CARVEDILOL TABLETS USP

WARNINGs AND PRECAUTIONs

Acute exacerbation of coronary artery disease upon cessation of therapy. Do not abruptly discontinue therapy, particularly in patients with diabetes.

• Severe bradycardia (less than 50 bpm), atrioventricular block (second or third degree), and/or significant hypotension.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Take carvedilol with food to slow the rate of absorption and reduce the incidence of orthostatic effects.

CONTRAINDICATIONs

• History of serious hypersensitivity reaction (e.g., Stevens-Johnson syndrome, anaphylactic reaction).

• Pregnancy

• Lactation

• Nursing mothers

• Known hypersensitivity to any of the ingredients of Carvedilol Tablets USP.

DOSEAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Renal insufficiency: Treatment with Carvedilol Tablets may be started as an inpatient or outpatient and should be started with caution. Treatment with Carvedilol Tablets in patients with renal impairment should be carefully titrated according to renal function. In patients with moderate renal impairment (Ccr 30-50 mL/min), initiation of therapy with Carvedilol Tablets should be started at 6.25 mg twice daily. In patients with severe renal impairment (Ccr ≤ 30 mL/min), initiation of therapy with Carvedilol Tablets should be started at 3.125 mg twice daily.

Metabolic and nutritional: Hypokinesia.

Special senses: Ophthalmic. In patients who are scheduled for cataract surgery and have taken or are scheduled for surgery and will be given anesthetic agents, consideration should be given to the surgical technique. In such patients, the risk of postsurgical glaucomatous angle closure may be increased.

Gastrointestinal: Hypokinesia.

Metabolic and nutritional: Hypokinesia.

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an acute myocardial infarction is not established.

Dial Infar 

At doses

Carvedilol was negative when tested in a battery of genotoxicity assays, including the Ames and the R.S. No. 32, 33 & 34, Shasun Road,

Shasun Pharmaceuticals Limited, Unit II,

17.2 FDA-Approved Patient Labeling is provided as a tear off leaflet with this full prescribing

5.15 Antidiabetic Agents

Patients should not interrupt or discontinue using CARVEDILOL without a physician’s advice.

Cases of overdosage with carvedilol alone or in combination with other drugs have been reported.

Physicians should be aware that the presence of concomitantly administered drugs, including those commonly prescribed, may increase, decrease, or negate the effects of CARVEDILOL.

13.1 Pregnancy

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