

# CLINORIL<sup>®</sup>

*sulindac*

200 mg Tablet

## What is in this leaflet

This leaflet answers some common questions about CLINORIL. It does not contain all the available information. It does not take the place of talking to your doctor or pharmacist.

All medicines have risks and benefits. Your doctor has weighed the risks of you taking CLINORIL against the benefits they expect it will have for you.

If you have any concerns about taking this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

Keep this leaflet with the medicine.  
You may need to read it again.

## What CLINORIL is used for

CLINORIL relieves pain and reduces inflammation (swelling, redness and soreness) that may occur in the following conditions:

- different types of arthritis including rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, gouty arthritis and ankylosing spondylitis
- muscle and bone injuries such as sprains, strains or tennis elbow.

CLINORIL belongs to a family of medicines called Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs).

Your doctor may have prescribed CLINORIL for another reason. Ask your doctor if you have any questions about why CLINORIL has been prescribed for you.

CLINORIL is not addictive.

## Before you take CLINORIL

### When you must not take it

Do not take CLINORIL if you have an allergy to:

- CLINORIL or any of the ingredients listed at the end of this leaflet
- aspirin
- any other NSAID medicine.

Many medicines used to treat headache, period pain and other aches and pains contain aspirin or NSAID medicines. If you are not sure if you are taking any of these medicines, ask your pharmacist.

Symptoms of an allergic reaction to these medicines may include:

- asthma, wheezing or shortness of breath
- swelling of the face, lips or tongue which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing

- hives, itching or skin rash
- fainting.

If you are allergic to aspirin or NSAID medicines and take CLINORIL, the above symptoms may be severe.

Do not take CLINORIL if:

- you are pregnant, or intend to become pregnant
- CLINORIL may affect your developing baby if you take it during pregnancy
- you are breast-feeding or intend to breast-feed
- you are vomiting blood or material that looks like coffee grounds
- you are bleeding from the back passage, have black sticky bowel motions (stools) or bloody diarrhoea.

If you are not sure whether you should start taking CLINORIL, contact your doctor.

Do not give CLINORIL to a child.  
CLINORIL is not recommended for use in children.

### **Before you start to take it**

Tell your doctor if:

- you have any allergies to:
  - any other medicines including aspirin or other NSAID medicines
  - any other substances, such as foods, preservatives or dyes
- you have or have had any medical conditions, especially the following:
  - heartburn, indigestion, stomach ulcer or other stomach problems
  - vomiting blood or bleeding from the back passage
  - kidney or liver disease
  - kidney stones
  - high blood pressure or heart disease
  - a tendency to bleed or other blood problem
  - diabetes mellitus or sugar diabetes
- you currently have an infection  
If you take CLINORIL while you have an infection, the tablets may hide some of the signs of an infection. This may make you think, mistakenly, that you are better or that it is less serious than it might be.

If you have not told your doctor about any of the above, tell them before you take any CLINORIL.

### **Taking other medicines**

Tell your doctor if you are taking any other medicines, including any that you buy without a prescription from your pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop. Some medicines and CLINORIL may interfere with each other. These include:

- aspirin, salicylates or other NSAID medicines
- warfarin, a medicine used to prevent blood clots
- tablets used to treat diabetes
- cyclosporin, a medicine used to suppress the immune system
- methotrexate, a medicine used to treat arthritis and some cancers.

- water pills (diuretics)
- medications used to treat high blood pressure.

These medicines may be affected by CLINORIL, or may affect how well it works. You may need to take different amounts of your medicine, or you may need to take different medicines. Your doctor will advise you.

Your doctor and pharmacist has more information on medicines to be careful with or avoid while taking CLINORIL.

## **How to take CLINORIL**

### **How much to take**

Take CLINORIL only when prescribed by your doctor.

Your doctor will tell you how many tablets you need to take each day. This depends on your condition. The usual dose is 400 mg per day, taken as a single dose or in divided doses. Your doctor may lower the dose depending on your response.

Tell your doctor of any changes in your condition, as you may require a change in the dose of CLINORIL.

Follow all directions given to you by your doctor carefully. They may differ from the information contained in this leaflet.

If you do not understand the instructions on the bottle, ask your doctor or pharmacist for help.

### **When to take it**

Take the tablets with or straight after food with a full glass of water. This may help reduce the possibility of stomach or bowel problems.

If you take CLINORIL once a day, take the tablets in the evening.

### **How long to take it**

Do not use CLINORIL for longer than your doctor says.

Depending on your condition, you may need CLINORIL for a few days, a few weeks or for longer periods.

As with other NSAID medicines, if you are using CLINORIL for arthritis, it will not cure your condition but it should help to control pain, swelling and stiffness. If you have arthritis, CLINORIL should be taken every day for as long as your doctor prescribes.

For sprains and strains, CLINORIL is usually only needed for a few days.

If you are not sure how long to take your tablets, talk to your doctor.

### **If you forget to take it**

If it is almost time for your next dose, skip the dose you missed and take your next dose when you are meant to. Otherwise, take it as soon as you remember, and then go back to

taking your tablets as you would normally.

Do not take a double dose to make up for the dose that you missed.

If you have trouble remembering to take your medicine, ask your pharmacist for some hints.

### **If you take too much (overdose)**

Immediately telephone your doctor or National Poisons Information Centre (telephone 0800 POISON or 0800 764 766), or go to Accident and Emergency at your nearest hospital, if you think that you or anyone else may have taken too much CLINORIL. Do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning.

If you take too much CLINORIL, you may suffer dizziness, light-headedness, decreased urine volume or unconsciousness.

## **While you are using CLINORIL**

### **Things you must do**

If you become pregnant while taking CLINORIL tell your doctor immediately.

If you are about to be started on any new medicine tell your doctor and pharmacist that you are taking CLINORIL.

Tell all of the doctors, dentists, and pharmacists that are treating you that you are taking CLINORIL.

If you are going to have surgery, tell your doctor that you are taking CLINORIL.

If you get an infection while taking CLINORIL, tell your doctor. CLINORIL may hide some of the signs of an infection and may make you think, mistakenly, that you are better or that it is less serious than it might be. Signs of an infection include fever, pain, swelling or redness.

### **Things you must not do**

Do not give CLINORIL to anyone else, even if they have the same condition as you.

### **Things to be careful of**

Be careful driving or operating machinery until you know how CLINORIL affects you. As with other NSAID medicines, CLINORIL may cause dizziness or light-headedness in some people. Make sure you know how you react to CLINORIL before you drive a car, operate machinery, or do anything else that could be dangerous if you are dizzy or light-headed. If this occurs do not drive. If you drink alcohol, dizziness or light-headedness may be worse.

## **Adverse Effects**

Tell your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible if you do not feel well while you are taking CLINORIL.

CLINORIL helps most people with pain and inflammation, but it may have unwanted

adverse-effects in a few people. If you are over 65 years of age you may have an increased chance of getting adverse effects.

All medicines can have adverse effects. Sometimes they are serious, most of the time they are not. You may need medical treatment if you get some of the adverse effects.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist to answer any questions you may have.

Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following and they worry you:

- stomach upset including nausea (feeling sick), vomiting, heartburn, indigestion, cramps
- loss of appetite
- constipation, diarrhoea, pain in the stomach, wind
- dizziness
- headache
- buzzing or ringing in the ears
- feeling anxious
- swelling of the hands, feet, ankles.

These are the more common adverse effects of CLINORIL.

Some of the stomach upsets, such as nausea and heartburn, may be reduced by taking the tablets with food.

Tell your doctor immediately if you notice any of the following:

- severe pain or tenderness in the stomach
- eye problems such as blurred vision
- severe dizziness, spinning sensation
- change in mood, for example, depression
- tingling or numbness of the hands or feet
- fast or irregular heartbeats, also called palpitations
- signs of frequent or worrying infections such as fever, severe chills, sore throat or mouth ulcers
- bleeding or bruising more easily than normal
- signs of anaemia, such as tiredness, being short of breath, and looking pale
- yellowing of the skin and eyes, also called jaundice
- dark coloured or cloudy urine or pain in the kidney region
- a sudden decrease in the amount of urine passed.

These are serious adverse effects. You may need urgent medical attention. Serious adverse effects are rare.

If any of the following happen, stop taking CLINORIL and tell your doctor immediately or go to Accident and Emergency at your nearest hospital:

- vomiting blood or material that looks like coffee grounds
- bleeding from the back passage, black sticky bowel motions (stools) or bloody diarrhoea
- swelling of the face, lips or tongue which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing
- asthma, wheezing, shortness of breath
- sudden or severe itching, skin rash, hives

- fainting, seizures or fits
- pain or tightness in the chest.

These are serious adverse effects that need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation. These adverse effects are rare.

Other adverse effects not listed above may also occur in some patients. Tell your doctor if you notice any other effects.

Do not be alarmed by this list of possible adverse effects. You may not experience any of them.

## **After using CLINORIL**

### **Storage**

Keep your tablets in the container they are dispensed until it is time to take them. If you take the tablets out of the container they may not keep well.

Keep the tablets in a cool dry place where the temperature stays below 30°C. Do not store CLINORIL or any other medicine in the bathroom or near a sink. Do not leave it in the car or on window sills. Heat and dampness can destroy some medicines.

Keep it where children cannot reach it. A locked cupboard at least one-and-a-half metres above the ground is a good place to store medicines.

### **Disposal**

If your doctor tells you to stop taking CLINORIL or the tablets have passed their expiry date, ask your pharmacist what to do with any that are left over.

## **Product description**

### **What it looks like**

200 mg tablets - bright yellow, hexagon-shaped tablets with MSD 942 marked on one side and CLINORIL marked on the other.

Bottles dispensed to the pharmacy contain 50 tablets. These may be repacked by the pharmacist into smaller containers for patients prescriptions.

### **Ingredients**

#### Active ingredients:

- CLINORIL 200 mg - 200 mg sulindac per tablet

#### Inactive ingredients:

- microcrystalline cellulose
- magnesium stearate

- pregelatinised maize (corn) starch

CLINORIL does not contain lactose, sucrose, gluten, tartrazine or any other azo dyes.

## **Supplier**

CLINORIL is made in New Zealand by:

Merck Sharp & Dohme (New Zealand) Limited  
P O Box 99851  
Auckland  
NEW ZEALAND  
Tel: 0800 500 673

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