



Mobic

Generic Name: meloxicam (mel OKS i kam)

Brand Names: *Mobic*

What is Mobic?

Mobic (meloxicam) is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). Meloxicam works by reducing hormones that cause inflammation and pain in the body.

Mobic is used to treat pain or inflammation caused by osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis in adults and children who are at least 2 years old.

Mobic may also be used for purposes not listed in this medication guide.

Important information

Mobic may cause life-threatening heart or circulation problems such as heart attack or stroke, especially if you use it long term. Do not use Mobic just before or after heart bypass surgery (coronary artery bypass graft, or CABG).

Get emergency [medical help](#) if you have chest pain, weakness, shortness of breath, slurred speech, or problems with vision or balance.

Mobic may also cause serious effects on the stomach or intestines, including bleeding or perforation (forming of a hole). These conditions can be fatal and can occur without warning while you are taking Mobic, especially in older adults.

Call your [doctor](#) at once if you have symptoms of stomach bleeding such as black, bloody, or tarry stools, or coughing up blood or vomit that looks like coffee grounds.

Avoid drinking alcohol. It may increase your risk of stomach bleeding. Ask a doctor or pharmacist before using any other cold, allergy, or pain [medicine](#). Medicines similar to meloxicam are contained in many combination medicines. Check the label to see if a medicine contains an NSAID (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug) such as aspirin, ibuprofen, ketoprofen, or naproxen.

Before taking this medicine

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You should not use Mobic if you are allergic to meloxicam, or if you have a history of allergic reaction to aspirin or other NSAIDs.

Mobic may cause a delay in ovulation (the release of an egg from an ovary). You should not take meloxicam if you are undergoing fertility treatment, or are otherwise trying to get pregnant.

To make sure you can safely take Mobic, tell your doctor if you have any of these other conditions:

- a history of heart attack, stroke, or blood clot;
- heart disease, congestive heart failure, high blood pressure;
- a history of stomach ulcers or bleeding;
- liver or kidney disease,
- a seizure disorder such as epilepsy;
- asthma;
- polyps in your nose; or
- if you smoke.

FDA pregnancy category D. Taking Mobic during the last 3 months of pregnancy may harm the unborn baby. Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant while using Mobic. Meloxicam can pass into breast milk and may harm a [nursing](#)  baby. Do not use this medicine without telling your doctor if you are breast-feeding a baby. Do not give Mobic to a child younger than 2 years old without the advice of a doctor.

See also: Pregnancy and breastfeeding warnings (in more detail)

How should I take Mobic?

Take Mobic exactly as prescribed by your doctor. Do not take in larger or smaller amounts or for longer than recommended. Follow the directions on your prescription label.

Mobic is usually taken once per day. Follow your doctor's instructions.

You may take Mobic with or without food.

Shake the oral suspension (liquid) well just before you measure a dose. Measure the liquid with a special dose-measuring spoon or medicine cup, not with a regular kitchen spoon. If you do not have a dose-measuring device, ask your pharmacist for one. If a child is taking this medication, tell your doctor if the child has any changes in weight. Mobic doses are based on weight in children.

The maximum amount of meloxicam for adults is 15 milligrams (mg) per day. Know the amount of meloxicam in the specific product you are taking.

If you use Mobic long-term, your blood will need to be tested often. Visit your doctor regularly.

This medication can cause you to have unusual results with certain medical tests. Tell any doctor who treats you that you are using Mobic.

Store Mobic at room temperature, away from moisture, heat, and light.

What happens if I miss a dose?

Since Mobic is taken as needed, you may not be on a dosing schedule. If you are taking the medication regularly, take the missed dose as soon as you remember. Skip the missed dose if it is almost time for your next scheduled dose. Do not take extra medicine to make up the missed dose.

What happens if I overdose?

Seek emergency medical attention or call the Poison Help line at 1-800-222-1222.

Overdose symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, dizziness, drowsiness, black or bloody stools, coughing up blood, fever, urinating less than usual or not at all, shallow breathing, fainting, seizure (convulsions), or coma.

What should I avoid?

Avoid drinking alcohol. It may increase your risk of stomach bleeding.

Avoid taking Mobic together with other NSAIDs such as aspirin, ibuprofen (Motrin, Advil), naproxen (Aleve, Naprosyn, Naprelan, Treximet), celecoxib (Celebrex), diclofenac (Arthrotec, Cambia, Cataflam, Voltaren, Flector Patch, Pennsaid, Solareze), diflunisal (Dolobid), etodolac (Lodine), flurbiprofen (Ansaid), indomethacin (Indocin), ketoprofen (Orudis), ketorolac (Toradol), mefenamic acid (Ponstel), nabumetone (Relafen), or piroxicam (Feldene).

Ask a doctor or pharmacist before using any other cold, allergy, or pain medicine. Medicines similar to Mobic are contained in many combination medicines. Taking certain products together can cause you to get too much of a certain type of drug. Check the label to see if a medicine contains an NSAID such as aspirin, ibuprofen, ketoprofen, or naproxen.

Mobic side effects

Get emergency medical help if you have any of these signs of an allergic reaction to Mobic: hives; difficulty breathing; swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat.

Stop using Mobic and call your doctor at once if you have a serious side effect such as:

- chest pain, weakness, shortness of breath, slurred speech, problems with vision or balance;
- black, bloody, or tarry stools;
- coughing up blood or vomit that looks like coffee grounds;
- swelling or rapid weight gain;
- urinating less than usual or not at all;
- nausea, upper stomach pain, itching, loss of appetite, dark urine, clay-colored stools, jaundice (yellowing of the skin or eyes);
- skin rash, bruising, severe tingling, numbness, pain, muscle weakness; or
- severe skin reaction -- fever, sore throat, swelling in your face or tongue, burning in your eyes, skin pain, followed by a red or purple skin rash that spreads (especially in the face or upper body) and causes blistering and peeling.

Less serious Mobic side effects may include:

- upset stomach, diarrhea, bloating, gas;
- dizziness, nervousness, headache;
- runny or stuffy nose, sore throat; or
- mild skin rash.

This is not a complete list of side effects and others may occur. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

See also: Side effects (in more detail)

What other drugs will affect Mobic?

Ask your doctor before using an antidepressant such as citalopram (Celexa), escitalopram (Lexapro), fluoxetine (Prozac, Sarafem, Symbyax), fluvoxamine (Luvox), paroxetine (Paxil), or sertraline (Zoloft). Taking any of these medicines with an NSAID may cause you to bruise or bleed easily.

Tell your doctor about all other medicines you use, especially:

- cyclosporine (Gengraf, Neoral, Sandimmune);
- lithium (Eskalith, Lithobid);

- a diuretic (water pill) such as furosemide (Lasix);
- glyburide (DiaBeta, Micronase);
- methotrexate (Rheumatrex, Trexall);
- a blood thinner such as warfarin (Coumadin, Jantoven);
- sodium polystyrene sulfonate (Kayexalate, Kionex);
- steroids (prednisone and others);
- an ACE inhibitor such as benazepril (Lotensin), enalapril (Vasotec), lisinopril (Prinivil, Zestril), quinapril (Accupril), ramipril (Altace), and others; or
- aspirin or other NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) such as diclofenac (Voltaren), etodolac (Lodine), ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin), indomethacin (Indocin), ketoprofen (Orudis), naproxen (Aleve, Naprosyn), and others.

This list is not complete and other drugs may interact with Mobic. Tell your doctor about all medications you use. This includes prescription, over-the-counter, vitamin, and herbal products. Do not start a new medication without telling your doctor.

Where can I get more information?

- Your pharmacist can provide more information about Mobic.

Remember, keep this and all other medicines out of the reach of children, never share your medicines with others, and use Mobic only for the indication prescribed.

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