

Nureeto MR

COMPOSITION

NUREETO-MR 4

Etoricoxib 60 mg + Thiocolchicoside 4 mg

NUREETO-MR 8

Etoricoxib 60 mg + Thiocolchicoside 8 mg

USPs

- Rapid onset of action – After taking oral tablets, pain & spasm will be relieved within just 28 minutes
- Safest & highly selective COX-2 inhibitor, leads to minimal cardiac & GI toxicity. IT can be taken with food or without food.
- Non-sedative muscle relaxant – patient can perform more functions after taking tablets

INDICATION

- Low back pain due to neuropathy – Radiculopathy, Sciatica, Spondylosis
- Disc degenerative pain – Disc herniation, Pinched nerve pain, Disk decompression
- Musculoskeletal pain – Nociceptive pain, joint pain, Osteoarthritis pain
- Arthritic pain – Rheumatoid arthritis, knee pain, Ankylosing spondylitis

DOSAGE & ADMINISTRATION

- Initial BID dosage for 3 days & continue OD dosage for 4 days
- NUREETO-MR tablets should always be administered orally with food and not exceeding a period of 7 days.

SIDE EFFECT PROFILE

- **Etoricoxib:** The most common adverse events found in arthritic patients treated with etoricoxib were: asthenia/fatigue, dizziness, lower extremity edema, hypertension, dyspepsia, heartburn, nausea, and headache. (Ref: Prescribing Information)

The Multinational Etoricoxib and Diclofenac Arthritis Long-term (MEDAL) program¹:

- **Compared the effects of etoricoxib and diclofenac** on cardiovascular and gastrointestinal outcomes in standard clinical practice.
- **Significantly less upper gastrointestinal clinical events** with etoricoxib than with diclofenac ((0.67 vs 0.97 per 100 patient-years; hazard ratio 0.69 [0.57–0.83])).

- Discontinuation due to liver test abnormalities was also significantly less frequent with etoricoxib than diclofenac.
- **No difference** was seen in the **thrombotic events, cardiac events, cerebrovascular events** and peripheral vascular events **between etoricoxib and diclofenac** (1·24 and 1·30 per 100 patient-years and a hazard ratio of 0·95 (95% CI 0·81–1·11).
- **Etoricoxib 90 mg (not 60 or 30 mg)** was associated with a higher rate of congestive heart failure and edema.

Thiocolchicoside:

- **Rare cases** of gastrointestinal disorders such as diarrhea, gastralgia, nausea, vomiting, cutaneous allergic reactions, including angioedema and drowsiness have been reported. (Prescribing Information)
- **Overall Safety:**
- Less GI side effects than NSAIDs.
- No difference in thrombotic, CV event compared to NSAIDs.
- Tolerability is good.

Reference:

1. Cannon CP, Curtis SP, FitzGerald GA, Krum H, Kaur A, Bolognese JA, et al. Cardiovascular outcomes with etoricoxib and diclofenac in patients with osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis in the Multinational Etoricoxib and Diclofenac Arthritis Long-term (MEDAL) programme: a randomised comparison. *Lancet*. 2006 Nov 18;368(9549):1771–81.