

## OTC ibuprofen, ketoprofen, and naproxen sodium: Temporary pain and fever relief

Ibuprofen, ketoprofen, and naproxen sodium are internal analgesics and used for temporary fever and pain relief. Like aspirin, they also are grouped as nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, or NSAIDs. They can be found in both prescription and over-the-counter (OTC) medicines, and in single-ingredient medicines as well as combination cough and cold or flu remedies. All are approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and are safe and effective for their intended uses.

*Here is some information that might help you safely use ibuprofen, ketoprofen, and naproxen sodium.*

<i>Tips for safe use:</i>	<i>Ask a healthcare professional before using if:</i>	<i>Stop use and contact a doctor if:</i>	<i>Do not use:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Read and follow the label directions.</li> <li>• Do not take more medicine or for a longer period of time than the label instructs unless your doctor has told you to. The risk of heart attack, stroke, or stomach bleeding may increase if you use more than directed or for longer than directed.</li> <li>• Take with food or milk if stomach upset occurs.</li> <li>• Check with a healthcare professional before using more than one internal analgesic product at the same time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You are:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Taking another NSAID;</li> <li>— Taking a blood thinner, steroid, or diuretic; or</li> <li>— Taking any other drug.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• You are pregnant or breastfeeding. (Women in the last three months of pregnancy are specifically told not to use ibuprofen, ketoprofen, or naproxen sodium without a doctor's permission.)</li> <li>• You are over the age of 60, drink three or more alcoholic drinks a day while using the medicine, or have had stomach ulcers or bleeding problems.</li> <li>• You have high blood pressure, or heart or kidney disease.</li> <li>• You are under a doctor's care for any serious condition.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fever gets worse or lasts more than three days, or pain gets worse or lasts more than 10 days.</li> <li>• You have any signs of stomach bleeding, such as if you feel faint, vomit blood, have stomach pain or upset that lasts or does not get better, or have bloody or black stools.</li> <li>• Redness or swelling is present in the painful area or if any new symptoms appear.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right before or after heart surgery.</li> <li>• If you have ever had an allergic reaction to any other pain reliever/fever reducer.</li> <li>• If you're a woman in the last three months of pregnancy unless specifically told to do so by a doctor due to problems in the unborn child or complications during delivery.</li> <li>• If tamper-prevention features—such as seals, locks, and films—are not clear or seem broken.</li> </ul>

*As always, if you have any questions about any medicine you are taking or if you have any unexpected side effects, talk to a healthcare professional. And keep all medicines out of the reach and sight of children.*

