

- medicines that treat or prevent blood clots such as warfarin and other 'blood thinners', •methotrexate, •pemetrexed, •water pills (diuretics)

Tell your prescriber or health care professional about all other medicines you are taking, including non-prescription medicines. Also tell your prescriber or health care professional if you are a frequent user of drinks with caffeine or alcohol, if you smoke, or if you use illegal drugs. These may affect the way your medicine works. Check with your health care professional before stopping or starting any of your medicines.

What should I watch for while taking ibuprofen? Let your prescriber or health care professional know if your pain continues, do not take with other pain-killers without advice. Do not treat yourself for a fever with ibuprofen for more than 3 days, or for pain for more than 10 days without asking your prescriber or health care professional for advice. You may be covering up a more serious illness.

To reduce unpleasant effects on your throat and stomach, take ibuprofen with a full glass of water and never just before lying down. If you notice black, tarry stools or experience severe stomach pain and vomit blood or what looks like coffee grounds, notify your health care prescriber immediately.

If you are taking medicines that affect the clotting of your blood, such as aspirin or blood thinners such as Coumadin®, talk to your health care provider or prescriber before taking this medicine.

You may get dizzy. Do not drive, use machinery, or do anything that needs mental alertness until you know how ibuprofen affects you. Do not sit or stand up quickly, especially if you are an older patient. This reduces the risk of dizzy or fainting spells.

Do not smoke cigarettes or drink alcohol; these may increase the irritation to your stomach when taking this medicine.

It is especially important not to use ibuprofen during the last 3 months of pregnancy unless specifically directed to do so by your health care provider. Ibuprofen may cause problems in the unborn child or complications during delivery.

If you are going to have surgery, tell your prescriber or health care professional that you are taking ibuprofen. Problems can arise if you need dental work, and in the day to day care of your teeth. Try to avoid damage to your teeth and gums when you brush or floss your teeth.

What side effects may I notice from taking ibuprofen? Elderly patients are at increased risk for developing side effects.

Side effects that you should report to your prescriber or health care professional as soon as possible: •signs of bleeding - bruising, pinpoint red spots on the skin, black tarry stools, blood in the urine, unusual tiredness or weakness, •signs of an allergic reaction - difficulty breathing or wheezing, skin rash, redness, blistering or peeling skin, hives, or itching, swelling of eyelids, throat, lips, •blurred vision, •change in the amount of urine passed, •difficulty swallowing, severe heartburn or burning, pain in throat, •pain or difficulty passing urine, •stomach pain or cramps, •swelling of feet or ankles, •vomiting blood or vomit that looks like coffee grounds

Side effects that usually do not require medical attention (report to your prescriber or health care professional if they continue or are bothersome): •diarrhea, •dizziness, drowsiness, •gas or heartburn, •headache, •nausea, vomiting

Where can I keep my medicine? Keep out of the reach of children in a container that small children cannot open. Store at room temperature between 15 and 30 degrees C (59 and 86 degrees F). Keep container tightly closed. Throw away any unused medicine after the expiration date.

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WHEN TO FOLLOW-UP

Follow up with your private physician 2-3 DAYS. If symptoms worsen, return to the Emergency Department.

You should return to the Emergency Department if condition worsens.