TIAPROFENIC ACID
DRUGS
Drug Flash Cards

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Introduction

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Pharmacological class: NSAID

Indications

- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Osteoarthritis
- Ankylosing spondylitis
- Low back pain
- Sprains and strains

Pharmacological Action

Tiaprofenic acid works by blocking the effect of chemicals in your body, called cyclo-oxygenase (COX) enzymes. These enzymes help to make other chemicals in the body, called prostaglandins.

Some prostaglandins are produced at sites of injury or damage, and cause pain and inflammation. By blocking the effect of COX enzymes, fewer prostaglandins are produced, which means pain and inflammation are eased.

Dosage

Oral Adult Dosage

300 mg every 12 hours

Pharmacokinetics
Plasma protein binding of tiaprofenic acid is 97 - 98 %. Renal excretion accounts for 60 % and plasma half-life is 1.5 - 2 hr.

**Contraindications**

- Contraindicated in patients with peptic ulcers.
- Contraindicated in patients with renal diseases.
- Contraindicated in pregnancy.
- Contraindicated in children

**Drug Interactions**

- There may also be an increased risk of ulceration or bleeding from the gut if tiaprofenic acid is taken with corticosteroids such as prednisolone.
- Tiaprofenic acid should not be taken in combination with painkilling doses of aspirin or any other oral NSAID, e.g. ibuprofen, as this increases the risk of side effects on the stomach and intestines.
- Tiaprofenic acid may enhance the effect of blood-thinning or anti-clotting medicines (anticoagulants) such as warfarin.
- Tiaprofenic acid may reduce the removal of the medicines like digoxin, lithium and methotrexate from the body and so may increase the blood levels and risk of side effects of these medicines

**Side effects**

**Common (affecting between 1 in10 to 1 in 100)**

- Drowsiness
- Skin rashes
- Gastritis
- Sweating
- Nausea and vomiting
- Heart burn
- Paresthesias

**Uncommon (affecting 1 in 100 to 1 in 1000)**

- Nausea
- Epigastric pain

**Very Rare (affecting less than 1 in 10,000)**

- Hemorrhage
- Agranulocytosis
- Renal failure
- Hepatic failure
Precautions

- Avoid in patients with history of asthma, rhinitis or urticaria.
- Avoid in patients with active peptic ulcer, perforation (hole) or bleeding in the gut.
- Avoid in patients with history of peptic ulcer.
- Avoid in patients with severe heart failure or liver failure or kidney failure.

Clinic Evidence

- Two multi-centre studies were carried out in general practice comparing tiaprofenic acid with five other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents (ibuprofen, indomethacin, naproxen, piroxicam and benoxaprofen), one in rheumatoid arthritis and one in osteoarthritis. Two hundred and seventy-seven general practitioners provided completed case records for 856 patients, 373 with rheumatoid arthritis and 483 with osteoarthritis. Approximately half of the patients received tiaprofenic acid and the remainder one of the other drugs. Results showed that tiaprofenic acid was at least as effective as the other drugs.¹

- Tiaprofenic acid is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) used in the treatment of patients with rheumatic diseases and other clinical conditions of pain and inflammation. Like other propionic acid derivatives, tiaprofenic acid is effective and generally well tolerated. Comparative studies in patients with rheumatoid arthritis or osteoarthritis receiving tiaprofenic acid 600 mg/day demonstrated improvements in pain intensity, duration of morning stiffness, articular index and other clinical variables which were similar to those achieved with alternative NSAIDs. Tolerability was also comparable between tiaprofenic acid and other NSAIDs. Thus, tiaprofenic acid is an established option among the range of NSAIDs used in the treatment of patients with rheumatic diseases, with efficacy and tolerability profiles that are relatively well characterized.²

References

3. [http://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/medicine/13287/SPC/Surgam+300mg](http://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/medicine/13287/SPC/Surgam+300mg)
6. [http://www.drugbank.ca/drugs/DB01600](http://www.drugbank.ca/drugs/DB01600)