SODIUM BICARBONATE

UHP Sodium Bicarbonate 325 mg / 650 mg Tablet
Antacid

FORMULATIONS
Each tablet contains:

Sodium bicarbonate ................................. 325 mg or 650 mg

PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS

- Sodium Bicarbonate 325 mg Tablet is a peppermint-flavored, white, round, biconvex tablet inscribed with “Sod. Bicarb.” on one side and with “UL” logo on the other side.

- Sodium Bicarbonate 650 mg Tablet is a peppermint-flavored, white, round, biconvex tablet inscribed with “Sod. Bicarb. 10 gr” on one side and with “UL” logo on the other side.

WHAT IS IN THE MEDICINE?
These product contains sodium bicarbonate, an antacid.

WHAT IS THE MEDICINE USED FOR?
- This medicine is used for the relief of hyperacidity, dyspepsia and heartburn.

HOW MUCH AND HOW OFTEN SHOULD YOU USE THIS MEDICINE?
This medicine is taken orally (by mouth), 3 times a day 1 – 2 hours after meals with a full glass of water.

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<th>Recommended Adult Dose</th>
<th>325 mg Tablet</th>
<th>650 mg Tablet</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 to 2 tablets</td>
<td>½ to 1 tablet</td>
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- Do not take on an overly full stomach.
- Do not use for more than 2 weeks unless prescribed by a doctor.
Or as prescribed by a doctor.
WHEN SHOULD YOU NOT TAKE THIS MEDICINE?

- If you are allergic to sodium bicarbonate or any ingredient in the product
- If you have edematous sodium-retaining conditions such as congestive heart failure, hypertension, kidney failure, edema (fluid retention), or liver cirrhosis
- If you are on a restricted sodium diet since sodium bicarbonate increases the amount of sodium in your body
- If you have trouble or pain swallowing food, have bloody or black stools or if you are vomiting blood. These may be due to a serious condition and require consultation with your doctor.

UNDESIRABLE EFFECTS

- Abdominal distention, belching, flatulence (gassiness).
- Metabolic alkalosis (a serious disturbance characterized by an alkaline status of the body) may occur when given in large doses or in patients with impaired kidney function.
- Milk-alkali syndrome characterized by hypercalcemia (excess calcium in the blood), kidney insufficiency, metabolic alkalosis, nausea, vomiting, headache, mental confusion, and anorexia (loss of appetite) has been reported with chronic administration of bicarbonate with milk or calcium.
- Patients with low blood calcium levels may experience tetany when given sodium bicarbonate.
- Sodium overload.

WHAT OTHER MEDICINES OR FOOD SHOULD BE AVOIDED WHILE TAKING THIS MEDICINE?

- Tell your doctor what medicines you are taking before using sodium bicarbonate
- Chronic administration with milk or calcium may cause the milk-alkali syndrome.
- Urinary excretion of flecainide, mecamylamine, quinidine, sympathomimetics, anorexiants are markedly decreased in patients whose urine is alkalinized by sodium bicarbonate possibly resulting in increased toxic effects.
- Urinary excretion of chlorpropamide, lithium, methotrexate, salicylates, tetracyclines are reduced due to alkalinization of urine possibly resulting in decreased effect.
- Absorption of naproxen may be increased when taken together with sodium bicarbonate.
WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF YOU MISS A DOSE?

- If you miss a dose, just take the next dose if still needed for the condition being treated and the subsequent doses at the recommended time or schedule. Do not double the dose.

HOW SHOULD YOU KEEP THIS MEDICINE?

- Keep the product out of reach and sight of children. Store at temperatures not exceeding 30°C.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVERDOSAGE

- Sodium bicarbonate overdosage results in metabolic alkalosis manifested by hyperirritability and/or tetany (severe muscle cramps).

WHAT TO DO IF YOU HAVE TAKEN MORE THAN THE RECOMMENDED DOSAGE?

- If you have taken more than the recommended dosage, consult a doctor immediately.

CARE THAT SHOULD BE TAKEN WHEN TAKING THIS MEDICINE

- Do not take more than the recommended dose and duration of treatment
- Do not use after the expiry date on the label

WHEN SHOULD YOU CONSULT YOUR DOCTOR?

Tell your doctor before use if:

- You are pregnant or breastfeeding.
- You have ever had high blood pressure, congestive heart failure or kidney disease.
- You recently had stomach or intestinal bleeding.

Tell your doctor if you experience severe symptoms of:

- Stomach cramps
- Increased thirst
- Gassiness
Stop use of sodium bicarbonate and tell your doctor immediately if:
- Your condition does not improve or worsens.
- You experience severe headache, upset stomach, loss of appetite, irritability, weakness, frequent urge to urinate, slow breathing, and swelling of feet or lower legs.
- You have blood in your urine and vomit that resembles coffee grounds.
- You have bloody, black or tarry stools.

DATE OF REVISION OF PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET (PIL)

Note to ULCH: PIL revision date should be the date when the PIL is approved by the Bureau of Food and Drugs (BFAD).