DESCRIPTION

Diclofenac sodium delayed-release tablets are a benzene-acid derivative. Diclofenac sodium delayed-release tablets, 75 mg of diclofenac sodium, contain the following inactive ingredients: hypromellose, polyethylene glycol, iron oxide red, iron oxide yellow, and purified water.

Diclofenac sodium delayed-release tablets are a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) that exhibits anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and antipyretic activities in animal models. The molecular weight is 318.14. Its molecular formula is C8 H7 Cl NNaO4.

Pharmacokinetics

Diclofenac sodium delayed-release tablets are a benzene-acid derivative. Diclofenac sodium delayed-release tablets, 75 mg of diclofenac sodium, contain the following inactive ingredients: hypromellose, polyethylene glycol, iron oxide red, iron oxide yellow, and purified water.

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NSAID medicines should never be used right before or after a heart surgery called a "coronary artery bypass graft" (CABG).**

NSAID medicines can cause ulcers and bleeding in the stomach and intestines at any time during treatment. Ulcers and bleeding:
- can happen without warning symptoms
- may cause death

The chance of a person getting an ulcer or bleeding increases with:
- taking medicines called "corticosteroids" and "anticoagulants"
- longer use
- smoking
- drinking alcohol
- having poor health

NSAID medicines should only be used:
- exactly as prescribed
- at the lowest dose possible for your treatment
- for the shortest time needed

What are Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)?

NSAIDs are medicines used to treat pain and redness, swelling, and heat (inflammation) from medical conditions such as:
- different types of arthritis
- menstrual cramps and other types of short-term pain

Who should not take a Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug (NSAID)?

Do not take an NSAID medicine:
- if you have asthma attacks, hives, or other allergic reaction with aspirin or any other NSAID medicine
- for pain right before or after bypass surgery

Tell your healthcare provider:
- about all your medical conditions.
- about all of the medicines you take. NSAIDs and some other medicines can interact with each other and cause serious side effects.
- Keep a list of your medicines to show to your healthcare provider and pharmacist.
- if you have an asthma attack, hives, or other allergic reaction with aspirin or any other NSAID medicine
- if you are pregnant

What are the possible side effects of Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)?

Serious side effects include:
- heart attack
- stroke
- high blood pressure
- heart failure from body swelling (fluid retention)
- kidney problems including kidney failure
- bleeding and ulcers in the stomach and intestine
- changes in your white blood cells (neutropenia)
- life-threatening skin reactions
- life-threatening allergic reactions
- liver problems including liver failure
- asthma attacks in people who have asthma

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA/ MedWatch at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Stop your NSAID medicine and call your healthcare provider right away if you have any of the following symptoms:
- nausea
- more tired or weaker than usual
- itching
- your skin or eyes look yellow
- stomach pain
- flu-like symptoms
- there is blood in your bowel movement or it is black and sticky like tar
- unusual weight gain
- skin rash or blisters with fever
- swelling of the arms and legs, hands and feet

These are not all the side effects with NSAID medicines. Talk to your healthcare provider or pharmacist for more information about NSAID medicines.

Other information about Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAsid)

Aspirin is an NSAID medicine but it does not increase the chance of a heart attack. Aspirin can cause bleeding in the brain, stomach, and intestines. Aspirin can also cause ulcers in the stomach and intestines.

Some of these NSAID medicines are sold in lower doses without a prescription (over-the-counter). Talk to your healthcare provider before using over-the-counter NSAIDs for more than 10 days.

NSAID medicines that need a prescription

**The FDA has approved a new medication called "SXR" to help prevent NSAID-related ulcers and bleeding in patients taking NSAIDs (ibuprofen, naproxen, celecoxib, etc.)."