12%), Thirst; Vomiting*.

Metabolic and Nutritional Disorders: Edema*.

Respiratory: Dyspnea; Hiccups; Pharyngitis; Rhinitis.

Skin and Appendages: Pruritus*; Sweating*.

Special Senses: Tinnitus.

Urogenital: Urinary frequency.

Incidence less than 1%

Body as a Whole: Allergic reaction.

Cardiovascular. Arrhythmia; Hypotension; Tachycardia.

Central Nervous System: Agitation; Abnormal dreams; Decreased libido; Depression;

Euphoria; Mood changes; Neuralgia; Slurred speech; Tremor, Vertigo

Digestive: Chalky stool; "Clenching teeth"; Dysphagia; Esophageal spasm; Esophagitis;

Gastroenteritis; Glossitis; Liver enzyme elevation.

Metabolic and Nutritional: Weight decrease.

Musculoskeletal: Arthralgia; Myalgia.

Respiratory: Asthma; Bronchitis, Hoarseness; Increased cough; Pulmonary congestion;

Pneumonia; Shallow breathing; Sinusitis.

Skin and Appendages: Rash; Urticaria.

Special Senses: Altered vision; Bad taste; Dry eyes.

Urogenital: Cystitis, Glycosuria; Impotence, Urinary incontinence; Urinary retention.

DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE

Controlled Substance: VICOPROFEN Tablets are a Schedule III controlled substance.

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Abuse: Psychic dependence, physical dependence, and tolerance may develop upon repeated administration of opioids; therefore, VICOPROFEN Tablets should be prescribed and administered with the same degree of caution appropriate to use of other narcotic medications.

Dependence: Physical dependence, the condition in which continued administration of the drug is required to prevent the appearance of a withdrawal syndrome, assumes clinically significant proportions only after several weeks of continued opioid use, although a mild degree of physical dependence may develop after a few days of opioid therapy. Tolerance, in which increasingly large doses are required in order to produce the same degree of analgesia, is manifested initially by a shortened duration of analgesic effect, and subsequently by decreases in the intensity of analgesia. The rate of development of tolerance varies among patients. However, psychic dependence is unlikely to develop when VICOPROFEN Tablets are used for a short time of the treatment of acute pain.

OVERDOSAGE

Following an acute overdosage, toxicity may result for hydrocodone and/or ibuprofen.

Signs and Symptoms:

Hydrocodone component: Serious overdose with hydrocodone is characterized by respiratory depression (a decrease in respiratory rate and/or tidal volume, Cheyne-Stokes respiration, cyanosis) extreme somnolence progressing to stupor or coma, skeletal muscle flaccidity, cold and clammy skin, and sometimes bradycardia and hypotension. In severe overdosage, apnea, circulatory collapse, cardiac arrest and death may occur.

Ibuprofen component: Symptoms include gastrointestinal irritation with erosion and hemorrhage or perforation, kidney damage, liver damage, heart damage, hemolytic anemia, agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenia, aplastic anemia, and meningitis. Other symptoms may include headache, dizziness, tinnitus, confusion, blurred vision, mental disturbances, skin rash, stomatitis, edema, reduced retinal sensitivity, corneal deposits, and hyperkalemia.

Treatment:

Primary attention should be given to the re-establishment of adequate respiratory exchange through provision of a patent airway and the institution of assisted or controlled ventilation. Naloxone, a narcotic antagonist, can reverse respiratory depression and coma associated with opioid overdose or unusual sensitivity to opioids, including hydrocodone, therefore an appropriate dose of naloxone hydrochloride should be administered intravenously with simultaneous efforts at respiratory resuscitation. Since the duration of action of hydrocodone may exceed that of the naloxone, the patient should be kept under continuous surveillance and repeated doses of the antagonist should be administered as needed to maintain adequate respiration. Supportive measures should be employed as indicated. Gastric emptying may be useful in removing unabsorbed drug. In cases where consciousness is impaired it may be inadvisable to perform gastric lavage. If gastric lavage is performed, little drug will likely be recovered if more than an hour has elapsed since ingestion. *Ibuprofen is acidic and is excreted in the urine; therefore, it may be beneficial to administer alkali and induce diuresis.* In addition to supportive measures the use of oral activated charcoal may help to reduce the absorption and reabsorption of ibuprofen. Dialysis is not likely to be effective for removal of ibuprofen it is very highly bound to plasma proteins.

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DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

For the short-term (generally less than 10 days) management of acute pain, the recommended dose of VICOPROFEN is one tablet every 4 to 6 hours, as necessary. Dosage should not exceed 5 tablets in a 24-hours period. It should be kept in mind that tolerance to hydrocodone can develop with continued use and that the incidence of untoward effects is dose related.

The lowest effective dose of the longest dosing interval should be sought for each patient, especially in the elderly. After observing the initial response to therapy with VICOPROFEN, the dose and frequency of dosing should be adjusted to suit the individual patient's need, without exceeding the total daily dose recommended.

HOW SUPPLIED

VICOPROFEN® Tablets are available as:

White film-coated round convex tablets, engraved with "VP" over the Knoll triangle on one side and plain on the other side.

Bottles of 100 – NDC #0044-0723-02

Bottles of 500 – NDC #0044-0723-03

Hospital Unit Dosage Package-100 tablets

(4x25 tablets)-NDC #0044-0723-41

Storage: Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15° to 30°C (59°-86°F). [See USP Controlled Room Temperature].

Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container.

A Schedule Narcotic.

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Revised: July 2000

Knoll Laboratories

A Division of

Knoll Pharmaceutical Company

Mount Olive, New Jersey 07828-1234

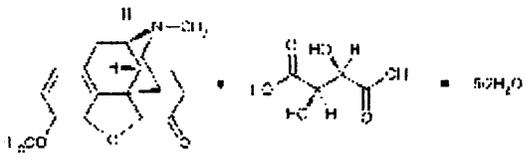
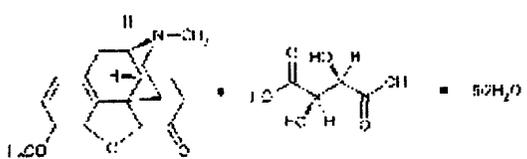
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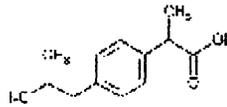
Shown in Product Identification Guide, page 304

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Side-by-side comparison of inserts		
RLD	DIFFERS IN	Hydrocodone Bitartrate / Ibuprofen Tablets 7.5/200 mg and 5/200 mg
<p>Vicoprofen ®</p> <p>(hydrocodone bitartrate and ibuprofen tablets) 7.5 mg/200 mg Rx only</p> <p>DESCRIPTION Each VICOPROFEN tablet contains: Hydrocodone Bitartrate, USP 7.5 mg Ibuprofen, USP 200 mg</p> <p>VICOPROFEN is supplied in a fixed combination tablet form for oral administration. VICOPROFEN combines the opioid analgesic agent, hydrocodone bitartrate, with the nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory (NSAID) agent, Ibuprofen. Hydrocodone bitartrate is a semisynthetic and centrally acting opioid analgesic. Its chemical name is: 4, 5 α-epoxy-3-methoxy-17-methylmorphinan-6-one tartrate (1:1) hydrate (2:5). Its chemical formula is: $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 \cdot C_4H_6O_6 \cdot 2\frac{1}{2} H_2O$, and the molecular weight is 494.50. Its structural formula is:</p>  <p>Ibuprofen is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug with analgesic and antipyretic properties. Its chemical name is: (±)-2-(p-isobutylphenyl) propionic acid.</p>	<p>Trade name</p> <p>RLD name vs generic</p> <p>RLD name vs generic</p>	<p>Interpharm logo</p> <p>Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets 7.5 mg/200 mg, 5 mg/200 mg Rx only</p> <p>DESCRIPTION Hydrocodone bitartrate Ibuprofen tablet contains: Hydrocodone Bitartrate, USP 7.5 mg Ibuprofen, USP 200 mg Hydrocodone Bitartrate, USP 5 mg Ibuprofen, USP 200 mg</p> <p>Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets are supplied in a fixed combination tablet form for oral administration. Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets combine the opioid analgesic agent, hydrocodone bitartrate, with the nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory (NSAID) agent, Ibuprofen. Hydrocodone bitartrate is a semisynthetic and centrally acting opioid analgesic. Its chemical name is: 4, 5 α-epoxy-3-methoxy-17-methylmorphinan-6-one tartrate (1:1) hydrate (2:5). Its chemical formula is: $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 \cdot C_4H_6O_6 \cdot 2\frac{1}{2} H_2O$, and the molecular weight is 494.50. Its structural formula is:</p>  <p>Ibuprofen is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug with analgesic and antipyretic properties. Its chemical name is: (±)-2-(p-isobutylphenyl) propionic acid.</p>

000031

Its chemical formula is $C_{13}H_{18}O_2$, and the molecular weight is: 206.29. Its structural formula is:



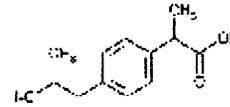
Inactive ingredients in VICOPROFEN tablets include: colloidal silicon dioxide, corn starch, croscarmellose sodium, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, polyethylene glycol, polysorbate 80, and titanium dioxide.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Hydrocodone component: Hydrocodone is a semisynthetic opioid analgesic and antitussive with multiple actions qualitatively similar to those of codeine. Most of these involve the central nervous system and smooth muscle. The precise mechanism of action of hydrocodone and other opioids is not known, although it is believed to relate to the existence of opiate receptors in the central nervous system. In addition to analgesia, opioids may produce drowsiness, changes in mood, and mental clouding.

Ibuprofen component: Ibuprofen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent that possesses analgesic and antipyretic activities. Its mode action, like that of other NSAIDs, is not completely understood, but may be related to inhibition of cyclooxygenase activity and prostaglandin synthesis. Ibuprofen is a peripherally acting analgesic. Ibuprofen does not have any known effects on opiate receptors.

Its chemical formula is $C_{13}H_{18}O_2$, and the molecular weight is: 206.29. Its structural formula is:



RLD vs
generic
ingredients

Inactive ingredients in generic Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets include: colloidal silicon dioxide, pregelatinized starch, croscarmellose sodium, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, polydextrose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, polyethylene glycol, carnauba wax, and titanium dioxide.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Hydrocodone component: Hydrocodone is a semisynthetic opioid analgesic and antitussive with multiple actions qualitatively similar to those of codeine. Most of these involve the central nervous system and smooth muscle. The precise mechanism of action of hydrocodone and other opioids is not known, although it is believed to relate to the existence of opiate receptors in the central nervous system. In addition to analgesia, opioids may produce drowsiness, changes in mood, and mental clouding.

Ibuprofen component: Ibuprofen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent that possesses analgesic and antipyretic activities. Its mode action, like that of other NSAIDs, is not completely understood, but may be related to inhibition of cyclooxygenase activity and prostaglandin synthesis. Ibuprofen is a peripherally acting analgesic. Ibuprofen does not have any known effects on opiate receptors.

<p>Pharmacokinetics: <u>Absorption:</u> After oral dosing with the VICOPROFEN tablet, a peak hydrocodone plasma level of 27 ng/mL is achieved at 1.7 hours, and a peak ibuprofen plasma level of 30 mcg/mL is achieved at 1.8 hours. The effect of food on the absorption of either component from the VICOPROFEN tablets has not been established.</p> <p><u>Distribution:</u> Ibuprofen is highly protein-bound (99%) like most other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents. Although the extent of protein binding of hydrocodone has not been definitely determined, structural similarities to related opioid analgesics suggest that hydrocodone is not extensively protein bound as most agents in the 5-ring morphinan group of semi-synthetic opioids bind plasma protein to a similar degree (range 19% [hydromorphone] to 45% [oxycodone]), hydrocodone is expected to fall within this range.</p> <p><u>Metabolism:</u> Hydrocodone exhibits a complex pattern of metabolism, including <i>O</i>-demethylation, <i>N</i>-demethylation, and 6-keto reduction to the corresponding 6-α and 6-β-hydroxy metabolites. Hydromorphone, a potent opioid, is formed from the <i>O</i>-demethylation of hydrocodone and contributes to the total analgesic effect of hydrocodone. The <i>O</i>- and <i>N</i>-demethylation processes are mediated by separate P-450 isoenzymes: CYP2D6 and CYP3A4, respectively. Ibuprofen is present in this product as a racemate, and following absorption it undergoes interconversion in the plasma from the R-isomer to the S-isomer. Both the R- and S- isomers are metabolized to two primary metabolites: (+)-2-4'- (2hydroxy-2-methyl-propyl) phenyl propionic acid and (+)-2-4'-</p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p> <p>RLD vs generic name</p>	<p>Pharmacokinetics: <u>Absorption:</u> After oral dosing with the Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets, a peak hydrocodone plasma level of 27 ng/mL is achieved at 1.7 hours, and a peak ibuprofen plasma level of 30 mcg/mL is achieved at 1.8 hours. The effect of food on the absorption of either component from the Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets have not been established.</p> <p><u>Distribution:</u> Ibuprofen is highly protein-bound (99%) like most other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents. Although the extent of protein binding of hydrocodone has not been definitely determined, structural similarities to related opioid analgesics suggest that hydrocodone is not extensively protein bound as most agents in the 5-ring morphinan group of semi-synthetic opioids bind plasma protein to a similar degree (range 19% [hydromorphone] to 45% [oxycodone]), hydrocodone is expected to fall within this range.</p> <p><u>Metabolism:</u> Hydrocodone exhibits a complex pattern of metabolism, including <i>O</i>-demethylation, <i>N</i>-demethylation, and 6-keto reduction to the corresponding 6-α and 6-β-hydroxy metabolites. Hydromorphone, a potent opioid, is formed from the <i>O</i>-demethylation of hydrocodone and contributes to the total analgesic effect of hydrocodone. The <i>O</i>- and <i>N</i>-demethylation processes are mediated by separate P-450 isoenzymes: CYP2D6 and CYP3A4, respectively. Ibuprofen is present in this product as a racemate, and following absorption it undergoes interconversion in the plasma from the R-isomer to the S-isomer. Both the R- and S- isomers are metabolized to two primary metabolites: (+)-2-4'- (2hydroxy-2-methyl-propyl) phenyl propionic acid and (+)-2-4'- (2carboxypropyl) phenyl propionic acid.</p>
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<p>(2carboxypropyl) phenyl propionic acid, both of which circulate in the plasma at low levels relative to the parent.</p> <p><u>Elimination:</u> Hydrocodone and its metabolites are eliminated primarily in the kidneys, with a mean plasma half life of 4.5 hours. Ibuprofen is excreted in the urine, 50% to 60% as metabolites and approximately 15% as unchanged drug and conjugate. The plasma half-life is 2.2 hours.</p> <p><u>Special Populations:</u> No significant pharmacokinetic differences based on age or gender have been demonstrated. The pharmacokinetics of hydrocodone and ibuprofen from VICOPROFEN has not been evaluated in children.</p> <p><u>Renal Impairment:</u> The effect of renal insufficiency on the pharmacokinetics of the VICOPROFEN dosage form has not been determined.</p>	<p>RLD name vs generic</p> <p>RLD name vs generic</p>	<p>both of which circulate in the plasma at low levels relative to the parent.</p> <p><u>Elimination:</u> Hydrocodone and its metabolites are eliminated primarily in the kidneys, with a mean plasma half life of 4.5 hours. Ibuprofen is excreted in the urine, 50% to 60% as metabolites and approximately 15% as unchanged drug and conjugate. The plasma half-life is 2.2 hours.</p> <p><u>Special Populations:</u> No significant pharmacokinetic differences based on age or gender have been demonstrated. The pharmacokinetics of hydrocodone and ibuprofen from Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets have not been evaluated in children.</p> <p><u>Renal Impairment:</u> The effect of renal insufficiency on the pharmacokinetics of the Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablet dosage form has not been determined.</p>
<p>CLINICAL STUDIES</p> <p>In single-dose studies of post surgical pain (abdominal, gynecological, orthopedic), 940 patients were studied at doses of one or two tablets. VICOPROFEN produced greater efficiency than placebo and each of its individual components given at the same dose. No advantage was demonstrated for the two-tablet dose.</p>	<p>RLD name vs generic</p>	<p>CLINICAL STUDIES</p> <p>In single-dose studies of post surgical pain (abdominal, gynecological, orthopedic), 940 patients were studied at doses of one or two tablets. Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablet produced greater efficiency than placebo and each of its individual components given at the same dose. No advantage was demonstrated for the two-tablet dose.</p>
<p>INDICATIONS AND USAGE</p> <p>VICOPROFEN tablets are indicated for the short-term (generally less than 10 days) management of acute pain. VICOPROFEN is not indicated for the treatment of such conditions as osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis.</p>	<p>RLD name vs generic</p>	<p>INDICATIONS AND USAGE</p> <p>Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets are indicated for the short-term (generally less than 10 days) management of acute pain. Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets are not indicated for the treatment of such conditions as osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis.</p>

<p>CONTRAINDICATIONS</p> <p>VICOPROFEN should not be administered to patients who previously have exhibited hypersensitivity to hydrocodone or ibuprofen.</p> <p>VICOPROFEN should not be given to patients who have experienced asthma, urticaria, or allergic-type reactions after taking aspirin or the NSAIDs. Severe, rarely fatal, anaphylactic-like reactions to NSAIDs have been reported in such patients (see WARNINGS-Anaphylactoid Reactions, and PRECAUTIONS-Pre-existing Asthma).</p> <p>Patients known to be hypersensitive to other opioids may exhibit cross-sensitivity to hydrocodone.</p> <p>WARNINGS</p> <p>Abuse and Dependence: Hydrocodone can produce drug dependence of the morphine type and therefore has the potential for being abused. Psychic and physical dependence as well as tolerance may develop upon repeated administration of this drug and it should be prescribed and administered with the same degree of caution as other narcotic drugs (see DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE).</p> <p>Respiratory Depression: At high doses or in opioid-sensitive patients, hydrocodone may produce dose-related respiratory depression by acting directly on the brain stem respiratory centers. Hydrocodone also affects the center that controls respiratory rhythm, and may produce irregular and periodic breathing.</p> <p>Head Injury and Increased Intracranial Pressure: The respiratory depressant effects of opioids and their capacity to elevate cerebrospinal fluid pressure may be markedly exaggerated in the presence of head injury, intracranial lesions or a pre-existing increase in intracranial</p>	<p>RLD name vs generic</p> <p>RLD name vs generic</p>	<p>CONTRAINDICATIONS</p> <p>Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets should not be administered to patients who previously have exhibited hypersensitivity to hydrocodone or ibuprofen. Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets should not be given to patients who have experienced asthma, urticaria, or allergic-type reactions after taking aspirin or the NSAIDs. Severe, rarely fatal, anaphylactic-like reactions to NSAIDs have been reported in such patients (see WARNINGS-Anaphylactoid Reactions, and PRECAUTIONS-Pre-existing Asthma).</p> <p>Patients known to be hypersensitive to other opioids may exhibit cross-sensitivity to hydrocodone.</p> <p>WARNINGS</p> <p>Abuse and Dependence: Hydrocodone can produce drug dependence of the morphine type and therefore has the potential for being abused. Psychic and physical dependence as well as tolerance may develop upon repeated administration of this drug and it should be prescribed and administered with the same degree of caution as other narcotic drugs (see DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE).</p> <p>Respiratory Depression: At high doses or in opioid-sensitive patients, hydrocodone may produce dose-related respiratory depression by acting directly on the brain stem respiratory centers. Hydrocodone also affects the center that controls respiratory rhythm, and may produce irregular and periodic breathing.</p> <p>Head Injury and Increased Intracranial Pressure: The respiratory depressant effects of opioids and their capacity to elevate cerebrospinal fluid pressure may be markedly exaggerated in the presence of head injury, intracranial lesions or a pre-existing increase in intracranial</p>
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pressure. Furthermore, opioids produce adverse reactions which may obscure the clinical course of patients with head injuries.

Acute Abdominal Conditions: The administration of opioids may obscure the diagnosis or clinical course of patents with acute abdominal conditions.

Gastrointestinal (GI) effects-Risk of GI Ulceration, Bleeding and Perforation:

Serious gastrointestinal toxicity, such as inflammation, bleeding, ulceration, and perforation of the stomach, small intestine or large intestine, can occur at any time, with or without warning symptoms, in patients treated with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Minor upper GI problems, such as dyspepsia, are common and may also occur at any time during NSAID therapy. Therefore, physicians and patients should remain alert for ulceration and bleeding even in the absence of previous GI tract symptoms. Patients should be informed about the signs and/or symptoms of serious GI toxicity and what steps to take if they occur. The utility of periodic laboratory monitoring has not been demonstrated, nor has it been adequately assessed. Only one in five patients, who develop a serious upper GI adverse event of NSAID therapy, is symptomatic. Even short term therapy is not without risk.

NSAIDs should be prescribed with extreme caution in those with a prior history of ulcer disease or gastrointestinal bleeding. Most spontaneous reports of fatal GI events are in elderly or debilitated patients and therefore special care should be taken in treating this population. To minimize the potential risk for an adverse GI event, the lowest effective dose should be used for the shortest possible duration. For high risk patients, alternate therapies that do not involve NSIADs been considered.

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Studies have shown that patients with a prior history of peptic ulcer disease and/or *gastrointestinal bleeding* and who use NSAIDs, have a greater than 10-fold risk for developing a GI bleed than patients with neither of these risk factors. In addition to a past history of ulcer disease, pharmaco-epidemiological studies have identified several other co-therapies or co-morbid conditions that may increase the risk for GI bleeding such as: treatment with oral corticosteroids, treatment with anticoagulants, longer duration of NSAID therapy, smoking, alcoholism, older age, and poor general health status.

Anaphylactoid Reactions:

Anaphylactoid reactions may occur in patients without known prior exposure to VICOPROFEN. VICOPROFEN should not be given to patients with the aspirin triad. The triad typically occurs in asthmatic patients who experience rhinitis with or without nasal polyps, or who exhibit severe, potentially fatal bronchospasm after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs. Fatal reactions to NSAIDs have been reported in such patients (see CONTRAINDICATIONS and PRECAUTIONS-Pre-existing Asthma). Emergency help should be sought when anaphylactoid reaction occurs.

Advanced Renal Disease: In cases with advanced kidney disease, treatment with VICOPROFEN is not recommended. If NSAID therapy, however, must be initiated, close monitoring of the patients kidney function is advisable (see PRECAUTIONS-Renal Effects).

Pregnancy: As with other NSAID-containing products, VICOPROFEN should be avoided in late pregnancy because it may cause premature closure of the ductus arteriosus.

RLD vs
generic

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Anaphylactoid Reactions:

Anaphylactoid reactions may occur in patients without known prior exposure to Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets. Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets should not be given to patients with the aspirin triad. The triad typically occurs in asthmatic patients who experience rhinitis with or without nasal polyps, or who exhibit severe, potentially fatal bronchospasm after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs. Fatal reactions to NSAIDs have been reported in such patients (see CONTRAINDICATIONS and PRECAUTIONS-Pre-existing Asthma). Emergency help should be sought when anaphylactoid reaction occurs.

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Pregnancy: As with other NSAID-containing products, Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets should be avoided in late pregnancy because it may cause premature closure of the ductus

<p>ibuprofen as with other NSAIDs. Although such reactions are rare, if abnormal liver tests persist or worsen, if clinical signs and symptoms consistent with lever disease develop, or if systemic manifestations occur (e.g. eosinophilia, rash, etc.), VICOPROFEN should be discontinued.</p> <p>Renal Effects: Caution should be used when initiating treatment with VICOPROFEN in patients with considerable dehydration. It is advisable to rehydrate patients first and then start therapy with VICPOROFEN. Caution is also recommended in patients with pre-existing kidney disease (see WARNINGS-Advanced Renal Disease). As with other NSAIDs, long-term administration of ibuprofen has resulted in renal papillary necrosis and other renal pathologic changes. Renal toxicity has also been seen in patients in which renal prostaglandins have a compensatory role in the maintenance of renal perfusion. In these patients, administration of a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug may cause a dose-dependent reduction in prostaglandin formation and, secondarily, in renal blood flow, which may precipitate overt renal decompensation. Patients at greatest risk of this reaction are those with impaired renal function, heart failure, liver dysfunction, those taking diuretics and ACE inhibitors, and the elderly. Discontinuation of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug therapy is usually followed by recovery to the pretreatment state. Ibuprofen metabolites are eliminated primarily by the kidneys. The extent to which the metabolites may accumulate in patients with renal failure has not been studied. Patients with significantly impaired renal function should be more</p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p> <p>RLD vs generic name</p>	<p>including jaundice and cases of fatal hepatitis, have been reported with ibuprofen as with other NSAIDs. Although such reactions are rare, if abnormal liver tests persist or worsen, if clinical signs and symptoms consistent with lever disease develop, or if systemic manifestations occur (e.g. eosinophilia, rash, etc.), Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets should be discontinued.</p> <p>Renal Effects: Caution should be used when initiating treatment with Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets in patients with considerable dehydration. It is advisable to rehydrate patients first and then start therapy with Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets. Caution is also recommended in patients with pre-existing kidney disease (see WARNINGS-Advanced Renal Disease). As with other NSAIDs, long-term administration of ibuprofen has resulted in renal papillary necrosis and other renal pathologic changes. Renal toxicity has also been seen in patients in which renal prostaglandins have a compensatory role in the maintenance of renal perfusion. In these patients, administration of a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug may cause a dose-dependent reduction in prostaglandin formation and, secondarily, in renal blood flow, which may precipitate overt renal decompensation. Patients at greatest risk of this reaction are those with impaired renal function, heart failure, liver dysfunction, those taking diuretics and ACE inhibitors, and the elderly. Discontinuation of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug therapy is usually followed by recovery to the pretreatment state. Ibuprofen metabolites are eliminated primarily by the kidneys. The extent to which the metabolites may accumulate in patients with renal failure has not been</p>
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<p>reported in patients who do not have an underlying chronic disease. If signs or symptoms of meningitis develop in a patient on VICOPROFEN, the possibility of its being related to ibuprofen should be considered.</p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p>	<p>lupus erythematosus and related connective tissue diseases, it has been reported in patients who do not have an underlying chronic disease. If signs or symptoms of meningitis develop in a patient on Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets, the possibility of its being related to ibuprofen should be considered.</p>
<p>Information for Patients VICOPROFEN, like other opioid-containing analgesics, may impair mental and/or physical abilities required for the performance of potentially hazardous tasks such as driving a car or operating machinery; patients should be cautioned accordingly.</p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p>	<p>Information for Patients Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets, like other opioid-containing analgesics, may impair mental and/or physical abilities required for the performance of potentially hazardous tasks such as driving a car or operating machinery; patients should be cautioned accordingly.</p>
<p>Alcohol and other CNS depressants may produce an additive CNS depression, when taken with this combination product, and should be avoided.</p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p>	<p>Alcohol and other CNS depressants may produce an additive CNS depression, when taken with this combination product, and should be avoided.</p>
<p>VICOPROFEN may be habit-forming. Patients should take the drug only for as long as it is prescribed, in the amounts prescribed, and no more frequently than prescribed.</p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p>	<p>Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets may be habit-forming. Patients should take the drug only for as long as it is prescribed, in the amounts prescribed, and no more frequently than prescribed.</p>
<p>VICOPROFEN, like other drugs containing ibuprofen, is not free of side effects. The side effects of these drugs can cause discomfort and, rarely, there are more serious side effects, such as gastrointestinal bleeding, which may result in hospitalization and even fatal outcomes. Patients should be instructed to report any signs and symptoms of gastrointestinal bleeding, blurred vision or other eye symptoms, skin rash, weight-gain, or edema.</p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p>	<p>Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets, like other drugs containing ibuprofen, is not free of side effects. The side effects of these drugs can cause discomfort and, rarely, there are more serious side effects, such as gastrointestinal bleeding, which may result in hospitalization and even fatal outcomes. Patients should be instructed to report any signs and symptoms of gastrointestinal bleeding, blurred vision or other eye symptoms, skin rash, weight-gain, or edema.</p>
<p>Laboratory tests A decrease in hemoglobin may occur during VICOPROFEN® (hydrocodone bitartrate 7.5 mg and ibuprofen 200 mg) therapy, and elevations of liver enzymes may be seen in a small percentage of patients during VICOPROFEN® therapy (see PRECAUTIONS-Hematological</p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p>	<p>Laboratory tests A decrease in hemoglobin may occur during hydrocodone bitartrate 7.5 mg and ibuprofen 200 mg therapy, and elevations of liver enzymes may be seen in a small percentage of patients during</p>

<p>Effects and PRECAUTIONS-Hepatic Effects).</p> <p><i>In patients with severe hepatic or renal disease, effects of therapy should be monitored with liver and/or renal function tests.</i></p> <p>Drug Interactions</p> <p>ACE-inhibitors: Reports suggest that NSAIDs may diminish the antihypertensive effect of ACE-inhibitors. This interaction should be given consideration in patients taking VICOPROFEN concomitantly with ACE-inhibitors.</p> <p>Anticholinergics: The concurrent use of anticholinergics with hydrocodone preparations may produce paralytic ileus.</p> <p>Antidepressants: the use of MAO inhibitors of tricyclic antidepressants with VICOPROFEN and aspirin is not generally recommended because of the potential of increased adverse effects.</p>		<p>Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets therapy (see PRECAUTIONS-Hematological Effects and PRECAUTIONS-Hepatic Effects).</p> <p><i>In patients with severe hepatic or renal disease, effects of therapy should be monitored with liver and/or renal function tests.</i></p> <p>Drug Interactions</p> <p>ACE-inhibitors: Reports suggest that NSAIDs may diminish the antihypertensive effect of ACE-inhibitors. This interaction should be given consideration in patients taking Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets concomitantly with ACE-inhibitors.</p> <p>Anticholinergics: The concurrent use of anticholinergics with hydrocodone preparations may produce paralytic ileus.</p> <p>Antidepressants: the use of MAO inhibitors of tricyclic antidepressants with Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets and aspirin is not generally recommended because of the potential of increased adverse effects.</p>
<p>CNS Depressants: Patients receiving other opioids, antihistamines, antipsychotics, antianxiety agents, or other CNS depressants (including alcohol) concomitantly with VICOPROFEN may exhibit an additive CNS depression. When combined therapy is contemplated, the dose of one or both agents should be reduced.</p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p>	<p>CNS Depressants: Patients receiving other opioids, antihistamines, antipsychotics, antianxiety agents, or other CNS depressants (including alcohol) concomitantly with Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets may exhibit an additive CNS depression. When combined therapy is contemplated, the dose of one or both agents should be reduced.</p>
<p>Furosemide: Ibuprofen has been shown to reduce the natriuretic effect of furosemide and thiazides in some patients. <i>This response has been attributed to inhibition of renal prostaglandin synthesis. During concomitant therapy with VICOPROFEN the patient should be observed closely for signs of renal failure</i></p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p>	<p>Furosemide: Ibuprofen has been shown to reduce the natriuretic effect of furosemide and thiazides in some patients. This response has been attributed to <i>inhibition of renal prostaglandin synthesis. During concomitant therapy with Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets the patient should be observed closely for signs of renal failure (see</i></p>

<p>nonossified metacarpals (a minor abnormality). VICOPROFEN, administered to rats at 166 mg/kg (10.0 and 1.66 times the maximum clinical dose based on body weight and surface area, respectively), a maternally toxic dose, did not result in any reproductive toxicity. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. VICOPROFEN should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.</p> <p>Nonteratogenic effects: Because of the known effects of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs on the fetal cardiovascular system (closure of the ductus arteriosus), use during pregnancy (particularly late pregnancy) should be avoided. Babies born to mothers who have been taking opioids regularly prior to delivery will be physically dependent. The withdrawal signs include irritability and excessive crying, tremors, hyperactive reflexes, increased respiratory rate, increased stools, sneezing, yawning, vomiting and fever. The intensity of the syndrome does not always correlate with duration of maternal opioid use oral dose. There is no consensus on the best method of managing withdrawal.</p> <p>Labor and delivery As with other drugs known to inhibit prostaglandin synthesis, an increased incidence of dystocia and delayed parturition occurred in rats. Administration of VICOPROFEN is not recommended during labor and delivery.</p> <p>Nursing Mothers Is it not known whether hydrocodone is excreted in human milk. In limited studies, an assay capable of detecting 1 mcg/mL did not demonstrate ibuprofen in</p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p> <p>RLD vs generic name</p> <p>RLD vs generic name</p>	<p>abnormality). Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets, administered to rats at 166 mg/kg (10.0 and 1.66 times the maximum clinical dose based on body weight and surface area, respectively), a maternally toxic dose, did not result in any reproductive toxicity. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.</p> <p>Nonteratogenic effects: Because of the known effects of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs on the fetal cardiovascular system (closure of the ductus arteriosus), use during pregnancy (particularly late pregnancy) should be avoided. Babies born to mothers who have been taking opioids regularly prior to delivery will be physically dependent. The withdrawal signs include irritability and excessive crying, tremors, hyperactive reflexes, increased respiratory rate, increased stools, sneezing, yawning, vomiting and fever. The intensity of the syndrome does not always correlate with duration of maternal opioid use oral dose. There is no consensus on the best method of managing withdrawal.</p> <p>Labor and delivery As with other drugs known to inhibit prostaglandin synthesis, an increased incidence of dystocia and delayed parturition occurred in rats. Administration of Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets is not recommended during labor and delivery.</p> <p>Nursing Mothers Is it not known whether hydrocodone is excreted in human milk. In limited studies, an assay capable of detecting 1 mcg/mL did not demonstrate ibuprofen in</p>
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<p>the milk of lactating mothers. However, because of the limited nature of the studies, and the possible adverse effects of prostaglandin inhibiting drugs on neonates, VICOPROFEN is not recommended for use in nursing mothers.</p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p>	<p>the milk of lactating mothers. However, because of the limited nature of the studies, and the possible adverse effects of prostaglandin inhibiting drugs on neonates, Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets is not recommended for use in nursing mothers.</p>
<p>Pediatric use The safety and effectiveness of VICOPROFEN in pediatric patients below the age of 16 have not been established.</p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p>	<p>Pediatric use The safety and effectiveness of Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets in pediatric patients below the age of 16 have not been established.</p>
<p>Geriatric use In controlled clinical trials there was no difference in tolerability between patients < 65 years of age and those ≥ 65, apart from an increased tendency of the elderly to develop constipation. However, because the elderly may be more sensitive to the renal and gastrointestinal effects of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents as well as possible increase risk of respiratory depression with opioids, extra caution and reduced dosages should be used when treating the elderly with VICOPROFEN.</p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p>	<p>Geriatric use In controlled clinical trials there was no difference in tolerability between patients < 65 years of age and those ≥ 65, apart from an increased tendency of the elderly to develop constipation. However, because the elderly may be more sensitive to the renal and gastrointestinal effects of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents as well as possible increase risk of respiratory depression with opioids, extra caution and reduced dosages should be used when treating the elderly with Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets.</p>
<p>ADVERSE REACTIONS VICOPROFEN was administered to approximately 300 pain patients in a safety study that employed dosages and a duration of treatment sufficient to encompass the recommended usage (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION). Adverse event rates generally increased with increasing daily dose. The event rates reported below are from approximately 150 patients who were in a group that received one tablet of VICOPROFEN an average of three to four times daily. The overall incidence rates of adverse experiences in the trials were <i>fairly similar for this patient group and those who received the comparison treatment, acetaminophen with 600 mg codeine 60 mg.</i> The following lists adverse events that</p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p>	<p>ADVERSE REACTIONS Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets were administered to approximately 300 pain patients in a safety study that employed dosages and a duration of treatment sufficient to encompass the recommended usage (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION). Adverse event rates generally increased with increasing daily dose. The event rates reported below are from approximately 150 patients who were in a group that received one tablet of Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets an average of three to four times daily. The overall incidence rates of adverse experiences in the trials were <i>fairly similar for this patient group and those who received the comparison treatment, acetaminophen with 600 mg codeine 60 mg.</i></p>

<p>occurred with an incidence of 1% or greater in clinical trials of VICOPROFEN, without regard to the causal relationship of the events to the drug. To distinguish different rates of occurrence in clinical studies, the adverse events are listed as follows:</p> <p><i>name of adverse event</i> = less than 3% <i>adverse events marked with an asterisk*</i> = 3% to 9% <i>adverse event rates over 9%</i> are in parentheses.</p> <p>Body as a whole: Abdominal pain*, Asthenia*; Fever; Flu syndrome; Headache (27%), Infection*, Pain.</p> <p>Cardiovascular: Palpitations; Vasodilation.</p> <p>Central Nervous System: Anxiety*; Confusion; Dizziness (14%); Hypertonia; Insomnia*; Nervousness*; Paresthesia; Somnolence (22%); Thinking abnormalities.</p> <p>Digestive: Anorexia, Constipation (22%); Diarrhea*; Dry Mouth, Dyspepsia (12%); Flatulence, Gastritis; Melena; Mouth ulcers; Nausea (12%), Thirst; Vomiting*.</p> <p>Metabolic and Nutritional Disorders: Edema*.</p> <p>Respiratory: Dyspnea; Hiccups; Pharyngitis; Rhinitis.</p> <p>Skin and Appendages: Pruritus*; Sweating*.</p> <p>Special Senses: Tinnitus.</p> <p>Urogenital: Urinary frequency.</p> <p>Incidence less than 1%</p> <p>Body as a Whole: Allergic reaction.</p> <p>Cardiovascular. Arrhythmia; Hypotension; Tachycardia.</p> <p>Central Nervous System: Agitation; Abnormal dreams; Decreased libido; Depression; Euphoria; Mood changes; Neuralgia; Slurred speech; Tremor.</p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p>	<p>The following lists adverse events that occurred with an incidence of 1% or greater in clinical trials of Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets, without regard to the causal relationship of the events to the drug. To distinguish different rates of occurrence in clinical studies, the adverse events are listed as follows:</p> <p><i>name of adverse event</i> = less than 3% <i>adverse events marked with an asterisk*</i> = 3% to 9% <i>adverse event rates over 9%</i> are in parentheses.</p> <p>Body as a whole: Abdominal pain*, Asthenia*; Fever; Flu syndrome; Headache (27%), Infection*, Pain.</p> <p>Cardiovascular: Palpitations; Vasodilation.</p> <p>Central Nervous System: Anxiety*; Confusion; Dizziness (14%); Hypertonia; Insomnia*; Nervousness*; Paresthesia; Somnolence (22%); Thinking abnormalities.</p> <p>Digestive: Anorexia, Constipation (22%); Diarrhea*; Dry Mouth, Dyspepsia (12%); Flatulence, Gastritis; Melena; Mouth ulcers; Nausea (12%), Thirst; Vomiting*.</p> <p>Metabolic and Nutritional Disorders: Edema*.</p> <p>Respiratory: Dyspnea; Hiccups; Pharyngitis; Rhinitis.</p> <p>Skin and Appendages: Pruritus*; Sweating*.</p> <p>Special Senses: Tinnitus.</p> <p>Urogenital: Urinary frequency.</p> <p>Incidence less than 1%</p> <p>Body as a Whole: Allergic reaction.</p> <p>Cardiovascular. Arrhythmia; Hypotension; Tachycardia.</p> <p>Central Nervous System: Agitation; Abnormal dreams; Decreased libido; Depression; Euphoria; Mood changes; Neuralgia; Slurred speech; Tremor, Vertigo</p> <p>Digestive: Chalky stool; "Clenching</p>
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<p>Vertigo</p> <p>Digestive: Chalky stool; "Clenching teeth"; Dysphagia; Esophageal spasm; Esophagitis; Gastroenteritis; Glossitis; Liver enzyme elevation.</p> <p>Metabolic and Nutritional: Weight decrease.</p> <p>Musculoskeletal: Arthralgia; Myalgia.</p> <p>Respiratory: Asthma; Bronchitis, Hoarseness; Increased cough; Pulmonary congestion; Pneumonia; Shallow breathing; Sinusitis.</p> <p>Skin and Appendages: Rash; Urticaria.</p> <p>Special Senses: Altered vision; Bad taste; Dry eyes.</p> <p>Urogenital: Cystitis, Glyosuria; Impotence, Urinary incontinence; Urinary retention.</p> <p>DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE</p> <p>Controlled Substance: VICOPROFEN Tablets are a Schedule III controlled substance.</p> <p>Abuse: Psychic dependence, physical dependence, and tolerance may develop upon repeated administration of opioids; therefore, VICOPROFEN Tablets should be prescribed and administered with the same degree of caution appropriate to use of other narcotic medications.</p> <p>Dependence: Physical dependence, the condition in which continued administration of the drug is required to prevent the appearance of a withdrawal syndrome, assumes clinically significant proportions only after several weeks of continued opioid use, although a mild degree of physical dependence may develop after a few days of opioid therapy. Tolerance, in which increasingly large doses are required in order to produce the same degree of analgesia, is manifested initially be a shortened duration of analgesic effect, and subsequently by decreases in the intensity of analgesia. The rate of development of tolerance varies among patients. However, phsyhic</p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p> <p>RLD vs generic name</p>	<p>teeth"; Dysphagia; Esophageal spasm; Esophagitis; Gastroenteritis; Glossitis; Liver enzyme elevation.</p> <p>Metabolic and Nutritional: Weight decrease.</p> <p>Musculoskeletal: Arthralgia; Myalgia.</p> <p>Respiratory: Asthma; Bronchitis, Hoarseness; Increased cough; Pulmonary congestion; Pneumonia; Shallow breathing; Sinusitis.</p> <p>Skin and Appendages: Rash; Urticaria.</p> <p>Special Senses: Altered vision; Bad taste; Dry eyes.</p> <p>Urogenital: Cystitis, Glyosuria; Impotence, Urinary incontinence; Urinary retention.</p> <p>DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE</p> <p>Controlled Substance: Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets are a Schedule III controlled substance.</p> <p>Abuse: Psychic dependence, physical dependence, and tolerance may develop upon repeated administration of opioids; therefore, Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets should be prescribed and administered with the same degree of caution appropriate to use of other narcotic medications.</p> <p>Dependence: Physical dependence, the condition in which continued administration of the drug is required to prevent the appearance of a withdrawal syndrome, assumes clinically significant proportions only after several weeks of continued opioid use, although a mild degree of physical dependence may develop after a few days of opioid therapy. Tolerance, in which increasingly large doses are required in order to produce the same degree of analgesia, is manifested initially be a shortened duration of analgesic effect, and subsequently by decreases in the intensity of analgesia. The rate of development of tolerance varies among patients. However, phsyhic</p>
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DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

For the short-term (generally less than 10 days) management of acute pain, the recommended dose of VICOPROFEN is one tablet every 4 to 6 hours, as necessary. Dosage should not exceed 5 tablets in a 24-hours period. It should be kept in mind that tolerance to hydrocodone can develop with continued use and that the incidence of untoward effects is dose related. The lowest effective dose of the longest dosing interval should be sought for each patient, especially in the elderly. After observing the initial response to therapy with VICOPROFEN, the dose and frequency of dosing should be adjusted to

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DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

For the short-term (generally less than 10 days) management of acute pain, the recommended dose of Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets is one tablet every 4 to 6 hours, as necessary. Dosage should not exceed 5 tablets in a 24-hours period. It should be kept in mind that tolerance to hydrocodone can develop with continued use and that the incidence of untoward effects is dose related. The lowest effective dose of the longest dosing interval should be sought for each patient, especially in the elderly. After observing the initial response to therapy with Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen

<p>suit the individual patient's need, without exceeding the total daily dose recommended.</p> <p>HOW SUPPLIED</p> <p>VICOPROFEN® Tablets are available as: <i>White film-coated round convex tablets, engraved with "VP" over the Knoll triangle on one side and plain on the other side.</i></p> <p>Bottles of 100 – NDC #0044-0723-02 Bottles of 500 – NDC #0044-0723-03 Hospital Unit Dosage Package-100 tablets (4x25 tablets)-NDC #0044-0723-41</p> <p>Storage: Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15° to 30°C (59°-86°F). [See USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container. A Schedule Narcotic. ©2000 Knoll Pharmaceutical Company VICOPROFEN is a registered trademark of Knoll Pharmaceutical Company. All rights reserved. Revised: July 2000 Knoll Laboratories A Division of Knoll Pharmaceutical Company Mount Olive, New Jersey 07828-1234 Knoll® BASF Pharma 09000001-4</p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p> <p>RLD vs generic Manufacturer</p>	<p>tablets, the dose and frequency of dosing should be adjusted to suit the individual patient's need, without exceeding the total daily dose recommended.</p> <p>HOW SUPPLIED</p> <p>Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets are available as: Hydrocodone bitartrate USP, Ibuprofen USP 7.5 mg/200 mg</p> <p>White film-coated round convex tablets, engraved with "___" over ___ on one side and plain on the other side. Bottles of 100 – NDC #0000-000-00 Hydrocodone bitartrate, Ibuprofen 5 mg/200 mg White film-coated round convex tablets, engraved with "___" over ___ on one side and plain on the other side. Bottles of 100 – NDC #0000-000-00</p> <p>Storage: Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15° to 30°C (59°-86°F). [See USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container. A Schedule Narcotic.</p> <p>Manufactured by Interpharm, Inc, Hauppauge, NY 11788</p>
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<p>(see PRECAUTIONS-Renal Effects), as well as diuretic efficacy.</p>		<p>PRECAUTIONS-Renal Effects), as well as diuretic efficacy.</p>
<p>Lithium: Ibuprofen has been shown to elevate plasma lithium concentration and reduce renal lithium clearance. This effect has been attributed to inhibition of renal prostaglandin synthesis by ibuprofen. Thus, when VICOPROFEN and lithium are administered concurrently, patients should be observed for signs of lithium toxicity.</p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p>	<p>Lithium: Ibuprofen has been shown to elevate plasma lithium concentration and reduce renal lithium clearance. This effect has been attributed to inhibition of renal prostaglandin synthesis by ibuprofen. Thus, when Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets and lithium are administered concurrently, patients should be observed for signs of lithium toxicity.</p>
<p>Methotrexate: Ibuprofen, as well as other NSAIDs, has been reported to competitively inhibit methotrexate accumulation in rabbit kidney slices. This may indicate that ibuprofen could enhance the toxicity of methotrexate. Caution should be used when VICOPROFEN is administered concomitantly with methotrexate.</p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p>	<p>Methotrexate: Ibuprofen, as well as other NSAIDs, has been reported to competitively inhibit methotrexate accumulation in rabbit kidney slices. This may indicate that ibuprofen could enhance the toxicity of methotrexate. Caution should be used when Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets is administered concomitantly with methotrexate.</p>
<p>Warfarin: The effects of warfarin and NSAIDs on GI bleeding are synergistic, such that users of both drugs together have a risk of serious GI bleeding higher than users of either drug alone.</p>		<p>Warfarin: The effects of warfarin and NSAIDs on GI bleeding are synergistic, such that users of both drugs together have a risk of serious GI bleeding higher than users of either drug alone.</p>
<p>Carcinogenicity, Mutagenicity, and Impairment of Fertility The carcinogenic and mutagenic potential of VICOPROFEN has not been investigated. The ability of VICOPROFEN to impair fertility has not been assessed.</p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p>	<p>Carcinogenicity, Mutagenicity, and Impairment of Fertility The carcinogenic and mutagenic potential of Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets has not been investigated. The ability of Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets to impair fertility has not been assessed.</p>
<p>Pregnancy: Pregnancy Category C. Teratogenic Effects: VICOPROFEN, administered to rabbits at 95 mg/kg (5.72 and 1.9 times the maximum clinical dose based on body weight and surface area, respectively), a maternally toxic dose, resulted in an increase in the percentage of litters and fetuses with any major abnormality and an increase in the number of litters and fetuses with one or more</p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p>	<p>Pregnancy: Pregnancy Category C. Teratogenic Effects: Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets, administered to rabbits at 95 mg/kg (5.72 and 1.9 times the maximum clinical dose based on body weight and surface area, respectively), a maternally toxic dose, resulted in an increase in the percentage of litters and fetuses with any major abnormality and an increase in the number of litters and fetuses with one or more nonossified metacarpals (a minor</p>

<p>nonossified metacarpals (a minor abnormality). VICOPROFEN, administered to rats at 166 mg/kg (10.0 and 1.66 times the maximum clinical dose based on body weight and surface area, respectively), a maternally toxic dose, did not result in any reproductive toxicity. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. VICOPROFEN should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.</p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p>	<p>abnormality). Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets, administered to rats at 166 mg/kg (10.0 and 1.66 times the maximum clinical dose based on body weight and surface area, respectively), a maternally toxic dose, did not result in any reproductive toxicity. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.</p>
<p>Nonteratogenic effects: Because of the known effects of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs on the fetal cardiovascular system (closure of the ductus arteriosus), use during pregnancy (particularly late pregnancy) should be avoided. Babies born to mothers who have been taking opioids regularly prior to delivery will be physically dependent. The withdrawal signs include irritability and excessive crying, tremors, hyperactive reflexes, increased respiratory rate, increased stools, sneezing, yawning, vomiting and fever. The intensity of the syndrome does not always correlate with duration of maternal opioid use oral dose. There is no consensus on the best method of managing withdrawal.</p> <p>Labor and delivery As with other drugs known to inhibit prostaglandin synthesis, an increased incidence of dystocia and delayed parturition occurred in rats. Administration of VICOPROFEN is not recommended during labor and delivery.</p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p>	<p>Nonteratogenic effects: Because of the known effects of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs on the fetal cardiovascular system (closure of the ductus arteriosus), use during pregnancy (particularly late pregnancy) should be avoided. Babies born to mothers who have been taking opioids regularly prior to delivery will be physically dependent. The withdrawal signs include irritability and excessive crying, tremors, hyperactive reflexes, increased respiratory rate, increased stools, sneezing, yawning, vomiting and fever. The intensity of the syndrome does not always correlate with duration of maternal opioid use oral dose. There is no consensus on the best method of managing withdrawal.</p> <p>Labor and delivery As with other drugs known to inhibit prostaglandin synthesis, an increased incidence of dystocia and delayed parturition occurred in rats. Administration of Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets is not recommended during labor and delivery.</p>
<p>Nursing Mothers Is it not known whether hydrocodone is excreted in human milk. In limited studies, an assay capable of detecting 1 mcg/mL did not demonstrate ibuprofen in</p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p>	<p>Nursing Mothers Is it not known whether hydrocodone is excreted in human milk. In limited studies, an assay capable of detecting 1 mcg/mL did not demonstrate ibuprofen in</p>

<p>the milk of lactating mothers. However, because of the limited nature of the studies, and the possible adverse effects of prostaglandin inhibiting drugs on neonates, VICOPROFEN is not recommended for use in nursing mothers.</p> <p>Pediatric use The safety and effectiveness of VICOPROFEN in pediatric patients below the age of 16 have not been established.</p> <p>Geriatric use In controlled clinical trials there was no difference in tolerability between patients < 65 years of age and those ≥ 65, apart from an increased tendency of the elderly to develop constipation. However, because the elderly may be more sensitive to the renal and gastrointestinal effects of nonsteriodal anti-inflammatory agents as well as possible increase risk of respiratory depression with opioids, extra caution and reduced dosages should be used when treating the elderly with VICOPROFEN.</p> <p>ADVERSE REACTIONS VICOPROFEN was administered to approximately 300 pain patients in a safety study that employed dosages and a duration of treatment sufficient to encompass the recommended usage (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION). Adverse event rates generally increased with increasing daily dose. The event rates reported below are from approximately 150 patients who were in a group that received one tablet of VICOPROFEN an average of three to four times daily. The overall incidence rates of adverse experiences in the trials were <i>fairly similar for this patient group</i> and those who received the comparison treatment, acetaminophen with 600 mg codeine 60 mg. The following lists adverse events that</p>	<p>RLD vs generic name</p> <p>RLD vs generic name</p> <p>RLD vs generic name</p> <p>RLD vs generic name</p>	<p>the milk of lactating mothers. However, because of the limited nature of the studies, and the possible adverse effects of prostaglandin inhibiting drugs on neonates, Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets is not recommended for use in nursing mothers.</p> <p>Pediatric use The safety and effectiveness of Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets in pediatric patients below the age of 16 have not been established.</p> <p>Geriatric use In controlled clinical trials there was no difference in tolerability between patients < 65 years of age and those ≥ 65, apart from an increased tendency of the elderly to develop constipation. However, because the elderly may be more sensitive to the renal and gastrointestinal effects of nonsteriodal anti-inflammatory agents as well as possible increase risk of respiratory depression with opioids, extra caution and reduced dosages should be used when treating the elderly with Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets.</p> <p>ADVERSE REACTIONS Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets were administered to approximately 300 pain patients in a safety study that employed dosages and a duration of treatment sufficient to encompass the recommended usage (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION). Adverse event rates generally increased with increasing daily dose. The event rates reported below are from approximately 150 patients who were in a group that received one tablet of Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets an average of three to four times daily. The overall incidence rates of adverse experiences in the trials were <i>fairly similar for this patient group</i> and those who received the comparison treatment, acetaminophen with 600 mg codeine 60 mg.</p>
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DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

For the short-term (generally less than 10 days) management of acute pain, the recommended dose of VICOPROFEN is one tablet every 4 to 6 hours, as necessary. Dosage should not exceed 5 tablets in a 24-hours period. It should be kept in mind that tolerance to hydrocodone can develop with continued use and that the incidence of untoward effects is dose related. The lowest effective dose of the longest dosing interval should be sought for each patient, especially in the elderly. After observing the initial response to therapy with VICOPROFEN, the dose and frequency of dosing should be adjusted to

RLD vs generic name

opioids, including hydrocodone, therefore an appropriate dose of naloxone hydrochloride should be administered intravenously with simultaneous efforts at respiratory resuscitation. Since the duration of action of hydrocodone may exceed that of the naloxone, the patient should be kept under continuous surveillance and repeated doses of the antagonist should be administered as needed to maintain adequate respiration. Supportive measures should be employed as indicated. Gastric emptying may be useful in removing unabsorbed drug. In cases where consciousness is impaired it may be inadvisable to perform gastric lavage. If gastric lavage is performed, little drug will likely be recovered if more than an hour has elapsed since ingestion. Ibuprofen is acidic and is excreted in the urine; therefore, it may be beneficial to administer alkali and induce diuresis. In addition to supportive measure the use of oral activated charcoal may help to reduce the absorption and reabsorption of ibuprofen. Dialysis is not likely to be effective for removal of ibuprofen it is very highly bound to plasma proteins.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

For the short-term (generally less than 10 days) management of acute pain, the recommended dose of Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets is one tablet every 4 to 6 hours, as necessary. Dosage should not exceed 5 tablets in a 24-hours period. It should be kept in mind that tolerance to hydrocodone can develop with continued use and that the incidence of untoward effects is dose related. The lowest effective dose of the longest dosing interval should be sought for each patient, especially in the elderly. After observing the initial response to therapy with Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen

Hydrocodone Bitartrate / Ibuprofen Tablets 7.5/200 mg and 5/200 mg

Interpharm logo

Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets
7.5 mg/200 mg, 5 mg/200 mg

Rx only

DESCRIPTION

Hydrocodone bitartrate Ibuprofen tablet contains:

Hydrocodone Bitartrate, USP 7.5 mg

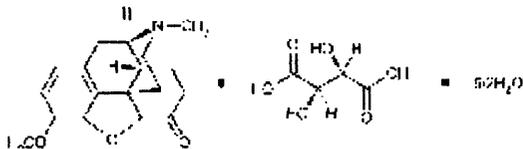
Ibuprofen, USP 200 mg

Hydrocodone Bitartrate, USP 5 mg

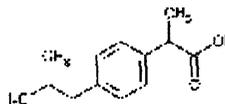
Ibuprofen, USP 200 mg

Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets are supplied in a fixed combination tablet form for oral administration. Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets combine the opioid analgesic agent, hydrocodone bitartrate, with the nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory (NSAID) agent, Ibuprofen. Hydrocodone bitartrate is a semisynthetic and centrally acting opioid analgesic. Its chemical name is: 4, 5 α -epoxy-3-methoxy-17-methylmorphinan-6-one tartrate (1:1) hydrate (2:5). Its chemical formula is:

$C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 \cdot C_4H_6O_6 \cdot 2\frac{1}{2} H_2O$, and the molecular weight is 494.50. Its structural formula is:



Ibuprofen is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug with analgesic and antipyretic properties. Its chemical name is: (\pm)-2-(*p*-isobutylphenyl) propionic acid. Its chemical formula is $C_{13}H_{18}O_2$, and the molecular weight is: 206.29. Its structural formula is:



Inactive ingredients in generic Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets include: colloidal silicon dioxide, pregelatinized starch, croscarmellose sodium, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, polydextrose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, polyethylene glycol, carnauba wax, and titanium dioxide.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Hydrocodone component: Hydrocodone is a semisynthetic opioid analgesic and antitussive with multiple actions qualitatively similar to those of codeine. Most of these involve the central nervous system and smooth muscle. The precise mechanism of action of hydrocodone and other opioids is not known, although it is believed to relate to the existence of opiate receptors in the central nervous system. In addition to analgesia, opioids may produce drowsiness, changes in mood, and mental clouding.

Ibuprofen component: Ibuprofen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent that possesses analgesic and antipyretic activities. Its mode action, like that of other NSAIDs, is not completely understood, but may be related to inhibition of cyclooxygenase activity and prostaglandin synthesis. Ibuprofen is a peripherally acting analgesic. Ibuprofen does not have any known effects on opiate receptors.

Pharmacokinetics:

Absorption: After oral dosing with the Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets, a peak hydrocodone plasma level of 27 ng/mL is achieved at 1.7 hours, and a peak ibuprofen plasma level of 30 mcg/mL is achieved at 1.8 hours. The effect of food on the absorption of either component from the Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets have not been established.

Distribution: Ibuprofen is highly protein-bound (99%) like most other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents. Although the extent of protein binding of hydrocodone has not been definitely determined, structural similarities to related opioid analgesics suggest that hydrocodone is not extensively protein bound as most agents in the 5-ring morphinan group of semi-synthetic opioids bind plasma protein to a similar degree (range 19% [hydromorphone] to 45% [oxycodone]), hydrocodone is expected to fall within this range.

Metabolism: Hydrocodone exhibits a complex pattern of metabolism, including *O*-demethylation, *N*-demethylation, and 6-keto reduction to the corresponding 6- α and 6- β -hydroxy metabolites. Hydromorphone, a potent opioid, is formed from the *O*-demethylation of hydrocodone and contributes to the total analgesic effect of hydrocodone. The *O*- and *N*-demethylation processes are mediated by separate P-450 isoenzymes: CYP2D6 and CYP3A4, respectively.

Ibuprofen is present in this product as a racemate, and following absorption it undergoes interconversion in the plasma from the R-isomer to the S-isomer. Both the R- and S-isomers are metabolized to two primary metabolites: (+)-2-4'-(2hydroxy-2-methyl-propyl) phenyl propionic acid and (+)-2-4'-(2carboxypropyl) phenyl propionic acid, both of which circulate in the plasma at low levels relative to the parent.

Elimination: Hydrocodone and its metabolites are eliminated primarily in the kidneys, with a mean plasma half life of 4.5 hours. Ibuprofen is excreted in the urine, 50% to 60% as metabolites and approximately 15% as unchanged drug and conjugate. The plasma half-life is 2.2 hours.

Special Populations: No significant pharmacokinetic differences based on age or gender have been demonstrated. The pharmacokinetics of hydrocodone and ibuprofen from Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets have not been evaluated in children.

Renal Impairment: The effect of renal insufficiency on the pharmacokinetics of the Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablet dosage form has not been determined.

CLINICAL STUDIES

In single-dose studies of post surgical pain (abdominal, gynecological, orthopedic), 940 patients were studied at doses of one or two tablets. Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablet produced greater efficiency than placebo and each of its individual components given at the same dose. No advantage was demonstrated for the two-tablet dose.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets are indicated for the short-term (generally less than 10 days) management of acute pain. Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets are not indicated for the treatment of such conditions as osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets should not be administered to patients who previously have exhibited hypersensitivity to hydrocodone or ibuprofen. Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets should not be given to patients who have experienced asthma, urticaria, or allergic-type reactions after taking aspirin or the NSAIDs. Severe, rarely fatal, anaphylactic-like reactions to NSAIDs have been reported in such patients (see WARNINGS-Anaphylactoid Reactions, and PRECAUTIONS-Pre-existing Asthma). Patients known to be hypersensitive to other opioids may exhibit cross-sensitivity to hydrocodone.

WARNINGS

Abuse and Dependence: Hydrocodone can produce drug dependence of the morphine type and therefore has the potential for being abused. Psychic and physical dependence as well as tolerance may develop upon repeated administration of this drug and it should be prescribed and administered with the same degree of caution as other narcotic drugs (see DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE).

Respiratory Depression: At high doses or in opioid-sensitive patients, hydrocodone may produce dose-related respiratory depression by acting directly on the brain stem respiratory centers. Hydrocodone also affects the center that controls respiratory rhythm, and may produce irregular and periodic breathing.

Head Injury and Increased Intracranial Pressure: The respiratory depressant effects of opioids and their capacity to elevate cerebrospinal fluid pressure may be markedly

exaggerated in the presence of head injury, intracranial lesions or a pre-existing increase in intracranial pressure. Furthermore, opioids produce adverse reactions which may obscure the clinical course of patients with head injuries.

Acute Abdominal Conditions: The administration of opioids may obscure the diagnosis or clinical course of patents with acute abdominal conditions.

Gastrointestinal (GI) effects-Risk of GI Ulceration, Bleeding and Perforation:

Serious gastrointestinal toxicity, such as inflammation, bleeding, ulceration, and perforation of the stomach, small intestine or large intestine, can occur at any time, with or without warning symptoms, in patients treated with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Minor upper GI problems, such as dyspepsia, are common and may also occur at any time during NSAID therapy. Therefore, physicians and patients should remain alert for ulceration and bleeding even in the absence of previous GI tract symptoms. Patients should be informed about the signs and/or symptoms of serious GI toxicity and what steps to take if they occur. The utility of periodic laboratory monitoring has not been demonstrated, nor has it been adequately assessed. Only one in five patients, who develop a serious upper GI adverse event of NSAID therapy, is symptomatic. Even short term therapy is not without risk.

NSAIDs should be prescribed with extreme caution in those with a prior history of ulcer disease or gastrointestinal bleeding. Most spontaneous reports of fatal GI events are in elderly or debilitated patients and therefore special care should be taken in treating this population. To minimize the potential risk for an adverse GI event, the lowest effective dose should be used for the shortest possible duration. For high risk patients, alternate therapies that do not involve NSIADs been considered.

Studies have shown that patients with a prior history of peptic ulcer disease and/or gastrointestinal bleeding and who use NSAIDs, have a greater than 10-fold risk for developing a GI bleed than patients with neither of these risk factors. In addition to a past history of ulcer disease, pharmaco-epidemiological studies have identified several other co-therapies or co-morbid conditions that may increase the risk for GI bleeding such as: treatment with oral corticosteroids, treatment with anticoagulants, longer duration of NSAID therapy, smoking, alcoholism, older age, and poor general health status.

Anaphylactoid Reactions: Anaphylactoid reactions may occur in patients without known prior exposure to Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets. Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets should not be given to patients with the aspirin triad. The triad typically occurs in asthmatic patients who experience rhinitis with or without nasal polyps, or who exhibit severe, potentially fatal bronchospasm after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs. Fatal reactions to NSAIDs have been reported in such patients (see CONTRAINDICATIONS and PRECAUTIONS-Pre-existing Asthma). Emergency help should be sought when anaphylactoid reaction occurs.

Advanced Renal Disease: In cases with advanced kidney disease, treatment with Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets are not recommended. If NSAID therapy, however, must be initiated, close monitoring of the patients kidney function is advisable (see PRECAUTIONS-Renal Effects).

Pregnancy: As with other NSAID-containing products, Hydrocodone bitartrate and

Ibuprofen tablets should be avoided in late pregnancy because it may cause premature closure of the ductus arteriosus.

PRECAUTIONS

General Precautions

Special Risk Patients: As with any opioid analgesic agent, Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets should be used with caution in elderly or debilitated patients, and those with severe impairment of hepatic or renal function, hypothyroidism, Addison's disease, prostatic hypertrophy or urethral stricture. The usual precautions should be observed and the possibility of respiratory depression should be kept in mind.

Cough Reflex: Hydrocodone suppresses the cough reflex; as with opioids, caution should be exercised when VICOPROFEN is used postoperatively and in patients with pulmonary disease.

Effect on Diagnostic Signs: The antipyretic and anti-inflammatory activity of ibuprofen may reduce fever and inflammation, thus diminishing their utility as diagnostic signs in detecting complications of presumed noninfectious, noninflammatory painful conditions.

Hepatic Effects: As with other NSAIDs, ibuprofen has been reported to cause borderline elevations of one of more liver enzymes, this may occur in up to 15% of patients. These abnormalities may progress, may remain essentially unchanged, or may be transient with continued therapy. Notable (3 times the upper limit of normal) elevations of SGPT (ALT) or SGOT (AST) occurred in controlled clinical trials in less than 1% of patients. A patient with symptoms and/or signs suggesting liver dysfunctions, or in whom an abnormal liver test has occurred, should be evaluated for evidence of the development of more severe hepatic reactions while on therapy with Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets. Severe hepatic reactions, including jaundice and cases of fatal hepatitis, have been reported with ibuprofen as with other NSAIDs. Although such reactions are rare, if abnormal liver tests persist or worsen, if clinical signs and symptoms consistent with liver disease develop, or if systemic manifestations occur (e.g. eosinophilia, rash, etc.), Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets should be discontinued.

Renal Effects: Caution should be used when initiating treatment with Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets in patients with considerable dehydration. It is advisable to rehydrate patients first and then start therapy with Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets. Caution is also recommended in patients with pre-existing kidney disease (see WARNINGS-Advanced Renal Disease).

As with other NSAIDs, long-term administration of ibuprofen has resulted in renal papillary necrosis and other renal pathologic changes. Renal toxicity has also been seen in patients in which renal prostaglandins have a compensatory role in the maintenance of renal perfusion. In these patients, administration of a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug may cause a dose-dependent reduction in prostaglandin formation and, secondarily, in renal blood flow, which may precipitate overt renal decompensation. Patients at greatest risk of this reaction are those with impaired renal function, heart failure, liver dysfunction, those taking diuretics and ACE inhibitors, and the elderly. Discontinuation of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug therapy is usually followed by recovery to the pretreatment state.

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Ibuprofen metabolites are eliminated primarily by the kidneys. The extent to which the metabolites may accumulate in patients with renal failure has not been studied. Patients with significantly impaired renal function should be more closely monitored.

Hematological Effects: Ibuprofen, like other NSAIDs, can inhibit platelet aggregation but the effect is quantitatively less and of shorter duration than that seen with aspirin. Ibuprofen has been shown to prolong bleeding time in normal subjects. Because this prolonged bleeding effect may be exaggerated in patients with underlying hemostatic defects, Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets should be used with caution in persons with intrinsic coagulation defects and those on anticoagulant therapy.

Anemia is sometimes seen in patients receiving NSAIDs, including ibuprofen. This may be due to fluid retention, GI loss, or an incompletely described effect upon erythropoiesis.

Fluid Retention and Edema: Fluid retention and edema have been reported in association with ibuprofen, therefore, the drug should be used with caution in patients with a history of cardiac decompensation, hypertension or heart failure.

Pre-existing Asthma: Patients with asthma may have aspirin-sensitive asthma. The use of aspirin in patients with aspirin-sensitive asthma has been associated with severe bronchospasm, which may be fatal. Since cross-reactivity between aspirin and other NSAIDs have been reported in such aspirin-sensitive patients, Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets should not be administered to patients with this form of aspirin sensitivity and should be used with caution in patients with pre-existing asthma.

Aseptic Meningitis: Aseptic meningitis with fever and coma have been observed on rare occasions in patients on ibuprofen therapy. Although it is probably more likely to occur in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus and related connective tissue diseases, it has been reported in patients who do not have an underlying chronic disease. If signs or symptoms of meningitis develop in a patient on Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets, the possibility of its being related to ibuprofen should be considered.

Information for Patients

Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets, like other opioid-containing analgesics, may impair mental and/or physical abilities required for the performance of potentially hazardous tasks such as driving a car or operating machinery; patients should be cautioned accordingly.

Alcohol and other CNS depressants may produce an additive CNS depression, when taken with this combination product, and should be avoided. Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets may be habit-forming. Patients should take the drug only for as long as it is prescribed, in the amounts prescribed, and no more frequently than prescribed.

Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets, like other drugs containing ibuprofen, is not free of side effects. The side effects of these drugs can cause discomfort and, rarely, there are more serious side effects, such as gastrointestinal bleeding, which may result in hospitalization and even fatal outcomes. Patients should be instructed to report any signs and symptoms of gastrointestinal bleeding, blurred vision or other eye symptoms, skin rash, weight-gain, or edema.

Laboratory tests

A decrease in hemoglobin may occur during hydrocodone bitartrate 7.5 mg and ibuprofen

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200 mg therapy, and elevations of liver enzymes may be seen in a small percentage of patients during Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets therapy (see PRECAUTIONS-Hematological Effects and PRECAUTIONS-Hepatic Effects).

In patients with severe hepatic or renal disease, effects of therapy should be monitored with liver and/or renal function tests.

Drug Interactions

ACE-inhibitors: Reports suggest that NSAIDs may diminish the antihypertensive effect of ACE-inhibitors. This interaction should be given consideration in patients taking Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets concomitantly with ACE-inhibitors.

Anticholinergics: The concurrent use of anticholinergics with hydrocodone preparations may produce paralytic ileus.

Antidepressants: the use of MAO inhibitors of tricyclic antidepressants with Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets and aspirin is not generally recommended because of the potential of increased adverse effects.

CNS Depressants: Patients receiving other opioids, antihistamines, antipsychotics, antianxiety agents, or other CNS depressants (including alcohol) concomitantly with Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets may exhibit an additive CNS depression. When combined therapy is contemplated, the dose of one or both agents should be reduced.

Furosemide: Ibuprofen has been shown to 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 Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets the patient should be observed closely for signs of renal failure (see PRECAUTIONS-Renal Effects), as well as diuretic efficacy.

Lithium: Ibuprofen has been shown to elevate plasma lithium concentration and reduce renal lithium clearance. This effect has been attributed to inhibition of renal prostaglandin synthesis by ibuprofen. Thus, when Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets and lithium are administered concurrently, patients should be observed for signs of lithium toxicity.

Methotrexate: Ibuprofen, as well as other NSAIDs, has been reported to competitively inhibit methotrexate accumulation in rabbit kidney slices. This may indicate that ibuprofen could enhance the toxicity of methotrexate. Caution should be used when Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets is administered concomitantly with methotrexate.

Warfarin: The effects of warfarin and NSAIDs on GI bleeding are synergistic, such that users of both drugs together have a risk of serious GI bleeding higher than users of either drug alone.

Carcinogenicity, Mutagenicity, and Impairment of Fertility

The carcinogenic and mutagenic potential of Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets has not been investigated. The ability of Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets to impair fertility has not been assessed.

Pregnancy: Pregnancy Category C.

Teratogenic Effects: Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets, administered to rabbits at 95 mg/kg (5.72 and 1.9 times the maximum clinical dose based on body weight and surface area, respectively), a maternally toxic dose, resulted in an increase in the percentage of litters and fetuses with any major abnormality and an increase in the number of litters and fetuses with one or more nonossified metacarpals (a minor abnormality). Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets, administered to rats at 166 mg/kg (10.0 and 1.66 times the maximum clinical dose based on body weight and surface area, respectively), a maternally toxic dose, did not result in any reproductive toxicity. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

Nonteratogenic effects: Because of the known effects of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs on the fetal cardiovascular system (closure of the ductus arteriosus), use during pregnancy (particularly late pregnancy) should be avoided. Babies born to mothers who have been taking opioids regularly prior to delivery will be physically dependent. The withdrawal signs include irritability and excessive crying, tremors, hyperactive reflexes, increased respiratory rate, increased stools, sneezing, yawning, vomiting and fever. The intensity of the syndrome does not always correlate with duration of maternal opioid use oral dose. There is no consensus on the best method of managing withdrawal.

Labor and delivery

As with other drugs known to inhibit prostaglandin synthesis, an increased incidence of dystocia and delayed parturition occurred in rats. Administration of Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets is not recommended during labor and delivery.

Nursing Mothers

Is it not known whether hydrocodone is excreted in human milk. In limited studies, an assay capable of detecting 1 mcg/mL did not demonstrate ibuprofen in the milk of lactating mothers. However, because of the limited nature of the studies, and the possible adverse effects of prostaglandin inhibiting drugs on neonates, Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets is not recommended for use in nursing mothers.

Pediatric use

The safety and effectiveness of Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets in pediatric patients below the age of 16 have not been established.

Geriatric use

In controlled clinical trials there was no difference in tolerability between patients < 65 years of age and those ≥ 65, apart from an increased tendency of the elderly to develop constipation. However, because the elderly may be more sensitive to the renal and gastrointestinal effects of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents as well as possible increase risk of respiratory depression with opioids, extra caution and reduced dosages should be used when treating the elderly with Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets were administered to approximately 300

pain patients in a safety study that employed dosages and a duration of treatment sufficient to encompass the recommended usage (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION). Adverse event rates generally increased with increasing daily dose. The event rates reported below are from approximately 150 patients who were in a group that received one tablet of Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets an average of three to four times daily. The overall incidence rates of adverse experiences in the trials were fairly similar for this patient group and those who received the comparison treatment, acetaminophen with 600 mg codeine 60 mg.

The following lists adverse events that occurred with an incidence of 1% or greater in clinical trials of Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets, without regard to the causal relationship of the events to the drug. To distinguish different rates of occurrence in clinical studies, the adverse events are listed as follows:

name of adverse event = less than 3%

*adverse events marked with an asterisk** = 3% to 9%

adverse event rates over 9% are in parentheses.

Body as a whole: Abdominal pain*, Asthenia*; Fever; Flu syndrome; Headache (27%), Infection*, Pain.

Cardiovascular: Palpitations; Vasodilation.

Central Nervous System: Anxiety*; Confusion; Dizziness (14%); Hypertonia; Insomnia*; Nervousness*; Paresthesia; Somnolence (22%); Thinking abnormalities.

Digestive: Anorexia, Constipation (22%); Diarrhea*; Dry Mouth, Dyspepsia (12%); Flatulence, Gastritis; Melena; Mouth ulcers; Nausea (12%), Thirst; Vomiting*.

Metabolic and Nutritional Disorders: Edema*.

Respiratory: Dyspnea; Hiccups; Pharyngitis; Rhinitis.

Skin and Appendages: Pruritus*; Sweating*.

Special Senses: Tinnitus.

Urogenital: Urinary frequency.

Incidence less than 1%

Body as a Whole: Allergic reaction.

Cardiovascular. Arrhythmia; Hypotension; Tachycardia.

Central Nervous System: Agitation; Abnormal dreams; Decreased libido; Depression; Euphoria; Mood changes; Neuralgia; Slurred speech; Tremor, Vertigo

Digestive: Chalky stool; "Clenching teeth"; Dysphagia; Esophageal spasm; Esophagitis; Gastroenteritis; Glossitis; Liver enzyme elevation.

Metabolic and Nutritional: Weight decrease.

Musculoskeletal: Arthralgia; Myalgia.

Respiratory: Asthma; Bronchitis, Hoarseness; Increased cough; Pulmonary congestion; Pneumonia; Shallow breathing; Sinusitis.

Skin and Appendages: Rash; Urticaria.

Special Senses: Altered vision; Bad taste; Dry eyes.

Urogenital: Cystitis, Glycosuria; Impotence, Urinary incontinence; Urinary retention.

DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE

Controlled Substance: Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets are a Schedule III controlled substance.

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Abuse: *Psychic dependence, physical dependence, and tolerance may develop upon repeated administration of opioids; therefore, Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets should be prescribed and administered with the same degree of caution appropriate to use of other narcotic medications.*

Dependence: Physical dependence, the condition in which continued administration of the drug is required to prevent the appearance of a withdrawal syndrome, assumes clinically significant proportions only after several weeks of continued opioid use, although a mild degree of physical dependence may develop after a few days of opioid therapy. Tolerance, in which increasingly large doses are required in order to produce the same degree of analgesia, is manifested initially by a shortened duration of analgesic effect, and subsequently by decreases in the intensity of analgesia. The rate of development of tolerance varies among patients. However, psychic dependence is unlikely to develop when Hydrocodone bitartrate and Ibuprofen tablets are used for a short time of the treatment of acute pain.

OVERDOSAGE

Following an acute overdosage, toxicity may result for hydrocodone and/or ibuprofen.

Signs and Symptoms:

Hydrocodone component: Serious overdose with hydrocodone is characterized by respiratory depression (a decrease in respiratory rate and/or tidal volume, Cheyne-Stokes respiration, cyanosis) extreme somnolence progressing to stupor or coma, skeletal muscle flaccidity, cold and clammy skin, and sometimes bradycardia and hypotension. In severe overdosage, apnea, circulatory collapse, cardiac arrest and death may occur.

Ibuprofen component: Symptoms include gastrointestinal irritation with erosion and hemorrhage or perforation, kidney damage, liver damage, heart damage, hemolytic anemia, agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenia, aplastic anemia, and meningitis. Other symptoms may include headache, dizziness, tinnitus, confusion, blurred vision, mental disturbances, skin rash, stomatitis, edema, reduced retinal sensitivity, corneal deposits, and hyperkalemia.

Treatment:

Primary attention should be given to the re-establishment of adequate respiratory exchange through provision of a patent airway and the institution of assisted or controlled ventilation. Naloxone, a narcotic antagonist, can reverse respiratory depression and coma associated with opioid overdose or unusual sensitivity to opioids, including hydrocodone, therefore an appropriate dose of naloxone hydrochloride should be administered intravenously with simultaneous efforts at respiratory resuscitation. Since the duration of action of hydrocodone may exceed that of the naloxone, the patient should be kept under continuous surveillance and repeated doses of the antagonist should be administered as needed to maintain adequate respiration. Supportive measures should be employed as

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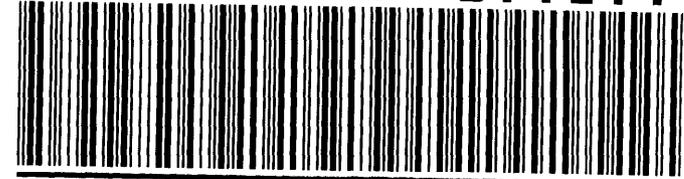
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