

Clotaim

75mg tablets ·
(Clopidogrel)

Clotaim 75 mg film-coated tablets.

Clopidogrel, the active ingredients in Clotaim tablets, belongs to a group of medicines called antiplatelet medicinal products. Platelets are very small structures, smaller than red or white blood cells, which clump together during blood clotting. By preventing this clumping, antiplatelet medicinal products reduce the chances of blood clots forming (a process called thrombosis). Clotaim is taken to prevent blood clots (thrombi) forming in hardened blood vessels (arteries), a process known as atherothrombosis, which can lead to atherothrombotic events (such as stroke, heart attack, or death).

You have been prescribed Clotaim to help prevent blood clots and reduce the risk of these severe events because:

You have a condition of hardening of arteries (also known as atherothrombosis, and you have previously experienced a heart attack, stroke or have a condition known as peripheral arterial disease; or You have experienced a severe type of chest pain known as 'unstable angina' or 'myocardial infarction' (heart attack). In this case you should also be given acetylsalicylic acid (a substance present in many medicines used to relieve pain and lower fever as well as to prevent blood clotting) by your doctor.

2. BEFORE YOU TAKE Clotaim

Do not take Clotaim :

If some one is hypersensitive (allergic) to clopidogrel or any of the other ingredients of Clotaim;

If a medical condition that is currently causing bleeding such as a stomach ulcer;

If some one is suffer from severe liver disease;

If breast-feeding.

Pregnancy

During pregnancy consult your Doctor.

Driving and using machines:

Clotaim is unlikely to affect your ability to drive or to use machines. Taking other medicines:

Some other medicines may influence the use of Clotaim or vice versa. Please inform your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, even those not prescribed.

The use of warfarin (a drug used to reduce blood clotting) with Clotaim is not recommended.

You should specifically tell your doctor if you take a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicinal product, usually used to treat painful and/or inflammatory conditions of muscle or joints; if you take heparin, another drug used to reduce blood clotting.

If you have experienced severe chest pain (unstable angina or heart attack), you may be prescribed Clotaim in combination with acetylsalicylic acid, a substance present in many medicines used to relieve pain and lower fever. An occasional use of acetylsalicylic acid (no more than 1000 mg in any 24 hour period) should generally not cause a problem, but prolonged use in other circumstances should be discussed with your doctor.

3. HOW TO TAKE Clotaim

Always take Clotaim exactly as your doctor has instructed you. You should check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are unsure.

The usual dose is one 75 mg tablet of Clotaim per day to be taken orally with or without food. You should take your medicines regularly and at the same time each day. In addition, if you have experienced severe chest pain, your doctor may give you 300 mg of Clotaim (4 tablets of 75mg) at the start of treatment.

If a surgery is planned (including dental), you should tell your doctor that you take clotaim.

Effects when treatment with Clotaim is stopped

Do not stop the treatment. Contact your doctor or pharmacist before stopping.

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

Like all medicines, Clotaim can have side effects.

The most common side-effect reported with Clotaim is bleeding such as bruising, haematoma, nose bleed, blood in the urine, bleeding in the stomach or bowels. In a small number of cases, bleeding in the eye, inside the head, the lung or the joints has also been reported.

The other side-effects reported with Clotaim are:

Diarrhoea, abdominal pain, constipation, nausea vomiting, indigestion or Heartburn, inflammation of oral lining (stomatitis);

Vertigo, headache, decrease in blood pressure confusion, hallucinations;

Skin disorders such as rashes and itching, swelling in the mouth, blisters of the skin, generalised allergic reactions; Joint pain, muscular pain, fever, taste disorders; Breathing difficulties, sometimes associated with cough.

Contact immediately your doctor if you experience;

- fever, signs of infection or extreme tiredness due to rare decrease of some blood cells.

- signs of liver problems such as yellowing of the skin and/or the eyes (jaundice), whether or not associated with bleeding and/or confusion.

If you experienced prolonged bleeding when taking Clotaim

If you cut or injure yourself, it may take slightly longer than usual for bleeding to stop. This is linked to the way your medicine works. For minor cuts and injuries e.g., cutting yourself, shaving, this is of no concern. However, if you are in any doubt at all, you should contact your doctor straight away.

If you notice any side effects not mentioned in this leaflet please inform your doctor or pharmacist.



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