**Ibuprofen for Children Strawberry Suspension, Suspension 200 mg/5ml**

**For use in children weighing from 20 kg (6 years) to 40 kg (12 years)**

**What is Ibuprofen for Children Strawberry Suspension and what is it used for?**Ibuprofen belongs to a group of painkillers with anti-inflammatory and fever-reducing effects (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs or NSAIDs). These drugs change the way the body responds to pain, inflammation, and high body temperature. This medicine is intended for the short-term symptomatic treatment of:

* fever
* mild to moderate pain

If your child's condition does not improve or even worsens after 3 days, consult your doctor.

**When should you not use this medicine or use it with extra caution?**When should your child not use this medicine?

* Your child is allergic to ibuprofen or other similar painkillers (NSAIDs) or to any of the ingredients in this medicine.
* Your child has ever experienced shortness of breath, asthma, a runny nose, facial and/or hand swelling, or hives after using acetylsalicylic acid or other similar painkillers (NSAIDs).
* Your child has had a gastrointestinal bleeding or perforation due to previous NSAID use.
* Your child has a recurring stomach or duodenal ulcer (peptic ulcer) or bleeding, or has had such episodes (two or more proven ulcers or bleeding episodes).
* Your child has hereditary problems with processing fructose/fruit sugars (see 'Ingredients in this medicine to be aware of').
* Your child has severe liver or severe kidney failure.
* Your child has severe heart failure.
* Your child has a cerebral hemorrhage (cerebrovascular bleeding) or another active bleeding.
* Your child suffers from blood clotting disorders. Ibuprofen can prolong bleeding time.
* Your child has unexplained disorders of blood formation.
* Your child is severely dehydrated (due to vomiting, diarrhea, or inadequate fluid intake).
* Pregnant women should not use this medicine during the last 3 months of pregnancy.
* When should you take extra caution with this medicine?
* Contact your doctor or pharmacist before using this product if your child
* Has an infection – see section "Infections" below.
* Has certain hereditary blood disorders (e.g., intermittent porphyria).
* Has blood clotting disorders.
* Has certain skin diseases (systemic lupus erythematosus or mixed connective tissue disease).
* Has or had a gastrointestinal disease (ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease) because these conditions can worsen.
* Has high blood pressure and/or heart failure or has ever had them.
* Has reduced kidney function.
* Has liver disorders. Prolonged use of Ibuprofen requires regular monitoring of liver values, kidney function, and blood counts.

Caution should be exercised when taking other medicines that may increase the risk of ulcers or bleeding, such as oral corticosteroids (such as prednisolone), blood thinners (such as warfarin), selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (medications for depression), or platelet aggregation inhibitors (such as acetylsalicylic acid).

Is taking another NSAID (including COX-2 inhibitors such as celecoxib or etoricoxib) as concomitant use should be avoided.

Side effects can be reduced by using the lowest effective dose for the shortest possible time.

In general, frequent use of (different types of) painkillers can cause severe and lasting kidney problems. This risk may increase with physical overload, salt loss, and dehydration. Therefore, this should be avoided.

Prolonged use of any type of painkiller for headaches can worsen these headaches. If this situation occurs or is suspected, consult a doctor and discontinue the treatment. In patients who frequently or daily experience headaches despite (or due to) regular use of headache medication, the diagnosis of medication-overuse headache (MOH) should be considered.

Has asthma or an allergic condition or has had one, as shortness of breath can occur.

Has hay fever, nasal polyps, or chronic obstructive respiratory diseases, as there is an increased risk of allergic reactions. These allergic reactions can manifest as asthma attacks (called analgesic asthma), angioedema, or hives.

During chickenpox (varicella), it is advisable to avoid using this medicine.

Has recently undergone major surgery, as medical supervision is necessary.

Is dehydrated, as there is an increased risk of kidney function impairment.

**Infections**

Ibuprofen for Children may mask symptoms of infections, such as fever and pain. Therefore, Ibuprofen for Children may delay appropriate treatment of an infection, which can lead to an increased risk of complications. This has been observed in bacterial pneumonia and bacterial skin infections that can occur with chickenpox. If you use this medicine while having an infection and the symptoms of your infection persist or worsen, you should consult a doctor immediately.

**Skin Reactions**

There have been reports of severe skin reactions with the use of this medicine. Stop taking this medicine and seek immediate medical help if you develop skin rash, mucosal damage (lesions), blisters, or other allergic reactions. These could be the initial symptoms of a very serious skin reaction.

Gastrointestinal bleeding, ulceration, or perforation, which can be fatal, have been reported with all NSAIDs regardless of timing of treatment, with or without warning symptoms or a history of severe gastrointestinal disorders. If gastrointestinal bleeding or ulceration occurs, treatment should be stopped immediately. The risk of gastrointestinal bleeding, ulceration, or perforation is higher with higher doses of NSAIDs in patients with a history of ulceration, especially if complicated with bleeding or perforation (see section 2 "When should your child not use this medicine?") and in the elderly. These patients should initiate treatment with the lowest available dose. Combination therapy with protective agents (such as misoprostol or proton pump inhibitors) should be considered for these patients and also for patients who require low-dose acetylsalicylic acid or other medicines that may increase gastrointestinal risk.

Anti-inflammatory/pain-relieving medicines like this medicine may be associated with a small increased risk of heart attack ("myocardial infarction") or stroke. The risk increases with higher doses taken. Do not exceed the prescribed dose and do not take this medicine for longer than the recommended treatment duration.

**You should discuss the treatment with this medicine with your doctor or pharmacist if you:**

Have heart problems including heart failure, angina (chest pain), or have had a heart attack, bypass surgery, peripheral artery disease (poor circulation in the legs or feet due to narrowed or blocked blood vessels), or have ever had a stroke (including a mini-stroke or TIA).

Have high blood pressure, diabetes, or high cholesterol levels, have a family history of heart diseases or strokes, or smoke.

Contact a doctor before using Ibuprofen for Children if your child exhibits any of the above-mentioned conditions.

**Elderly:** Elderly individuals are at a higher risk of side effects when taking NSAIDs, especially gastrointestinal side effects.

Patients with a history of gastrointestinal poisoning, especially the elderly, should report any unusual abdominal discomfort (especially gastrointestinal bleeding), especially at the beginning of treatment.

**Is your child using other medications?**Is your child using other medications alongside Ibuprofen for Children, have they recently used them, or are they planning to use them soon? Inform your doctor or pharmacist about this. Ibuprofen for Children can have an impact on or be influenced by certain other medications. For instance:

Medications that inhibit blood clotting (e.g., acetylsalicylic acid, warfarin, ticlopidine).

Medications for high blood pressure (ACE inhibitors, e.g., captopril, beta-blockers like atenolol, angiotensin II receptor antagonists like losartan).

Some other medications can also influence or be influenced by the treatment with Ibuprofen for Children. Therefore, always consult a doctor or pharmacist before using this medicine in combination with other medications. Specifically inform them if you are using or have used the following medications:

Other NSAIDs including COX-2 inhibitors (anti-inflammatory and pain relievers) may increase the risk of side effects.

**Ibuprofen and Alcohol:** It's better not to consume alcohol while using Nurofen. Some side effects, particularly those related to the gastrointestinal tract and the central nervous system, are more likely when alcohol is used in conjunction with Nurofen.

**Pregnancy, Breastfeeding, and Fertility**Are you pregnant, think you might be pregnant, planning to become pregnant, or breastfeeding? Then contact your doctor or pharmacist before using this medicine.

**Pregnancy:** Do not take ibuprofen if you are in the last 3 months of pregnancy. It can cause kidney and heart problems in your unborn baby. It can also affect your and your baby's bleeding tendencies and lead to delayed or prolonged labor. You should not take ibuprofen in the first 6 months of pregnancy unless recommended by your doctor. If ibuprofen is taken for more than a few days from 20 weeks of pregnancy, it can cause kidney problems in your unborn baby, leading to a low amount of amniotic fluid surrounding the baby (oligohydramnios) or constriction of a blood vessel (ductus arteriosus) in the baby's heart. If you need to be treated for more than a few days, your doctor may recommend additional monitoring.

**Breastfeeding:** Only small amounts of ibuprofen and its breakdown products are excreted in breast milk. Ibuprofen can be used during breastfeeding, at the recommended dose, and for the shortest possible period.

**Fertility:** This medicine belongs to a group of medications (NSAIDs) that can disrupt women's fertility. This effect is reversible upon discontinuation of the medication.

**Driving and Using Machinery:** During short-term use, this medicine has no or negligible impact on driving ability or the ability to use machinery.

**How to Use this Medicine?**Always use this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Are you unsure about the correct usage? Then contact your doctor or pharmacist.

The lowest effective dose should be used for the shortest period necessary to relieve symptoms. If you have an infection, consult a doctor immediately if the symptoms (such as fever and pain) persist or worsen .).

**The recommended dose for pain and fever:**

How much? How often in 24 hours?\*

6 - 9 years (20-29 kg) 5 ml (equivalent to 200 mg ibuprofen) 3 times

10 - 12 years (30-40 kg) 7.5 ml (equivalent to 300 mg ibuprofen) (use the dosing spoontwice: 5 ml + 2.5 ml) 3 times

\*Doses should be given approximately every 6 to 8 hours.

**Not intended for children under 6 years of age or weighing less than 20 kg.**

**Shake well before use.**

WARNING: Do not exceed the stated dose.

Method of administration with the dosing spoon

**How To take**

* Shake the bottle well.
* Use the end of the dosing spoon that corresponds to the required dose.
* Pour the medicine into the dosing spoon.
* Place the dosing spoon in the child's mouth and administer the dose.
* Replace the cap on the bottle after use. Wash the dosing spoon with warm water and let it dry. Keep out of sight and reach of children.

**Duration of treatment**This medicine should only be given for a short period of time. If this medicine is needed for more than 3 days or if the symptoms worsen, consult your doctor.

**Have you or your child taken too much of this medicine?**If you have taken more Ibuprofen for Children Strawberry Suspension than allowed or if a child has accidentally ingested this medicine, immediately consult your doctor or the nearest emergency department and take the packaging of your medicine and this leaflet with you. Possible symptoms include nausea, abdominal pain, vomiting (may be blood vomiting), gastrointestinal bleeding, headache, tinnitus, confusion, trembling eye movements (nystagmus), or more rarely, diarrhea. In addition, at higher doses, dizziness (vertigo), blurred vision, low blood pressure, excitement, disorientation, coma, hyperkalemia, metabolic acidosis, prolonged prothrombin time/INR, acute renal failure, liver damage, respiratory depression, cyanosis, exacerbation of asthma in asthmatic patients, drowsiness, chest pain, palpitations, decreased consciousness, seizures of unconsciousness with convulsions (especially in children), weakness and dizziness, blood in the urine, feeling cold in the body, and breathing problems have been reported.

**Have you or your child forgotten to take this medicine?**Do not take or give a double dose to make up for a missed dose. If you forget to take or administer a dose, take or administer it as soon as you remember. Then take the next dose or give the next dose according to the above administration interval.

**Possible Side Effects**Like any medicine, this medicine can have side effects, although not everyone experiences them. Side effects can be minimized by taking the lowest dose for the shortest possible period to relieve symptoms. While side effects are not common, your child may experience one of the known side effects of NSAIDs. If this is the case, or if you are concerned, stop giving the medicine to your child and consult your doctor as soon as possible. Older people using this medicine are at an increased risk of developing problems due to these side effects.

STOP using this medicine and seek immediate medical help if your child develops the following symptoms:

Signs of gastrointestinal bleeding such as: severe abdominal pain, black tarry stools, vomiting blood or dark particles resembling coffee grounds.

Signs of a rare but serious allergic reaction such as worsening asthma, unexplained wheezing or shortness of breath, swelling of the face, tongue or throat, difficulty breathing, pounding heart rate, blood pressure drop leading to shock. Such a reaction can occur even with the first use of this medicine. If such symptoms occur, you should immediately call a doctor.

Severe skin reactions such as rash all over the body, peeling, blistering, or flaking skin.

**Common (occur in less than 1 in 10 users):** Stomach and abdominal discomfort, such as heartburn, stomach pain, and nausea, digestive disorders, diarrhea, vomiting, flatulence, constipation, and slight gastrointestinal bleeding that can, in exceptional cases, cause anemia.

**Sometimes (occur in less than 1 in 100 users):**

* Gastrointestinal ulcers, perforation or bleeding, inflammation of the oral mucosa with ulcers, worsening of existing intestinal disease (ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease), gastritis.
* Headache, dizziness, insomnia, restlessness, irritability, or fatigue.
* Visual disturbances.
* Various types of skin rash.
* Hypersensitivity reactions with rash and itching.

**Rarely (occur in less than 1 in 1000 users):**

* Tinnitus (hissing, whistling, buzzing, or ringing in the ears).
* Elevated blood urea levels, pain in the side and/or abdomen, blood in the urine, and fever may be signs of kidney damage (papillary necrosis).
* Increased blood uric acid concentration.
* Decreased hemoglobin levels.

**Very rarely (occur in less than 1 in 10,000 users):**

* Esophagitis, inflammation of the pancreas, formation of diaphragm-like constrictions in the intestine.
* Heart failure, heart attack, and facial or hand swelling (edema).
* Reduced urine output and swelling (especially in patients with high blood pressure or reduced kidney function), swelling (edema), and cloudy urine (nephrotic syndrome), inflammatory kidney disease (interstitial nephritis) that can lead to acute kidney failure. If any of the above symptoms occur or if you feel unwell overall, stop taking Ibuprofen immediately and consult your doctor, as these may be the first signs of kidney damage or kidney failure.
* Psychotic reactions, depression.
* High blood pressure, vasculitis (inflammation of blood vessels).
* Palpitations.
* Liver dysfunction, liver damage (initial signs may include skin discoloration), especially with prolonged treatment, liver failure, acute liver inflammation (hepatitis).
* Problems with blood cell production - initial signs may include: fever, sore throat, superficial mouth sores, flu-like symptoms, severe exhaustion, nose and skin bleeding, and unexplained bruises. In these cases, you must immediately stop treatment and consult a doctor. You should not self-treat these symptoms with any painkillers or antipyretic medications.
* Severe skin infection and soft tissue complications during chickenpox (varicella infection).
* There have been reports of exacerbation of infection-related inflammations (e.g., necrotizing fasciitis) associated with the use of certain pain relievers (NSAIDs). If signs of an infection occur or worsen, you should immediately consult a doctor. It should be investigated whether there is an indication for anti-infective/antibiotic treatment.
* Cases of viral meningitis with symptoms of neck stiffness, headache, nausea, vomiting, fever, or altered consciousness have been observed with ibuprofen. Patients with autoimmune diseases (SLE, mixed connective tissue disease) seem to be sensitive to this. Contact a doctor immediately if these symptoms occur.
* Severe forms of skin reactions including rash with redness and blistering (e.g., Stevens-Johnson syndrome, erythema multiforme, toxic epidermal necrolysis/Lyell's syndrome), hair loss (alopecia).

**How to Store This Medicine:**

* Keep out of sight and reach of children.
* Do not use this medicine after the expiry date. The expiry date is printed on the box and label after "EXP". It shows a month and a year. The last day of that month is the expiry date. Store below 25°C.
* Shelf life after opening the bottle: 6 months.
* Do not flush medicines down the sink or toilet or throw them in the trash. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines that are no longer needed. When you dispose of medicines correctly, they are properly destroyed and do not enter the environment.

**Ibuprofen for Children Strawberry Suspension, Suspension 200 mg/5ml**

**For use in children weighing from 20 kg (6 years) to 40 kg (12 years)**

**What is Ibuprofen for Children Strawberry Suspension and what is it used for?**Ibuprofen belongs to a group of painkillers with anti-inflammatory and fever-reducing effects (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs or NSAIDs). These drugs change the way the body responds to pain, inflammation, and high body temperature. This medicine is intended for the short-term symptomatic treatment of:

* fever
* mild to moderate pain

If your child's condition does not improve or even worsens after 3 days, consult your doctor.

**When should you not use this medicine or use it with extra caution?**When should your child not use this medicine?

* Your child is allergic to ibuprofen or other similar painkillers (NSAIDs) or to any of the ingredients in this medicine.
* Your child has ever experienced shortness of breath, asthma, a runny nose, facial and/or hand swelling, or hives after using acetylsalicylic acid or other similar painkillers (NSAIDs).
* Your child has had a gastrointestinal bleeding or perforation due to previous NSAID use.
* Your child has a recurring stomach or duodenal ulcer (peptic ulcer) or bleeding, or has had such episodes (two or more proven ulcers or bleeding episodes).
* Your child has hereditary problems with processing fructose/fruit sugars (see 'Ingredients in this medicine to be aware of').
* Your child has severe liver or severe kidney failure.
* Your child has severe heart failure.
* Your child has a cerebral hemorrhage (cerebrovascular bleeding) or another active bleeding.
* Your child suffers from blood clotting disorders. Ibuprofen can prolong bleeding time.
* Your child has unexplained disorders of blood formation.
* Your child is severely dehydrated (due to vomiting, diarrhea, or inadequate fluid intake).
* Pregnant women should not use this medicine during the last 3 months of pregnancy.
* When should you take extra caution with this medicine?
* Contact your doctor or pharmacist before using this product if your child
* Has an infection – see section "Infections" below.
* Has certain hereditary blood disorders (e.g., intermittent porphyria).
* Has blood clotting disorders.
* Has certain skin diseases (systemic lupus erythematosus or mixed connective tissue disease).
* Has or had a gastrointestinal disease (ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease) because these conditions can worsen.
* Has high blood pressure and/or heart failure or has ever had them.
* Has reduced kidney function.
* Has liver disorders. Prolonged use of Ibuprofen requires regular monitoring of liver values, kidney function, and blood counts.

Caution should be exercised when taking other medicines that may increase the risk of ulcers or bleeding, such as oral corticosteroids (such as prednisolone), blood thinners (such as warfarin), selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (medications for depression), or platelet aggregation inhibitors (such as acetylsalicylic acid).

Is taking another NSAID (including COX-2 inhibitors such as celecoxib or etoricoxib) as concomitant use should be avoided.

Side effects can be reduced by using the lowest effective dose for the shortest possible time.

In general, frequent use of (different types of) painkillers can cause severe and lasting kidney problems. This risk may increase with physical overload, salt loss, and dehydration. Therefore, this should be avoided.

Prolonged use of any type of painkiller for headaches can worsen these headaches. If this situation occurs or is suspected, consult a doctor and discontinue the treatment. In patients who frequently or daily experience headaches despite (or due to) regular use of headache medication, the diagnosis of medication-overuse headache (MOH) should be considered.

Has asthma or an allergic condition or has had one, as shortness of breath can occur.

Has hay fever, nasal polyps, or chronic obstructive respiratory diseases, as there is an increased risk of allergic reactions. These allergic reactions can manifest as asthma attacks (called analgesic asthma), angioedema, or hives.

During chickenpox (varicella), it is advisable to avoid using this medicine.

Has recently undergone major surgery, as medical supervision is necessary.

Is dehydrated, as there is an increased risk of kidney function impairment.

**Infections**

Ibuprofen for Children may mask symptoms of infections, such as fever and pain. Therefore, Ibuprofen for Children may delay appropriate treatment of an infection, which can lead to an increased risk of complications. This has been observed in bacterial pneumonia and bacterial skin infections that can occur with chickenpox. If you use this medicine while having an infection and the symptoms of your infection persist or worsen, you should consult a doctor immediately.

**Skin Reactions**

There have been reports of severe skin reactions with the use of this medicine. Stop taking this medicine and seek immediate medical help if you develop skin rash, mucosal damage (lesions), blisters, or other allergic reactions. These could be the initial symptoms of a very serious skin reaction.

Gastrointestinal bleeding, ulceration, or perforation, which can be fatal, have been reported with all NSAIDs regardless of timing of treatment, with or without warning symptoms or a history of severe gastrointestinal disorders. If gastrointestinal bleeding or ulceration occurs, treatment should be stopped immediately. The risk of gastrointestinal bleeding, ulceration, or perforation is higher with higher doses of NSAIDs in patients with a history of ulceration, especially if complicated with bleeding or perforation (see section 2 "When should your child not use this medicine?") and in the elderly. These patients should initiate treatment with the lowest available dose. Combination therapy with protective agents (such as misoprostol or proton pump inhibitors) should be considered for these patients and also for patients who require low-dose acetylsalicylic acid or other medicines that may increase gastrointestinal risk.

Anti-inflammatory/pain-relieving medicines like this medicine may be associated with a small increased risk of heart attack ("myocardial infarction") or stroke. The risk increases with higher doses taken. Do not exceed the prescribed dose and do not take this medicine for longer than the recommended treatment duration.

**You should discuss the treatment with this medicine with your doctor or pharmacist if you:**

Have heart problems including heart failure, angina (chest pain), or have had a heart attack, bypass surgery, peripheral artery disease (poor circulation in the legs or feet due to narrowed or blocked blood vessels), or have ever had a stroke (including a mini-stroke or TIA).

Have high blood pressure, diabetes, or high cholesterol levels, have a family history of heart diseases or strokes, or smoke.

Contact a doctor before using Ibuprofen for Children if your child exhibits any of the above-mentioned conditions.

**Elderly:** Elderly individuals are at a higher risk of side effects when taking NSAIDs, especially gastrointestinal side effects.

Patients with a history of gastrointestinal poisoning, especially the elderly, should report any unusual abdominal discomfort (especially gastrointestinal bleeding), especially at the beginning of treatment.

**Is your child using other medications?**Is your child using other medications alongside Ibuprofen for Children, have they recently used them, or are they planning to use them soon? Inform your doctor or pharmacist about this. Ibuprofen for Children can have an impact on or be influenced by certain other medications. For instance:

Medications that inhibit blood clotting (e.g., acetylsalicylic acid, warfarin, ticlopidine).

Medications for high blood pressure (ACE inhibitors, e.g., captopril, beta-blockers like atenolol, angiotensin II receptor antagonists like losartan).

Some other medications can also influence or be influenced by the treatment with Ibuprofen for Children. Therefore, always consult a doctor or pharmacist before using this medicine in combination with other medications. Specifically inform them if you are using or have used the following medications:

Other NSAIDs including COX-2 inhibitors (anti-inflammatory and pain relievers) may increase the risk of side effects.

**Ibuprofen and Alcohol:** It's better not to consume alcohol while using Nurofen. Some side effects, particularly those related to the gastrointestinal tract and the central nervous system, are more likely when alcohol is used in conjunction with Nurofen.

**Pregnancy, Breastfeeding, and Fertility**Are you pregnant, think you might be pregnant, planning to become pregnant, or breastfeeding? Then contact your doctor or pharmacist before using this medicine.

**Pregnancy:** Do not take ibuprofen if you are in the last 3 months of pregnancy. It can cause kidney and heart problems in your unborn baby. It can also affect your and your baby's bleeding tendencies and lead to delayed or prolonged labor. You should not take ibuprofen in the first 6 months of pregnancy unless recommended by your doctor. If ibuprofen is taken for more than a few days from 20 weeks of pregnancy, it can cause kidney problems in your unborn baby, leading to a low amount of amniotic fluid surrounding the baby (oligohydramnios) or constriction of a blood vessel (ductus arteriosus) in the baby's heart. If you need to be treated for more than a few days, your doctor may recommend additional monitoring.

**Breastfeeding:** Only small amounts of ibuprofen and its breakdown products are excreted in breast milk. Ibuprofen can be used during breastfeeding, at the recommended dose, and for the shortest possible period.

**Fertility:** This medicine belongs to a group of medications (NSAIDs) that can disrupt women's fertility. This effect is reversible upon discontinuation of the medication.

**Driving and Using Machinery:** During short-term use, this medicine has no or negligible impact on driving ability or the ability to use machinery.

**How to Use this Medicine?**Always use this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Are you unsure about the correct usage? Then contact your doctor or pharmacist.

The lowest effective dose should be used for the shortest period necessary to relieve symptoms. If you have an infection, consult a doctor immediately if the symptoms (such as fever and pain) persist or worsen .).

**The recommended dose for pain and fever:**

How much? How often in 24 hours?\*

6 - 9 years (20-29 kg) 5 ml (equivalent to 200 mg ibuprofen) 3 times

10 - 12 years (30-40 kg) 7.5 ml (equivalent to 300 mg ibuprofen) (use the dosing spoontwice: 5 ml + 2.5 ml) 3 times

\*Doses should be given approximately every 6 to 8 hours.

**Not intended for children under 6 years of age or weighing less than 20 kg.**

**Shake well before use.**

WARNING: Do not exceed the stated dose.

Method of administration with the dosing spoon

**How To take**

* Shake the bottle well.
* Use the end of the dosing spoon that corresponds to the required dose.
* Pour the medicine into the dosing spoon.
* Place the dosing spoon in the child's mouth and administer the dose.
* Replace the cap on the bottle after use. Wash the dosing spoon with warm water and let it dry. Keep out of sight and reach of children.

**Duration of treatment**This medicine should only be given for a short period of time. If this medicine is needed for more than 3 days or if the symptoms worsen, consult your doctor.

**Have you or your child taken too much of this medicine?**If you have taken more Ibuprofen for Children Strawberry Suspension than allowed or if a child has accidentally ingested this medicine, immediately consult your doctor or the nearest emergency department and take the packaging of your medicine and this leaflet with you. Possible symptoms include nausea, abdominal pain, vomiting (may be blood vomiting), gastrointestinal bleeding, headache, tinnitus, confusion, trembling eye movements (nystagmus), or more rarely, diarrhea. In addition, at higher doses, dizziness (vertigo), blurred vision, low blood pressure, excitement, disorientation, coma, hyperkalemia, metabolic acidosis, prolonged prothrombin time/INR, acute renal failure, liver damage, respiratory depression, cyanosis, exacerbation of asthma in asthmatic patients, drowsiness, chest pain, palpitations, decreased consciousness, seizures of unconsciousness with convulsions (especially in children), weakness and dizziness, blood in the urine, feeling cold in the body, and breathing problems have been reported.

**Have you or your child forgotten to take this medicine?**Do not take or give a double dose to make up for a missed dose. If you forget to take or administer a dose, take or administer it as soon as you remember. Then take the next dose or give the next dose according to the above administration interval.

**Possible Side Effects**Like any medicine, this medicine can have side effects, although not everyone experiences them. Side effects can be minimized by taking the lowest dose for the shortest possible period to relieve symptoms. While side effects are not common, your child may experience one of the known side effects of NSAIDs. If this is the case, or if you are concerned, stop giving the medicine to your child and consult your doctor as soon as possible. Older people using this medicine are at an increased risk of developing problems due to these side effects.

STOP using this medicine and seek immediate medical help if your child develops the following symptoms:

Signs of gastrointestinal bleeding such as: severe abdominal pain, black tarry stools, vomiting blood or dark particles resembling coffee grounds.

Signs of a rare but serious allergic reaction such as worsening asthma, unexplained wheezing or shortness of breath, swelling of the face, tongue or throat, difficulty breathing, pounding heart rate, blood pressure drop leading to shock. Such a reaction can occur even with the first use of this medicine. If such symptoms occur, you should immediately call a doctor.

Severe skin reactions such as rash all over the body, peeling, blistering, or flaking skin.

**Common (occur in less than 1 in 10 users):** Stomach and abdominal discomfort, such as heartburn, stomach pain, and nausea, digestive disorders, diarrhea, vomiting, flatulence, constipation, and slight gastrointestinal bleeding that can, in exceptional cases, cause anemia.

**Sometimes (occur in less than 1 in 100 users):**

* Gastrointestinal ulcers, perforation or bleeding, inflammation of the oral mucosa with ulcers, worsening of existing intestinal disease (ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease), gastritis.
* Headache, dizziness, insomnia, restlessness, irritability, or fatigue.
* Visual disturbances.
* Various types of skin rash.
* Hypersensitivity reactions with rash and itching.

**Rarely (occur in less than 1 in 1000 users):**

* Tinnitus (hissing, whistling, buzzing, or ringing in the ears).
* Elevated blood urea levels, pain in the side and/or abdomen, blood in the urine, and fever may be signs of kidney damage (papillary necrosis).
* Increased blood uric acid concentration.
* Decreased hemoglobin levels.

**Very rarely (occur in less than 1 in 10,000 users):**

* Esophagitis, inflammation of the pancreas, formation of diaphragm-like constrictions in the intestine.
* Heart failure, heart attack, and facial or hand swelling (edema).
* Reduced urine output and swelling (especially in patients with high blood pressure or reduced kidney function), swelling (edema), and cloudy urine (nephrotic syndrome), inflammatory kidney disease (interstitial nephritis) that can lead to acute kidney failure. If any of the above symptoms occur or if you feel unwell overall, stop taking Ibuprofen immediately and consult your doctor, as these may be the first signs of kidney damage or kidney failure.
* Psychotic reactions, depression.
* High blood pressure, vasculitis (inflammation of blood vessels).
* Palpitations.
* Liver dysfunction, liver damage (initial signs may include skin discoloration), especially with prolonged treatment, liver failure, acute liver inflammation (hepatitis).
* Problems with blood cell production - initial signs may include: fever, sore throat, superficial mouth sores, flu-like symptoms, severe exhaustion, nose and skin bleeding, and unexplained bruises. In these cases, you must immediately stop treatment and consult a doctor. You should not self-treat these symptoms with any painkillers or antipyretic medications.
* Severe skin infection and soft tissue complications during chickenpox (varicella infection).
* There have been reports of exacerbation of infection-related inflammations (e.g., necrotizing fasciitis) associated with the use of certain pain relievers (NSAIDs). If signs of an infection occur or worsen, you should immediately consult a doctor. It should be investigated whether there is an indication for anti-infective/antibiotic treatment.
* Cases of viral meningitis with symptoms of neck stiffness, headache, nausea, vomiting, fever, or altered consciousness have been observed with ibuprofen. Patients with autoimmune diseases (SLE, mixed connective tissue disease) seem to be sensitive to this. Contact a doctor immediately if these symptoms occur.
* Severe forms of skin reactions including rash with redness and blistering (e.g., Stevens-Johnson syndrome, erythema multiforme, toxic epidermal necrolysis/Lyell's syndrome), hair loss (alopecia).

**How to Store This Medicine:**

* Keep out of sight and reach of children.
* Do not use this medicine after the expiry date. The expiry date is printed on the box and label after "EXP". It shows a month and a year. The last day of that month is the expiry date. Store below 25°C.
* Shelf life after opening the bottle: 6 months.
* Do not flush medicines down the sink or toilet or throw them in the trash. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines that are no longer needed. When you dispose of medicines correctly, they are properly destroyed and do not enter the environment.

**Ibuprofen for Children Strawberry Suspension, Suspension 200 mg/5ml**

**For use in children weighing from 20 kg (6 years) to 40 kg (12 years)**

**What is Ibuprofen for Children Strawberry Suspension and what is it used for?**Ibuprofen belongs to a group of painkillers with anti-inflammatory and fever-reducing effects (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs or NSAIDs). These drugs change the way the body responds to pain, inflammation, and high body temperature. This medicine is intended for the short-term symptomatic treatment of:

* fever
* mild to moderate pain

If your child's condition does not improve or even worsens after 3 days, consult your doctor.

**When should you not use this medicine or use it with extra caution?**When should your child not use this medicine?

* Your child is allergic to ibuprofen or other similar painkillers (NSAIDs) or to any of the ingredients in this medicine.
* Your child has ever experienced shortness of breath, asthma, a runny nose, facial and/or hand swelling, or hives after using acetylsalicylic acid or other similar painkillers (NSAIDs).
* Your child has had a gastrointestinal bleeding or perforation due to previous NSAID use.
* Your child has a recurring stomach or duodenal ulcer (peptic ulcer) or bleeding, or has had such episodes (two or more proven ulcers or bleeding episodes).
* Your child has hereditary problems with processing fructose/fruit sugars (see 'Ingredients in this medicine to be aware of').
* Your child has severe liver or severe kidney failure.
* Your child has severe heart failure.
* Your child has a cerebral hemorrhage (cerebrovascular bleeding) or another active bleeding.
* Your child suffers from blood clotting disorders. Ibuprofen can prolong bleeding time.
* Your child has unexplained disorders of blood formation.
* Your child is severely dehydrated (due to vomiting, diarrhea, or inadequate fluid intake).
* Pregnant women should not use this medicine during the last 3 months of pregnancy.
* When should you take extra caution with this medicine?
* Contact your doctor or pharmacist before using this product if your child
* Has an infection – see section "Infections" below.
* Has certain hereditary blood disorders (e.g., intermittent porphyria).
* Has blood clotting disorders.
* Has certain skin diseases (systemic lupus erythematosus or mixed connective tissue disease).
* Has or had a gastrointestinal disease (ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease) because these conditions can worsen.
* Has high blood pressure and/or heart failure or has ever had them.
* Has reduced kidney function.
* Has liver disorders. Prolonged use of Ibuprofen requires regular monitoring of liver values, kidney function, and blood counts.

Caution should be exercised when taking other medicines that may increase the risk of ulcers or bleeding, such as oral corticosteroids (such as prednisolone), blood thinners (such as warfarin), selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (medications for depression), or platelet aggregation inhibitors (such as acetylsalicylic acid).

Is taking another NSAID (including COX-2 inhibitors such as celecoxib or etoricoxib) as concomitant use should be avoided.

Side effects can be reduced by using the lowest effective dose for the shortest possible time.

In general, frequent use of (different types of) painkillers can cause severe and lasting kidney problems. This risk may increase with physical overload, salt loss, and dehydration. Therefore, this should be avoided.

Prolonged use of any type of painkiller for headaches can worsen these headaches. If this situation occurs or is suspected, consult a doctor and discontinue the treatment. In patients who frequently or daily experience headaches despite (or due to) regular use of headache medication, the diagnosis of medication-overuse headache (MOH) should be considered.

Has asthma or an allergic condition or has had one, as shortness of breath can occur.

Has hay fever, nasal polyps, or chronic obstructive respiratory diseases, as there is an increased risk of allergic reactions. These allergic reactions can manifest as asthma attacks (called analgesic asthma), angioedema, or hives.

During chickenpox (varicella), it is advisable to avoid using this medicine.

Has recently undergone major surgery, as medical supervision is necessary.

Is dehydrated, as there is an increased risk of kidney function impairment.

**Infections**

Ibuprofen for Children may mask symptoms of infections, such as fever and pain. Therefore, Ibuprofen for Children may delay appropriate treatment of an infection, which can lead to an increased risk of complications. This has been observed in bacterial pneumonia and bacterial skin infections that can occur with chickenpox. If you use this medicine while having an infection and the symptoms of your infection persist or worsen, you should consult a doctor immediately.

**Skin Reactions**

There have been reports of severe skin reactions with the use of this medicine. Stop taking this medicine and seek immediate medical help if you develop skin rash, mucosal damage (lesions), blisters, or other allergic reactions. These could be the initial symptoms of a very serious skin reaction.

Gastrointestinal bleeding, ulceration, or perforation, which can be fatal, have been reported with all NSAIDs regardless of timing of treatment, with or without warning symptoms or a history of severe gastrointestinal disorders. If gastrointestinal bleeding or ulceration occurs, treatment should be stopped immediately. The risk of gastrointestinal bleeding, ulceration, or perforation is higher with higher doses of NSAIDs in patients with a history of ulceration, especially if complicated with bleeding or perforation (see section 2 "When should your child not use this medicine?") and in the elderly. These patients should initiate treatment with the lowest available dose. Combination therapy with protective agents (such as misoprostol or proton pump inhibitors) should be considered for these patients and also for patients who require low-dose acetylsalicylic acid or other medicines that may increase gastrointestinal risk.

Anti-inflammatory/pain-relieving medicines like this medicine may be associated with a small increased risk of heart attack ("myocardial infarction") or stroke. The risk increases with higher doses taken. Do not exceed the prescribed dose and do not take this medicine for longer than the recommended treatment duration.

**You should discuss the treatment with this medicine with your doctor or pharmacist if you:**

Have heart problems including heart failure, angina (chest pain), or have had a heart attack, bypass surgery, peripheral artery disease (poor circulation in the legs or feet due to narrowed or blocked blood vessels), or have ever had a stroke (including a mini-stroke or TIA).

Have high blood pressure, diabetes, or high cholesterol levels, have a family history of heart diseases or strokes, or smoke.

Contact a doctor before using Ibuprofen for Children if your child exhibits any of the above-mentioned conditions.

**Elderly:** Elderly individuals are at a higher risk of side effects when taking NSAIDs, especially gastrointestinal side effects.

Patients with a history of gastrointestinal poisoning, especially the elderly, should report any unusual abdominal discomfort (especially gastrointestinal bleeding), especially at the beginning of treatment.

**Is your child using other medications?**Is your child using other medications alongside Ibuprofen for Children, have they recently used them, or are they planning to use them soon? Inform your doctor or pharmacist about this. Ibuprofen for Children can have an impact on or be influenced by certain other medications. For instance:

Medications that inhibit blood clotting (e.g., acetylsalicylic acid, warfarin, ticlopidine).

Medications for high blood pressure (ACE inhibitors, e.g., captopril, beta-blockers like atenolol, angiotensin II receptor antagonists like losartan).

Some other medications can also influence or be influenced by the treatment with Ibuprofen for Children. Therefore, always consult a doctor or pharmacist before using this medicine in combination with other medications. Specifically inform them if you are using or have used the following medications:

Other NSAIDs including COX-2 inhibitors (anti-inflammatory and pain relievers) may increase the risk of side effects.

**Ibuprofen and Alcohol:** It's better not to consume alcohol while using Nurofen. Some side effects, particularly those related to the gastrointestinal tract and the central nervous system, are more likely when alcohol is used in conjunction with Nurofen.

**Pregnancy, Breastfeeding, and Fertility**Are you pregnant, think you might be pregnant, planning to become pregnant, or breastfeeding? Then contact your doctor or pharmacist before using this medicine.

**Pregnancy:** Do not take ibuprofen if you are in the last 3 months of pregnancy. It can cause kidney and heart problems in your unborn baby. It can also affect your and your baby's bleeding tendencies and lead to delayed or prolonged labor. You should not take ibuprofen in the first 6 months of pregnancy unless recommended by your doctor. If ibuprofen is taken for more than a few days from 20 weeks of pregnancy, it can cause kidney problems in your unborn baby, leading to a low amount of amniotic fluid surrounding the baby (oligohydramnios) or constriction of a blood vessel (ductus arteriosus) in the baby's heart. If you need to be treated for more than a few days, your doctor may recommend additional monitoring.

**Breastfeeding:** Only small amounts of ibuprofen and its breakdown products are excreted in breast milk. Ibuprofen can be used during breastfeeding, at the recommended dose, and for the shortest possible period.

**Fertility:** This medicine belongs to a group of medications (NSAIDs) that can disrupt women's fertility. This effect is reversible upon discontinuation of the medication.

**Driving and Using Machinery:** During short-term use, this medicine has no or negligible impact on driving ability or the ability to use machinery.

**How to Use this Medicine?**Always use this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Are you unsure about the correct usage? Then contact your doctor or pharmacist.

The lowest effective dose should be used for the shortest period necessary to relieve symptoms. If you have an infection, consult a doctor immediately if the symptoms (such as fever and pain) persist or worsen .).

**The recommended dose for pain and fever:**

How much? How often in 24 hours?\*

6 - 9 years (20-29 kg) 5 ml (equivalent to 200 mg ibuprofen) 3 times

10 - 12 years (30-40 kg) 7.5 ml (equivalent to 300 mg ibuprofen) (use the dosing spoontwice: 5 ml + 2.5 ml) 3 times

\*Doses should be given approximately every 6 to 8 hours.

**Not intended for children under 6 years of age or weighing less than 20 kg.**

**Shake well before use.**

WARNING: Do not exceed the stated dose.

Method of administration with the dosing spoon

**How To take**

* Shake the bottle well.
* Use the end of the dosing spoon that corresponds to the required dose.
* Pour the medicine into the dosing spoon.
* Place the dosing spoon in the child's mouth and administer the dose.
* Replace the cap on the bottle after use. Wash the dosing spoon with warm water and let it dry. Keep out of sight and reach of children.

**Duration of treatment**This medicine should only be given for a short period of time. If this medicine is needed for more than 3 days or if the symptoms worsen, consult your doctor.

**Have you or your child taken too much of this medicine?**If you have taken more Ibuprofen for Children Strawberry Suspension than allowed or if a child has accidentally ingested this medicine, immediately consult your doctor or the nearest emergency department and take the packaging of your medicine and this leaflet with you. Possible symptoms include nausea, abdominal pain, vomiting (may be blood vomiting), gastrointestinal bleeding, headache, tinnitus, confusion, trembling eye movements (nystagmus), or more rarely, diarrhea. In addition, at higher doses, dizziness (vertigo), blurred vision, low blood pressure, excitement, disorientation, coma, hyperkalemia, metabolic acidosis, prolonged prothrombin time/INR, acute renal failure, liver damage, respiratory depression, cyanosis, exacerbation of asthma in asthmatic patients, drowsiness, chest pain, palpitations, decreased consciousness, seizures of unconsciousness with convulsions (especially in children), weakness and dizziness, blood in the urine, feeling cold in the body, and breathing problems have been reported.

**Have you or your child forgotten to take this medicine?**Do not take or give a double dose to make up for a missed dose. If you forget to take or administer a dose, take or administer it as soon as you remember. Then take the next dose or give the next dose according to the above administration interval.

**Possible Side Effects**Like any medicine, this medicine can have side effects, although not everyone experiences them. Side effects can be minimized by taking the lowest dose for the shortest possible period to relieve symptoms. While side effects are not common, your child may experience one of the known side effects of NSAIDs. If this is the case, or if you are concerned, stop giving the medicine to your child and consult your doctor as soon as possible. Older people using this medicine are at an increased risk of developing problems due to these side effects.

STOP using this medicine and seek immediate medical help if your child develops the following symptoms:

Signs of gastrointestinal bleeding such as: severe abdominal pain, black tarry stools, vomiting blood or dark particles resembling coffee grounds.

Signs of a rare but serious allergic reaction such as worsening asthma, unexplained wheezing or shortness of breath, swelling of the face, tongue or throat, difficulty breathing, pounding heart rate, blood pressure drop leading to shock. Such a reaction can occur even with the first use of this medicine. If such symptoms occur, you should immediately call a doctor.

Severe skin reactions such as rash all over the body, peeling, blistering, or flaking skin.

**Common (occur in less than 1 in 10 users):** Stomach and abdominal discomfort, such as heartburn, stomach pain, and nausea, digestive disorders, diarrhea, vomiting, flatulence, constipation, and slight gastrointestinal bleeding that can, in exceptional cases, cause anemia.

**Sometimes (occur in less than 1 in 100 users):**

* Gastrointestinal ulcers, perforation or bleeding, inflammation of the oral mucosa with ulcers, worsening of existing intestinal disease (ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease), gastritis.
* Headache, dizziness, insomnia, restlessness, irritability, or fatigue.
* Visual disturbances.
* Various types of skin rash.
* Hypersensitivity reactions with rash and itching.

**Rarely (occur in less than 1 in 1000 users):**

* Tinnitus (hissing, whistling, buzzing, or ringing in the ears).
* Elevated blood urea levels, pain in the side and/or abdomen, blood in the urine, and fever may be signs of kidney damage (papillary necrosis).
* Increased blood uric acid concentration.
* Decreased hemoglobin levels.

**Very rarely (occur in less than 1 in 10,000 users):**

* Esophagitis, inflammation of the pancreas, formation of diaphragm-like constrictions in the intestine.
* Heart failure, heart attack, and facial or hand swelling (edema).
* Reduced urine output and swelling (especially in patients with high blood pressure or reduced kidney function), swelling (edema), and cloudy urine (nephrotic syndrome), inflammatory kidney disease (interstitial nephritis) that can lead to acute kidney failure. If any of the above symptoms occur or if you feel unwell overall, stop taking Ibuprofen immediately and consult your doctor, as these may be the first signs of kidney damage or kidney failure.
* Psychotic reactions, depression.
* High blood pressure, vasculitis (inflammation of blood vessels).
* Palpitations.
* Liver dysfunction, liver damage (initial signs may include skin discoloration), especially with prolonged treatment, liver failure, acute liver inflammation (hepatitis).
* Problems with blood cell production - initial signs may include: fever, sore throat, superficial mouth sores, flu-like symptoms, severe exhaustion, nose and skin bleeding, and unexplained bruises. In these cases, you must immediately stop treatment and consult a doctor. You should not self-treat these symptoms with any painkillers or antipyretic medications.
* Severe skin infection and soft tissue complications during chickenpox (varicella infection).
* There have been reports of exacerbation of infection-related inflammations (e.g., necrotizing fasciitis) associated with the use of certain pain relievers (NSAIDs). If signs of an infection occur or worsen, you should immediately consult a doctor. It should be investigated whether there is an indication for anti-infective/antibiotic treatment.
* Cases of viral meningitis with symptoms of neck stiffness, headache, nausea, vomiting, fever, or altered consciousness have been observed with ibuprofen. Patients with autoimmune diseases (SLE, mixed connective tissue disease) seem to be sensitive to this. Contact a doctor immediately if these symptoms occur.
* Severe forms of skin reactions including rash with redness and blistering (e.g., Stevens-Johnson syndrome, erythema multiforme, toxic epidermal necrolysis/Lyell's syndrome), hair loss (alopecia).

**How to Store This Medicine:**

* Keep out of sight and reach of children.
* Do not use this medicine after the expiry date. The expiry date is printed on the box and label after "EXP". It shows a month and a year. The last day of that month is the expiry date. Store below 25°C.
* Shelf life after opening the bottle: 6 months.
* Do not flush medicines down the sink or toilet or throw them in the trash. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines that are no longer needed. When you dispose of medicines correctly, they are properly destroyed and do not enter the environment.

**Ibuprofen for Children Strawberry Suspension, Suspension 200 mg/5ml**

**For use in children weighing from 20 kg (6 years) to 40 kg (12 years)**

**What is Ibuprofen for Children Strawberry Suspension and what is it used for?**Ibuprofen belongs to a group of painkillers with anti-inflammatory and fever-reducing effects (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs or NSAIDs). These drugs change the way the body responds to pain, inflammation, and high body temperature. This medicine is intended for the short-term symptomatic treatment of:

* fever
* mild to moderate pain

If your child's condition does not improve or even worsens after 3 days, consult your doctor.

**When should you not use this medicine or use it with extra caution?**When should your child not use this medicine?

* Your child is allergic to ibuprofen or other similar painkillers (NSAIDs) or to any of the ingredients in this medicine.
* Your child has ever experienced shortness of breath, asthma, a runny nose, facial and/or hand swelling, or hives after using acetylsalicylic acid or other similar painkillers (NSAIDs).
* Your child has had a gastrointestinal bleeding or perforation due to previous NSAID use.
* Your child has a recurring stomach or duodenal ulcer (peptic ulcer) or bleeding, or has had such episodes (two or more proven ulcers or bleeding episodes).
* Your child has hereditary problems with processing fructose/fruit sugars (see 'Ingredients in this medicine to be aware of').
* Your child has severe liver or severe kidney failure.
* Your child has severe heart failure.
* Your child has a cerebral hemorrhage (cerebrovascular bleeding) or another active bleeding.
* Your child suffers from blood clotting disorders. Ibuprofen can prolong bleeding time.
* Your child has unexplained disorders of blood formation.
* Your child is severely dehydrated (due to vomiting, diarrhea, or inadequate fluid intake).
* Pregnant women should not use this medicine during the last 3 months of pregnancy.
* When should you take extra caution with this medicine?
* Contact your doctor or pharmacist before using this product if your child
* Has an infection – see section "Infections" below.
* Has certain hereditary blood disorders (e.g., intermittent porphyria).
* Has blood clotting disorders.
* Has certain skin diseases (systemic lupus erythematosus or mixed connective tissue disease).
* Has or had a gastrointestinal disease (ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease) because these conditions can worsen.
* Has high blood pressure and/or heart failure or has ever had them.
* Has reduced kidney function.
* Has liver disorders. Prolonged use of Ibuprofen requires regular monitoring of liver values, kidney function, and blood counts.

Caution should be exercised when taking other medicines that may increase the risk of ulcers or bleeding, such as oral corticosteroids (such as prednisolone), blood thinners (such as warfarin), selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (medications for depression), or platelet aggregation inhibitors (such as acetylsalicylic acid).

Is taking another NSAID (including COX-2 inhibitors such as celecoxib or etoricoxib) as concomitant use should be avoided.

Side effects can be reduced by using the lowest effective dose for the shortest possible time.

In general, frequent use of (different types of) painkillers can cause severe and lasting kidney problems. This risk may increase with physical overload, salt loss, and dehydration. Therefore, this should be avoided.

Prolonged use of any type of painkiller for headaches can worsen these headaches. If this situation occurs or is suspected, consult a doctor and discontinue the treatment. In patients who frequently or daily experience headaches despite (or due to) regular use of headache medication, the diagnosis of medication-overuse headache (MOH) should be considered.

Has asthma or an allergic condition or has had one, as shortness of breath can occur.

Has hay fever, nasal polyps, or chronic obstructive respiratory diseases, as there is an increased risk of allergic reactions. These allergic reactions can manifest as asthma attacks (called analgesic asthma), angioedema, or hives.

During chickenpox (varicella), it is advisable to avoid using this medicine.

Has recently undergone major surgery, as medical supervision is necessary.

Is dehydrated, as there is an increased risk of kidney function impairment.

**Infections**

Ibuprofen for Children may mask symptoms of infections, such as fever and pain. Therefore, Ibuprofen for Children may delay appropriate treatment of an infection, which can lead to an increased risk of complications. This has been observed in bacterial pneumonia and bacterial skin infections that can occur with chickenpox. If you use this medicine while having an infection and the symptoms of your infection persist or worsen, you should consult a doctor immediately.

**Skin Reactions**

There have been reports of severe skin reactions with the use of this medicine. Stop taking this medicine and seek immediate medical help if you develop skin rash, mucosal damage (lesions), blisters, or other allergic reactions. These could be the initial symptoms of a very serious skin reaction.

Gastrointestinal bleeding, ulceration, or perforation, which can be fatal, have been reported with all NSAIDs regardless of timing of treatment, with or without warning symptoms or a history of severe gastrointestinal disorders. If gastrointestinal bleeding or ulceration occurs, treatment should be stopped immediately. The risk of gastrointestinal bleeding, ulceration, or perforation is higher with higher doses of NSAIDs in patients with a history of ulceration, especially if complicated with bleeding or perforation (see section 2 "When should your child not use this medicine?") and in the elderly. These patients should initiate treatment with the lowest available dose. Combination therapy with protective agents (such as misoprostol or proton pump inhibitors) should be considered for these patients and also for patients who require low-dose acetylsalicylic acid or other medicines that may increase gastrointestinal risk.

Anti-inflammatory/pain-relieving medicines like this medicine may be associated with a small increased risk of heart attack ("myocardial infarction") or stroke. The risk increases with higher doses taken. Do not exceed the prescribed dose and do not take this medicine for longer than the recommended treatment duration.

**You should discuss the treatment with this medicine with your doctor or pharmacist if you:**

Have heart problems including heart failure, angina (chest pain), or have had a heart attack, bypass surgery, peripheral artery disease (poor circulation in the legs or feet due to narrowed or blocked blood vessels), or have ever had a stroke (including a mini-stroke or TIA).

Have high blood pressure, diabetes, or high cholesterol levels, have a family history of heart diseases or strokes, or smoke.

Contact a doctor before using Ibuprofen for Children if your child exhibits any of the above-mentioned conditions.

**Elderly:** Elderly individuals are at a higher risk of side effects when taking NSAIDs, especially gastrointestinal side effects.

Patients with a history of gastrointestinal poisoning, especially the elderly, should report any unusual abdominal discomfort (especially gastrointestinal bleeding), especially at the beginning of treatment.

**Is your child using other medications?**Is your child using other medications alongside Ibuprofen for Children, have they recently used them, or are they planning to use them soon? Inform your doctor or pharmacist about this. Ibuprofen for Children can have an impact on or be influenced by certain other medications. For instance:

Medications that inhibit blood clotting (e.g., acetylsalicylic acid, warfarin, ticlopidine).

Medications for high blood pressure (ACE inhibitors, e.g., captopril, beta-blockers like atenolol, angiotensin II receptor antagonists like losartan).

Some other medications can also influence or be influenced by the treatment with Ibuprofen for Children. Therefore, always consult a doctor or pharmacist before using this medicine in combination with other medications. Specifically inform them if you are using or have used the following medications:

Other NSAIDs including COX-2 inhibitors (anti-inflammatory and pain relievers) may increase the risk of side effects.

**Ibuprofen and Alcohol:** It's better not to consume alcohol while using Nurofen. Some side effects, particularly those related to the gastrointestinal tract and the central nervous system, are more likely when alcohol is used in conjunction with Nurofen.

**Pregnancy, Breastfeeding, and Fertility**Are you pregnant, think you might be pregnant, planning to become pregnant, or breastfeeding? Then contact your doctor or pharmacist before using this medicine.

**Pregnancy:** Do not take ibuprofen if you are in the last 3 months of pregnancy. It can cause kidney and heart problems in your unborn baby. It can also affect your and your baby's bleeding tendencies and lead to delayed or prolonged labor. You should not take ibuprofen in the first 6 months of pregnancy unless recommended by your doctor. If ibuprofen is taken for more than a few days from 20 weeks of pregnancy, it can cause kidney problems in your unborn baby, leading to a low amount of amniotic fluid surrounding the baby (oligohydramnios) or constriction of a blood vessel (ductus arteriosus) in the baby's heart. If you need to be treated for more than a few days, your doctor may recommend additional monitoring.

**Breastfeeding:** Only small amounts of ibuprofen and its breakdown products are excreted in breast milk. Ibuprofen can be used during breastfeeding, at the recommended dose, and for the shortest possible period.

**Fertility:** This medicine belongs to a group of medications (NSAIDs) that can disrupt women's fertility. This effect is reversible upon discontinuation of the medication.

**Driving and Using Machinery:** During short-term use, this medicine has no or negligible impact on driving ability or the ability to use machinery.

**How to Use this Medicine?**Always use this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Are you unsure about the correct usage? Then contact your doctor or pharmacist.

The lowest effective dose should be used for the shortest period necessary to relieve symptoms. If you have an infection, consult a doctor immediately if the symptoms (such as fever and pain) persist or worsen .).

**The recommended dose for pain and fever:**

How much? How often in 24 hours?\*

6 - 9 years (20-29 kg) 5 ml (equivalent to 200 mg ibuprofen) 3 times

10 - 12 years (30-40 kg) 7.5 ml (equivalent to 300 mg ibuprofen) (use the dosing spoontwice: 5 ml + 2.5 ml) 3 times

\*Doses should be given approximately every 6 to 8 hours.

**Not intended for children under 6 years of age or weighing less than 20 kg.**

**Shake well before use.**

WARNING: Do not exceed the stated dose.

Method of administration with the dosing spoon

**How To take**

* Shake the bottle well.
* Use the end of the dosing spoon that corresponds to the required dose.
* Pour the medicine into the dosing spoon.
* Place the dosing spoon in the child's mouth and administer the dose.
* Replace the cap on the bottle after use. Wash the dosing spoon with warm water and let it dry. Keep out of sight and reach of children.

**Duration of treatment**This medicine should only be given for a short period of time. If this medicine is needed for more than 3 days or if the symptoms worsen, consult your doctor.

**Have you or your child taken too much of this medicine?**If you have taken more Ibuprofen for Children Strawberry Suspension than allowed or if a child has accidentally ingested this medicine, immediately consult your doctor or the nearest emergency department and take the packaging of your medicine and this leaflet with you. Possible symptoms include nausea, abdominal pain, vomiting (may be blood vomiting), gastrointestinal bleeding, headache, tinnitus, confusion, trembling eye movements (nystagmus), or more rarely, diarrhea. In addition, at higher doses, dizziness (vertigo), blurred vision, low blood pressure, excitement, disorientation, coma, hyperkalemia, metabolic acidosis, prolonged prothrombin time/INR, acute renal failure, liver damage, respiratory depression, cyanosis, exacerbation of asthma in asthmatic patients, drowsiness, chest pain, palpitations, decreased consciousness, seizures of unconsciousness with convulsions (especially in children), weakness and dizziness, blood in the urine, feeling cold in the body, and breathing problems have been reported.

**Have you or your child forgotten to take this medicine?**Do not take or give a double dose to make up for a missed dose. If you forget to take or administer a dose, take or administer it as soon as you remember. Then take the next dose or give the next dose according to the above administration interval.

**Possible Side Effects**Like any medicine, this medicine can have side effects, although not everyone experiences them. Side effects can be minimized by taking the lowest dose for the shortest possible period to relieve symptoms. While side effects are not common, your child may experience one of the known side effects of NSAIDs. If this is the case, or if you are concerned, stop giving the medicine to your child and consult your doctor as soon as possible. Older people using this medicine are at an increased risk of developing problems due to these side effects.

STOP using this medicine and seek immediate medical help if your child develops the following symptoms:

Signs of gastrointestinal bleeding such as: severe abdominal pain, black tarry stools, vomiting blood or dark particles resembling coffee grounds.

Signs of a rare but serious allergic reaction such as worsening asthma, unexplained wheezing or shortness of breath, swelling of the face, tongue or throat, difficulty breathing, pounding heart rate, blood pressure drop leading to shock. Such a reaction can occur even with the first use of this medicine. If such symptoms occur, you should immediately call a doctor.

Severe skin reactions such as rash all over the body, peeling, blistering, or flaking skin.

**Common (occur in less than 1 in 10 users):** Stomach and abdominal discomfort, such as heartburn, stomach pain, and nausea, digestive disorders, diarrhea, vomiting, flatulence, constipation, and slight gastrointestinal bleeding that can, in exceptional cases, cause anemia.

**Sometimes (occur in less than 1 in 100 users):**

* Gastrointestinal ulcers, perforation or bleeding, inflammation of the oral mucosa with ulcers, worsening of existing intestinal disease (ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease), gastritis.
* Headache, dizziness, insomnia, restlessness, irritability, or fatigue.
* Visual disturbances.
* Various types of skin rash.
* Hypersensitivity reactions with rash and itching.

**Rarely (occur in less than 1 in 1000 users):**

* Tinnitus (hissing, whistling, buzzing, or ringing in the ears).
* Elevated blood urea levels, pain in the side and/or abdomen, blood in the urine, and fever may be signs of kidney damage (papillary necrosis).
* Increased blood uric acid concentration.
* Decreased hemoglobin levels.

**Very rarely (occur in less than 1 in 10,000 users):**

* Esophagitis, inflammation of the pancreas, formation of diaphragm-like constrictions in the intestine.
* Heart failure, heart attack, and facial or hand swelling (edema).
* Reduced urine output and swelling (especially in patients with high blood pressure or reduced kidney function), swelling (edema), and cloudy urine (nephrotic syndrome), inflammatory kidney disease (interstitial nephritis) that can lead to acute kidney failure. If any of the above symptoms occur or if you feel unwell overall, stop taking Ibuprofen immediately and consult your doctor, as these may be the first signs of kidney damage or kidney failure.
* Psychotic reactions, depression.
* High blood pressure, vasculitis (inflammation of blood vessels).
* Palpitations.
* Liver dysfunction, liver damage (initial signs may include skin discoloration), especially with prolonged treatment, liver failure, acute liver inflammation (hepatitis).
* Problems with blood cell production - initial signs may include: fever, sore throat, superficial mouth sores, flu-like symptoms, severe exhaustion, nose and skin bleeding, and unexplained bruises. In these cases, you must immediately stop treatment and consult a doctor. You should not self-treat these symptoms with any painkillers or antipyretic medications.
* Severe skin infection and soft tissue complications during chickenpox (varicella infection).
* There have been reports of exacerbation of infection-related inflammations (e.g., necrotizing fasciitis) associated with the use of certain pain relievers (NSAIDs). If signs of an infection occur or worsen, you should immediately consult a doctor. It should be investigated whether there is an indication for anti-infective/antibiotic treatment.
* Cases of viral meningitis with symptoms of neck stiffness, headache, nausea, vomiting, fever, or altered consciousness have been observed with ibuprofen. Patients with autoimmune diseases (SLE, mixed connective tissue disease) seem to be sensitive to this. Contact a doctor immediately if these symptoms occur.
* Severe forms of skin reactions including rash with redness and blistering (e.g., Stevens-Johnson syndrome, erythema multiforme, toxic epidermal necrolysis/Lyell's syndrome), hair loss (alopecia).

**How to Store This Medicine:**

* Keep out of sight and reach of children.
* Do not use this medicine after the expiry date. The expiry date is printed on the box and label after "EXP". It shows a month and a year. The last day of that month is the expiry date. Store below 25°C.
* Shelf life after opening the bottle: 6 months.
* Do not flush medicines down the sink or toilet or throw them in the trash. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines that are no longer needed. When you dispose of medicines correctly, they are properly destroyed and do not enter the environment.