Acetaminophen

[OACE5] Acetal® 500mg/Tab ATC Code : N02BE01

中文名: 愛舒疼錠 《瑞安》

適應症: 解熱、鎮痛(頭痛、牙痛、神經痛、肌肉痛、關節痛、咽喉痛及月經痛)。

[OPAN80] Panadol (Bubdel®) 80mg/Tab ATC Code: N02BE01

中文名: 普德錠 《溫士頓》

適應症: 解熱、鎮痛。

[OACES] Anti-Phen® 24mg/mL, 60mL/Bot ATC Code: N02BE01

中文名: 安佳熱糖漿 《晟德》

適應症: 解熱、鎮痛。

藥理分類: Analgesic, Nonopioid; Antipyretics.

作用機轉: Analgesic effects are believed to be due to activation of descending serotonergic

inhibitory pathways in the CNS. Antipyresis is produced from inhibition of the

hypothalamic heat-regulating center.

用法用量: Adult:

—Self-medication:

Pain, 650 mg or 1 g every 4-6 hours as necessary; MAX 4 g/day, not exceed 10 days

Fever, 650 mg or 1 g every 4-6 hours as necessary; MAX 4 g/day, not exceed 3 days.

-Pain associated with **migraine** headache

For self-medication, 500 mg (combined with aspirin 500 mg and caffeine 130 mg) as a single dose. MAX 500 mg/24 hrs.

—Pain associated with **osteoarthritis**

1g four times daily. MAX 2.6 g daily for logn-term (10 days) use unless prescribed and monitored by a clinician.

Children:

Self-medication to relief pain not exceed 5 days; to reduce fever not exceed 3 days. Dosage for Self-medication of Pain/Fever in Children up to 11 Years of Age

Weight	Oral Dose*
2.7-5 kg	40 mg
5-8 kg	80 mg
8-11 kg	120 mg
11-16 kg	160 mg
16-21.5 kg	240 mg
21.5-27 kg	320 mg
27-32.5 kg	400 mg
32.5-43 kg	480 mg
	2.7-5 kg 5-8 kg 8-11 kg 11-16 kg 16-21.5 kg 21.5-27 kg 27-32.5 kg

^{*}Dose may be given every 4-6 hours as necessary (up to 5 times in 24 hours).

不良反應: 黃疸、噁心、嘔吐、胃部痙攣或胃痛、上腹漲或痛。

注意事項: 1.兩次使用間隔請勿短於 4 小時。

2.習慣性飲酒之患者,應小心投與本藥,因 acetaminophen 可能造成肝傷害。

交互作用:

- 1. **IMATINIB, Dasatinib, SORAfenib**: ↑ the hepatotoxic effect; ↑ the serum concentration of Acetaminophen.
- 2. **ISONIAZID**: ↑ risk of hepatotoxicity.

- 3. **PNEUMOCOCCAL** 13-valent vaccine, DIPHTHERIA conjugate: may result in an inadequate immunologic response to the vaccine. This interaction only applies to prophylactic use of acetaminophen before or during vaccine administration.
- 4. **CARBAMAZEPINE**: ↑ risk of acetaminophen hepatotoxicity and ↓ acetaminophen exposure.
- 懷 孕 期: 1. Acetaminophen crosses the placenta (Naga Rani 1989).
 - 2. an association between maternal acetaminophen use and cryptorchidism (undescended testis) has been observed (Fisher 2016; Snijder 2012).
 - 3. Acetaminophen is considered appropriate for the treatment of pain and fever in pregnancy (SMFM 2017).
 - 4. Acetaminophen may be used as part of a multimodal approach to pain relief following cesarean delivery (ACOG 2019), for the treatment of acute migraine in pregnant patients (Burch 2019; Hamilton 2019a) and is recommended for the treatment of fever in pregnant women diagnosed with influenza (ACOG 753 2018).
- 授 乳 期: 1.Acetaminophen 會分泌至乳汁中,但 AAP 認為接受本藥治療期間之授乳婦可繼續哺乳。
 - 2. Acetaminophen is one of the preferred non-narcotic agents (Sachs 2013) and is considered compatible with breastfeeding when used in usual recommended doses (WHO 2002).