

Patient leaflet in accordance with the Pharmacists' Regulations (Preparations) - 1986

This medicine is dispensed with a doctor's prescription only

Celcox 100 mg, Celcox 200 mg Capsules

Composition:

Celcox 100 mg: Each capsule contains 100 mg celecoxib.

Celcox 200 mg: Each capsule contains 200 mg celecoxib.

Inactive ingredients in this medicine - see section 6 'Additional information' and section 2 under 'Important information about some of this medicine's ingredients'.

Read the entire leaflet carefully before you start using this medicine. This leaflet contains concise information about this medicine. If you have any further questions, consult your doctor or pharmacist. This medicine has been prescribed for you. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if it seems to you that their medical condition is similar to yours.

1) What is this medicine intended for?

Symptomatic treatment of inflammation and pain in osteoarthritis (OA) and rheumatoid arthritis (RA).

Therapeutic group: a sub-group of medicines called nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs): cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors.

Your body makes prostaglandins that may cause pain and inflammation. In conditions such as osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis, your body makes more prostaglandins. Celcox acts by reducing the production of prostaglandins, thereby reducing the pain and inflammation. You should expect your medicine to start working within hours of taking the first dose, but you may not experience a full effect for several days.

2) Before using this medicine

Do not use this medicine if:

- you are sensitive (allergic) to the active ingredient celecoxib or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (see section 6: 'Additional information').
- you are sensitive (allergic) to sulfonamides (antibiotics used to treat infections).
- you **currently** have an ulcer in your stomach or intestines, or bleeding in your stomach or intestines.
- you have had asthma, nose polyps, severe nose congestion, or an allergic reaction such as an itchy skin rash, swelling of the face, lips, tongue, or throat, breathing difficulties or wheezing after taking aspirin or any other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory and pain-relieving medicine.
- you are pregnant. If you might become pregnant while you are taking Celcox, you should discuss methods of contraception with your doctor.
- you are breast-feeding.
- you have severe liver disease.
- you have severe kidney disease.
- you have an inflammatory disease of the intestines such as ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
- you have heart failure, established ischaemic heart disease, or cerebrovascular disease, e.g. you have been diagnosed with a heart attack, stroke, or transient ischaemic attack (temporary reduction of blood flow to the brain, also known as "mini-stroke"), angina, or blockages of blood vessels to the heart or brain.
- you have or have had problems with your blood circulation (peripheral arterial disease) or if you have had surgery on the arteries of your legs.

Special warnings about using this medicine

Talk to your doctor before taking Celcox if:

- you have had an ulcer or bleeding in your stomach or intestines (**Do not take Celcox if you currently** have an ulcer or bleeding in your stomach or intestine).
- you are taking acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) (even at low dose for heart protective purposes).
- you are taking antiplatelet therapy.
- you use medicines to reduce blood clotting (e.g. warfarin/warfarin like anticoagulants or novel oral anti-clotting medicines, e.g. apixaban).

- you use medicines called corticosteroids (e.g. prednisone).
- you are using Celcox at the same time as other non-acetylsalicylic nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) such as ibuprofen or diclofenac. The use of these medicines together should be avoided.
- you smoke, have diabetes, raised blood pressure, or raised cholesterol.
- your heart, liver or kidneys are not working well. Your doctor may want to check you regularly and/or you may need a lower dose.
- you have fluid retention (such as swollen ankles and feet).
- you are dehydrated, for instance due to sickness, diarrhoea, or the use of diuretics (used to treat excess fluid in the body).
- you have had a serious allergic reaction or a serious skin reaction to any medicines.
- you feel ill due to an infection or think you have an infection, as Celcox may mask a fever or other signs of infection and inflammation.
- you are over 65 years of age, particularly if you weigh under 50 kg, your doctor will want to monitor your treatment more often.

Additional warnings

- Your doctor should prescribe you the lowest effective dose for the shortest possible time to reduce the risk of side effects related to heart problems. As the risk of side effects related to heart problems may increase with higher doses and longer duration of use, it is important to use the lowest dosage that is sufficient to control your pain and avoid taking Celcox for longer than is necessary to control the symptoms or more than your doctor prescribed.
- As with other NSAIDs (e.g. ibuprofen or diclofenac), this medicine may lead to an increase in blood pressure, so your doctor may ask to monitor your blood pressure on a regular basis.
- Some cases of severe liver reactions, including severe liver inflammation, liver damage, liver failure (some with fatal outcome or requiring liver transplant), have been reported with celecoxib. *Of the cases reported, the most severe liver reactions occurred within one month of start of treatment.*
- Celcox may make it more difficult to become pregnant. You should inform your doctor if you are planning to become pregnant or if you have difficulty becoming pregnant (see section on Pregnancy, breast-feeding, and fertility).

Children and adolescents

This medicine is intended for adults over 18 years old.

Other medicines and Celcox

If you are taking or have recently taken other medicines, including non-prescription medications and dietary supplements, tell your doctor or pharmacist. Particularly if you are taking:

- dextromethorphan (used to treat coughs).
- ACE inhibitors, angiotensin II antagonists, beta blockers and diuretics (used for high blood pressure and heart failure).
- fluconazole and rifampicin (used to treat fungal and bacterial infections).
- warfarin or other warfarin-like medicines ("blood-thinning" medicines that reduce blood clotting) including newer medicines like apixaban.
- lithium (used to treat some types of depression).
- other medicines to treat depression, sleep disorders, high blood pressure or an irregular heartbeat.
- neuroleptics (used to treat some mental disorders).
- methotrexate (used to treat rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, and leukaemia).
- carbamazepine (used to treat epilepsy/seizures and some forms of pain or depression).
- barbiturates (used to treat epilepsy/seizures and some sleep disorders).
- ciclosporin and tacrolimus (used for immune system suppression e.g. after transplants).

Celcox can be taken with low dose acetylsalicylic acid (75 mg or less daily). Ask your doctor for advice before taking both medicines together.

Using this medicine and food

You can take Celcox with or without a meal.

Using this medicine and alcohol consumption

The consumption of alcohol and NSAIDs may increase the risk of gastrointestinal problems.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding, and fertility

Consult your or doctor or pharmacist before taking this medicine, if you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you are pregnant or are planning to become pregnant.

Pregnancy

Celcox must not be used by women who are pregnant or can become pregnant (i.e. women of child-bearing potential who are not using contraception) during ongoing treatment. If you become pregnant during treatment with Celcox, you should discontinue the treatment and contact your doctor for alternative treatment.

Breast-feeding

Do not use Celcox if you are breast-feeding.

Fertility

NSAIDs, including Celcox, may make it more difficult to become pregnant. You should tell your doctor if you are planning to become pregnant or if you have problems becoming pregnant.

Driving and using machines

You should be aware of how you react to Celcox before you drive or operate machinery. If you feel dizzy or drowsy after taking Celcox, do not drive or operate dangerous machinery until these effects wear off.

Important information about some of this medicine's ingredients

This medicine contains lactose (a type of sugar).

If you have been told by a doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, consult your doctor before taking this medicine.

This medicine contains sodium

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per capsule, that is to say Celcox is essentially 'sodium-free'.

3) How to use this medicine?

Always use this medicine according to your doctor's instructions. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure about your dose or about how to take this medicine.

Only your doctor will determine your dose and how you should take this medicine.

Dosage:

Your doctor should prescribe the lowest effective dose for the shortest possible time.

Unless otherwise instructed by a doctor, the dose is usually:

Osteoarthritis: 200 mg once a day or 100 mg twice a day (100 mg in the morning and 100 mg in the evening).

Rheumatoid arthritis: 100 to 200 mg twice a day.

Do not exceed the recommended dose.

Method of administration

Celcox is for swallowing. You can take this medicine at any time of day, with or without food. However, try to take each dose of Celcox at the same time every day. Swallow the medicine with a glass of water. There is no information about opening capsules and releasing their content.

Contact your doctor two weeks after starting treatment if you do not experience any improvement in your health.

If you have accidentally taken a higher dose

If you have taken an overdose, or if a child has accidentally swallowed some of this medicine, immediately see a doctor or go to a hospital emergency room and bring the medicine package with you.

If you forget to take the medicine

If you forget to take the medicine at the scheduled time, do not take a double dose. Take the next dose at the usual time and consult your doctor.

Adhere to the treatment as recommended by your doctor. Even if your health improves, do not stop taking this medicine without consulting your doctor.

If you stop taking this medicine

Suddenly stopping your treatment may lead to your symptoms getting worse. Do not stop taking Celcox before the end of your course of treatment unless your doctor tells you to.

Your doctor may tell you to reduce the dose over a few days before stopping your treatment completely.

Do not take medicines in the dark! Check the label and dose every time you take medicine. Wear glasses if you need them.

If you have any further questions about using this medicine, consult your doctor or pharmacist.

4) Side effects

Like with all medicines, using Celcox may cause side effects in some users. Do not be alarmed by this list of side effects; you may not experience any of them. The side effects listed below were observed in arthritis patients who took celecoxib (in capsules). Side effects marked with an asterisk (*) are listed below at the highest frequencies that occurred in patients who took celecoxib (capsules) to prevent colon polyps. Patients in these studies took celecoxib (capsules) at high doses for a long duration.

If any of the following happen, stop taking the treatment and tell your doctor immediately:

- an allergic reaction such as skin rash, swelling of the face, wheezing or difficulty breathing.
- heart problems such as pain in the chest.
- severe stomach pain or any sign of bleeding in the stomach or intestines, such as passing black or bloodstained stools, or vomiting blood.
- a skin reaction such as rash, blistering or peeling of the skin.
- liver failure (Symptoms may include nausea, diarrhoea, jaundice (your skin or the whites of your eyes look yellow)).

Additional side effects

Very common side effects (affect more than 1 in 10 users):

- high blood pressure, including worsening of existing high blood pressure*

Common side effects (affect up to 1 in 10 users):

- heart attack*
- fluid build-up with swollen ankles, legs and/or hands
- urinary infections
- shortness of breath*, sinusitis (sinus inflammation, sinus infection, blocked or painful sinuses), blocked or runny nose, sore throat, coughs, colds, flu-like symptoms
- dizziness, difficulty sleeping
- vomiting*, stomach ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, wind
- rash, itching
- muscle stiffness
- difficulty swallowing*
- headache
- nausea
- painful joints
- worsening of existing allergies
- accidental injury.

Uncommon side effects (affect up to 1 in 100 users):

- stroke*
- heart failure, palpitations (awareness of heart beat), fast heart rate
- abnormalities in liver-related blood tests
- abnormalities in kidney-related blood tests
- anaemia (changes in red blood cells that can cause fatigue and breathlessness)
- anxiety, depression, tiredness, drowsiness, tingling sensations (pins and needles)
- high levels of potassium in blood test results (can cause nausea, fatigue, muscle weakness or palpitations)
- impaired or blurred vision, ringing in the ears, mouth pain and sores, difficulty hearing*
- constipation, burping, stomach inflammation (indigestion, stomach ache or vomiting), worsening of inflammation of the stomach or intestine
- leg cramps
- raised itchy rash (hives)
- eye inflammation
- difficulty breathing
- skin discolouration (bruising)
- chest pain (generalised pain not related to the heart)
- face swelling.

Rare side effects (affect up to 1 in 1,000 users):

- ulcers (bleeding) in the stomach, gullet or intestines; or rupture of the intestine (can cause stomach ache, fever, nausea, vomiting, intestinal blockage), dark or black stools, inflammation of the pancreas (can lead to

stomach pain), inflammation of the gullet

- low levels of sodium in the blood (a condition known as hyponatraemia)
- reduced number of white blood cells (which help to protect the body from infection) or blood platelets (increased chance of bleeding or bruising)
- difficulty coordinating muscular movements
- feeling confused, changes in the way things taste
- increased sensitivity to light
- loss of hair
- hallucinations
- bleeding in the eyes
- acute reaction that may lead to lung inflammation
- irregular heartbeat
- flushing
- blood clot in the blood vessels in the lungs. Symptoms may include sudden breathlessness, sharp pains when you breathe or collapse.
- bleeding of the stomach or intestines (can lead to bloody stools or vomiting), inflammation of the intestine or colon
- severe liver inflammation (hepatitis). Symptoms may include nausea, diarrhoea, jaundice (yellow discolouration of the skin or eyes), dark urine, pale stools, bleeding easily, itching or chills.
- acute kidney failure
- menstrual disturbances
- swelling of the face, lips, mouth, tongue or throat, or difficulty swallowing.

Very rare side effects (affect up to 1 in 10,000 users):

- serious allergic reactions (including potentially fatal anaphylactic shock).
- serious skin conditions such as Stevens-Johnson syndrome, skin inflammation with peeling (exfoliative dermatitis), toxic epidermal necrolysis (can cause rash, blistering or peeling of the skin) and acute generalised exanthematous pustulosis (can cause reddening of the skin with swollen areas covered in numerous small pustules)
- a delayed allergic reaction with possible symptoms such as rash, swelling of the face, fever, swollen glands, and abnormal blood test results [e.g., liver, blood cell (eosinophilia, a type of raised white blood cell count)]
- bleeding within the brain causing death
- meningitis (inflammation of the membrane around the brain and spinal cord)
- liver failure, liver damage and severe liver inflammation (fulminant hepatitis) (sometimes fatal or requiring liver transplant). Symptoms may include nausea, diarrhoea, jaundice (yellow discolouration of the skin or eyes), dark urine, pale stools, bleeding easily, itching or chills
- liver problems (such as cholestasis and cholestatic hepatitis, which may be accompanied by symptoms such as pale stools, nausea and yellowing of the skin or eyes)
- inflammation of the kidneys and other kidney problems (such as nephrotic syndrome and minimal change disease, which may be accompanied by symptoms such as water retention (oedema), foamy urine, fatigue and a loss of appetite)
- worsening of epilepsy (possible more frequent and/or severe seizures)
- blockage of an artery or vein in the eye leading to partial or complete loss of vision
- inflamed blood vessels (can cause fever, aches, purple blotches on the skin)
- a reduction in the number of red and white blood cells and platelets (may cause tiredness, easy bruising, frequent nose bleeds and increased risk of infections)

- muscle pain and weakness
- impaired sense of smell
- loss of taste.

Side effects of unknown frequency (the frequency of these effects has not been established yet):

- decreased fertility in females, which is usually reversible on discontinuation of the medicine.

In clinical studies not associated with arthritis or other arthritic conditions, where celecoxib was taken at doses of 400 mg per day for up to 3 years, the following additional side effects were observed:

Common side effects (affect up to 1 in 10 users):

- heart problems: angina (chest pain)

- stomach problems: irritable bowel syndrome (can include stomach ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, wind)
- kidney stones (which may lead to stomach or back pain, blood in urine), difficulty passing urine
- weight gain.

Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 users):

- deep vein thrombosis (blood clot usually in the leg, which may cause pain, swelling or redness of the calf or breathing problems)
- stomach problems: stomach infection (which can cause irritation and ulcers of the stomach and intestines)
- lower limb fracture
- shingles, skin infection, eczema (dry itchy rash), pneumonia [chest infection (possible cough, fever, and difficulty breathing)]
- floaters in the eye causing blurred or impaired vision, vertigo due to inner ear problems, sore, inflamed or bleeding gums, mouth sores
- excessive urination at night, bleeding from piles/haemorrhoids, frequent bowel movements
- fatty lumps in skin or elsewhere, ganglion cysts (harmless swellings on or around joints and tendons in the hand or foot), difficulty speaking, abnormal or very heavy bleeding from the vagina, breast pain
- high levels of sodium in blood test results.

If you experience any side effect, if any side effect gets worse, or if you experience a side effect not mentioned in this leaflet, consult your doctor.

You can report side effects to the Ministry of Health by following the link 'Reporting Side Effects of Drug Treatment' on the Ministry of Health home page (www.health.gov.il) which links to an online form for reporting side effects. You can also use this link: <https://sideeffects.health.gov.il> Or report by email: safety@trima.co.il

5) How to store the medicine?

- Prevent poisoning! To prevent poisoning, keep this and all other medicines in a closed place, out of the reach and sight of children and/or infants. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly instructed to do so by a doctor.
- Do not use the medicine after the expiry date (exp. date) which is stated on the package/blister. The expiry date refers to the last day that is month.
- **Storage conditions:** Store in a cool dry place, below 25°C.
- Do not throw away this medicine via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines you no longer use. This will help protect the environment.

6) Additional information

In addition to the active ingredient, this medicine also contains: lactose monohydrate, povidone, carmellose sodium low substituted, sodium lauryl sulphate, magnesium stearate.

Hard gelatin capsule:

Celcox 100 mg capsule: gelatin, water, titanium dioxide.

Celcox 200 mg capsule: gelatin, water, titanium dioxide, quinoline yellow, erythrosine.

What the medicine looks like and contents of the pack:

Celcox 100 mg: Opaque hard gelatine capsule with a white cap and a white body. Each pack contains 10 or 20 capsules.

Celcox 200 mg: Opaque hard gelatine capsule with an orange cap and a white body. Each pack contains 10 or 20 capsules.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Manufacturer and registration holder's name: Trima Israel Pharmaceutical Products Maabarot Ltd., Maabarot 4023000, Israel.

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Registration number of the medicine in the Ministry of Health's National Drug Registry:

Celcox 100 mg: 134.40.30074.00

Celcox 200 mg: 120.44.30096.00