**Paracetamol aines pdf**

**Clinical Data and Similarity**

*Paracetamol* (also known as paracetamol, acetaminophen, and *acetanilide*) is a widely used nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). It is generally used for the treatment of mild to moderate pain and fever. Paracetamol is a member of the propionic acid class and is structurally related to ibuprofen. It is a commonly used drug in the treatment of pain and fever, particularly in children.

Paracetamol is rapidly absorbed after oral administration and has a peak plasma concentration within 1-2 hours. It is primarily excreted unchanged in the urine and is the preferred analgesic for children under the age of 16.

**Pharmacokinetics**

Paracetamol undergoes extensive first-pass metabolism in the liver, with only a small fraction being excreted unchanged in the urine. The liver metabolizes paracetamol via two pathways: glucuronidation and conjugation with sulfuric acid. Glucuronidation is the major pathway, accounting for approximately 70-80% of the dose, with the remainder metabolized via conjugation with sulfuric acid.

**Indications**

Paracetamol is primarily used for the relief of mild to moderate pain, such as headache, toothache, or menstrual pain. It is also used for the reduction of fever. Paracetamol is widely used in children and in elderly patients who may be at risk of adverse effects from other NSAIDs.

**Contraindications**

Paracetamol is contraindicated in patients with a history of hypersensitivity to paracetamol or any of its components. It should be used with caution in patients with liver or kidney disease, as it may accumulate in these patients.

**Precautions**

Paracetamol should be used with caution in patients with a history of gastrointestinal ulcers or bleeding, as it may increase the risk of these complications. It should be used with caution in patients with a history of alcoholism, as it may increase the risk of liver injury.

**Adverse Effects**

The most common adverse effects of paracetamol include dizziness, drowsiness, and gastrointestinal upset. Serious adverse effects are rare but may include liver failure, renal failure, and bleeding.

**Drug Interactions**

Paracetamol may interact with other drugs that are metabolized in the liver, such as warfarin and digoxin. It may also interact with drugs that are excreted by the kidneys, such as amphotericin B.

**Dosage and Administration**

Paracetamol is available in various formulations, including tablets, capsules, and syrups. The recommended dosage for adults is 500-1000 mg every 4-6 hours, or as directed by the healthcare provider.

**References**


Paracetamol is a medicine that is used to treat pain and reduce fever. Paracetamol is a type of medicine called a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) and is not an opioid. It is not related to opioids and does not cause addiction. Paracetamol is used to treat many common conditions such as headache, muscle pain, and dental pain. It is also used to reduce fever.

Paracetamol is available in many forms, including tablets, capsules, and liquid. It can be taken orally by mouth or rectally. Paracetamol is usually taken every 4 to 6 hours as needed for pain or fever.

Paracetamol is generally well tolerated, but it can cause side effects such as nausea, vomiting, and dizziness. Rarely, paracetamol can cause a rare but serious side effect called paracetamol hepatotoxicity, which can cause liver damage. This risk is increased if paracetamol is taken in high doses or if it is taken with other medications that can damage the liver, such as acetaminophen.

In general, paracetamol is safe when taken as directed. However, it is important to follow the instructions on the label and to not take more than the recommended dose. Paracetamol should not be taken with other medicines that can cause liver damage, and it should be used with caution in people with liver disease.

Paracetamol is safe to use in children and adolescents, and it is available without a prescription in some countries. Paracetamol is also available as a syrup or suspension in some countries, which can be used to treat children and young people.

In conclusion, paracetamol is a safe and effective medicine that is used to treat pain and reduce fever. It is important to follow the instructions on the label and to not take more than the recommended dose. Paracetamol is generally well tolerated, but it can cause side effects such as nausea and dizziness. It is important to use paracetamol safely and to not take it with other medicines that can cause liver damage.