Dosing adjustment in hepatic impairment: There are no dosage adjustments provided in manufacturer's labeling; use with caution.

Additional Information Complete prescribing information for this medication should be consulted for additional detail.

Dosage Forms Excerpted information presented when available (limited, particularly for generics); consult specific product labeling.

Capsule, oral, as hydrochloride: 200 mg, 400 mg
Sectral®: 200 mg, 400 mg

Acebutolol Hydrochloride see Acebutolol on page 27

Aceclofenac (a see KLO fe nak)

International Brand Names Air-Tal (BE); Airtal (ES, PT); Aital (NL); Barcan (DK, NO, SE); Beofenac (AT, DE, PT); Berlofen (AR); Biofenac (BE, NL); Bristol-AM (AR, MX); Falcol (ES); Gerbin (ES); Locomin (CH); Preservex (GB); Profiban (BR, IT); Sanine (ES)

Pharmacologic Category Analgesic, Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drug

Reported Use Treatment of pain and inflammation in rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, and ankylosing spondylitis

Dosage Range Adults: Oral: 100 mg twice daily

Product Availability Product available in various countries; not currently available in the U.S.

Dosage Forms Tablet: 100 mg

Acemetacin (ay se MÉ a sin)

International Brand Names Acemetacin Heumann (DE); Acemetacin internumi (DE); Acemetacin Stada (DE); Acemetacin von ct (DE); Aecimix (IT); Acephegot (DE); Alttren (BE); Analgel (AR); Azeat (DE); Emflex (GB); Espledol (ES); Flamaron (AR); Gynalgia (AR); Mostanol (DE); Oldan (IT); Rantudil (DE, LU, MX, PT); Rheutrop (AT); Tiliafrin (IT); Tiliafran (IR, NL)

Pharmacologic Category Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drug (NSAID), Oral

Reported Use Treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, low back pain, and postoperative pain and inflammation

Dosage Range Adults: Oral: Initial: 120 mg/day in divided doses; may increase to 180 mg/day in divided doses, based on patient response

Product Availability Product available in various countries; not currently available in the U.S.

Dosage Forms Capsule: 60 mg
Capsule, extended release: 90 mg

Acenocoumarol see Acenocoumarol [CAN/INT] on page 28

Acenocoumarol [CAN/INT] (a see no KOOM a rol)

Brand Names: Canada Sintrom®

Index Terms Acenocoumarin; Nicoumalone

Pharmacologic Category Anticoagulant, Coumarin

Derivative Use Prophylaxis and treatment of venous thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, and thromboembolic disorders; atrial fibrillation with risk of embolism; adjunct in the prophylaxis of coronary occlusion and transient ischemic attacks

Pregnancy Considerations Acenocoumarol crosses the placenta. Teratogenic effects have been reported with coumarin derivative anticoagulants following first trimester exposure and may include coumarin embryopathy (nasal hypoplasia and/or stippled epiphyses; limb hypoplasia may also be present). Adverse events to the fetus have also been observed following second and third trimester exposure with coumarin derivative anticoagulants and may include CNS abnormalities (including ventral midline dysplasia, dorsal midline dysplasia). Fatal hemorrhage in the fetus has been reported even when the mother’s acenocoumarol levels were in the therapeutic range. Acenocoumarol should not be used during pregnancy because of significant risks. Women of childbearing potential are advised to use effective contraception during treatment.

Contraindications Hypersensitivity to acenocoumarol, related coumarin derivatives, or any component of the formulation; hemorrhagic tendencies and/or blood dyscrasias (eg, hemophilia, thrombocytopenic purpura, leukemia); recent or potential surgery of the eye or CNS; major regional lumbar block anesthesia or surgery resulting in large, open surfaces; bleeding from the GI, respiratory, or GU tract; aneurysm (cerebral or dissecting aortic); cerebrovascular hemorrhage; recent surgical procedures resulting in increased fibrinolytic activity (eg, surgery of the lung, prostate, uterus); polyarthritids; diverticulitis; emaciation; malnutrition; severe hypertension; severe parenchymal lesions of the liver and kidneys; pericarditis or pericardial effusion; subacute bacterial endocarditis; ascorbic acid deficiency; uncooperative patient (eg, alcoholic, unsupervised senile, or psychotic) intramuscular injections; inadequate laboratory facilities; threatened abortion; eclampsia/pre-eclampsia; pregnancy

Warnings/Precautions Use care in the selection of patients appropriate for this treatment. Use with caution in trauma, acute infection (antibiotics and fever may alter response to acenocoumarol), hepatic impairment, renal impairment, moderate hypertension, polycythemia vera, vasculitis, open wound, active TB, history of PUD, anaphylactic disorders, indwelling catheters, severe diabetes, thyroid disease, and menstruating and postpartum women. Necrosis or gangrene of the skin and other tissues can occur (rarely) due to early hypercoagulability; risk is increased in patients with protein C or S deficiency. "Purple toe" syndrome, due to cholesterol microembolization, has been described with coumarin-type anticoagulants. Women may be at risk of developing ovarian hemorrhage at the time of ovulation. May cause hypersensitivity reactions; cross-reactivity among coumarin anticoagulants has been described.

Hemorrhage is the most serious risk of therapy. Risk factors for bleeding include high intensity anticoagulation (INR >4), age >65 years, variable INRs, history of GI bleeding, hypertension, cerebrovascular disease, serious heart disease, anemia, severe diabetes, malignancy, trauma, renal insufficiency, polycythemia vera, vasculitis, open wound, history of PUD, indwelling catheters, menstruating and postpartum women, drug-drug interactions and long duration of therapy, known genetic deficiency in CYP2C9 activity or polymorphism of the vitamin K oxidoreductase (VKORC1) gene. Patient must be instructed to report bleeding, accidents, or falls. Patient must also report any new or discontinued medications, herbal or alternative products used, significant changes in smoking or dietary habits. Unrecognized bleeding sites (eg, colon cancer) may be uncovered by anticoagulation. Treatment should be withdrawn at the earliest signs of bleeding.

Use with caution in patients with prolonged dietary insufficiencies (vitamin K deficiency). Use care in the selection of patients appropriate for this treatment. The elderly may be more sensitive to anticoagulant therapy.

Adverse Reactions As with all anticoagulants, bleeding is the major adverse effect of acenocoumarol. Hemorrhage may occur at virtually any site. Risk is dependent on multiple variables, including the intensity of anticoagulation and patient susceptibility.