Additional Medication Guides are available at: <u>https://granulespharma.com/product/naproxen-tab/</u>

Medication Guide for Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)	
What is the most important information I should know about medicines called Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)? NSAIDs can cause	
serious side effects, including:	
• Increased risk of a heart attack or stroke that can lead to death. This risk may happen early	
in treatment and may increase:	
o with increasing doses of NSAIDs	
o with longer use of NSAIDs	
Do not take NSAIDs right before or after a heart surgery called a "coronary artery bypass graft (CABG)."	
Avoid taking NSAIDs after a recent heart attack, unless your healthcare provider tells you to.	
You may have an increased risk of another heart attack if you take NSAIDs after a recent	
 heart attack. Increased risk of bleeding, ulcers, and tears (perforation) of the esophagus (tube leading from the mouth to the stomach), stomach and intestines: 	
o anytime during use	
o without warning symptoms	
o that may cause death	
The risk of getting an ulcer or bleeding increases with:	
o past history of stomach ulcers, or stomach or intestinal bleeding with use of NSAIDs	
o taking medicines called "corticosteroids", "anticoagulants", "SSRIs", or "SNRIs"	
o increasing doses of NSAIDs o older age	
o longer use of NSAIDs o poor health	
o smoking o advanced liver disease	
o drinking alcohol o bleeding problemso	
NSAIDs should only be used: o exactly as prescribed	
o at the lowest dose possible for your treatment	
o for the shortest time needed	
What are NSAIDs?	
NSAIDs are 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 NSAIDs?	
Do not take NSAIDs:	
• if you have had an asthma attack, hives, or other allergic reaction with aspirin or any other	
NSAIDs.	
right before or after heart bypass surgery.	
Before taking NSAIDS, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions,	
including if you:have liver or kidney problems	
have high blood pressure	
have high blood pressure have asthma	
• are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. Taking NSAIDs at about 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 pregnancy, your healthcare provider may need to monitor the	
amount of fluid in your womb around your baby. You should not take NSAIDs after about 30	
weeks of pregnancy.	
• are breastfeeding or plan to breast feed.	
Tell your healthcare provider about all of the medicines you take, including prescription or	
over-the-counter medicines, vitamins or herbal supplements. NSAIDs and some other medicines	

Tell your healthcare provider about all of the medicines you take, including prescription or over-the-counter medicines, vitamins or herbal supplements. NSAIDs and some other medicines can interact with each other and cause serious side effects. Do not start taking any new medicine without talking to your healthcare provider first.

What are the possible side effects	s of NSAIDs?	
NSAIDs can cause serious side effects, including:		
See "What is the most important information I should know about medicines called		
Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)?"		
• new or worse high blood pressu		
• heart failure		
liver problems including liver failure		
kidney problems including kidney failure		
• low red blood cells (anemia)		
life-threatening skin reactions		
life-threatening allergic reactions		
• Other side effects of NSAIDs include: stomach pain, constipation, diarrhea, gas, heartburn,		
nausea, vomiting, and dizziness.		
Get emergency help right away i	f you get any of the following symptoms:	
 shortness of breath or trouble b 	oreathing • slurred speech	
 chest pain 	 swelling of the face or throat 	
• weakness in one part or side of	your body	
	your healthcare provider right away if you get any of the	
following symptoms:		
• nausea	• vomit blood	
• more tired or weaker than usual	• there is blood in your bowel movement	
 diarrhea or it is black and stick 		
• itching	• unusual weight gain	
• your skin or eyes look yellow	• skin rash or blisters with fever	
 indigestion or stomach pain 	• swelling of the arms, legs, hands and	
• flu-like symptoms feet	swoning of the arms, regs, hands and	
	AID, call your healthcare provider or get medical help right	
away.	ind, can your noaitheart provider of get meatear help right	
	effects of NSAIDs. For more information, ask your healthcare	
provider or pharmacist about NSAIDs. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You		
may report side effects to FDA at 1	•	
Other information about NSAID		
• Aspirin is an NSAID 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.	and intestines. Aspirin can also cause ulcers in the stomach and	
	and account of a macrointian (arran the account on). Talls to mare	
	er doses without a prescription (over-the counter). Talk to your	
	g over-the-counter NSAIDs for more than 10 days.	
General information about the sa		
Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do		
not use NSAIDs for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give NSAIDs to other		
people, even if they have the same symptoms that you have. It may harm them.		
If you would like more information about NSAIDs, talk with your healthcare provider. You can ask		
your pharmacist or healthcare provider for information about NSAIDs that is written for health		
professionals.		
For more information, call Granule	es Pharmaceuticals Inc at 1-877-770-3183.	
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