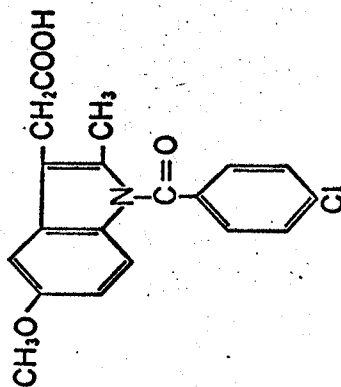


INDOCIN®
(Indomethacin)

3-acetic acid. It has the following structural formula:



Anti-Inflammatory Action

In laboratory animals, INDOCIN is a potent anti-inflammatory compound. Results of granuloma inhibition tests in rats receiving the compound either orally or by local application indicated activity about 85 times that of phenylbutazone. Given orally, the compound was about 4 times as active as hydrocortisone. When given in effective doses to intact rats, indomethacin, unlike anti-inflammatory steroids, did not affect the size of the adrenals or

INDOCIN®
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thymus, or retard gain in body weight. Its anti-inflammatory activity does not depend upon activation of the adrenals, since it was fully active in adrenalectomized rats.

The anti-inflammatory activity of INDOCIN was also demonstrated by its ability to inhibit edema formation induced by subplantar injection of carrageenin in rats. By this test, the relative potency of indomethacin was: 30 times aspirin, 20 times phenylbutazone, and 2 times hydrocortisone. INDOCIN does not possess antihistaminic or antiserotonin activity, since it did not affect edema induced by injection of egg white, serotonin, or yeast. Combinations of indomethacin and a steroid were more effective than comparable doses of either drug alone in inhibiting granuloma growth or edema formation.

Antipyretic Activity

INDOCIN is an antipyretic in laboratory animals. In rabbits it was about 20 times as potent as phenylbutazone and 10 times as potent as aminopyrine. Its duration of action was much longer than that of aminopyrine and comparable to that of phenylbutazone. In rats indomethacin appeared to be about 10 times as potent as phenylbutazone.

The antipyretic activity of INDOCIN has been