

Tamino

Paracetamol 500 mg Tablet
& 120 mg/5 ml Suspension

Tamino (Paracetamol) is a para aminophenol derivative, has analgesic and antipyretic properties with weak anti-inflammatory activity. It is one of the most widely used, safest and fast acting analgesic. It is well tolerated and lacks many of side effects of aspirin.

COMPOSITION

Tamino Tablet : Each tablet contains Paracetamol BP 500 mg.

Tamino Suspension : Each 5 ml suspension contains Paracetamol BP 120 mg.

INDICATION

It is indicated for fever, common cold and influenza, headache, toothache, earache, bodyache, myalgia, neuralgia, dysmenorrhoea, sprains, colic pain, back pain, post-operative pain, postpartum pain, inflammatory pain and post vaccination pain of children. It is also indicated for rheumatic & osteoarthritic pain and stiffness of joints.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Tablet :

Adult : 1-2 tablets every 4-6 hours up to a maximum of 4 g (8 tablets) daily.

For long term treatment, it is wise not to exceed the dose beyond 2.6 g/day.

Children (6-12 years) : ½ to 1 tablet 3-4 times daily.

Suspension :

Children (under 3 months) : 10mg/kg body weight (reduce to 5 mg/kg if jaundiced) 3 to 4 times daily.

3 months to 1 year : ½ -1 teaspoonful 3 to 4 times daily.

1-5 years : 1-2 teaspoonful 3 to 4 times daily.

6-12 years : 2-4 teaspoonful 3 to 4 times daily.

Adult : 4-8 teaspoonful 3 to 4 times daily.

For post immunization pyrexia in child of 2 months, ½ teaspoonful is recommended.

SIDE EFFECT

Side effects are significantly mild, though haematological reactions have been reported. Pancreatitis, skin rashes and other allergic reactions occur occasionally.

PRECAUTION

Paracetamol should be given with care to patients with impaired kidney or liver function or taking other drugs that affect the liver.

CONTRAINDICATION

It is contraindicated in known hypersensitivity to Paracetamol.

DRUG INTERACTION

Patients who have taken barbiturates, tricyclic antidepressants and alcohol may show diminished ability to metabolise large doses of Paracetamol. Alcohol can increase the hepatotoxicity of Paracetamol overdose. Chronic ingestion of anticonvulsants or oral steroid contraceptives induce liver enzymes and may prevent attainment of therapeutic Paracetamol levels by increasing first-pass metabolism or clearance.

OVERDOSAGE

Symptoms of Paracetamol overdose in the first 24 hours are pallor, nausea, vomiting, anorexia and abdominal pain. Liver damage may become apparent 12-48 hours after ingestion. Abnormalities of glucose metabolism and metabolic acidosis may occur.

USE IN PREGNANCY AND LACTATION

Paracetamol is safe in all stages of pregnancy and lactation.

STORAGE CONDITION

Keep in a dry place away from light and heat. Keep out of the reach of children.

HOW SUPPLIED

Tamino Tablet : Each box contains 200 tablets in Alu-PVC blister pack.

Tamino Suspension : Each amber PET bottle contains 60 ml suspension.

Manufactured by:

NIPRO JMI Pharma Ltd.
Comilla, Bangladesh.