

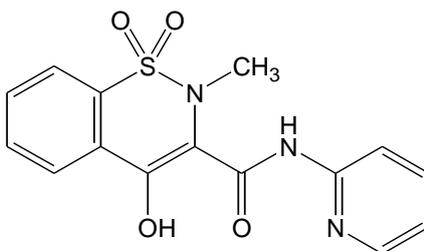
PRODUCT INFORMATION

NAME OF THE MEDICINE

Active ingredient : Piroxicam

Chemical name : 4-Hydroxy-2-methyl-N-(pyridin-2-yl)-2H-1,2-benzothiazine-3-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

Structural formula :



Molecular formula : C₁₅H₁₃N₃O₄S

Molecular weight : 331.35

CAS Registry no. : 36322-90-4

DESCRIPTION

Mobilis contain the active ingredient, Piroxicam. Piroxicam is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) of the chemical class N-heterocyclic carboxamides of 1, 2-benzothiazine-1, 1-dioxide.

Piroxicam is an amphoteric compound. It exhibits a weakly acidic 4-hydroxy proton (pKa 5.1) and a weakly basic pyridyl nitrogen (pKa 1.5) as determined by ultraviolet absorption spectrophotometry in methanol-water (2.5/97.5, v/v) solvent medium. It occurs as a white to off-white crystalline solid, poorly soluble in water, dilute acid and most organic solvents. It is slightly soluble in alcohols and in aqueous alkaline solution. It is a hygroscopic solid, which melts in the range 196 to 200°C.

Mobilis 10 mg and 20 mg capsules contain the following inactive ingredients: lactose monohydrate, maize starch, sodium starch glycolate, sodium lauryl sulfate, magnesium stearate, iron oxide black CI77499, titanium dioxide, colloidal anhydrous silica, gelatin, potable water, shellac, propylene glycol, ammonium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide. The 10 mg capsules also contain iron oxide yellow (CI77492) and iron oxide red CI 77491.

Mobilis 10 mg and 20 mg dispersible tablets contain the following inactive ingredients: lactose, microcrystalline cellulose, hypromellose and sodium stearyl fumarate.

Mobilis capsules and dispersible tablets are gluten free.

PHARMACOLOGY

Pharmacodynamics

Piroxicam is a NSAID which also possesses analgesic and antipyretic properties. While its mode of action is not fully understood, independent studies *in vitro* as well as *in vivo* have shown that piroxicam interacts at several steps in the immune and inflammation responses through the following mechanisms:

- Inhibition of prostanoid synthesis including prostaglandins, through a reversible inhibition of the cyclooxygenase enzyme.
- Inhibition of neutrophil aggregation in blood vessels.
- Inhibition of lysosomal enzyme release from stimulated leucocytes.
- Inhibition of polymorphonuclear cell and monocyte migration to the area of inflammation.
- Inhibition of superoxide anion generation by the neutrophil.
- Reduction of both systemic and synovial fluid rheumatoid factor production in patients with seropositive rheumatoid arthritis.

Piroxicam has been shown to inhibit chemotaxis of polymorphonuclear leucocytes and the migration of leucocytes in canine synovitis test. Piroxicam also inhibits collagen-induced platelet aggregation. It is established that piroxicam does not act by pituitary-adrenal axis stimulation. Studies *in vitro* have not revealed any negative effect on cartilage metabolism.

Subacute and chronic toxicity studies have been carried out in rats, mice, dogs and monkeys. The pathology most often seen was that characteristically associated with the animal toxicology of NSAIDs, i.e. renal papillary necrosis and gastrointestinal lesions.

Pharmacokinetics

Absorption

Piroxicam is well absorbed following oral administration. The extent and rate of absorption are not influenced by administration in the fasting state. The plasma half-life is approximately 36 to 45 hours in man and stable plasma concentrations are maintained throughout the day on once daily dosage. After repeated administration, plasma concentrations increase for five to seven days, by which time a steady state is reached which is not exceeded following further constant daily drug administration.

Distribution

Piroxicam is highly protein bound (99%) and therefore might be expected to displace other protein bound drugs (see **INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER MEDICINES, Protein-Bound Agents**).

Metabolism and Excretion

Piroxicam is extensively metabolised and less than 5% of the daily dose is excreted unchanged in urine and faeces. One important metabolic pathway is hydroxylation of the pyridyl ring of the piroxicam side chain followed by conjugation with glucuronic acid and urinary elimination. Approximately 5% of the dose is metabolised to and excreted as saccharin.

INDICATIONS

Piroxicam is indicated for symptomatic treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis and ankylosing spondylitis.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Mobilis should not be administered to patients with active peptic ulcerations, active gastrointestinal ulceration, bleeding or perforation, active inflammatory disease of the gastrointestinal tract or with a history of these conditions.

Mobilis should not be used in those patients who have previously shown a hypersensitivity to the medicine or in whom a hypersensitive reaction(s) (e.g. asthma, nasal polyps, angioedema or urticaria) has been precipitated by aspirin or other NSAIDs since cross-sensitivity exists.

Mobilis should not be administered to patients with a history of previous severe allergic drug reaction of any type, especially cutaneous reactions such as erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, or those who have exhibited a previous skin reaction (regardless of severity) to piroxicam.

Mobilis is contraindicated in the treatment of peri-operative pain in the setting of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery.

Mobilis is contraindicated in patients with severe heart failure.

Mobilis is contraindicated in patients with severe renal and hepatic failure.

Piroxicam should not be administered concomitantly with other NSAIDs, including COX-2 selective NSAIDs and aspirin at analgesic doses.

PRECAUTIONS

Undesirable effects may be minimised by using the minimum effective dose for the shortest duration necessary to control symptoms. The clinical benefit and tolerability should be re-evaluated periodically and treatment should be immediately discontinued at the first appearance of cutaneous reactions or relevant gastrointestinal events. Evidence from observational studies suggests that piroxicam may be associated with a high risk of serious gastrointestinal toxicity, relative to other NSAIDs. Piroxicam should only be commenced after careful weighing of the risks and benefits in each individual patient.

Cardiovascular Effects

Cardiovascular Thrombotic Events

NSAIDs may cause an increased risk of serious cardiovascular thrombotic events, myocardial infarction and stroke, which can be fatal. This risk may increase with dose or duration of use. The relative increase of this risk appears to be similar in those with or without known cardiovascular (CV) disease or CV risk factors. However, patients with CV disease, history of atherosclerotic CV disease or CV risk factors may be at greater risk in terms of absolute incidence, due to their increased rate at baseline. To minimise the potential risk for an adverse CV event in patients treated with piroxicam, especially those with CV risk factors, the lowest effective dose should be used for the shortest duration possible. Physicians and patients should remain alert for the development of such events, even in the absence of previous CV symptoms. Patients should be informed about the signs and/or symptoms of serious CV toxicity and the steps to take if they occur (see **CONTRAINDICATIONS**).

There is no consistent evidence that concurrent use of aspirin mitigates the increased risk of serious CV events associated with NSAID use.

Hypertension

NSAIDs, including piroxicam may lead to the onset of new hypertension or worsening of pre-existing hypertension. Patients taking anti-hypertensives with NSAIDs may have an impaired anti-hypertensive response. For example, the anti-hypertensive effect of thiazide diuretics and beta-blocking agents is antagonised by NSAIDs. Caution is advised when prescribing NSAIDs to patients with hypertension. Blood pressure should be monitored closely during initiation of NSAID treatment and throughout the course of therapy.

Heart Failure

Fluid retention and oedema (mainly ankle oedema) has been reported during in patients taking NSAIDs, including piroxicam. Therefore, piroxicam should be used with caution in patients with compromised cardiac function and other conditions predisposing to or worsened by, fluid retention. Patients with pre-existing congestive heart failure or hypertension should be closely monitored.

Risk of GI Ulceration, Bleeding and Perforation with NSAID Therapy

NSAIDs, including piroxicam, can cause serious, potentially fatal gastrointestinal (GI) toxicity, including inflammation, bleeding, ulceration and perforation of the stomach, small intestine, or large intestine.

GI toxicity can occur at any time, with or without warning symptoms, in patients treated chronically with NSAID therapy. The frequency of such events may increase with dose or duration of use. Although minor upper GI problems, such as dyspepsia, are common, usually developing early in therapy, physicians should remain alert for ulceration and bleeding in patients treated chronically with NSAIDs even in the absence of previous GI tract symptoms. Administration of doses of greater than 20 mg per day carries an increased risk of GI side effects. Evidence from observational studies suggests that piroxicam may be associated with a high risk of serious GI toxicity, relative to other NSAIDs (see **CONTRAINDICATIONS**).

Patients most at risk of developing these types of GI complications with NSAIDs are the elderly; patients with CV disease; patients using concomitant aspirin, corticosteroids and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs); patients ingesting alcohol or patients with a prior history of GI disease (such as ulceration, GI bleeding or inflammatory conditions); and patients with a history of smoking or alcoholism. Piroxicam should either not be prescribed, or be prescribed with caution in these patients (see **CONTRAINDICATIONS**).

Age over 70 years is associated with high risk of complications. The administration to patients older than 80 years should be avoided. In patients observed in clinical trials of several months to two years' duration, symptomatic upper GI ulcers, gross bleeding or perforation appear to occur in approximately 1% of patients treated for 3 to 6 months, and in about 2 to 4% of patients treated for one year. Patients taking concomitant oral corticosteroids, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) or anti-platelet agents such as low-dose aspirin are at increased risk of serious GI complications.

Patients and physicians should remain alert for signs and symptoms of GI ulceration and/or bleeding during piroxicam treatment. Patients should be asked to report any new or unusual abdominal symptom during treatment. If a GI complication is suspected during treatment, piroxicam should be discontinued immediately and additional clinical evaluation and treatment should be considered.

Asthma

Piroxicam should be used with caution in patients with asthma because bronchial smooth muscle spasm may be aggravated by prostaglandin inhibition.

Haemorrhagic Tendencies

Piroxicam, like other NSAIDs, decreases platelet aggregation and prolongs bleeding time. This effect should be kept in mind when bleeding times are determined and in patients undergoing surgery and in patients with haemorrhagic disorders. Dosage requirements of coumarin anticoagulants and other drugs that are highly protein bound should be closely and very regularly monitored when these are administered concomitantly with Mobilis. Such drugs include warfarin, hydantoins, sulphonamides and sulfonylureas. Bleeding has been reported rarely when Mobilis as well as other NSAIDs have been administered to patients on coumarin type anticoagulants (see **INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER MEDICINES**).

Renal Effects

As with other NSAIDs, long-term administration of piroxicam to animals has resulted in renal papillary necrosis and other pathology. In rare cases, NSAIDs may cause interstitial nephritis, glomerulitis, haematuria, proteinuria, papillary necrosis and, occasionally, nephrotic syndrome.

NSAIDs inhibit the synthesis of renal prostaglandin which plays a supportive role in the maintenance of renal perfusion in patients whose renal blood flow and blood volume are decreased. In these patients, administration of an NSAID may precipitate overt renal decompensation, which is typically followed by recovery to the pretreatment state on discontinuation of the NSAID. Patients at greatest risk of this complication include those with impaired liver or renal function (e.g. liver cirrhosis, nephrotic syndrome, overt renal disease), with heart failure, taking diuretics or the elderly. Such patients should be carefully monitored while receiving NSAID therapy.

Blood urea nitrogen elevation has been observed in some patients. These elevations are not progressive over the course of treatment with piroxicam, a plateau being reached which returns to or towards baseline levels if treatment is stopped. The rise in blood urea nitrogen, as a rule is not associated with elevations in serum creatinine.

As with other NSAIDs, it is recommended that Mobilis be given under close supervision in patients with a history of impaired renal function and periodic renal function tests carried out.

Caution should be used when initiating treatment with piroxicam in patients with severe dehydration. Caution is also recommended in patients with kidney disease (see **CONTRAINDICATIONS**).

Lower doses should be considered in patients with impaired renal function and they should be carefully monitored.

Concomitant Use of Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme (ACE) Inhibitors or Angiotensin Receptor Antagonists and Anti-inflammatory Drugs and Thiazide Diuretics

The use of an ACE inhibiting drug (ACE-inhibitor or angiotensin receptor antagonist), and an anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID or COX-2 inhibitor) and a thiazide diuretic at the same time, increases the risk of renal impairment. This includes use in fixed-combination products containing more than one class of drug. Concomitant use of all three classes of these medications should be accompanied by increased monitoring of serum creatinine, particularly at the institution of the treatment. The concomitant use of drugs from these three classes should be used with caution particularly in elderly patients or those with pre-existing renal impairment.

Use with Oral Anticoagulants

The concomitant use of NSAIDs, including piroxicam, with oral anticoagulants increases the risk of GI and non-GI bleeding and should be given with caution. Oral anticoagulants include warfarin/coumarin-type anticoagulants and novel oral anticoagulants (e.g. apixaban, dabigatran, rivaroxaban). Anticoagulation/INR should be monitored in patients taking a warfarin/coumarin-type anticoagulant (see **INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER MEDICINES**).

Hepatic Effects

As with other NSAIDs, borderline elevations of liver function tests may occur in up to 15% of patients. A patient with symptoms or signs suggesting impaired hepatic function or in whom an abnormal liver function test has been reported should be evaluated for evidence of development of some severe hepatic dysfunction. These abnormalities may progress, remain essentially unchanged or be transient with continued therapy. The ALT (SGPT) is probably the most sensitive indicator of liver dysfunction. Meaningful (3 times the upper limit of normal) elevations of ALT or AST (SGOT) occurred in controlled trials in less than 1% of patients.

Severe hepatic reactions, including jaundice and cases of fatal hepatitis, have been reported with piroxicam. Although such reactions are rare, if abnormal liver tests persist or worsen, if clinical signs consistent with liver disease develop or if systemic manifestations occur (e.g. eosinophilia, rash, etc.) Mobilis should be discontinued.

Masking of Signs of Infection

As with other NSAIDs, the anti-inflammatory, antipyretic and analgesic effects of Mobilis may mask the signs of infection (pain, fever etc.).

Ophthalmological Monitoring

Adverse ophthalmological effects have been observed with NSAIDs; accordingly, patients who develop visual disturbances during treatment with Mobilis should have an ophthalmological examination.

Skin Reactions

NSAIDs may very rarely cause serious cutaneous adverse events such as exfoliative dermatitis, toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) and Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), which can be fatal and occur without warning. These serious adverse events are idiosyncratic and are independent of dose or duration of use. Evidence from

observational studies suggests that piroxicam may be associated with a higher risk of severe cutaneous adverse reactions than other non-oxicam NSAIDs. Patients appear to be at highest risk of these reactions early in the course of therapy, the onset of the reaction occurring in the majority of cases within the first month of treatment. Piroxicam should be discontinued at the first appearance of skin rash, mucosal lesions, or any other sign of hypersensitivity. Patients should be advised of the signs and symptoms of serious skin reactions and to consult their doctor at the first appearance of a skin rash, mucosal lesion or any other sign of hypersensitivity.

Effects on Fertility

Based on the mechanism of action, the use of NSAIDs, including piroxicam, may delay or prevent rupture of ovarian follicles, which has been associated with reversible infertility in some women. In women who have difficulties conceiving or who are undergoing investigation of infertility, withdrawal of NSAIDs including piroxicam, should be considered.

Use in Pregnancy

Category C

Inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis might adversely affect pregnancy. Epidemiological studies suggest an increased risk of spontaneous abortion after use of prostaglandin synthesis inhibitors in early pregnancy. In animals, administration of prostaglandin synthesis inhibitors has been shown to result in increased pre- and post-implantation loss.

NSAIDs given during the latter part of pregnancy, may cause premature closure of the foetal ductus arteriosus, prolong labour and delay birth. Therefore, piroxicam should be avoided during the third trimester of pregnancy. Continuous treatment with NSAIDs during the last month of pregnancy should be given only on sound indications. During the last few days before expected birth, agents with an inhibitory effect on prostaglandin synthesis should be avoided.

If used during second or third trimester of pregnancy, NSAIDs may cause fetal renal dysfunction which may result in reduction of amniotic fluid volume or oligohydramnios in severe cases. Such effects may occur shortly after treatment initiation and is usually reversible. Pregnant women on piroxicam should be closely monitored for amniotic fluid volume.

Although no teratogenic effects were seen in animal testing, Mobilis should not be used in pregnant women or those likely to become pregnant unless the expected benefits outweigh the potential risk.

Use in Lactation

Studies in 6 women treated for up to 52 days have shown that piroxicam appeared in breast milk in a concentration approximately 1% to 3% of that reached in maternal plasma.

Mobilis is not recommended for breastfeeding mothers unless the expected benefits outweigh any potential risk, as clinical safety has not been demonstrated.

Paediatric Use

The use of Mobilis in children under the age of 12 years is not recommended as safety and efficacy in this age group are not established.

INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER MEDICINES

Anticoagulants

The concurrent use of NSAIDs and coumarin anticoagulants (including warfarin) has been associated with severe, sometimes fatal, haemorrhage. Patients should be monitored closely if piroxicam is administered concurrently with oral anticoagulants, including warfarin/coumarin-type anticoagulants and novel oral anticoagulants (e.g. apixaban, dabigatran, rivaroxaban) (see **PRECAUTIONS, Use with Oral Anticoagulants**).

Piroxicam, like other NSAIDs, decreases platelet aggregation and prolongs bleeding time. This effect should be kept in mind when bleeding times are determined.

The exact mechanism of the interaction between warfarin and NSAIDs is unknown, but may involve enhanced bleeding from NSAID-induced gastrointestinal ulceration, or an additive effect of anticoagulation by warfarin and inhibition of platelet function by NSAIDs.

Warfarin should be used in combination with piroxicam only if necessary (see **INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER MEDICINES, Protein-Bound Agents**).

Protein-Bound Agents

Piroxicam is highly protein bound and therefore might be expected to displace other protein bound drugs. The physician should closely monitor dosage requirements of coumarin anticoagulants and other drugs that are highly protein bound when these are administered concomitantly with piroxicam. Such drugs include coumarin anticoagulants (e.g. warfarin), hydantoin, sulphonamides and sulphonylureas.

Methotrexate

When methotrexate is administered concurrently with NSAIDs, including piroxicam, the NSAID may decrease elimination of methotrexate resulting in increased plasma levels of methotrexate. Extreme care should also be exercised in giving methotrexate, especially high doses, to patients on piroxicam therapy, because lethal interactions have been reported between NSAIDs and methotrexate.

Aspirin

As with other NSAIDs, the use of piroxicam in conjunction with aspirin or the concomitant use of two NSAIDs is not recommended because data are inadequate to demonstrate that the combination produces greater benefit than with the drug alone and the potential for adverse reactions is increased (see **CONTRAINDICATIONS** and **PRECAUTIONS**).

Plasma levels of piroxicam are depressed to approximately 80% of their normal values when piroxicam is administered in conjunction with aspirin (3900 mg/day) but concomitant administration of antacids has no effect on piroxicam plasma levels.

Piroxicam interferes with the anti-platelet effect of low-dose aspirin, and thus may interfere with aspirin's prophylactic treatment of CV disease.

Lithium

NSAIDs including piroxicam have been shown to decrease the renal clearance and increase steady state plasma concentrations of lithium. Plasma lithium concentrations should be monitored when initiating, adjusting or discontinuing concurrent piroxicam therapy.

Cimetidine

Results of two separate studies indicate a slight increase in absorption of piroxicam following cimetidine administration but no significant changes in elimination parameters. Cimetidine increases the area under the curve ($AUC_{0-120 \text{ hours}}$) and C_{max} of piroxicam by approximately 13 to 15%. Elimination rate constants and half-life show no significant differences. The small but significant increase in absorption is unlikely to be clinically significant.

Cholestyramine

Cholestyramine has been shown to enhance the oral clearance and decrease the half-life of piroxicam. To minimise this interaction, it is prudent to administer piroxicam at least 2 hours before or 6 hours after cholestyramine.

Frusemide

As with other NSAIDs, care should be taken in the administration of piroxicam in combination with frusemide for treating cardiac failure because NSAIDs antagonise the diuretic effect of frusemide.

Other Anti-hypertensives

NSAIDs can reduce the efficacy of diuretics and other anti-hypertensive drugs, including ACE inhibitors, angiotensin II antagonists (AIIAs; also, known as angiotensin receptor blockers or ARBs) and beta-blockers (see **PRECAUTIONS, Hypertension**).

In patients with impaired renal function (e.g. dehydrated patients or elderly patients with compromised renal function), the co-administration of an ACE inhibitor or an AIIA and/or a diuretic with a cyclo-oxygenase inhibitor can increase the deterioration of renal function, including the possibility of acute renal failure, which is usually reversible.

The occurrence of these interactions should be considered in patients taking piroxicam with an ACE inhibitor or an AIIA and/or a diuretic. Thus, caution should be taken when administration piroxicam with these drugs, especially in elderly patients (see **PRECAUTIONS, Concomitant Use of Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme (ACE) Inhibitors or Angiotensin Receptor Antagonists and Anti-inflammatory Drugs and Thiazide Diuretics**).

Patients should be adequately hydrated and the need to monitor renal function should be assessed before, and periodically during, concomitant treatment.

Cardiac Glycosides (Digoxin and Digitoxin)

Concomitant administration of NSAIDs with cardiac glycosides (e.g. digoxin, digitoxin) may increase exacerbate cardiac failure, reduce glomerular filtration rate (GFR) and increase plasma glycoside levels.

Corticosteroids or Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs)

Concomitant administration of NSAIDs and corticosteroids or selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) increases the risk of gastrointestinal ulceration or bleeding.

Cyclosporin or Tacrolimus

Concomitant administration of NSAIDs with cyclosporin or tacrolimus increases the risk of nephrotoxicity.

Poor Metabolisers of CYP2C9 Substrates

Patients who are known or suspected to be poor CYP2C9 metabolisers based on previous history/experience with other CYP2C9 substrates should be administered piroxicam with caution as they may have abnormally high plasma levels due to reduced metabolic clearance.

ADVERSE EFFECTS

Results from clinical trials involving approximately 2300 patients (of whom about 400 were treated for more than one year and 170 for more than two years) indicate that about 30% of patients reported side effects at a dose of 20 mg/day. This increased with doses of 30 to 40 mg daily.

More Common Reactions (more than 3%)

Gastrointestinal

These have been the most frequent side effects, occurring in about 20%. Approximately 5% discontinued therapy, with an overall incidence of peptic ulcer of about 1%. The gastrointestinal side effects included abdominal discomfort (5.7%), flatulence (5.2%), nausea (4.8%), abdominal pain (4.7%), epigastric distress (4.1%), constipation (3.8%) and diarrhoea (3.2%).

Central Nervous System

Dizziness (4.1%), headache (4.1%).

Less Common Reactions (less than 3%)**Auditory and Vestibular**

Tinnitus, vertigo, deafness.

Laboratory Abnormalities

Elevated levels of liver enzymes (LDH, alkaline phosphatase, transaminases); elevation of blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and serum creatinine; depression of levels of haemoglobin and haematocrit; depression of levels of serum proteins, platelet and white blood cell count.

Cardiovascular

Hypertension, tachycardia, palpitations.

Dermatological

Skin rash (2.4%), pruritus (1.1%), onycholysis, alopecia. Photo-allergic reactions have been infrequently associated with therapy. As with other NSAIDs, toxic epidermal necrolysis (Lyell's disease) and Stevens-Johnson syndrome may develop in rare cases. Vesiculo bullous reactions have been reported rarely.

Gastrointestinal

Anorexia, vomiting, indigestion, pancreatitis, hepatitis.

Central Nervous System

Sedation, drowsiness (2.1%), others (each less than 1%) include amnesia, anxiety, depression, malaise, hallucinations, insomnia, dream abnormalities, nervousness, paraesthesia, personality change, tremors, akathisia.

Genito-urinary

Oedema (2.7%), others (less than 1%) include dysuria, urinary frequency, haematuria, oliguria, menorrhagia.

Eyes, Nose, Throat

Stomatitis (1.0%), blurred vision, eye irritation/swelling, epistaxis, glossitis.

Haematological

Decreases in haemoglobin and haematocrit, unassociated with obvious gastrointestinal bleeding, have occurred. Anaemia has been reported. Thrombocytopenic and non-thrombocytopenic purpura (Henoch-Schonlein), petechial rash, ecchymosis, leucopenia and eosinophilia have been reported. Rare cases of aplastic anaemia and haemolytic anaemia are also reported.

Miscellaneous (each less than 1.0%)

Breathlessness, chest pain, hyperglycaemia, hypoglycaemia, thirst, chills, sweating, flushing, increased appetite, weight increase or decrease. Rare anecdotal reports of positive antinuclear antibodies.

Serious or Life Threatening Reactions

Peptic ulceration and gastrointestinal haemorrhage may occur. The patient should be admitted to hospital to determine the underlying lesion, followed by appropriate treatment.

Post-Marketing Experience

Additional adverse events reported post-marketing include:

Central Nervous System

Aseptic meningitis

Dermatological

Dermatitis exfoliative and erythema multiforme.

Renal

Nephrotic syndrome, glomerulonephritis, interstitial nephritis; renal failure

Body as a Whole

Fluid retention

Gynaecological

Decreased female fertility

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Rheumatoid Arthritis, Osteoarthritis and Ankylosing Spondylitis

After assessing the risk versus benefit for each patient, use the minimum effective dose for the shortest duration possible. The duration of treatment should preferably be limited to 14 days. If continued treatment is considered necessary, this should be accompanied by evaluation at 14 days and subsequent frequent review. The dose should be adjusted to each individual patient's response and toleration. In studies to date, the optimal response generally has been achieved at a daily dose of 20 mg, given as a single dose. The recommended starting dose is 10 mg and administration of doses higher than 20 mg daily carries an increased risk of adverse effects and is not recommended.

Mobilis-D dispersible tablets should be used whole. Do not split Mobilis-D dispersible tablets into halves or use individual halves.

Mobilis-D dispersible tablets should be dispersed in a minimum of 50 mL of water and then swallowed.

OVERDOSAGE

Insufficient human data are available to fully assess the toxicity following acute overdose.

Signs and Symptoms

Mild symptoms of lethargy, drowsiness and gastrointestinal upset have been reported. Rarely severe overdose may cause hypotension, coma, respiratory depression, gastrointestinal bleeding or acute renal insufficiency. Low grade fever and sinus tachycardia have been reported following NSAID overdose. Anaphylactoid reactions have been reported with therapeutic ingestion of NSAIDs, and may occur following overdose.

Treatment of Overdosage

In the event of overdose with Mobilis, supportive and symptomatic therapy is indicated. Studies indicate that administration of activated charcoal may result in reduced absorption and reabsorption of piroxicam thus reducing the total amount of active drug available. Activated charcoal is most effective when administered within 1 hour of ingestion. In patients who are not fully conscious or who have an impaired gag reflex, consideration should be

given to administering activated charcoal via a nasogastric tube once the airway is protected. Haemodialysis, forced diuresis, or haemoperfusion are probably ineffective in enhancing elimination, since the drug is highly protein-bound. There appears to be no indication for alkalinisation of the urine.

For more information on the management of overdose, contact the Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia).

PRESENTATION AND STORAGE CONDITIONS

- Mobilis 10 : piroxicam 10 mg capsule: brown cap/ivory body, marked α on the cap and PM 10 on the body; Blister packs of 50, Bottles of 5, 10, 14 and 50.
- Mobilis 20 : piroxicam 20 mg capsule: light grey cap and body, marked α on the cap and PM 20 on the body; Blister packs of 25, Bottles of 5, 7, and 25.
- Mobilis D-10 : piroxicam 10 mg dispersible tablet: White to slightly yellow flat bevel edged tablet, approximately 10mm in diameter, blank on one side and breakline on reverse; Blister packs of 10 and 50.
- Mobilis D-20 : piroxicam 20 mg dispersible tablet: White to slightly yellow capsule shaped tablets, 17 mm x 6 mm, with a breakline on one side and blank on the reverse; Blister packs of 5 and 25.

Some strengths, pack sizes and/or pack types may not be marketed.

Mobilis-D dispersible tablets should be used whole. Do not split Mobilis-D dispersible tablets into halves or use individual halves.

Mobilis 10 and Mobilis 20 should be stored below 30°C.

Mobilis D- 10 and Mobilis D-20 should be stored below 25°C.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE SPONSOR

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POISON SCHEDULE OF THE MEDICINE

S4 (Prescription Only Medicine)

DATE OF FIRST INCLUSION IN THE AUSTRALIAN REGISTER OF THERAPEUTIC GOODS (THE ARTG)

MOBILIS D-20 and MOBILIS D-10 tablets: 11/02/2013

MOBILIS 10 and MOBILIS 20 Capsules: 14/11/2013

DATE OF MOST RECENT AMENDMENT

20/10/2017

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