1.3.2 PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET

SCHEDULING STATUS

S2

MYBULEN SUSPENSION 200 mg/ 10 mg/ 250 mg per 10 ml

Ibuprofen, codeine phosphate, paracetamol

Contains sugar: Sorbitol 3,26 g per 10 ml

Contains sweetener: Sodium cyclamate 50 mg per 10 ml,

saccharin sodium 7 mg per 10 ml

Read all of this leaflet carefully because it contains important information for you

- MYBULEN SUSPENSION is available without a doctor's prescription, for you to treat a mild illness. Nevertheless, you still need to use MYBULEN SUSPENSION carefully to get the best results from it.
- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- Do not share MYBULEN SUSPENSION with any other person.
- Ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist if you need more information or advice.
- You must see a doctor if your symptoms worsen or do not improve after 5 days.

What is in this leaflet

1. What MYBULEN SUSPENSION is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take MYBULEN SUSPENSION
3. How to take MYBULEN SUSPENSION
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store MYBULEN SUSPENSION
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What MYBULEN SUSPENSION is and what it is used for

MYBULEN SUSPENSION contains codeine. Codeine belongs to a group of medicines called opioid analgesics which act to relieve pain. MYBULEN SUSPENSION also contains Ibuprofen. Ibuprofen, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicine (NSAID), also acts to reduce swelling (inflammation). MYBULEN SUSPENSION also contains paracetamol. Paracetamol, an analgesic, acts to relieve pain.

MYBULEN SUSPENSION is indicated for the relief of mild to moderate pain of inflammatory origin with or without fever for a maximum treatment period of 5 days.

2. What you need to know before you take MYBULEN SUSPENSION

Do not take MYBULEN SUSPENSION

- if you are hypersensitive (allergic) to ibuprofen, paracetamol, codeine phosphate or any of the other ingredients of MYBULEN SUSPENSION (listed in section 6).
- if you have had a history of stomach (gastrointestinal) perforation, ulceration and bleeding in the stomach or small intestine (duodenum) (PUBs) related to previous use of medicines for pain and inflammation such as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines (NSAIDs).
- if you have had operations on your biliary tract (for example your liver, gall bladder or bile ducts).
- if you have an active or a history of recurrent stomach (gastrointestinal) ulcers, bleeding or perforations.
- if you have any bleeding disorders.
- if you have liver or kidney problems.
- if you have or have had cardiovascular diseases (you may have had chest pain, or tightness, or discomfort, shortness of breath; or pain, numbness, weakness or coldness in your legs or arms, if the blood vessels in those parts of your body are narrowed; or you might have had a blood clot).

- if you have heart failure or heart disease secondary to chronic lung disease.
- if you have had allergic reactions such as runny nose, itchy skin, rash or swelling of the lips, face, tongue, or throat after you have taken medicines containing acetylsalicylic acid (such as aspirin) or other medicines for pain and inflammation (NSAIDs) (if you are sensitive to aspirin or NSAIDs).
- if you currently have an asthma attack, have uncontrolled asthma, difficulty breathing or breathing problems (bronchospasm).
- if you have nasal polyps associated with aspirin-induced bronchospasm.
- if you are taking a medicine classified as a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI), or within 14 days of stopping such treatment.
- if you are taking coumarin anticoagulants (blood-thinning tablets).
- if you regularly drink large quantities of alcohol.
- if you have respiratory depression, a head injury or a condition where the pressure inside your skull has increased.
- if you have a newborn baby, as MYBULEN SUSPENSION contains sodium benzoate, which may increase jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes) in newborn babies (up to 4 weeks old).
- if you have severe diarrhoea associated with pseudomembranous colitis.
- if you are pregnant, do not use NSAIDs, including MYBULEN SUSPENSION, at 30 weeks or later in your pregnancy, because these medicines may cause problems in your unborn baby.
- if you are breastfeeding your baby, as the safety in breastfeeding has not been established.

Warnings and precautions

Take special care with MYBULEN SUSPENSION

MYBULEN SUSPENSION contains paracetamol which may be fatal in overdose. In the event of overdosage or suspected overdose and notwithstanding the fact that the person may be asymptomatic, the nearest doctor, hospital or Poison Centre must be contacted immediately.

- MYBULEN SUSPENSION contains codeine, which is an opioid medicine. Repeated use of MYBULEN SUSPENSION may result in you becoming accustomed to it (needing to take higher doses). Repeated use of MYBULEN SUSPENSION may also lead to dependence, abuse and addiction, which may result in life-threatening overdose.

  If you are taking MYBULEN SUSPENSION for longer than the recommended time or at higher than recommended doses you are at risk of serious harm. These include serious harm to the stomach/gut and kidneys, as well as very low levels of potassium in your blood. These can be fatal (see section 4).

  If you experience any of the following signs whilst taking MYBULEN SUSPENSION, talk to your doctor or pharmacist as it could be an indication that you are dependent or addicted:

  - You need to take this medicine for longer than advised.
  - You need to take more than the recommended dose.
  - You are using this medicine for reasons other than medical reasons, for instance, 'to stay calm' or to 'help you sleep.'
  - You have made repeated, unsuccessful attempts to quit or control the use of this medicine.
  - When you stop taking this medicine you feel unwell, and you feel better once taking this medicine again ('withdrawal effects').
- if you have a history of high blood pressure and/or heart failure, as your body may hold on to excess water (fluid retention) and cause swelling (oedema). The fluid retention may even

cause heart failure, even if you don't have heart problems (see section 'Do not take MYBULEN SUSPENSION').

- if you have heart problems or have a high risk of heart problems (such as high blood pressure, high cholesterol, high blood sugar or if you are smoking).
- if you are elderly, as you may be more prone to side effects, especially gastrointestinal bleeding and perforation, which may be fatal.
- if you suffer from lupus, mixed connective tissue diseases or a similar condition.
- if you have a disorder of blood coagulation, a decreased number of red blood cells (anaemia).
- if you have a history of gastrointestinal disease (e.g. ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease (inflammatory diseases), hiatus hernia, gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (reflux of gastric contents into the oesophagus), or angiodysplasia (a small vascular malformation of the gut)) as these conditions may be exacerbated.
- if you have previously had an ulcer in the stomach or intestines, especially if this has been complicated by perforation or accompanied by bleeding. In this case, you should look out for any unusual symptoms in the abdomen and report them to your doctor at once, especially if these symptoms occur at the beginning of treatment. The risk for bleeding or ulceration of the digestive tract is higher in this case, especially in elderly patients. If bleeding or ulceration of the digestive tract occurs, the treatment must be stopped.
- if you have acute abdominal (stomach) conditions.
- if you have serious skin reactions, including exfoliative dermatitis (red and scaly skin), Drug Rash with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS), Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis (life-threatening conditions causing shedding of the skin) or if you develop or have a history of FIXED DRUG ERUPTIONS (FDE) (may look like round or oval patches and swelling of the skin), blistering (hives), itching. MYBULEN SUSPENSION should be discontinued immediately at the first appearance of skin rash, fever, mucosal lesions, or any other sign of hypersensitivity. You should also contact your doctor as soon as possible.

- if you suffer from allergies, hay fever, chronic swelling of nasal mucosa, respiratory impairment, or chronic obstructive disorders of the respiratory tract. The risk for developing narrowing of the airways with difficulty in breathing (bronchospasm) is greater, as MYBULEN SUSPENSION may decrease respiratory drive and increase resistance.
- if you have an infection, MYBULEN SUSPENSION may mask signs of infections such as fever and pain. It is therefore possible that MYBULEN SUSPENSION may delay appropriate treatment of infection, which may lead to an increased risk of complications. If you take this medicine while you have an infection and your symptoms of the infection persist or worsen, consult a doctor without delay.
- if you have a stiff neck, headache, nausea, vomiting, fever or disorientation, as these may be symptoms of meningitis.
- if you have irregular heartbeat, as this may be induced or exacerbated.
- if you have fits (convulsions) or history thereof, as this may be induced or exacerbated.
- if you are dependent on alcohol or drugs.
- if you have gallbladder disease or gallstones, as this may cause biliary tract spasm.
- if you have recent gastrointestinal tract surgery or any major surgery.
- if you have hypothyroidism (a condition where the thyroid gland does not produce sufficient thyroid hormone).
- if you have adrenocortical insufficiency (a condition in which the adrenal glands, located above the kidneys, do not produce adequate amounts of steroid hormones).
- if you have an enlarged prostrate or have had recent urinary tract surgery.
- if you are in shock.
- if you have inflammatory or obstructive bowel disorders.
- if you or your child is dehydrated (if your body does not have enough water and other fluids to carry out its normal functions).

- if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. Taking NSAIDs at around 20 weeks of pregnancy or later may harm your unborn baby. If you need to take NSAIDs for more than 2 days when you are between 20 and 30 weeks of your pregnancy, your healthcare provider may need to monitor the amount of fluid in your womb around your baby. You should not take NSAIDs around 30 weeks of pregnancy or later.
- If you are taking an antibiotic called flucloxacillin with MYBULEN SUSPENSION, as it may cause increased acid levels in your body especially if you have severe renal problems, severe reaction to infection (sepsis), malnutrition and other conditions that cause less glutathione to be produced by the body. Close monitoring is recommended.
- if you have a personal or family history of substance abuse or mental health conditions, as you may be at an increased risk of becoming addicted to MYBULEN SUSPENSION.

Children

For children below 3 years of age, no recommendation on dosage can be made.

Other medicines and MYBULEN SUSPENSION

Always tell your healthcare provider if you are taking any other medicine (this includes complementary or traditional medicines).

Tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following:

- Anticoagulants (blood-thinning tablets) such as aspirin, warfarin or heparin since the effect of the anticoagulant may be enhanced.
- Anti-platelets, platelet aggregation inhibitors (medicines used against clotting) such as ticlopidine or clopidogrel as there may be an increased risk of gastrointestinal bleeding.
- Antidiabetic medicines, such as sulfonylureas (medicines to treat diabetes) since your blood sugar levels can be affected.

- Anti-hypertensives, (used in lowering blood pressure) (e.g. ACE-inhibitors such as captopril; beta-blockers such as atenolol medicines; angiotensin-II receptor antagonists such as losartan).
- Diuretics (water tablets) since the risk of kidney toxicity may be increased.
- Aminoglycoside antibiotics used in certain infections e.g. amikacin, gentamycin, neomycin, tobramycin, since MYBULEN SUSPENSION may decrease excretion of aminoglycosides.
- Lithium (used to treat depression and mania) since the effect of lithium may be enhanced.
- Methotrexate (used for some inflammatory diseases and some cancers).
- Ciclosporin or tacrolimus (used to treat some inflammatory diseases and after transplants) since kidney damage may occur.
- Quinolone antibiotics (used for infections) since the risk of convulsions (fits) may be increased.
- Antibacterial medicines (such as flucloxacillin).
- Digoxin (used to treat heart problems) since the effect of digoxin may be enhanced.
- Oral corticosteroids (an anti-inflammatory medicine) since this may increase the risk of gastrointestinal ulcers or bleeding.
- Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines (NSAIDs), including aspirin and COX-2 inhibitors, since the use of two or more NSAIDs concomitantly could result in an increase in side effects.
- Mifepristone (a medicine used to end pregnancy) since MYBULEN SUSPENSION can reduce the effect of mifepristone.
- Zidovudine (a medicine used in HIV-infection).
- Bisphosphonates (medicines used in osteoporosis and to reduce high blood calcium levels) as the risk of gastrointestinal perforation, ulceration and bleeding is increased
- Oxpentifylline (medicines used in the treatment of blood circulation) as the risk of gastrointestinal perforation, ulceration and bleeding is increased.

- Bone marrow depressants e.g. azathioprine used in the treatment of certain autoimmune diseases and in the management of organ transplants.
- Enzyme-inducing and hepatotoxic medicines (medicines which cause chemical-driven liver damage).
- Metoclopramide (used as an antiemetic).
- Colestyramine (used in reducing cholesterol levels in your blood).
- Probenecid (used to treat gout) since the excretion of MYBULEN SUSPENSION may be delayed.
- Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) (medicines used to treat depression) such as paroxetine, sertraline, citalopram as these may increase risk of gastrointestinal bleeding.
- Monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs), medicine used to treat depression: Sometimes fatal reactions may occur in patients taking MAOIs, and also within 14 days of stopping such treatment.
- Central nervous system depressants such as anaesthetics, hypnotics and sedatives.
- Medicines used to treat diarrhoea, as there is an increased risk of severe constipation.
- Anticholinergics, such as atropine, as there is an increased risk of severe constipation.
- Voriconazole and fluconazole (CYP2C9 inhibitors) (used for fungal infections), since the effect of MYBULEN SUSPENSION may increase.
- Ginkgo biloba (a herbal medicine) as there is a chance you may bleed more easily if you are taking this with MYBULEN SUSPENSION.

MYBULEN SUSPENSION with alcohol

Do not drink alcohol when taking MYBULEN SUSPENSION, as the risk of gastrointestinal perforation, ulceration and bleeding is increased.

Pregnancy, breastfeeding and fertility

If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, please consult your doctor, pharmacist or other healthcare provider for advice, before taking this medicine.

Pregnancy

You should not take MYBULEN SUSPENSION when you are pregnant.

Breastfeeding

You should not take MYBULEN SUSPENSION if you are breastfeeding your baby.

Fertility

MYBULEN SUSPENSION belongs to a group of medicines (NSAIDs) which may make it more difficult to become pregnant.

Driving and using machines

MYBULEN SUSPENSION may cause drowsiness, dizziness and blurred vision which may affect your ability to perform skilled tasks; if you are affected, you should not drive or operate machinery. It is not always possible to predict to what extent MYBULEN SUSPENSION may interfere with your daily activities. You should ensure that you do not engage in the above activities until you are aware of the measure to which MYBULEN SUSPENSION affects you (see section 4).

MYBULEN SUSPENSION contains sorbitol

MYBULEN SUSPENSION contains sorbitol therefore dietary intake of sorbitol should be taken into account.

MYBULEN SUSPENSION contains sodium

MYBULEN SUSPENSION contains less than 1 mmol sodium per 10 mL, that is to say essentially ‘sodium-free’.

MYBULEN SUSPENSION contains sodium benzoate

MYBULEN SUSPENSION contains 10 mg sodium benzoate in each 10 mL which is equivalent 0,1 % *m/v*. Sodium benzoate may increase jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes) in newborn babies (up to 4 weeks old).

MYBULEN SUSPENSION contains sodium metabisulphite

MYBULEN SUSPENSION contains sodium metabisulphite which may rarely cause severe hypersensitivity reactions and bronchospasm.

3. How to take MYBULEN SUSPENSION

Always take MYBULEN SUSPENSION exactly as described in this leaflet or as your doctor, pharmacist or nurse has told you. Check with your doctor, pharmacist or nurse if you are not sure. Do not share medicines prescribed for you with any other person.

The usual dose of MYBULEN SUSPENSION is:

AGE	DOSAGE	MAXIMUM DAILY DOSE
Adults and children over the age of 12 years:	Take 10 ml to 20 ml (two to four medicine measures) four hourly.	Do not exceed 60 ml (12 medicine measures) in a 24-hour period.
Children 3 to 5 years:	Take 2,5 ml to 5 ml (half to one medicine measure) three to four times daily.	Do not exceed 1 ml/kg of body weight in a 24-hour period (maximum of 20 ml).
Children 6 to 12 years:	Take 5 ml to 10 ml (one to two medicine measures) three to four times daily.	Do not exceed 1 ml/kg of body weight in a 24-hour period (maximum of 40 ml).

Consult your healthcare provider if no relief is obtained with the recommended dosage.

Use the lowest effective dose for the shortest possible duration of treatment.

DO NOT EXCEED THE RECOMMENDED DOSE.

Prolonged use of MYBULEN SUSPENSION, may lead to dependency and addiction.

If you have the impression that the effect of MYBULEN SUSPENSION is too strong or too weak, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

If you take more MYBULEN SUSPENSION than you should

MYBULEN SUSPENSION contains paracetamol which may be fatal in overdose. In the event of overdosage, consult your doctor or pharmacist. If neither is available, contact the nearest hospital or poison control centre.

Immediate medical attention is critical. Even if you do not show symptoms of an overdose, go immediately to your nearest hospital or poison centre.

The symptoms can include nausea, stomach pain, vomiting (may be blood streaked), or severe diarrhoea. In addition to these symptoms, headache, gastrointestinal bleeding, blurred vision, ringing in the ears, confusion, shaky eye movement, exacerbation of asthma in asthmatics may occur. At high doses, drowsiness, excitation, disorientation, chest pain, palpitations, loss of consciousness, convulsions (mainly in children), vertigo, weakness and dizziness, blood in urine, low blood pressure, hyperkalaemia, metabolic acidosis, increased prothrombin time/INR, acute renal failure, liver damage, respiratory depression, cyanosis, cold body feeling, and breathing problems have been reported.

If you forget to take MYBULEN SUSPENSION

Take your missed dose as soon as you remember, if within a few hours after missing a dose.

Do not take a double dose to make up for forgotten individual doses.

4. Possible side effects

MYBULEN SUSPENSION can have side effects.

Not all side effects reported for MYBULEN SUSPENSION are included in this leaflet. Should your general health worsen or if you experience any untoward effects while taking MYBULEN SUSPENSION, please consult your healthcare provider for advice.

If any of the following happens, stop taking MYBULEN SUSPENSION and tell your doctor immediately or go to the casualty department at your nearest hospital:

- Swelling of your hands, feet, ankles, face, lips, mouth or throat, which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing,
- rash or itching,
- fainting,
- blistering of the skin, mouth, eyes and genitals as these may be due to a serious allergic reaction known as Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (SJS), toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN), Drug Rash with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS), Drug-induced hypersensitivity syndrome (DIHS), Acute Generalised Exanthematous Pustulosis (AGEP), or Fixed Drug Eruption (FDE).

These are all very serious side effects. If you have them, you may have had a serious allergic reaction to MYBULEN SUSPENSION. You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation.

Tell your doctor immediately or go to the casualty department at your nearest hospital if you notice any of the following:

- Stomach pain, indigestion, heartburn, wind, nausea (feeling sick), or vomiting (being sick) as you may be experiencing inflammation in your bowel, colon (colitis), or digestive tract (Crohn's disease), or complications of the large bowel (perforation),
- stomach (peptic) ulceration, perforation or any sign of bleeding in the stomach or intestine (gastrointestinal bleeding), such as, black tarry stools, when emptying your bowels (melaena), or vomiting blood (haematemesis) which may be fatal,

- yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes (jaundice),
- kidney failure or liver failure,
- kidney disease which affects the ability of the kidney to remove acids properly from your blood into your urine (renal tubular acidosis). This may also cause you to feel lightheaded or have weakness of your muscles,
- very low levels of sodium in your blood,
- heart failure, chest pain, changes in blood pressure, irregular heartbeat, or abnormal heart rhythm; symptoms include palpitations, dizziness, fainting, shortness of breath and chest discomfort,
- severe fall in blood pressure,
- breathing disorders such as slow, ineffective or difficulty breathing which may cause wheezing or coughing, asthma attacks,
- increasing pressure inside your skull,
- aseptic meningitis with symptoms of stiff neck, headache, nausea, vomiting, fever or disorientation.

These are all serious side effects. You may need urgent medical attention.

Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following:

Frequent side effects:

- Dizziness, headache,
- indigestion, diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps and pain, wind, constipation.

Less frequent side effects:

- Inflammation of the mucous members in the nose, which may cause a stuffy or runny nose (rhinitis),
- confusional state, nervousness, sleeplessness, excess sleepiness, depression, restlessness, anxiety, changes in mood, drowsiness, spinning (vertigo),

- tingling of the hands and feet,
- blurred vision, decreased pupil size (myosis), inflammation of the optic nerve, and other ocular (eye) reactions,
- ringing in the ears,
- bloating, dry mouth, decreased appetite,
- mouth ulcers and inflammation,
- abnormalities of liver function tests, inflammation of the liver,
- impairment of kidney function, fluid retention, kidney pain,
- inflammation of the pancreas with symptoms of nausea, vomiting and stomach pain,
- sweating, facial flushing, difficulties in passing urine, ureteric or biliary spasm,
- drop in body temperature (hypothermia),
- blood disorders such as decrease in white blood cells, decrease in red blood cells. The first symptoms may include fever, sore throat, surface mouth ulcers, flu-like symptoms, severe tiredness, nasal and skin bleeding or unexplained bruising.

Side effects with an unknown frequency:

- Increased sensitivity to sunlight (photosensitivity),
- headache, nausea, vomiting, confusion, dizziness, feeling weak or tired, loss of appetite and increased heartbeat due to high acid levels in the body (metabolic acidosis or pyroglutamic aciduria).

If you notice any side effects not mentioned in this leaflet, please inform your doctor or pharmacist.

Reporting of side effects

If you get side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. You can also report side effects to SAHPRA via the Med Safety APP (Medsafety X SAHPRA) and eReporting platform (who-umc.org)

found on SAHPRA website. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of MYBULEN SUSPENSION.

Aspen Pharmacare:

E-mail: Drugsafety@aspenpharma.com

Tel: 0800 118 088 / +27 (0)11 239-6200

5. How to store MYBULEN SUSPENSION

Store all medicines out of reach of children.

Store at or below 25 °C in a well-closed container.

Protect from light.

Keep in original packaging until required for use.

Do not store in a bathroom.

Do not use after the expiry date stated on the label.

Return all unused medicine to your pharmacist.

Do not dispose of unused medicine in drains or sewerage systems (e.g. toilets).

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What MYBULEN SUSPENSION contains

The active substances are 200 mg of ibuprofen, 10 mg of codeine phosphate and 250 mg of paracetamol.

The other ingredients are carbomer, colour raspberry red (C.I.14720), flavour blackcurrant, flavour tutti-frutti, glycerol, polysorbate, purified water, saccharin sodium, sodium benzoate, sodium citrate (for pH adjustment), sodium cyclamate, sodium metabisulphite, sorbitol solution.

Preservative: Sodium benzoate 0,1 % *m/v*

Contains sugar: Sorbitol 3,26 g per 10 ml

Contains sweetener: Sodium cyclamate 50 mg per 10 ml, saccharin sodium 7 mg per 10 ml

What MYBULEN SUSPENSION looks like and contents of the pack

MYBULEN SUSPENSION is a pink, homogenous suspension with a fruity, blackcurrant odour. 100 ml is packed into a round, amber glass bottle and sealed with a white, polypropylene child-proof screw cap with a low density polyethylene liner. The bottle is placed in an outer cardboard carton with a leaflet.

Holder of Certificate of Registration

PHARMACARE LIMITED

Healthcare Park

Woodlands Drive

Woodmead

2191

Hotline: 0800 122 912 / +27 (0)11 239 6200

This leaflet was last revised in

18 November 2024

Registration number

A39/2.8/0237

Access to the corresponding Professional Information

SAHPRA Repository of Professional Information and Patient Information Leaflets:

https://www.sahpra.org.za/pi-pil-repository/

Aspen Pharmacare:

E-mail: Medinfo@aspenpharma.com

Tel: 0800 118 088

Namibia: NS2 10/2.8/0562

ZA_MYBUSUS_2411_00