

MELOXICAM - meloxicam tablet
Cipla USA Inc.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION
These highlights do not include all the information needed to use MELOXICAM TABLETS safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for MELOXICAM TABLETS.
MELOXICAM tablets, for oral use
Initial U.S. Approval: 1998

- WARNING: RISK OF SERIOUS CARDIOVASCULAR AND GASTROINTESTINAL EVENTS**
See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.
• Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) cause an increased risk of serious cardiovascular thrombotic events, including myocardial infarction, which can be fatal. This risk may occur early in treatment and may increase with duration of use [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].
• Meloxicam is contraindicated in the setting of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery [see 5.3].
• NSAIDs cause an increased risk of serious gastrointestinal (GI) adverse events including bleeding, ulceration, and perforation of the stomach or intestines, which can be fatal. These events can occur at any time during use of NSAIDs in all patients and patients with a prior history of peptic ulcer disease and/or GI bleeding are at greater risk for serious GI events [see 5.2].

RECENT MAJOR CHANGES Warnings and Precautions, Serious Skin Reactions (5.3) 8/2024

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Meloxicam is indicated for relief of the signs and symptoms of noninfectious drug-induced pain:

- Osteoarthritis (OA) [1.1]
- Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis (JRA) [1.2]
- Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) in patients who weigh ≥60 kg [1.3]

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Use the lowest effective dosage for the shortest duration consistent with individual patient treatment goals [2.1].

- OA [2.1] and RA [2.3]

• Adults: Take once daily

• Dose may be increased to 15 mg once daily

• RA [2.4]

• 15 mg once daily in children ≥60 kg

• Meloxicam tablets are not interchangeable with approved formulations of oral meloxicam even if the total milligram strength is the same [2.5].

DOSEAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

- Meloxicam tablets: 7.5 mg and 15 mg [3]

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Known hypersensitivity to meloxicam or any components of the drug product [4]
- Reactions including anaphylaxis and/or allergic-type reactions after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs [4]
- In the setting of CABG surgery [4]

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

• Serious Cardiovascular Thrombotic Events [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

• Renal Impairment [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

• Heart Failure and Edema [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)].

• Aspirin Sensitivity [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)].

• Rash, Urticaria, and Angioedema [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)].

• Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS) [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)].

• Hematologic Toxicity [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)].

• Masking of Gastrointestinal Bleeding [see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)].

• Adverse Events Observed in Pediatric Studies [see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)].

To Report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Cipla Limited, India at 1-866-604-3268 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-0188 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

• Meloxicam may increase the risk of bleeding in patients who are concomitantly taking meloxicam with drugs that interfere with hemostasis. Concomitant use of meloxicam with drugs that interfere with hemostasis (e.g., anticoagulants, antiplatelet agents, fibrinolytic agents, and/or NSAIDs) may diminish the hypotensive effect of these drugs. Monitor closely for evidence of bleeding [see Warnings and Precautions (5.10)].

• Aspirin [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)].

• Furosemide and Thiazide Diuretics [see Warnings and Precautions (5.11)].

• Digoxin [see Warnings and Precautions (5.12)].

• NSAIDs [see Warnings and Precautions (5.13)].

• Antidiabetic Agents [see Warnings and Precautions (5.14)].

• Cyclosporine [see Warnings and Precautions (5.15)].

• Methotrexate [see Warnings and Precautions (5.16)].

• Warfarin [see Warnings and Precautions (5.17)].

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• Use in Specific Populations [see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)].

• Women [see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)].

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Revised: 8/2024

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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

WARNING: RISK OF SERIOUS CARDIOVASCULAR AND GASTROINTESTINAL EVENTS	
Cardiovascular Thrombotic Events	
• Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) cause an increased risk of serious cardiovascular thrombotic events, including myocardial infarction and stroke, which can be fatal. This risk may occur early in treatment and may increase with duration of use [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].	
• Meloxicam is contraindicated in the setting of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery [see Contraindications (4) and Warnings and Precautions (5.3)].	
Gastrointestinal Bleeding, Ulceration, and Perforation	
• NSAIDs cause an increased risk of serious gastrointestinal (GI) adverse events including bleeding, ulceration, and perforation of the stomach or intestines, which can be fatal. These events can occur at any time during use of NSAIDs in all patients and patients and patients with a prior history of peptic ulcer disease and/or GI bleeding are at greater risk for serious GI events [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].	

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

1.1 Osteoarthritis (OA)

Meloxicam is indicated for relief of the signs and symptoms of osteoarthritis [see Clinical Studies (14.1)].

1.2 Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA)

Meloxicam is indicated for relief of the signs and symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis [see Clinical Studies (14.1)].

1.3 Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis (JRA) Pauciarticular and Polyarticular Course

Meloxicam is indicated for relief of the signs and symptoms of pauciarticular or polyarticular course juvenile rheumatoid arthritis in patients who weigh ≥60 kg [see Dosage and Administration (2.3) and Clinical Studies (14.2)].

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 General Dosing Instructions

Carefully consider the potential benefits and risks of meloxicam and other treatment options before deciding to use meloxicam. Use the lowest effective dosage for the shortest duration consistent with individual patient treatment goals [see Warnings and Precautions (5)].

After observing the response to initial therapy with meoxicam, adjust the dose to suit an individual patient's needs.

In adults, the maximum recommended daily oral dose of meoxicam is 15 mg regardless of formulation. In patients with hemodialysis, a maximum daily dosage of 7.5 mg is recommended [see Use in Specific Populations (8.7) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]. Meoxicam may be taken without regard to timing of meals.

2.2 Osteoarthritis

For the relief of the signs and symptoms of osteoarthritis the recommended starting and maintenance oral dose of meoxicam is 7.5 mg once daily. Some patients may receive additional benefit by increasing the dose to 15 mg once daily.

2.3 Rheumatoid Arthritis

For the relief of the signs and symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis, the recommended starting and maintenance oral dose of meoxicam is 7.5 mg once daily. Some patients may receive additional benefit by increasing the dose to 15 mg once daily.

2.4 Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis (JRA) Patients with a Similar Polyarticular Course

For the treatment of juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, the recommended oral dose of meoxicam is 7.5 mg once daily in children who weigh ≥ 60 kg. There was no additional benefit demonstrated by increasing the dose above 7.5 mg in clinical trials.

Meoxicam tablets should not be used in children who weigh <60 kg.

2.5 Renal Impairment

The use of meoxicam in subjects with severe renal impairment is not recommended.

In patients on hemodialysis, the maximum dosage of meoxicam is 7.5 mg per day [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

2.6 Non-Interchangeability with Other Formulations of Meoxicam

Meoxicam tablets have not been employed systemic exposure to other approved formulations of oral meoxicam. Therefore, meoxicam tablets are not interchangeable with other formulations of oral meoxicam product even if the total milligram strength is the same. Do not substitute similar dose strengths of meoxicam tablets with other formulations of oral meoxicam product.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Meoxicam tablets, USP:

- 7.5 mg: yellow coloured, round, biconvex, tablets, debossed with "158" on one side and "7.5" on the other.
- 15 mg: yellow coloured, round, flat bevelled tablets, debossed with "CIPA" on one side and "159" on the other.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

Meoxicam is contraindicated in the following patients:

- Known hypersensitivity (e.g., anaphylactic reactions and serious skin reactions) to meoxicam or any components of the drug product [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7, 5.9)].
- History of asthma, urticaria, or other allergic-type reactions after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs. Severe, sometimes fatal, anaphylactic reactions to NSAIDs have been reported in such patients [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7, 5.8)].
- In the setting of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Cardiovascular Thrombotic Events

Clinical trials of several COX-2 selective and nonselective NSAIDs of up to three years duration have shown an increased risk of serious cardiovascular (CV) thrombotic events, including myocardial infarction (MI) and stroke, which can be fatal. Based on available data, it is unclear that the risk for CV thrombotic events is similar for all NSAIDs. The available data also indicate that the risk for CV thrombotic events may be similar in those with and without known CV disease or risk factors for CV disease. However, patients with known CV disease or risk factors had a higher absolute risk for CV thrombotic events than patients without CV disease or risk factors at baseline rate. Some observational studies found that this increased risk of serious CV thrombotic events began as early as the first weeks of treatment. The increase in CV thrombotic risk appears to be similar in men and women.

To minimize the potential risk for an adverse CV event in NSAID-treated patients, use the lowest effective dose for the shortest duration possible. Physicians and patients should remain alert for the development of such events, throughout the entire treatment course, even in the absence of previous CV symptoms. Patients should be informed about the warning signs of serious CV events and what steps to take if they occur.

There is no consistent evidence that concurrent use of aspirin mitigates the increased risk of serious CV thrombotic events associated with NSAID use. The concurrent use of aspirin and an NSAID, such as meoxicam, increases the risk of serious gastrointestinal (GI) events [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

5.1.1 Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Surgery

Two large, controlled clinical trials of a COX-2 selective NSAID for the treatment of pain in the first 10–14 days following CABG surgery found an increased incidence of myocardial infarction and stroke. NSAIDs are contraindicated in the setting of CABG [see Contraindications (4)].

5.1.2 Post-MI Patients

Observational studies conducted in the Danish National Registry have demonstrated that patients treated with NSAIDs in the post-MI period were at increased risk of reinfarction, CV-related death, and all-cause mortality beginning in the first week of treatment. In this same cohort, the incidence of death in the first year post-MI was 20 per 100 person years in the NSAID users compared to 12 per 100 person years in the non-NSAID exposed patients. Although the absolute rate of death declined somewhat after the first year post-MI, the increased relative risk of death in NSAID users persisted over at least the next four years of follow-up.

Avoid the use of NSAIDs in patients with a recent MI unless the benefits are expected to outweigh the risk of recurrent CV thrombotic events. If meoxicam is used in patients with a recent MI, monitor patients for signs of cardiac ischemia.

5.2 Gastrointestinal Bleeding, Ulceration, and Perforation

NSAIDs, including meoxicam, can cause serious gastrointestinal (GI) adverse events including inflammation, bleeding, ulceration, and perforation of the esophagus, stomach, small intestine, or large intestine, which can be fatal. These serious adverse events can occur at any time, with or without warning symptoms. Only one in five patients who develop a serious upper GI adverse event on NSAID therapy is symptomatic. Upper GI ulcers, gross bleeding, or perforation caused by NSAIDs occurred in approximately 1% of patients treated for 3–6 months, and in about 2–4% of patients treated for one year. However, even short-term NSAID therapy is not without risk.

5.2.1 Risk Factors for GI Bleeding, Ulceration, and Perforation

Patients with a prior history of peptic ulcer disease and/or GI bleeding who used NSAIDs had a greater than 10-fold increased risk for developing GI bleeding compared to patients without a history of ulcer. Other factors that increase the risk of GI bleeding in patients treated with NSAIDs include longer duration of NSAID therapy; concomitant use of oral corticosteroids, aspirin, anticoagulants, or selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs); smoking; use of alcohol; older age; and poor general health status. Most postmarketing reports of fatal GI events occurred in elderly and debilitated patients. Additionally, patients with advanced liver disease and/or cirrhosis are at increased risk for GI bleeding.

5.2.2 Strategies to Minimize the GI Risks in NSAID-Treated Patients:

- Use the lowest effective dosage for the shortest possible duration.
- Avoid administration of more than one NSAID at a time.
- Avoid use in patients at higher risk unless benefits are expected to outweigh the increased risk of events. For example, as with those with active GI bleeding, consider alternate therapies other than NSAIDs.
- Remain alert for signs and symptoms of GI ulceration and bleeding during NSAID therapy.
- If a serious GI adverse event is suspected, promptly initiate evaluation and treatment, and discontinue meoxicam until a serious GI adverse event is ruled out.
- In the setting of concomitant use of low-dose aspirin for cardiac prophylaxis, monitor patients more closely for evidence of GI bleeding [see Drug Interactions (7)].

5.3 Hepatotoxicity

Elevations of ALT or AST (three or more times the upper limit of normal [ULN]) have been reported in up to 1% of NSAID-treated patients in clinical trials. In addition, rare, sometimes fatal, cases of severe hepatic injury, including fulminant hepatitis, liver necrosis, and hepatic failure, have been reported.

Elevations of ALT or AST (less than three times ULN) may occur in up to 15% of patients treated with NSAIDs including meoxicam.

Inform patients of the warning signs and symptoms of hepatotoxicity (e.g., nausea, fatigue, lethargy, abdominal pain, and edema, right upper quadrant tenderness, and "flu-like" symptoms). If clinical signs and symptoms consistent with liver disease develop, or if systemic manifestations occur (e.g., eosinophilia, rash, etc.), discontinue meoxicam immediately, and perform a clinical evaluation of the patient [see Use in Specific Populations (8.6) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

5.4 Hypertension

NSAIDs, including meoxicam, can lead to new onset or worsening of preexisting hypertension, either of which may contribute to the increased incidence of CV events. Patients taking angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors, thiazide diuretics, or loop diuretics may have impaired response to these therapies when taking NSAIDs [see Drug Interactions (7)].

Monitor blood pressure (BP) during the initiation of NSAID treatment and throughout the course of therapy.

5.5 Heart Failure and Edema

The COX-2 traditional NSAID Trials Collaboration meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials demonstrated an approximately two-fold increase in hospitalizations for heart failure in COX-2 selective-treated patients and nonselective NSAID-treated patients compared to placebo-treated patients. In a Danish National Registry study of patients with heart failure, NSAID use increased the risk of MI, hospitalization for heart failure, and death.

Additionally, fluid retention and edema have been observed in some patients treated with NSAIDs. Use of meoxicam may blunt the CV effects of several therapeutic agents used to treat heart failure (e.g., diuretics, ACE inhibitors, or angiotensin receptor blockers [ARBs]) [see Drug Interactions (7)].

Avoid the use of meoxicam in patients with severe heart failure unless the benefits are expected to outweigh the risk of worsening heart failure. If meoxicam is used in patients with severe heart failure, monitor patients for signs of worsening heart failure.

5.6 Renal Toxicity and Hyperkalemia

Long-term administration of NSAIDs, including meoxicam, has resulted in renal papillary necrosis, acute renal failure, and other renal injury.

Renal toxicity has also been seen in patients in whom renal prostaglandins have a compensatory role in the maintenance of renal perfusion. In these patients, discontinuation of NSAIDs may cause a代偿性 increase in prostaglandin formation and, secondarily, in renal blood flow, which may precipitate overt renal decompression. Patients at greatest risk of this reaction are those with impaired renal function, those on diuretics, ACE inhibitors or ARBs, and the elderly. Discontinuation of NSAID therapy is usually followed by recovery to the pre-treatment state.

The renal effects of meoxicam may hasten the progression of renal dysfunction in patients with preexisting renal disease. Because some meoxicam metabolites are

excreted by the kidney, monitor patients for signs of worsening renal function. Correct volume status in dehydrated or hypovolemic patients prior to initiating meloxicam. Monitor renal function in patients with renal or hepatic impairment, heart failure, dehydration, or hypovolemia during use of meloxicam [see Drug Interactions (7)].

No information is available from controlled clinical studies regarding the use of meloxicam in patients with advanced renal disease. Avoid the use of meloxicam in patients with advanced renal disease unless the benefits are expected to outweigh the risk of reduced renal function. If meloxicam is used in patients with advanced renal disease, monitor patients for signs of worsening renal function [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

Hyperkalemia

Increases in serum potassium concentration, including hyperkalemia, have been reported in some patients without renal impairment. In patients with normal renal function, these effects have been attributed to a hyperreninemic-hypoaldosteronism state.

5.7 Anaphylactic Reactions

Meloxicam has been associated with anaphylactic reactions in patients with and without known hypersensitivity to meloxicam and in patients with aspirin-sensitive asthma [see Contraindications (4) and Warnings and Precautions (5.8)].

Seek emergency help if an anaphylactic reaction occurs.

5.8 Exacerbation of Asthma Related to Aspirin Sensitivity

A subgroup of patients with asthma may have aspirin-sensitive asthma which may include chronic rhinosinusitis complicated by nasal polyps; severe, potentially fatal bronchospasm; and/or exercise-induced asthma in addition to other NSAIDs. Because cross-reactivity between aspirin and other NSAIDs has been reported in aspirin-sensitive patients, meloxicam is contraindicated in patients with this form of aspirin sensitivity [see Contraindications (4)]. When meloxicam is used in patients with preexisting asthma (either aspirin sensitive or not), monitor patients for changes in the signs and symptoms of asthma.

5.9 Serious Skin Reactions

NSAIDs, including meloxicam, can cause serious skin adverse reactions such as exfoliative dermatitis, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (SJS), and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN). DRESS typically, although not exclusively, presents with fever, rash, lymphadenopathy, and/or facial edema. Other clinical manifestations may include hepatitis, eosinophilia, and/or abnormalities in laboratory parameters. Common symptoms of DRESS may resemble an acute viral infection. Eosinophilia is often present. Because this disorder is variable in its presentation, other organ systems not listed here may also be involved. Meloxicam has been associated with hypersensitivity, such as fever or lymphadenopathy, may be present even though rash is not evident. If such signs or symptoms are present, discontinue meloxicam and evaluate the patient immediately.

5.10 Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS)

DRESS, also known as drug-induced hypersensitivity syndrome, has been reported in patients taking NSAIDs such as meloxicam. Some of these events have been fatal or life-threatening. DRESS typically, although not exclusively, presents with fever, rash, lymphadenopathy, and/or facial edema. Other clinical manifestations may include hepatitis, eosinophilia, and/or abnormalities in laboratory parameters. Common symptoms of DRESS may resemble an acute viral infection. Eosinophilia is often present. Because this disorder is variable in its presentation, other organ systems not listed here may also be involved. Meloxicam has been associated with hypersensitivity, such as fever or lymphadenopathy, may be present even though rash is not evident. If such signs or symptoms are present, discontinue meloxicam and evaluate the patient immediately.

5.11 Fetal Toxicity

Premature Closure of Fetal Ductus Arteriosus

Avoid use of NSAIDs, including meloxicam, in pregnant women at about 30 weeks gestation and later. NSAIDs, including meloxicam, increase the risk of premature closure of the fetal ductus arteriosus at approximately this gestational age.

Oligohydramnios/Neonatal Renal Impairment

Oligohydramnios, including meloxicam, at 20 weeks gestation or later in pregnancy may cause fetal ductus arteriosus leading to oligohydramnios and, in some cases, neonatal renal impairment. These adverse outcomes are seen, on average, after days to weeks of treatment. Although oligohydramnios has been intermittently reported as soon as 48 hours after NSAID administration, it is often, but not always, associated with treatment discontinuation. Complications of prolonged oligohydramnios may, for example, include limb contractures and delayed lung maturation. In some postmarketing cases of impaired neonatal renal function, invasive procedures such as exchange transfusion or dialysis were required.

If NSAID treatment is necessary between about 20 weeks and 30 weeks gestation, limit meloxicam use to the lowest effective dose and shortest duration possible. Consider ultrasound monitoring of amniotic fluid if meloxicam treatment extends beyond 48 hours. Discontinue meloxicam if oligohydramnios occurs and follow up according to clinical practice [see Use in Specific Populations (8.4)].

5.12 Hematologic Toxicity

Anemia has occurred in NSAID-treated patients. This may be due to occult or gross blood loss, fluid retention, or an incompletely described effect on erythropoiesis. If a patient treated with meloxicam has any signs or symptoms of anemia, monitor hemoglobin and hematocrit.

Adults, including meloxicam, may increase the risk of bleeding events. Co-morbid conditions such as coagulation disorders or concurrent use of warfarin, other anticoagulants, antiplatelet agents (e.g., aspirin), serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) and serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs) may increase this risk. Monitor these patients for signs of bleeding [see Drug Interactions (7)].

5.13 Masking of Inflammation and Fever

The pharmacological activity of meloxicam in reducing inflammation, and possibly fever, may diminish the utility of diagnostic signs in detecting infections.

5.14 Laboratory Monitoring

Because serious GI bleeding, hepatotoxicity, and renal injury can occur without warning symptoms or signs, consider monitoring patients on long-term NSAID treatment with a CBC and a chemistry profile periodically [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2, 5.3, 5.6)].

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following adverse reactions are discussed in greater detail in other sections of the labeling:

- Cardiovascular Thrombotic Events [see Boxed Warning and Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]
- GI Bleeding, Ulceration, and Perforation [see Boxed Warning and Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]
- Hepatotoxicity [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]
- Hypertension [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]
- Heart Failure and Edema [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)]
- Renal Toxicity and Hyperkalemia [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)]
- Anemia [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)]
- Serious Skin Reactions [see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)]
- Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS) [see Warnings and Precautions (5.10)]
- Fetal Ductus Arteriosus闭塞 [see Warnings and Precautions (5.11)]
- Hematologic Toxicity [see Warnings and Precautions (5.12)]

6.1 Clinical Trial Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

Adults

Osteoarthritis and Rheumatoid Arthritis

The meloxicam Phase 2/3 clinical trial database includes 10,122 OA patients and 1012 RA patients treated with meloxicam 7.5 mg/day. Meloxicam was administered to 651 patients for at least 6 months and to 312 patients for at least one year. Approximately 10,500 of these patients were treated in ten placebo- and/or active-controlled osteoarthritis trials and 2,363 of these patients were treated in ten placebo- and/or active-controlled rheumatoid arthritis trials. Gastrointestinal adverse events were the most frequently reported adverse events in all treatment groups across meloxicam trials.

A 12-week multicenter, double-blind, randomized trial was conducted in patients with osteoarthritis of the knee or hip to compare the efficacy and safety of meloxicam with placebo and with an active control. Two 12-week multicenter, double-blind, randomized trials were conducted in patients with rheumatoid arthritis to compare the efficacy and safety of meloxicam with placebo.

Table 1a depicts adverse events that occurred in ≥2% of the meloxicam treatment groups in a 12-week placebo- and active-controlled osteoarthritis trial.

Table 1b depicts adverse events that occurred in ≥2% of the meloxicam treatment groups in two 12-week placebo-controlled rheumatoid arthritis trials.

Table 1a Adverse Events (%) Occurring in ≥2% of Meloxicam Patients in a 12-Week Osteoarthritis Placebo- and Active-Controlled Trial

	Placebo	Meloxicam 7.5 mg daily	Meloxicam 100 mg daily
No. of Patients	157	154	156
Gastrointestinal			
Abdominal pain	2.0	1.3	3.1
Diarrhea	2.5	1.9	2.6
Dyspepsia	3.8	7.8	3.2
Dyspepsia	4.5	4.5	6.5
Flatulence	4.5	3.2	3.2
Nausea	3.2	3.9	3.8
Body as a Whole			
Accident household	1.9	4.5	3.2
Edema	1.2	1.9	4.5
Fall	0.6	2.6	0.0
Influenza-like symptoms	5.1	4.5	5.8
Central and Peripheral Nervous System			
Dizziness	3.2	2.6	3.8
Headache	10.2	7.8	8.3
Respiratory			
Pharyngitis	1.3	0.6	3.2
Upper respiratory tract infection	1.9	3.2	1.9
Skin			
Rash ^a	2.5	2.6	0.6

^aWHO preferred terms: edema, dependent, edema peripheral, and edema legs combined.

^bWHO preferred terms: rash, rash erythematous, and rash maculo-papular combined.

Table 1b Adverse Events (%) Occurring in ≥2% of Meloxicam Patients in Two 12-Week Rheumatoid Arthritis Placebo-Controlled Trials

	Placebo	Meloxicam 7.5 mg daily	Meloxicam 15 mg daily
No. of Patients	469	931	777
Gastrointestinal Disorders	14.1	18.9	16.8
Abdominal pain NOS ¹	0.6	2.9	2.3
Dyspeptic signs and symptoms ¹	3.1	5.1	4.0
Headache	1.8	1.3	3.8
General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions			
Influenza-like illness ²	2.1	2.9	2.3
Infectious/Infestations			
Upper respiratory tract infections-pathogen class unspecified	4.1	7.0	6.5
Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders			
(Joint pain, signs and symptoms) ¹	1.9	1.5	2.3
Nervous System Disorders			
Headaches NOS ²	6.4	6.4	5.5
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders			
Rash NOS ²	1.7	1.0	2.1
MedDRA preferred term: diarrhea, dyspepsia, dysuria aggravated, eructation, gastrointestinal irritation, joint effusion/tendinitis, infections-pathogen unspecified (dysphagia NOS, rhinophagitis NOS, sinusitis NOS), joint related signs and symptoms (arthralgia, arthrosis aggravated, joint crepitus, joint effusion, swelling)			
2 MedDRA preferred term: nausea, abdominal pain NOS, influenza-like illness, headaches NOS, and rash NOS			

The adverse events that occurred with meloxicam in ≥2% of patients treated short-term (4 to 6 weeks) and long-term (6 months) in active-controlled osteoarthritis trials are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Adverse Events (%) Occurring in ≥2% of Meloxicam Patients in 4 to 6 Weeks and 6 Month Active-Controlled Osteoarthritis Trials

	4 to 6 Controlled Weeks Trials	6 Month Controlled	
	Meloxicam 7.5 mg daily	Meloxicam 15 mg daily	
No. of Patients	8955	256	169
Gastrointestinal			
Abdominal pain	11.8	18.0	25.6
Constipation	2.7	2.3	4.7
Diarrhea	0.8	1.2	1.8
Dyspepsia	3.8	7.4	8.9
Flatulence	0.5	0.4	3.0
Nausea	2.4	4.7	4.7
Vomiting	0.6	0.8	1.8
Body as a Whole			
Accident household	0.0	0.0	0.6
Edema ¹	0.6	2.0	2.4
Pain	0.9	2.0	3.6
Central and Peripheral Nervous System			
Dizziness	1.1	1.6	2.4
Headache	2.4	2.7	3.6
Hematologic			
Anemia	0.1	0.0	0.1
Musculoskeletal			
Aches	0.5	0.0	5.3
Back pain	0.5	0.4	3.0
Psychiatric			
Insomnia	0.4	0.0	3.6
Respiratory			
Coughing	0.2	0.8	2.4
Upper respiratory tract infection	0.2	0.0	8.3
Eye			
Pruritus	0.4	1.2	2.4
Rash ²	0.3	1.2	3.0
Urinary			
Retention frequency	0.1	0.4	2.4
Urinary tract infection	0.3	0.4	4.7
Other			
Higher doses of meloxicam (22.5 mg and greater) have been associated with an increased risk of serious GI events; therefore, the daily dose of meloxicam should not exceed 15 mg.			
¹ WHO preferred terms edema, edema dependent, edema peripheral, and edema legs combined			
² WHO preferred terms rash, rash erythematous, and rash maculo-papular combined			

Higher doses of meloxicam (22.5 mg and greater) have been associated with an increased risk of serious GI events; therefore, the daily dose of meloxicam should not exceed 15 mg.

Pediatrics

Pauciarticular and Polyarticular Course Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis (JRA)

Three hundred and eighty-seven patients with pauciarticular and polyarticular course JRA were exposed to meloxicam with doses ranging from 0.125 to 3.75 mg/kg per day in three trials. These studies included one with 12 weeks of double-blind treatment and randomized trials (one with a 12-week open-label extension and one with a 40-week extension) and one 1-year open-label PK study. The adverse events observed in these pediatric studies with meloxicam were similar in nature to those in adult clinical trials except that adverse events were more frequent. In particular, the following most common adverse events, abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, and pyrexia, were more common in the pediatric than in the adult trials. Rash was reported in six (2%) patients taking meloxicam. No unexpected adverse events were identified during the course of the trials. The adverse events did not demonstrate an age or gender-specific subgroup effect.

The following is a list of adverse drug reactions occurring in >2% of patients receiving meloxicam in clinical trials involving approximately 16,200 patients.

Body as a Whole	allergic reaction, face edema, fatigue, fever, hot flushes, malaise, syncope, weight decrease, weight increase
Cardiovascular	angina pectoris, cardiac failure, hypertension, hypotension, myocardial infarction, vasculitis
Central and Peripheral Nervous System	confusion, dizziness, hallucinations, headache, paresthesia, tremor, vertigo
Gastrointestinal	constipation, diarrhea, flatulence, gastritis, esophagitis, gastric ulcer, gastritis, gastroesophageal reflux, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, hematemesis, hemorrhagic duodenal ulcer, hemorrhagic gastric ulcer, intestinal perforation, melena, pancreatitis, perforated duodenal ulcer, perforated gastric ulcer, stomatitis ulcerative
Heart Rate and Rhythm	arrhythmia, palpitation, tachycardia
Hematologic	leukopenia, purpura, thrombocytopenia
Liver and Biliary System	ALT increased, AST increased, bilirubinemia, GGT increased, hepatitis
Metabolic and Nutritional	dehydration
Psychiatric	anxious dreams, anxiety, appetite increased, confusion, depression, nervousness, somnolence
Respiratory	asthma, bronchospasm, dyspnea
Skin and Appendages	akinesis, angioedema, bullous eruption, photosensitivity reaction, pruritis, sweating increased, urticaria
Special Senses	abnormal vision, conjunctivitis, taste perversion, tinnitus
Urinary System	albuminuria, BUN increased, creatinine increased, hematuria, renal failure

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been identified during post approval use of meloxicam. Because these reactions are also seen in patients not taking the drug, causal relationship to the drug cannot be established. Decisions about whether to include an adverse event in spontaneous reports are typically based on one or more of the following factors: (1) frequency of the adverse reaction, (2) severity of the reaction, (3) strength of causal relationship to the drug. Adverse reactions reported in worldwide postmarketing experience or the literature include: acute urinary retention; agranulocytosis; alterations in mood (such as mood elevation); anaphylactoid reactions, including shock; erythema multiforme; exfoliative dermatitis; interstitial nephritis; jaundice; liver failure; Stevens-Johnson syndrome; fixed drug eruption (FDE); toxic epidermal necrolysis, and infertility female.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

See Table 3 for clinically significant drug interactions with meloxicam. See also Warnings and Precautions (5.2, 5.6, 5.12) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3).

Table 3 Clinically Significant Drug Interactions with Meloxicam

Drugs that Interfere with Hemostasis	
Clinical Impact:	Meloxicam and antiplatelets such as warfarin have a synergistic effect on bleeding. The concomitant use of meloxicam and antiplatelets such as warfarin increases the risk of serious bleeding compared to the use of either drug alone.
Serotonin release by platelets plays an important role in hemostasis. Serotonin release from platelets in some species showed that concomitant use of drugs that interfere with serotonin reuptake and an NSAID may potentiate the risk of bleeding more than an NSAID alone.	
Intervention:	Concomitant use of warfarin and use of meloxicam with antiplatelets (e.g., warfarin), antiplatelet agents (e.g., aspirin), selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), and serotonin receptor antagonists should be avoided for signs of bleeding (see Warnings and Precautions (5.12)).
Aspirin	
Clinical Impact:	Controlled clinical studies showed that the concomitant use of NSAIDs and analgesic doses of aspirin does not produce any greater therapeutic effect than the use of NSAIDs alone. In a clinical study, the concomitant use of an NSAID and aspirin was associated with an increased incidence of adverse effects of GI adverse reactions as compared to use of the NSAID alone (see Warnings and Precautions (5.12)).
Intervention:	Concomitant use of low-dose meloxicam and low dose aspirin or analgesic doses of aspirin is not generally recommended because of the increased risk of bleeding (see Warnings and Precautions (5.12)). Meloxicam is not a substitute for low dose aspirin for cardiovascular protection.
ACE Inhibitors, Angiotensin Receptor Blockers, or Beta-Blockers	
Clinical Impact:	NSAIDs may reduce the antihypertensive effect of angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor, angiotensin receptor blockers (ARBs), or beta-blockers (including propranolol).
In patients who are elderly, volume-depleted (including those on diuretic therapy), or have renal impairment, coadministration of an NSAID with ACE inhibitors or ARBs may result in hypotension and/or orthostatic hypotension and/or possible acute renal failure. These effects are usually reversible.	
Intervention:	During concomitant use of meloxicam and ACE inhibitors, ARBs, or beta-blockers, monitor blood pressure to ensure that the desired blood pressure is obtained.
In patients who are elderly, volume-depleted, or have impaired renal function, the use of NSAIDs may result in signs of worsening renal function (see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)).	
When these drugs are administered concomitantly, patients should be closely monitored for signs of possible acute renal failure at the beginning of the concomitant treatment and periodically thereafter.	
Duracets	
Clinical Impact:	Clinical studies, as well as post-marketing observations, showed that NSAIDs reduced the natriuretic effect of loop diuretics (e.g., furosemide) and thiazide diuretics in some patients. This effect

	has been attributed to the NSAID inhibition of renal prostaglandin synthesis. Clinical studies in humans have not demonstrated a reduction in natriuretic effect. Furosemide single and multiple dose pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics are not affected by multiple doses of mecoxican.
Intervention:	During concomitant use of mecoxican with diuretics, observe patients for signs of worsening renal function, in addition to assuring diuretic efficacy including antihypertensive effects [see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)].
Lithium	
Clinical Impact:	NSAIDs have produced elevations in plasma lithium levels and reductions in renal lithium clearance. The mean renal lithium concentration at 150 mg/day was three times the baseline (increased by approximately 20%). This effect has been attributed to NSAID inhibition of renal prostaglandin synthesis [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].
Intervention:	During concomitant use of mecoxican and lithium, monitor patients for signs of lithium toxicity.
Methodtrexate	
Clinical Impact:	Concomitant use of NSAIDs and methotrexate may increase the risk for methotrexate toxicity (e.g., neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, renal dysfunction).
Intervention:	During concomitant use of mecoxican and methotrexate, monitor patients for methotrexate toxicity.
Cyclosporine	
Clinical Impact:	Concomitant use of mecoxican and cyclosporine may increase the risk of cyclosporine-associated nephrotoxicity.
Intervention:	During concomitant use of mecoxican and cyclosporine, monitor patients for signs of worsening renal function.
NSAIDs and Salicylates	
Clinical Impact:	Concomitant use of mecoxican with other NSAIDs or salicylates (e.g., difenacal, salsalate) increases the risk of GI toxicity, with little or no increase in efficacy [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].
Intervention:	Concomitant use of mecoxican with other NSAIDs or salicylates is not recommended.
Penicillined	
Clinical Impact:	Concomitant use of mecoxican and penicillined may increase the risk of penicillined-associated myelosuppression, renal, and GI toxicity [see the penicillined prescribing information, renal, and GI toxicity (see the penicillined prescribing information)].
Intervention:	During concomitant use of mecoxican and penicillined, in patients with creatinine clearance below 45 mL/min, the concomitant administration of mecoxican with penicillined is not recommended.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

Use of NSAIDs, including mecoxican, can cause premature closure of the fetal ductus arteriosus and fetal renal dysfunction leading to oligohydramnios and, in some cases, neonatal renal failure. Because of these risks, limit dose and duration of mecoxican use before about 20 weeks of gestation, and avoid mecoxican use at about 30 weeks of gestation and later in pregnancy [see Clinical Considerations, Data].

Premature Closure of Fetal Ductus Arteriosus

Use of NSAIDs, including mecoxican, at about 30 weeks gestation or later in pregnancy increases the risk of premature closure of the fetal ductus arteriosus.

Oligohydramnios/Neonatal Renal Impairment

Use of NSAIDs at about 20 weeks gestation or later in pregnancy has been associated with cases of fetal renal dysfunction leading to oligohydramnios, and in some cases, neonatal renal failure.

Data from observational studies regarding potential embryofetal risks of NSAID use in women in the first or second trimesters of pregnancy are inconclusive.

In animal reproduction studies, embryofetal death was observed in rats and rabbits treated during the period of organogenesis with mecoxican at oral doses equivalent to 0.65- and 6.5-times the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) of mecoxican. Increases in embryo-fetal effects were observed at higher doses. In animal reproduction studies, there was an increased incidence of dystocia, delayed parturition, and decreased survival of offspring in rats and rabbits treated with mecoxican at an oral dose equivalent to 78-times the MRHD. In pre- and post-natal reproduction studies, there was an increased incidence of dystocia, delayed parturition, and decreased survival of offspring in rats and rabbits treated with mecoxican. No teratogenic effects were observed in rats and rabbits treated with mecoxican during organogenesis at an oral dose equivalent to 2.6 and 26-times the MRHD [see Data].

Based on animal data, prostaglandins have been shown to have an important role in embryo-fetal viability, homeostasis, implantation, and parturition. In animal studies, administration of prostaglandin synthase inhibitors such as mecoxican resulted in increased pre- and post-implantation loss. Prostaglandins also have been shown to have an important role in fetal kidney development. In published animal studies, prostaglandin synthase inhibitors have been reported to impair kidney development when administered at clinically relevant doses.

The estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population(s) is unknown. All pregnancies have a background risk of birth defect, loss, or miscarriage. For the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2% to 4% and 15% to 20%, respectively.

Clinical Considerations

Fetal/Neonatal Adverse Reactions

Premature Closure of Fetal Ductus Arteriosus:

Avoid use of NSAIDs in women at about 30 weeks gestation and later in pregnancy, because NSAIDs, including mecoxican, can cause premature closure of the fetal ductus arteriosus [see Data].

Obstetrics and Gynecology/Neonatal Renal Impairment:

If an NSAID is necessary at about 20 weeks gestation or later in pregnancy, limit the use to the lowest effective dose and shortest duration possible. If mecoxican treatment extends beyond 48 hours, consider monitoring with ultrasound for oligohydramnios. If oligohydramnios occurs, discontinue mecoxican and follow up according to clinical practice guidelines.

Labor or Delivery

There are no studies on the effects of mecoxican during labor or delivery. In animal studies, NSAIDs, including mecoxican, inhibit prostaglandin synthesis, cause delayed parturition, and increase the incidence of stillbirth.

Data

Human Data

Premature Closure of Fetal Ductus Arteriosus:

Published literature reports that the use of NSAIDs at about 30 weeks of gestation and later in pregnancy may cause premature closure of the fetal ductus arteriosus.

Oligohydramnios/Neonatal Renal Impairment:

Published studies and postmarketing reports describe maternal NSAID use at about 20 weeks of gestation or later in pregnancy associated with fetal renal dysfunction leading to oligohydramnios, and in some cases, neonatal renal impairment. These adverse outcomes are seen, on average, after days to weeks of treatment, although oligohydramnios has been infrequently reported as soon as 48 hours after NSAID initiation. In some cases, oligohydramnios has been associated with stillbirth and reversible with cessation of the drug. There have been a limited number of case reports of maternal NSAID use and neonatal renal dysfunction without oligohydramnios, some of which have been associated with stillbirth. In one case, oligohydramnios required treatment with invasive procedures, such as exchange transfusion or dialysis.

Methodological limitations of these postmarketing studies and reports include lack of a control group; limited information regarding dose, duration, and timing of drug exposure; and lack of information on the timing of drug discontinuation. It is difficult to establish a reliable estimate of the risk of adverse fetal and neonatal outcomes with maternal NSAID use. Because the published safety data on neonatal outcomes involved mostly preterm infants, the generalizability of certain reported risks to the full-term infant exposed to NSAIDs through maternal use is uncertain.

Animal Data

Mecoxican was not teratogenic when administered to pregnant rats during fetal organogenesis at oral doses up to 4 mg/kg/day (2.6-fold greater than the MRHD of 15 mg of mecoxican based on BSA comparison). Administration of mecoxican to pregnant rabbits at oral doses up to 10 mg/kg/day (2.6-fold greater than the MRHD of the heart at an oral dose of 60 mg/kg/day (78-fold greater than the MRHD based on BSA comparison)). The no effect level was 20 mg/kg/day (26-fold greater than the MRHD based on BSA comparison). Administration of mecoxican to pregnant rabbits, enemas, at oral doses of 1 mg/kg/day and 5 mg/kg/day, respectively (0.65- and 6.5-fold greater, respectively, than the MRHD based on BSA comparison) when administered throughout organogenesis.

Oral administration of mecoxican to pregnant rats during late gestation through lactation increased the incidence of dystocia, delayed parturition, and decreased offspring survival at mecoxican doses of 0.125 mg/kg/day or greater (0.08-times MRHD based on BSA comparison).

8.2 Lactation

Breast Summary

There are no human data available on whether mecoxican is present in human milk, or on the effects on breastfed infants, or on milk production. The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for mecoxican and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed infant from the mecoxican or from the underlying maternal condition.

Data

Animal Data

Mecoxican was present in the milk of lactating rats at concentrations higher than those in plasma.

8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

Infertility

Females

Based on the mechanism of action, the use of prostaglandin-mediated NSAIDs, including mecoxican, may delay or prevent rupture of ovarian follicles, which has been associated with reversible infertility in some women. Published animal studies have shown that administration of NSAIDs to pregnant rats has the potential to delay or prevent prostaglandin-mediated follicular rupture required for ovulation. Small studies in women treated with NSAIDs, including mecoxican, in women who have difficulties conceiving or who are undergoing investigation of infertility.

Males

The safety and effectiveness of mecoxican in pediatric JRA patients from 2 to 17 years of age has been evaluated in three clinical trials [see Dosage and Administration (2.3), Adverse Reactions (6.1) and Clinical Studies (14.2)].

8.4 Pediatric Use

Elderly patients, compared to younger patients, are at greater risk for NSAID-associated serious cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, and/or renal adverse reactions. If the

anticipated benefit for the elderly patient outweighs these potential risks, start dosing at the low end of the dosing range, and monitor patients for adverse effects [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.6, 5.14)].

8.6 Hepatic Impairment

No dose adjustment is necessary in patients with mild to moderate hepatic impairment. Patients with severe hepatic impairment have not been adequately studied. Since metabolism is mainly mediated in the liver and hepatotoxicity may occur, use meloxicam with caution in patients with hepatic impairment [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

8.7 Renal Impairment

No dose adjustment is necessary in patients with mild to moderate renal impairment. Patients with severe renal impairment have not been studied. The use of meloxicam in patients with end-stage renal disease has not been studied. In patients on hemodialysis, meloxicam should not exceed 7.5 mg per day. Meloxicam is not dialyzable [see Dosage and Administration (2.1) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

10 OVERDOSE

Symptoms following acute NSAID overdoses have been typically limited to lethargy, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, and epigastric pain, which have been generally reversible with supportive care. Gastrointestinal bleeding has occurred. Hypertension, acute renal failure, respiratory depression, and coma have occurred, but were rare [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.6)].

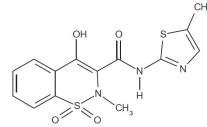
Manage patients with symptoms and supportive care following an NSAID overdose. There is no specific antidote. Consider hemodialysis to remove meloxicam up to 100 grams in adults, 1 to 2 grams per kg of body weight in pediatric patients) and/or osmotic cathartic in symptomatic patients seen within four hours of ingestion or in patients with a large overdose (5 to 10 times the recommended dosage). Forced diuresis, alkalinization of urine, hemodialysis, or hemoperfusion may not be useful due to high protein binding.

There is limited experience with meloxicam overdose. Cholestyramine is known to accelerate the clearance of meloxicam. Accordingly, consider cholestyramine by 4 g oral doses of cholestyramine given three times a day was demonstrated in a clinical trial. Administration of cholestyramine may be useful following an overdose.

For additional information about overdose treatment, call a poison control center (1-800-222-1222).

11 DESCRIPTION

Meloxicam is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). Each tablet contains 7.5 mg or 15 mg meloxicam, USP for oral administration. Meloxicam is chemically designated as 4-hydroxy-2-methyl-5-(5-methyl-2-thiazolyl)-2H-1,2-benzothiazine-3-carboxamide-1-dioxide. The molecular weight is 351.4. Its empirical formula is $C_{14}H_{13}N_3O_4S_2$ and it has the following structural formula:



Meloxicam is a pale yellow solid, practically insoluble in water, with higher solubility observed in strong acids and bases. It is very slightly soluble in methanol. Meloxicam has an apparent partition coefficient ($\log P_{\text{o/w}}$) = 0.1 in *n*-octanol/buffer pH 7.4. Meloxicam has pKa values of 1.1 and 4.2.

Meloxicam is available as a tablet for oral administration containing 7.5 mg or 15 mg meloxicam, USP.

The inactive ingredients in meloxicam tablets, USP include starch, microcrystalline cellulose, lactose anhydrous, colloidal silicon dioxide, sodium citrate dihydrate, magnesium stearate.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Meloxicam has analgesic, anti-inflammatory, and antipyretic properties.

The mechanism of action of meloxicam, like that of other NSAIDs, is not completely understood but involves inhibition of cyclooxygenase (COX-1 and COX-2).

Meloxicam is a potent inhibitor of prostaglandin synthesis in vitro. Meloxicam concentrations reached during therapy have produced in vivo effects. Prostaglandins serve asafferent nerves and potentiate the action of bradykinin in inducing pain in animal tissues. Prostaglandins are mediators of inflammation. Because meloxicam is an inhibitor of prostaglandin synthesis, its mode of action may be due to a decrease of prostaglandins in peripheral tissues.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Absorption

The absolute bioavailability of meloxicam capsules was 89% following a single oral dose of 30 mg meloxicam, USP. Following multiple oral doses, absorption of meloxicam from oral suspension and capsules was shown in the range of 40% to 60%. After multiple oral doses the pharmacokinetics of meloxicam tablet was taken under fasted conditions, indicating a linear pharmacokinetic profile. Steady-state concentrations were reached by Day 5. A second meloxicam concentration peak occurs around 12 to 14 hours post-dose suggesting biliary recycling.

Meloxicam capsule have been shown to be bioequivalent to meloxicam tablets.

Table 4 Single Dose and Steady-State Pharmacokinetic Parameters for Oral 7.5 mg and 15 mg Meloxicam (Mean and % CV)

Pharmacokinetic Parameters (%CV)	Steady State		Single Dose		
	Healthy male adults (n=12)	Elderly females (n=12)	Renal Failure (n=6)	Hepatic Impairment (Fastest)	
7.5 mg tablets	15 mg capsules	15 mg capsules	15 mg capsules	15 mg capsules	
C_{max}^1 (μg/mL)	1.05 (20)	1.05 (59)	1.29 (36)	1.44 (29)	
t_{max}^2 (h)	4.9 (8)	5 (12)	6 (27)	6 (65)	10 (87)
$t_{1/2}^3$ (h)	20.1 (29)	21 (34)	24 (34)	18 (46)	16 (29)
CL^4 (mL/min)	8.8 (29)	9.9 (76)	5.3 (22)	19 (43)	11 (44)
V_{d}^5 (L)	14.7 (32)	15 (42)	10 (36)	26 (44)	14 (29)

¹ The parameter values in the table are from various studies.

² not under high fat condition

³ Meloxicam tablets

⁴ $AUC = \text{Dose}/(AUC \cdot K_{\text{el}})$

⁵ Food and Antacid Effects

Administration of meloxicam capsules following a high fat breakfast (75 g of fat) resulted in mean peak drug levels (i.e., C_{max}) being increased by approximately 22% while the extent of absorption was unchanged. The time to maximum concentration (T_{max}) was affected between 5 and 8 hours. The increase in the mean C_{max} values for meloxicam suspension were affected following a similar high fat meal while mean T_{max} values were increased to approximately 7 hours. No pharmacokinetic interaction was detected with concomitant administration of antacids. Based on these results, meloxicam can be administered without regard to timing of meals or concomitant administration of antacids.

Distribution

The mean volume of distribution (V_{d}) of meloxicam is approximately 10 L. Meloxicam is $\sim 99\%$ bound to plasma proteins. At therapeutic dose ranges, the fraction of protein binding is independent of drug concentration, over the clinically relevant concentration range, but decreases to $\sim 99\%$ in patients with renal disease. Meloxicam penetration into human red blood cells, after oral dosing, is less than 10%. At steady state, approximately 90% of the radioactivity detected in the plasma was present as unchanged meloxicam.

Meloxicam concentrations in synovial fluid, after a single oral dose, range from 40% to 50% of those in plasma. The free fraction in synovial fluid is 2.5 times higher than in plasma, due to the lower albumin content in synovial fluid as compared to plasma. The significance of this penetration is unknown.

Elimination

Metabolism

Meloxicam is extensively metabolized in the liver. Meloxicam metabolites include 5'-carboxy meloxicam (65% of dose), from P-450 mediated metabolism formed by oxidation of an intermediate metabolite 5'-hydroxymethyl meloxicam which is also excreted to a lesser extent (9% of dose). In vitro studies indicate that CYP2C9 (cytochrome P-450 2C9) plays an important role in the metabolic pathway with a minor contribution of the CYP3A4 isozyme. Patients' peroxidase activity is probably responsible for the other two metabolites which account for 16% and 4% of the total excreted dose, respectively. All the four metabolites are not known to have any *in vivo* pharmacological activity.

Excretion

Meloxicam excretion is predominantly in the form of metabolites, and occurs to equal extents in the urine and feces. Only traces of the unchanged parent compound are excreted in urine (0.2%) and feces (1.6%). The total amount of meloxicam excreted was constant for unchanged meloxicam (0.5%, 6%, and 13% of the dose) and was found in urine in the form of meloxicam, and the 5'-hydroxymethyl and 5'-carboxy metabolites, respectively. There is significant biliary and/or enteral secretion of the drug. This was demonstrated by the rapid excretion of meloxicam following a single IV dose of meloxicam decreased the AUC of meloxicam by 50%.

The mean elimination half-life ($t_{1/2}$) ranges from 15 hours to 20 hours. The elimination half-life is constant across dose levels, indicating linear metabolism within the therapeutic dose range. Plasma clearance ranges from 7 to 9 mL/min.

Pediatric Population

After single (0.25 mg/kg) dose administration and after achieving steady state (0.375 mg/kg/day), there was a general trend of approximately 20% lower exposure in younger patients (2 to 6 years old) as compared to the older patients (7 to 16 years old). The older patients had meloxicam exposures similar (single dose) or slightly reduced (steady state) compared to the younger patients. The mean steady state area under the curve (AUC) of 0.25 mg/kg (see Dosage and Administration (2.4)). The meloxicam mean (SD) elimination half-life was 15.2 (10.1) and 13.0 hours (3.0) for the 2 to 6 year old patients, and 7 to 16 year old patients, respectively.

In a covariate analysis, utilizing population pharmacokinetics body-weight, but not age, was the single predictive covariate for differences in the meloxicam apparent oral plasma

clearance. The body-weight normalized apparent oral clearance values were adequate predictors of meloxicam exposure in pediatric patients.

The pharmacokinetics of meloxicam in pediatric patients under 2 years of age have not been investigated.

Gender

Elderly males (≥ 65 years of age) exhibited meloxicam plasma concentrations and steady-state C_{max} pharmacokinetics similar to young males. Elderly females (≥ 65 years of age) had a 47% higher AUC_{0- ∞} and 32% higher C_{max} as compared to younger females (≤ 55 years of age) after body weight normalization. Despite the increased total concentration in elderly females, the adverse event profile was comparable for both elderly patient populations. A smaller free fraction was found in elderly female patients in comparison to elderly male patients.

Sex

Young females exhibited slightly lower plasma concentrations relative to young males. After single doses of 7.5 mg meloxicam, the elimination half-lives were 15.9 hours for the female subjects and 23.4 hours for the male group. At steady state, the data were similar (17.9 hours vs 21.4 hours). This pharmacokinetic difference due to gender is likely to be of little clinical importance. There was linearity of pharmacokinetics and no difference in the C_{max} or t_{max} across genders.

Hepatic Impairment

Following a single 15 mg dose of meloxicam there was no marked difference in plasma concentrations in patients with mild (Child-Pugh Class II) or moderate (Child-Pugh Class III) hepatic impairment compared to healthy volunteers. Protein binding of meloxicam was also similar in all groups. The hepatic meloxicam clearance in subjects with renal impairment was found to be a function of creatinine clearance and not creatinine kinase for hepatic metabolism and subsequent excretion. No dosage adjustment is necessary in patients with mild to moderate renal impairment. Patients with severe renal impairment have not been adequately studied. The use of meloxicam in subjects with severe renal impairment is not recommended [see Dosage and Administration (2.3), Warnings and Precautions (5.8) and Use in Specific Populations (8.7)].

Renal Impairment

Meloxicam pharmacokinetics have been investigated in subjects with mild and moderate renal impairment. Total drug plasma concentrations of meloxicam decreased and total clearance of meloxicam increased with the degree of renal impairment while free AUC values were similar in all groups. The hepatic meloxicam clearance in subjects with renal impairment was found to be a function of creatinine clearance and not creatinine kinase for hepatic metabolism and subsequent excretion. No dosage adjustment is necessary in patients with mild to moderate renal impairment. Patients with severe renal impairment have not been adequately studied. The use of meloxicam in subjects with severe renal impairment is not recommended [see Dosage and Administration (2.3), Warnings and Precautions (5.8) and Use in Specific Populations (8.7)].

Hemodialysis

Following a single dose of meloxicam, the free C_{max} plasma concentrations were higher in patients with renal impairment (approximately 13% increase) in comparison to healthy volunteers (0.3% increase in fraction). Hemodialysis did not affect the drug concentration in plasma; therefore, additional doses are not necessary after hemodialysis. Meloxicam is not dialyzable [see Dosage and Administration (2.1) and Use in Specific Populations (8.7)].

Drug Interactions

Aspirin: When NSAIDs were administered with aspirin, the protein binding of NSAIDs were reduced, although the clearance of free NSAID was not altered. When meloxicam is administered with aspirin (1000 mg three times daily) to healthy volunteers, it tends to increase the AUC (10%) and C_{max} (24%) of meloxicam. The clinical significance of this interaction is unknown. See Table 2 for clinically significant drug interactions of NSAIDs with aspirin [see Drug Interactions (2)].

Cholestyramine: Pretreatment for four days with cholestyramine significantly increased the clearance of meloxicam by 50%. This resulted in a decrease in t_{1/2}, from 19.2 hours to 12.5 hours, and a decrease in AUC, from 10.8 to 7.2. This suggests the existence of a reduction pathway for meloxicam in the gastrointestinal tract. The clinical relevance of this interaction has not been established.

Cimetidine: Concomitant administration of 200 mg cimetidine four times daily did not alter the single-dose pharmacokinetics of 30 mg meloxicam.

Diphenhydramine: Meloxicam 15 mg once daily for 7 days did not alter the plasma concentration profile of diphenhydramine after β -adrenergic agonist administration for 7 days at clinical doses. *In vitro* testing found no protein binding drug interaction between diphenhydramine and meloxicam.

Lithium: In a study conducted in healthy subjects, mean pre-dose lithium concentration and AUC were increased by 21% in subjects receiving lithium doses ranging from 804 to 1072 mg twice daily with meloxicam 15 mg QD every day as compared to subjects receiving lithium alone [see Drug Interactions (2)].

Methotrexate: A study in 13 rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients evaluated the effects of multiple doses of meloxicam on the pharmacokinetics of methotrexate taken once weekly. Meloxicam did not have a significant effect on the pharmacokinetics of single doses of methotrexate. Methotrexate did not displace meloxicam from its human serum binding sites [see Drug Interactions (2)].

Warfarin: The effect of meloxicam on the anticoagulant effect of warfarin was studied in a group of healthy subjects receiving daily doses of warfarin that produced an INR (International Normalized Ratio) between 1.2 and 1.8. The results of this study did not alter warfarin pharmacokinetics and the average anticoagulant effect of warfarin as determined by prothrombin time. However, one subject showed an increase in INR from 1.5 to 2.1. Caution should be used when administering meloxicam with warfarin since patients on warfarin may experience changes in INR and an increased risk of bleeding complications when a new medication is introduced [see Drug Interactions (2)].

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenesis

There was no increase in tumor incidence in long-term carcinogenicity studies. In rats (104 weeks) and mice (99 weeks) administered meloxicam at oral doses up to 0.8 mg/kg/day in rats and up to 8.0 mg/kg/day in mice (up to 0.5- and 2.6-times, respectively, the maximum recommended human dose [MRHD] of 15 mg/day meloxicam based on a surface area [BSA] comparison).

Mutagenesis

Meloxicam was not mutagenic in an Ames assay, or clastogenic in a chromosome aberration assay with human lymphocytes and an *in vivo* micronucleus test in mouse bone marrow.

Impairment of Fertility

Meloxicam did not impair male and female fertility in rats at oral doses up to 9 mg/kg/day in males and 5 mg/kg/day in females (up to 5.8- and 3.2-times greater, respectively, than the MRHD based on BSA comparison).

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Osteoarthritis and Rheumatoid Arthritis

The use of meloxicam for the treatment of the signs and symptoms of osteoarthritis of the knee, shoulder, and hand in a 12-week, double-blind, controlled trial. Meloxicam (3.75 mg, 7.5 mg, and 15 mg daily) was compared to placebo. The four primary endpoints were investigator's global assessment, patient global assessment, patient pain assessment, and physician pain assessment (all using a scale of 0 to 100, 0 being no pain, function and stiffness). Patients on meloxicam 7.5 mg daily and meloxicam 15 mg daily showed significant improvement in each of these endpoints compared with placebo.

The use of meloxicam for the management of signs and symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis was evaluated in six double-blind, active-controlled trials outside the U.S., ranging from 4 weeks' to 6 month duration. In these trials, the efficacy of meloxicam, in doses of 7.5 mg/day and 15 mg/day, was comparable to piroxicam 20 mg/day and diclofenac SR 100 mg/day, respectively.

The use of meloxicam for the treatment of the signs and symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis was evaluated in a 12-week, double-blind, controlled multinational trial. Meloxicam (7.5 mg, 15 mg, and 22.5 mg daily) was compared to placebo. The primary endpoint was physician's global assessment. Secondary endpoints included clinical laboratory, and functional measures of RA response. Patients receiving meloxicam 7.5 mg and 15 mg daily showed significant improvement in the primary endpoint compared with placebo. No incremental benefit was observed with the 22.5 mg dose compared with the 15 mg dose.

14.2 Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis (JRA) Pauciarticular and Polyarticular

The use of meloxicam for the treatment of the signs and symptoms of pauciarticular or polyarticular course Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis in patients 2 years of age and older was evaluated in two 12-week, double-blind, placebo-controlled, active-controlled trials.

Both studies included three arms: naproxen and two doses of meloxicam. In both studies, naproxen 0.125 mg/kg/day, 0.25 mg/kg/day, or 0.5 mg/kg/day, and meloxicam (15 mg maximum), and the meloxicam dosing began at 10 mg/day. One study used these doses throughout the 12-week dosing period, while the other incorporated a stratum after 4 weeks to doses of 0.25 mg/kg/day and 0.375 mg/kg/day (22.5 mg maximum dose) and 15 mg.

The efficacy analysis used the ACR Pediatric 30 responder definition, a composite of parent and investigator assessments, counts of active joints and joints with limited range of motion, and erythrocyte sedimentation rate. The proportion of responders were similar in all three groups in both studies, and no difference was observed between the meloxicam dose groups.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

Meloxicam tablets, USP 7.5 mg are yellow coloured, round, biconvex tablets, debossed with "158" on one side and "C" on the other.

Meloxicam tablets, USP 15 mg are yellow coloured, round, flat bevelled tablets, debossed with "CPLA" on one side and "159" on the other.

Meloxicam tablets, USP 7.5 mg are available as follows:

NDC 69097-158-07	Bottles of 100
NDC 69097-158-12	Bottles of 500
NDC 69097-158-15	Bottles of 1000
Meloxicam tablets, USP 15 mg are available as follows:	
NDC 69097-159-07	Bottles of 100
NDC 69097-159-12	Bottles of 500
NDC 69097-159-15	Bottles of 1000

Storage

Store at 20°C to 25°C (68°F to 77°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Keep meloxicam tablets in a dry container.

Dispense tablets in a tight container.

Keep this and all medications out of the reach of children.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Medication Guide) that accompanies each prescription dispensed.

Inform patients, families or their caregivers of the following information before initiating therapy with an NSAID and periodically during the course of ongoing therapy.

Cardiovascular

Advise patients to be alert for the symptoms of cardiovascular thrombotic events, including chest pain, shortness of breath, weakness, or slurring of speech, and to report any of these symptoms to their healthcare provider immediately [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

Gastrointestinal Bleeding, Ulceration, and Perforation

Advise patients to report symptoms of ulcerations and bleeding, including epigastric pain, dyspepsia, melena, and hematemesis to their healthcare provider. In the setting of concurrent use of low-dose aspirin for cardiac prophylaxis, inform patients of the increased risk for the signs and symptoms of GI bleeding [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

Hepatotoxicity

Inform patients of the warning signs and symptoms of hepatotoxicity (e.g., nausea, fatigue, lethargy, diarrhea, pruritis, jaundice, right upper quadrant tenderness, and "flu-like" symptoms). If these symptoms occur, advise patients to stop mecoxacin and seek immediate medical therapy [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)].

Heart Failure and Edema

Advise patients to be alert for the symptoms of congestive heart failure including shortness of breath, unexplained weight gain, or edema and to contact their healthcare provider if such symptoms occur [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)].

Anaphylactic Reaction

Inform patients of the signs of an anaphylactic reaction (e.g., difficulty breathing, swelling of the face or throat). Instruct patients to seek immediate emergency help if these occur [see Contraindications (4) and Warnings and Precautions (5.7)].

Serious Skin Reactions, including DRESS

Advise patients to stop taking mecoxacin immediately if they develop any type of rash or fever and to contact their healthcare provider as soon as possible [see Warnings and Precautions (5.9), 5.10].

Female Fertility

Advise women of reproductive potential who desire pregnancy that NSAIDs, including mecoxacin, may be associated with a reversible delay in ovulation [see Use in Specific Populations (8.3)].

Fetal Toxicity

Inform pregnant women to avoid use of mecoxacin and other NSAIDs starting at 30 weeks gestation because of the risk of the premature closing of the fetal ductus arteriosus. If treatment is needed for a condition between about 20 to 30 weeks' gestation, advise her that she may need to be monitored for oligohydramnios, if treatment continues for longer than 48 hours [see Warnings and Precautions (5.11) and Use in Specific Populations (8.1)].

Avoid Concomitant Use of NSAIDs

Inform patients that the concomitant use of mecoxacin with other NSAIDs or salicylates (e.g., aspirin) is not recommended due to the increased risk of gastrointestinal toxicity, and little or no increase in efficacy [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2) and Drug Interactions (2)]. Alert patients that NSAIDs may be present in "over the counter" medications for treatment of colds, fever, or insomnia.

Use of NSAIDs and Low-Dose Aspirin

Inform patients not to use low-dose aspirin concomitantly with mecoxacin until they talk to their healthcare provider [see Drug Interactions (2)].

Manufactured by: Cipla Ltd., Kurkumbh-413802, Maharashtra, India

Manufactured for: Cipla USA, Inc.

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Warren, NJ 07059

Revised: 8/2024

Medication Guide for Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)

What is the most important information I should know about medicines called Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)?

NSAIDs can cause serious side effects, including:

- Increased risk of a heart attack or stroke that can lead to death. This risk may happen early in treatment and may increase:
 - with increasing doses of NSAIDs
 - with longer use of NSAIDs

Do not take NSAIDs before or after a heart surgery called a "coronary artery bypass graft (CABG)."—

Avoid taking NSAIDs after a recent heart attack, unless your healthcare provider tells you to. You may have an increased risk of another heart attack if you take NSAIDs after a recent heart attack.

If you take NSAIDs, you may have an increased risk of bleeding, ulcers, and tears (perforation) of the esophagus (tube leading from the mouth to the stomach), stomach and intestines:

- anytime during use
- with some warning symptoms
- that may cause death

The risk of getting an ulcer or bleeding increases with:

- past history of stomach ulcers, stomach or intestinal bleeding with use of NSAIDs
- older age
- taking medicines called "corticosteroids", "anticoagulants", "SSRIs", or "SNRIs"
- poor health
- increasing doses of NSAIDs
- advanced liver disease
- longer use of NSAIDs
- smoking
- drinking alcohol

NSAIDs should only be used:

- exactly as prescribed
- at the lowest dose possible for your treatment
- for the shortest time needed

What are NSAIDs?

NSAIDs are used to treat pain and redness, swelling, and heat (inflammation) from medical conditions such as different types of arthritis, menstrual cramps, and other types of short-term pain.

Who should not take NSAIDs?

Do not take NSAIDs if you:

- have liver or kidney problems
- have high blood pressure
- have asthma
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. Taking NSAIDs at about 20 weeks of pregnancy or later may harm your unborn baby. If you need to take NSAIDs for more than 2 days when you are between 20 and 30 weeks of pregnancy, your healthcare provider may need to monitor the amount of fluid in your womb around your baby. You should not take NSAIDs after about 30 weeks of pregnancy.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breast feed.

Tell your healthcare provider about all of the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins or herbal supplements. NSAIDs and some other medicines can interact with each other and cause serious side effects. Do not start taking any new medicine without talking to your healthcare provider first.

What are the possible side effects of NSAIDs?

NSAIDs can cause serious side effects, including:

- See "What is the most important information I should know about medicines called Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)?"
- heart failure
 - liver problems including liver failure
 - kidney problems including kidney failure
 - low levels of blood cells (anemia)
 - Me-threating skin reactions
 - life-threatening allergic reactions
 - Other possible effects of NSAIDs include stomach pain, constipation, diarrhea, gas, heartburn, nausea, vomiting, and dizziness.

Get emergency help right away if you get any of the following symptoms:

- shortness of breath or trouble breathing
- chest pain
- weakness in one part or side of your body
- slurred speech
- swelling of the face or throat

Stop taking your NSAID and call your healthcare provider right away if you get any of the following symptoms:

- nausea
- more tired or weaker than usual
- dark urine
- diarrhea
- chills
- your skin or eyes look yellow
- your skin or eyes look yellow
- indigestion or stomach pain
- flu-like symptoms
- there is blood in your bowel movement or it is black
- unusual weight gain
- skin rash or blisters with fever
- swelling of the arms, legs, hands and feet

If you take too much of your NSAID, call your healthcare provider or get medical help right away.

These are not all the possible side effects of NSAIDs. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist about NSAIDs.

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

Other information about NSAIDs:

- Aspirin is an NSAID but it does not increase the chance of a heart attack. Aspirin can cause bleeding in the brain, stomach, and intestines. Aspirin can also cause ulcers in the stomach and intestines.
- Some NSAIDs are sold in lower doses without a prescription (over-the-counter). Talk to your healthcare provider before using over-the-counter NSAIDs for more than 10 days.

General information about the safe and effective use of NSAIDs

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not use NSAIDs for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give NSAIDs to other people, even if they have the same symptoms that you have. It may harm them.

If you would like more information about NSAIDs, talk with your healthcare provider. You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare provider for information about NSAIDs that is written for health professionals.

This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Manufactured by: Cipla Ltd., Kurkumbh-413802, Maharashtra, India

Manufactured for: Cipla USA, Inc.

10 Independence Boulevard, Suite 300

Warren, NJ 07059

Revised: 08/2024

PACKAGE LABEL-PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL

NDC 69097-158-07 Rx ONLY

Meloxicam

Tablets, USP

7.5 mg

PHARMACIST : PLEASE DISPENSE

WITH MEDICATION GUIDE

100 Tablets

Cipla



NDC 69097-159-07 Rx ONLY

Meloxicam

Tablets, USP

15 mg

PHARMACIST : PLEASE DISPENSE

WITH MEDICATION GUIDE

100 Tablets

Cipla



MELOXICAM

meloxicam tablet

Product Information			
Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:69097-158
Route of Administration	ORAL		

Active Ingredient/Active Moiety

Ingredient Name	Basis of Strength	Strength
MELOXICAM (UNII: VG2QF93CGU) [MELOXICAM - UNII:VG2QF93CGU]	[MELOXICAM]	7.5 mg

Inactive Ingredients

Ingredient Name	Strength
MAGNESIUM STEARATE (UNII: 7099M9G100)	
SILICON DIOXIDE (UNII: E17Z29B14R)	
SODIUM CITRATE (UNII: 10J3ZQULR)	

Product Characteristics

Color	YELLOW	Score	no score
Shape	ROUND	Size	10mm
Flavor		Imprint Code	C:158

Contains

Packaging			
#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date
			Marketing End Date
1	NDC:69097-158-001	1000 in 1 BOTTLE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product	07/19/2006
2	NDC:69097-158-002	100 in 1 BOTTLE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product	07/19/2006
3	NDC:69097-158-003	100 in 1 BOTTLE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product	07/16/2006

Marketing Information

Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA	ANDA077929	07/19/2006	

MELOXICAM

meloxicam tablet

Product Information			
Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:69097-159
Route of Administration	ORAL		

Active Ingredient/Active Moiety

Ingredient Name	Basis of Strength	Strength
MELOXICAM (UNII: VG2QF93CGU) [MELOXICAM - UNII:VG2QF93CGU]	[MELOXICAM]	15 mg

Inactive Ingredients

Ingredient Name	Strength
CELLULOSE, MICROCRYSTALLINE (UNII: OP1H32D91U)	
MAGNESIUM STEARATE (UNII: 7099M9G100)	
SODIUM STARCH GLYCOLATE (UNII: Q78Z24H9TG)	

Product Characteristics

Color	YELLOW	Score	no score
Shape	ROUND	Size	10mm
Flavor		Imprint Code	C:PLA:159

Contains

#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date
			Marketing End Date
1	NDC:69097-159-001	500 in 1 BOTTLE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product	07/19/2006
2	NDC:69097-159-002	120 in 1 BOTTLE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product	07/19/2006
3	NDC:69097-159-003	120 in 1 BOTTLE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product	07/19/2006

Marketing Information

Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA	ANDA077929	07/19/2006	

Labeler - Cipla USA Inc. (078719707)

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Cipla USA Inc.