HYDROCODEONE BITARTRATE and IBUPROFEN TABLETS 5 mg hydrocodone bitartrate and 200 mg ibuprofen (5 mg/200 mg) and 10 and 20 mg ibuprofen (10 or 20 mg)

DESCRIPTION
Each hydromorphone bitartrate and ibuprofen tablet is light orange in color and contains:
- Hydrocodone Bitartrate, USP .......................... 5 mg
- Ibuprofen, USP .......................................... 200 mg
- Hydrocodone Bitartrate, USP .......................... 10 mg
- Ibuprofen, USP .......................................... 200 mg

6. Hydrocodone bitartrate and ibuprofen tablets, like other NSAID-containing products, including hydrocodone hydrochloride and ibuprofen tablets, the possibility of its being related to which NSAID is unclear.

Cough and Cold Medications:
Hydrocodone suppresses the cough reflex; as with other opioid agonists, legal or illicit.

HEMOPHILIA:
Management of pain in patients with hemophilia:
Hydrocodone-bitartrate and ibuprofen tablets are contraindicated for use in patients with renal insufficiency. Patients with renal dysfunction should be closely monitored for signs of increased sensitivity to opioids. Ibuprofen, a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent, has been reported to produce mild reductions in platelet aggregation.

Patients with a peptic ulcer disease or with a history of peptic ulcer disease should be carefully monitored when taking hydrocodone bitartrate and ibuprofen tablets. Patients with gastric ulcer disease or with a history of gastric ulcer disease should be carefully monitored when taking hydrocodone bitartrate and ibuprofen tablets. The possibility of its being related to which NSAID is unclear.

Acute Asthma:
- The dose of hydrocodone bitartrate and ibuprofen tablets should not be increased in patients who have not responded to the initial prophylactic dose of hydrocodone bitartrate and ibuprofen tablets.
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- The dose of hydrocodone bitartrate and ibuprofen tablets should be decreased in patients who have not responded to the initial prophylactic dose of hydrocodone bitartrate and ibuprofen tablets.

Aseptic Meningitis:
- Aseptic meningitis has been reported in such aspirin-sensitive patients, hydrocodone bitartrate and ibuprofen tablets should be used with caution in patients with a history of aspirin sensitivity.
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Acute Gastrointestinal Ulceration:
- Upper gastrointestinal ulceration, gross bleeding, or perforation may occur in patients taking hydrocodone bitartrate and ibuprofen tablets, like other NSAID-containing products, including hydrocodone hydrochloride and ibuprofen tablets, the possibility of its being related to which NSAID is unclear.

NSAID-induced GI Ulcers:
- No significant pharmacodynamic differences in the absorption of hydrocodone bitartrate and ibuprofen tablets have been observed in children, adolescents, and adults.

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Low Blood Pressure:
- Low blood pressure has been observed on rare occasions in patients on ibuprofen therapy as a result of the antihypertensive effects of NSAIDs. Low blood pressure has been observed on rare occasions in patients on ibuprofen therapy as a result of the antihypertensive effects of NSAIDs. Low blood pressure has been observed on rare occasions in patients on ibuprofen therapy as a result of the antihypertensive effects of NSAIDs.

Absorption:
- The pharmacokinetic activity of hydrocodone bitartrate and ibuprofen tablets is not significantly affected by concomitant administration of other drugs, including aspirin, warfarin, and phenytoin. The pharmacokinetic activity of hydrocodone bitartrate and ibuprofen tablets is not significantly affected by concomitant administration of other drugs, including aspirin, warfarin, and phenytoin. The pharmacokinetic activity of hydrocodone bitartrate and ibuprofen tablets is not significantly affected by concomitant administration of other drugs, including aspirin, warfarin, and phenytoin.

Bleeding, and Perforation
- For patients who are taking aspirin, the risk of bleeding, and perforation may be increased in patients who are taking aspirin, the risk of bleeding, and perforation may be increased in patients who are taking aspirin, the risk of bleeding, and perforation may be increased in patients who are taking aspirin.

Coughing:
- Coughing has been reported in rare situations in patients taking ibuprofen therapy as a result of the antihypertensive effects of NSAIDs. Coughing has been reported in rare situations in patients taking ibuprofen therapy as a result of the antihypertensive effects of NSAIDs. Coughing has been reported in rare situations in patients taking ibuprofen therapy as a result of the antihypertensive effects of NSAIDs.

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Get emergency help right away if you have any of the following symptoms: 
- shortness of breath or trouble breathing 
- chest pain or pressure that won’t go away 
- weakness in one part or side of your body 
- slurred speech 
- swelling of the face or throat

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 
- vomit blood 
- 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. Call your doctor for medical advice side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Other information about Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)
- 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.
- Some of these NSAID medicines are sold in lower doses over-the-counter (the over-the-counter). Talk to your healthcare provider before using any over-the-counter NSAIDs for more than 10 days.

NSAID medicines requiring a prescription

High Blood Pressure

Possible side effects include:
- headache
- fast heartbeat
- sleepiness

Tell your healthcare provider:
- if you are pregnant or think you might be pregnant.
- if you breast feed your baby.
- if you have asthma.
- if you have had a stroke, heart attack, or heart failure.
- if you drink alcohol extensively.
- if you have liver disease.

NSAID medicines:
- can increase the chance of ulcers and bleeding in your stomach and intestines
- may cause dizziness or a feeling of dizziness

If you have a heart, kidney, or stomach problem:
- check with your doctor before taking any NSAID medicines
- take the lowest dose that helps you
- take at the same time each day
- take with food or milk to help avoid an upset stomach

Some NSAID medicines can increase your risk of getting stomach bleeding and ulcers. Some NSAID medicines increase your risk of having heart attacks and strokes. This risk increases with age and if you have other heart problems. Talk to your doctor about the possible risks and benefits of taking this medicine.

Some studies showed that people who take aspirin regularly may have a lower risk of heart attack than people who do not take aspirin. Taking aspirin every day can increase your risk of bleeding. But your risk of bleeding can be decreased by following the instructions for using aspirin.

If you have a heart attack or stroke, avoid taking aspirin unless your doctor says it is okay.

If you have an allergic reaction, contact your doctor right away.

This document is for educational use only.

The information provided is not intended to replace the advice of a medical professional. Always consult your doctor or other qualified health care provider for diagnosis and treatment of any medical condition.

Get emergency help right away if you have any of the following symptoms:
- fast heartbeat
- sleepiness
- headache

Tell your healthcare provider:
- if you are pregnant or think you might be pregnant.
- if you breast feed your baby.
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