particular caution. Please consult your doctor in these cases. You should also consult your doctor if these details applied to you in the past.

Aspirin C should be taken only with particular care (i.e. with longer intervals between doses or at reduced doses) and under medical supervision if you:
- are hypersensitive to other analgesic, anti-inflammatory or antirheumatic medicines or if you have other allergies (see also Precautions);
- are taking anticoagulant medicine (e.g. coumarin derivatives, heparin (except low-dose heparin));
- suffer from bronchial asthma;
- have chronic or recurrent gastric or duodenal complaints, gastric or duodenal Ulcers;
- have pre-existing kidney damage
- have severely impaired liver function.

What precautions should you take during pregnancy?
A doctor must be informed if pregnancy occur during a prolonged period of treatment with Aspirin C. Aspirin C should not be taken in the first and second trimesters of pregnancy without consulting a doctor. Acetylsalicylic acid should not be taken in the last three months of pregnancy owing to an increased risk of complications for mother and child during delivery.

What precautions should you take if you are breastfeeding?
Small quantities of the active ingredient acetylsalicylic acid and its metabolites pass into the breast milk. Detrimental effects on the infant have not been reported to date; it is therefore generally not necessary to interrupt breastfeeding for short-term use at the recommended dosage for pain or fever. Nevertheless, if long-term use and/or higher doses (more than 7 effervescent tablets per day) have been prescribed in isolated cases, early weaning should be considered.

What precaution should be taken for children?
Aspirin C should not be taken by children or adolescents with feverish illness unless they have been instructed to do so by a doctor and other therapeutic measures have failed (see “What precautions should you take for children?”). Aspirin C should not be taken for prolonged periods or at high doses without consulting a doctor.

Contraindications
When you should not used Aspirin C?
Aspirin C must not be used if you
- are hypersensitive to the active ingredient acetylsalicylic acid or to salicylates, a group of substances related to acetylsalicylic acid;
- have a pathologically increased tendency to bleed.
Aspirin C must not be used during the last trimester of pregnancy.

When should you consult a doctor before taking Aspirin C?
Described below are cases in which you should only take Aspirin C under certain circumstances and with particular caution. Please consult your doctor in these cases. You should also consult your doctor if these details applied to you in the past.

Aspirin C should be taken only with particular care (i.e. with longer intervals between doses or at reduced doses) and under medical supervision if you:
- are hypersensitive to other analgesic, anti-inflammatory or antirheumatic medicines or if you have other allergies (see also Precautions);
- are taking anticoagulant medicine (e.g. coumarin derivatives, heparin (except low-dose heparin));
- suffer from bronchial asthma;
- have chronic or recurrent gastric or duodenal complaints, gastric or duodenal Ulcers;
- have pre-existing kidney damage
- have severely impaired liver function.

What precautions should you take during pregnancy?
A doctor must be informed if pregnancy occur during a prolonged period of treatment with Aspirin C. Aspirin C should not be taken in the first and second trimesters of pregnancy without consulting a doctor. Acetylsalicylic acid should not be taken in the last three months of pregnancy owing to an increased risk of complications for mother and child during delivery.

What precautions should you take if you are breastfeeding?
Small quantities of the active ingredient acetylsalicylic acid and its metabolites pass into the breast milk. Detrimental effects on the infant have not been reported to date; it is therefore generally not necessary to interrupt breastfeeding for short-term use at the recommended dosage for pain or fever. Nevertheless, if long-term use and/or higher doses (more than 7 effervescent tablets per day) have been prescribed in isolated cases, early weaning should be considered.

What precaution should be taken for children?
Aspirin C should not be taken by children or adolescents with feverish illness unless they have been
instructed to do so by a doctor and other therapeutic measures have failed. Prolonged vomiting in conjunction with such illness could be a sign of Reye’s syndrome a very rare but life-threatening disease that requires immediate medical attention.

Precautions and warnings
What precautions should be taken?
Patients who suffer from asthma, hay fever, nasal polyps or chronic respiratory tract infection (particularly if they are accompanied by hay fever-like symptoms) or who are hypersensitive to any type of analgesic or anti-inflammatory drugs are at risk of asthma attacks (analgesic intolerance/analgesic-induced asthma) if they take Aspirin C. They should consult a doctor before using this product. The same applies to patients who react hypersensitively (allergically) to other substances in the form of skin reactions, pruritus or nettle rash.

A doctor/dentist must be consulted or informed about any use of Aspirin C before operations.

What precautions should be taken when driving operating machinery or working without a secure foothold?
No special precautions are necessary.

What other precautions must be taken?
Long-term use of high doses of analgesic medicines taken contrary to instructions can cause headaches which must not be treated by even higher doses of the medicine.

In general, habitual consumption of analgesic medicine, particularly combinations of several analgesic active substances, can lead to permanent kidney damage with the risk of kidney failure (analgesic nephropathy).

Interactions with other drugs
What other medicines affect the way Aspirin C works, and what must you bear in mind if you are taking other medicines at the same time?
Please note that this information may also apply to medicines used recently.

Aspirin C increases:
- the effect of anticoagulant drugs (e.g. coumarin derivatives and heparin);
- the risk of gastrointestinal bleeding if taken concomitantly with alcohol or medicines that contain cortisone or cortisone-like substances;
- the effect of certain blood glucose-lowering medicines (sulphonylureas);
- the effects and unwanted effects of methotrexate;
- blood levels of digoxin, barbiturates and lithium;
- the desirable and unwanted effects of a particular group of analgesic and anti-inflammatory medicines (non-steroidal anti-inflammatories);
- the effect of certain antibiotics (sulphonamides and sulphonamide combinations (e.g. sulphamethoxazole / trimethoprim));
- the effect of triiodothyronine, a medicine for treating hypothyroidism;
- the effect of valproic acid, a medicine for treating cerebral convulsions.

Aspirin C weakens the action of:
- certain medicines that increase the excretion of urine (aldosterone antagonists and loop diuretics);
- blood pressure-lowering medicines;
- gout remedies that promote the excretion of uric acid (e.g. probenecid, sulphinpyrazone). Accordingly, patients should not take Aspirin C in conjunction with any of the above-mentioned substances unless expressly instructed to do so by a doctor.

What food and drink should you avoid?
Consumption of alcohol should be avoided as far as possible during therapy with Aspirin C.

Dosage and administration
Unless otherwise prescribed by your doctor, you should use Aspirin C as described below.

Please follow the directions carefully as otherwise Aspirin C cannot work properly.

How much Aspirin C should you take and how often?

Unless otherwise prescribed take:
Age: Single dose:
Adults 1-2 effervescent tablets
The single dose can be taken at intervals of 4-8 hours if necessary, up to a maximum of 3 doses a day (adults up to 7 effervescent tablets).
What action should be taken if any of these side effects occur?
If you experience any of the above-mentioned side effects, do not take any more Aspirin C.
Notify your doctor so that he can determine the severity of the side effect(s) and decide on any necessary further action.
You should stop taking Aspirin C at the first signs of hypersensitivity.

Information on the shelf-life of the product
The expiry date of this pack is printed on the box and on the tablet strips.
Do not use the product after this date.

Do not store at temperatures above 25°C.

Date of preparation
January 2001 (D12b)

Keep medicine out of the reach of children.

Note
For patients with impaired liver or kidney function, the dosage must be reduced or the dosage intervals extended.

How and when should you take Aspirin C?
Dissolve the effervescent tablets in plenty of liquid.
Do not take Aspirin C on an empty stomach.

For how long should you take Aspirin C?
For pain or fever, Aspirin C should not be taken longer than 3-4 days without consulting your doctor or dentist.

Overdosage and incorrect use
What should you do if you take too much Aspirin C (either intentionally or by accident)?
Dizziness and ringing in the ears, particularly in children and elderly patients, may indicate serious poisoning. Please notify your doctor if you suspect an overdosage of Aspirin C. He will decide on the necessary measures to be taken depending on the severity.

Side effects
What side effect can occur when using Aspirin C?
Hypersensitivity reactions (attacks of difficult breathing, skin reactions) may occur in rare cases, especially in asthmatics.
Gastrointestinal complaints such as stomach pains and slight gastrointestinal blood loss (microhaemorrhage), nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea are very rare.
Isolated cases of impaired hepatic and renal functions, a reduction in blood glucose levels (hypoglycaemia) and particularly severe skin rashes (including erythema exsudativum multiforme) have been reported.
At low doses acetylsalicylic acid reduces the excretion of uric acid. This may cause a gout attack in predisposed patients.
Central nervous system disorders may occur during long-term or chronic use; these include headaches, dizziness, vomiting, ringing in the ears, impaired vision or drowsiness, and also anaemia due to a shortage of iron (iron-deficiency anaemia).
If you experience side effects that are not mentioned in this information leaflet, please inform your doctor or pharmacist.