

DrugFAQs

Mobic

Generic name: Meloxicam
Brand names: Mobic

Why is Mobic prescribed?

Mobic is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) in prescription form. It is used to relieve the pain and stiffness of osteoarthritis.

Most important fact about Mobic

You should have frequent checkups with your doctor if you take Mobic regularly. Like other nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, Mobic can cause ulcers or internal bleeding that occurs without warning.

How should you take Mobic?

Mobic may be taken with or without food.

--*If you miss a dose...* Take it as soon as you remember. If it is almost time for your next dose, skip the one you missed and go back to your regular schedule. Never take two doses at once.

--*Storage instructions...* Store at room temperature in a tightly closed container. Keep away from moisture.

What side effects may occur?

Side effects cannot be anticipated. If any develop or change in intensity, inform your doctor as soon as possible. Only your doctor can determine if it is safe for you to continue taking Mobic.

- *More common side effects may include:*
Diarrhea, flu-like symptoms, indigestion, nausea,

Why should Mobic not be prescribed?

Do not take Mobic if you have ever had an allergic reaction to another NSAID such as aspirin, ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin), or naproxen (Aleve, Naprosyn), or have had asthma attacks or skin eruptions caused by drugs of

this type. Make sure that your doctor is aware of any drug reactions that you may have experienced.

Special warnings about Mobic

Serious, potentially fatal allergic reactions are possible if you are sensitive to aspirin or other NSAIDs, especially if you have asthma. Seek medical help immediately if you experience difficulty breathing or develop hives while taking Mobic. NSAIDs may trigger ulcers, inflammation, bleeding, and perforation of the stomach or intestines, especially if you're an older adult or you've had such problems in the past. The risk increases if you're also taking steroid medications or a blood-thinning drug, or smoke tobacco or drink alcohol. The chances of a problem also increase the longer you take the drug. Check with your doctor immediately if you develop any stomach or intestinal problems. Because Mobic can cause liver or kidney problems in some people, it should be used with great caution if you already have severe liver or kidney disease, or are suffering from dehydration. Stop taking the drug and call your doctor immediately if you notice these warning signs of liver trouble: nausea, fatigue, drowsiness, itching, yellowish skin, flu-like symptoms, and pain in the upper right abdomen. Mobic may cause anemia. It can also cause water retention, so you should use it with caution if you have high blood pressure or heart disease. Alert your doctor if you develop swelling or weight gain. Mobic also tends to slow the clotting process. If you have a clotting disorder or are taking blood thinners, your doctor should monitor you carefully. Mobic's safety in children under 18 has not been verified.

Possible food and drug interactions when taking Mobic

If Mobic is taken with certain other drugs, the effects of either could be increased, decreased, or altered. It is especially important to check with your doctor before combining Mobic with the following:

Aspirin

Blood pressure and heart medications called ACE inhibitors, including Accupril, Aceon, Altace, Prinivil, Univasc, and Zestril

Blood-thinning drugs such as Coumadin

Furosemide (Lasix)

Lithium (Lithonate)

Special information if you are pregnant or breastfeeding

It is possible that Mobic could cause harm during pregnancy, and it is best to avoid it. Under no circumstances should you take it late in a pregnancy. Mobic may appear in breast milk and could cause serious side effects in the infant. Do not take Mobic while nursing; discontinue the drug or stop breastfeeding.

Recommended dosage

ADULTS

The usual dosage is 7.5 milligrams once a day. If necessary, your doctor may increase the dose to 15 milligrams a day. Due to the risk of side effects, he should limit dosage to the lowest effective amount, and prescribe it for the shortest possible time.

Overdosage

Any medication taken in excess can have serious consequences. If you suspect an overdose, seek medical attention immediately.

- *Typical symptoms of Mobic overdose include:*
Drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, stomach pain and bleeding

- *Symptoms of massive Mobic overdose include:*
Breathing difficulties, coma, convulsions, heart attack