

OSELOW (OSELTAMIVIR HARD CAPSULES)

Oseltamivir (30mg, 45mg, 75mg)

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What Oselow is used for

Oselow is used for the treatment of influenza in children 6 to 12 months of age during pandemic influenza outbreak, for treatment of influenza in adults and children age 1 year and above. Oselow is also indicated for post exposure prevention in adults and children age 1 year and above following contact with clinically diagnosed influenza case when influenza virus is circulating in the community.

How Oselow works

Oselow contains oseltamivir which belongs to a group of medicines named neuraminidase inhibitors. These medicines prevent the influenza virus from spreading inside the body. They help to ease or prevent the symptoms of the influenza virus infection.

Influenza, usually called flu, is an infection caused by a virus. The signs of flu often include a sudden fever (more than 37.8°C), cough, runny or stuffy nose, headaches, muscle aches and extreme tiredness. These symptoms can also be caused by other infections. True influenza infection only occurs during annual outbreaks (epidemics) when flu viruses are spreading in the local community. Outside epidemic periods, flu-like symptoms are usually caused by a different type of illness.

Oselow is not a flu vaccine
Oselow is not a vaccine: it treats infection, or prevents the flu virus spreading. A vaccine gives you antibodies against the virus. Oselow will not change the effectiveness of a flu vaccine, and you might be prescribed both by your doctor.

Before you use Oselow

- When you must not take it
Do not take or receive Oselow if:

- You are allergic (hypersensitive) to oseltamivir or any of the other ingredients of Oselow. Talk to your doctor if this applies to you. Do not take Oselow.

- Before you start to take it

Tell your doctor if:

- you are allergic to other medicines
- you have problems with your kidneys. If so, your dose may need adjustment
- you have a severe medical condition, which may require immediate hospitalisation
- your immune system is not working
- you have chronic heart disease or respiratory disease

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

You must tell your doctor if you are pregnant, if you think you are pregnant or if you are trying to get pregnant so that your doctor can decide if Oselow is right for you. The effects on breast-fed infants is unknown. You must tell your doctor if you are breast-feeding so that your doctor can decide if Oselow is right for you.

If you have not told your doctor about any of the above, tell them before you start taking Oselow.

- Taking other medicines

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any other medicines, or have recently taken any. This includes medicines obtained without a prescription.

The following medicines are particularly important:

- Chlorpropamide (used to treat diabetes)
- Methotrexate (used to treat e.g. rheumatoid arthritis)
- Phenylbutazone (used to treat pain and inflammation)
- Probenecid (used to treat gout)

How to use Oselow

Take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

- How much to use

Treatment should begin within the first or second day of onset of symptoms of influenza.

Treatment of influenza

Adults and adolescents 13 years and over

The recommended oral dose of Oselow capsules in adults and adolescents ≥ 13 years is a 75 mg capsule twice daily for 5 days.

Children

Children weighing > 40 kg who can swallow capsules, may also receive treatment with a 75 mg capsule twice daily as an alternative to the recommended dose of Oselow suspension.

The recommended oral dose of Oselow for children ≥ 1 year of age is:

Body weight	Recommended dose for 5 days
10 to 15 kg	30 mg twice daily
≥ 15 to 23 kg	45 mg twice daily
≥ 23 to 40 kg	60 mg twice daily
> 40 kg	75 mg twice daily

The recommended oral dose of Oselow for infants 6-12 months

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of age

The recommended oral dose of Oselow for children 6 to 12 months is 3 mg/kg twice daily, for 5 days. These dosing recommendations are not intended for infants who have a post-conceptual age of less than 36 weeks.

The recommended oral dose of Oselow for children 6-12 months of age is:

Body weight	Recommended dose for 5 days
3 kg	9 mg twice daily
4 kg	12 mg twice daily
5 kg	15 mg twice daily
6 kg	18 mg twice daily
7 kg	21 mg twice daily
8 kg	24 mg twice daily
9 kg	27 mg twice daily
10 kg	30 mg twice daily

The recommended duration for immunocompromised patients is 10 days.

Prevention of influenza

Adults and adolescents 13 years and over

The recommended oral dose of Oselow for prevention of influenza following close contact with an infected individual is 75 mg once daily for 10 days. Therapy should begin within two days of exposure. The recommended dose for prevention during a community outbreak of influenza is 75 mg once daily for up to 6 weeks (or up to 12 weeks in immunocompromised patients).

Children ≥ 1 year of age

Children weighing > 40 kg, who are able to swallow capsules, may also receive prevention dose with a 75 mg capsule once daily for 10 days as an alternative to the recommended dose of Oselow oral suspension (as below).

The recommended prevention

oral dose of Oselow for children ≥ 1 year of age is:

Body weight	Recommended dose for 10 days
10 to 15	30 mg once daily
≥ 15 to 23	45 mg once daily
≥ 23 to 40	60 mg once daily
> 40 kg	75 mg once daily

- How to take it

Swallow the capsules whole with water. Do not break or chew the capsules.

Oselow can be taken with or without food, although taking it with food can reduce the chance of feeling or being sick (nausea or vomiting).

People who find it hard to take capsules can make a liquid form of Oselow from these capsules. See Making liquid Oselow at home, at the end of this leaflet.

- When to take it

Take Oselow as soon as possible, ideally within two days of the flu symptoms starting.

For treating flu, take two doses daily. It is usually convenient to take one dose in the morning and one in the evening.

For preventing flu or after being exposed to an infected person, take one dose daily for 10 days. It is best to take this in the mornings with breakfast.

- How long to use it

Continue taking Oselow until your doctor tells you to stop or your course of treatment is complete.

If you stop taking Oselow There are no side effects when you stop Oselow. But if Oselow is stopped earlier than your doctor told you, the symptoms of flu may come back. Always complete the course that your doctor prescribed.

- If you forget to use it

Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten capsule.

If it is almost time for your next dose, skip the dose you missed and take your next dose when you are meant to. Otherwise, take it as soon as you remember and then go back to taking it as you would normally.

- If you use too much (overdose)
Stop taking Oselow and contact a doctor or pharmacist immediately.

In most cases of overdose, people have not reported any side effects. When side effects were reported, they were similar to those from normal doses.

Overdose has been reported to have occurred more frequently when Oselow was given to children than to adults and adolescents. Caution should be exercised when preparing liquid Oselow for children and when administering Oselow capsules or liquid Oselow to children.

While you are taking Oselow

- Things you must do

Tell a doctor immediately if you notice changes in behaviour or mood (neuropsychiatric events), especially in children and adolescents. These may be signs of rare but serious side effects.

- Things you must not do

This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.

- Things to be careful of

- Driving and using machines
Oselow has no effect on your ability to drive or use machines.

Side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. Many of the side effects listed below may also be caused

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by influenza.

The following serious side effects have been rarely reported since oseltamivir has been marketed:

- Anaphylactic and anaphylactoid reactions: severe allergic reactions, with face and skin swelling, itchy rashes, low blood pressure and breathing difficulties
- Hepatic disorders (fulminant hepatitis, hepatic function disorder and jaundice): yellowing of the skin and white of the eyes, change in stool color, changes in behaviour
- Angioneurotic oedema: sudden onset of severe swelling of the skin mainly around the head and neck area, including eyes and tongue, with difficulties breathing
- Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis: complicated, possibly life-threatening allergic reaction, severe inflammation of the outer and possibly inner skin, initially with fever, sore throat, and fatigue, skin rashes, leading to blisters, peeling, shedding of larger areas of skin, possible breathing difficulties and low blood pressure
- Gastrointestinal bleeding: prolonged bleeding from the large bowel or spitting up blood
- Neuropsychiatric disorders

If you notice any of these symptoms, get medical help immediately.

The most frequently (very common and common) reported side effects of Oselow are feeling or being sick (nausea, vomiting), stomach ache, stomach upset, headache and pain. These side effects mostly occur after the first dose of the medicine and will usually stop as treatment continues. The frequency of these effects is reduced if the medicinal product is taken with food.

Rare but serious effects: get medical help at once (These may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)
During Oselow treatment, rare events have been reported that include:

- Convulsions and delirium, including altered level of consciousness
- Confusion, abnormal behaviour
- Delusions, hallucinations, agitation, anxiety, nightmares

These are reported primarily among children and adolescents and often started suddenly and resolved rapidly. A few cases resulted in self-injury, some with fatal outcome. Such neuropsychiatric events have also been reported in patients with influenza who were not taking Oselow.

- Patients, especially children and adolescents, should be closely monitored for the behavioural changes described above.

If you notice any of these symptoms, especially in younger people, get medical help immediately.

Adults and adolescents 13 and over

Very common side effects (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)

- Headache
- Nausea.

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- Bronchitis
- Cold sore virus
- Cough
- Dizziness
- Fever
- Pain
- Pain in limb
- Runny nose
- Sleeping difficulties
- Sore throat

- Stomach ache
- Tiredness
- Upper abdominal fullness
- Upper respiratory tract infections (inflammation of the nose, throat and sinuses)
- Upset stomach
- Vomiting.

Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- Allergic reactions
- Altered level of consciousness
- Convulsion
- Heart rhythm abnormalities
- Mild to severe liver function disorders
- Skin reactions (inflammation of the skin, red and itchy rash, scaling skin).

Rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)

- Thrombocytopenia (low platelet count)
- Visual disturbances.

Children 1 to 12 years

Very common side effects (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)

- Cough
- Nasal congestion
- Vomiting.

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- Conjunctivitis (red eyes and discharge or pain in the eye)
- Ear inflammation and other ear disorders
- Headache
- Nausea
- Runny nose
- Stomach ache
- Upper abdominal fullness
- Upset stomach.

Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- Inflammation of the skin
- Tympanic membrane (eardrum) disorder.

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Infants less than 1 year

The reported side effects in infants 6 to 12 months old are mostly similar to the side effects reported for older children (1 year old or older). Additionally, diarrhoea and diaper rash have been reported.

If any of the side effects get serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, tell your doctor or pharmacist. However, if you or your child are repeatedly sick, or if the influenza symptoms get worse or the fever continues

Tell your doctor as soon as possible.

You may report any side effects or adverse drug reactions directly to the National Centre for Adverse Drug Reaction Monitoring by visiting the website npra.gov.my [Consumers -> Reporting Side Effects to Medicines (ConSERF) or Vaccines (AEFI)].

Storage and disposal of Oselow

- Storage

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and blister after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Store below 30°C. Protect from light and moisture

Pharmacy compounded

suspension: Shelf life of 10 days when stored below 30°C.

- Disposal

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

Product description

Oselow comes in 3 blister packs containing 10 capsules a blister with a pack insert.

- What Oselow looks like

OSELOW 30 (Oseltamivir Hard Capsules 30mg): White to off white colored powder filled in size “4” hard gelatin capsules with light yellow opaque colour body with black colour band, imprinted with “M” and light yellow opaque colour cap imprinted with “30mg”. Imprints are black.

OSELOW 45 (Oseltamivir Hard Capsules 45mg): White to off white colored powder filled in size “4” hard gelatin capsules with grey opaque colour body with black colour band, imprinted with “M” and grey opaque colour cap imprinted with “45mg”. Imprints are black.

OSELOW 75 (Oseltamivir Hard Capsules 75mg): White to off white colored powder filled in size “2” hard gelatin capsules with grey opaque colour body with black colour band, imprinted with “M” and light yellow opaque colour cap imprinted with “75mg”. Imprints are black

□ Ingredients

Active ingredient:

30 mg

Each hard capsule contains oseltamivir phosphate 39.4 mg equivalent to 30 mg of oseltamivir.

45 mg

Each hard capsule contains oseltamivir phosphate 59.1mg equivalent to 45 mg of oseltamivir.

75 mg

Each hard capsule contains oseltamivir phosphate 98.5 mg equivalent to 75 mg of

oseltamivir.

Inactive ingredients:

Capsule core

Pregelatinised starch (derived from maize starch)

Povidone K-30

Croscarmellose sodium

Talc

Sodium stearyl fumarate

Capsule shell

Gelatin

Titanium dioxide (E171)

Yellow iron oxide (E172) [for 30 mg and 75 mg]

Red iron oxide (E172) [for 30 mg and 75 mg]

Black iron oxide (E172) [for 45 mg and 75 mg]

Printing ink

Black ink TEK SW 9008:

Shellac

Propylene glycol

Ammonia solution, concentrated

Black iron oxide (E172)

Potassium hydroxide

- MAL number: xxxxxxxx

Manufacturer

MSN Laboratories Private Limited
Formulation Division, Unit II, Sy.
No.1277 & 1319 to
1324, Nandigama (Village &
Mandal) Rangareddy District,
509228, Telangana State, India

Product Registration Holder

SYNERCAM (M) SDN BHD,
A-17-7, BLOCK A,
JAYA ONE, NO. 72A, JALAN
PROFESOR
DIRAJA UNGKU AZIZ,
SEKSYEN 13, 46200 PETALING
JAYA SELANGOR, MALAYSIA

Date of Revision

22/12/2025

Serial Number

NPRA (R2) 24/123

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INFORMATION FOR THE USER

If you need a liquid medicine, but it's not available, a suspension can be made up at the pharmacy from Oselow capsules (*see Oselow Package Insert*). This pharmacy preparation is the preferred option.

If the pharmacy preparation is not available either, you can make liquid Oselow from these capsules at home.

The dose is the same for treating or preventing flu. The difference is how often it is given.

MAKING LIQUID OSELOW AT HOME

USING 75 MG CAPSULES

- **If you have the right capsule** for the dose needed (a 75 mg dose), you will open the capsule and stir its contents into one teaspoon (or less) of a suitable sweetened food product. This is usually suitable for children over 1 year. **See the upper set of instructions.**
- **If you need smaller doses**, making liquid Oselow from capsules involves extra steps. This is suitable for younger children and babies: they usually need a Oselow dose of less than 30 mg. **See the lower set of instructions.**

Adults, adolescents 13 years and over, and children weighing 40 kg and over

To make a 75 mg dose, you need:

- One 75 mg Oselow capsule
- Sharp scissors
- One small bowl
- Teaspoon (5 ml spoon)
- Water
- Sweet food to hide the bitter taste of the powder. Examples

are: chocolate or cherry syrup, and dessert toppings such as caramel or fudge sauce. Or you can make sugar water: mix a teaspoon of water with three-quarters (3/4) of a teaspoon of sugar.

Step 1: Check the dose is correct

To find the correct amount to use, find the patient's weight on the left of the table.

Look at the right column to check the number of capsules you will need to give the patient for a single dose. The amount is the same whether treating or preventing flu.

You should use only 75 mg capsules for 75 mg doses

Weight	Dose of Oselow	Number of capsules
40 kg and over	75 mg	1 capsule

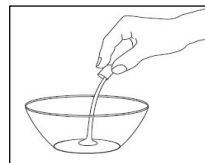
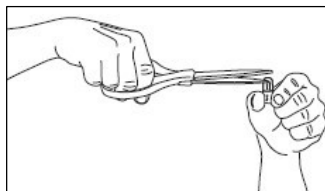
Not for children who weigh less than 40 kg

You will need to prepare a dose of less than 75 mg for children who weigh less than 40 kg. *See below.*

Step 2: Pour all the powder into a bowl

Hold a **75 mg capsule** upright over a bowl and carefully snip off the rounded tip with scissors.

Pour all of the powder into the bowl. Be careful with the powder, because it may irritate your skin and eyes.

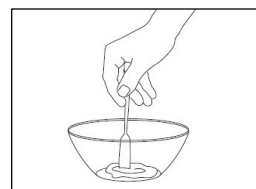


Step 3: Sweeten the powder and give the dose

Add a small amount – no more than one teaspoonful – of sweet food to the powder in the bowl.

This is to hide the bitter taste of the Oselow powder.

Stir the mixture well.



Give the whole contents of the bowl to the patient straight away.

If there is some mixture left in the bowl, rinse the bowl with a small amount of water and get the patient to drink it all.

Repeat this procedure every time you need to give the medicine.

Infants 6-12 months old, and children weighing less than 40 kg

To make a smaller single dose, you need:

- One 75 mg Oselow capsule
- Sharp scissors
- Two small bowls
- One large oral dose dispenser to measure out water – a 5- or 10-ml dispenser
- One small oral dose dispenser showing measurements of 0.1 ml, to give the dose

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- **Teaspoon (5 ml spoon)**
- **Water**
- **Sweet food** to hide the bitter taste of the Oselow.
Examples are: chocolate or cherry syrup and dessert toppings such as caramel or fudge sauce. Or you can make sugar water: mix a teaspoon of water with three-quarters (3/4) of a teaspoon of sugar.

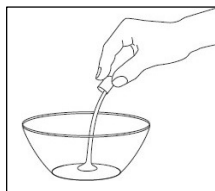
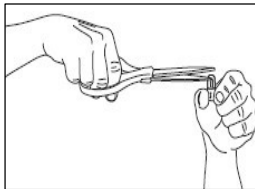
Step 1: Pour all the powder into a bowl

Hold a **75 mg capsule** upright over one of the bowls and carefully snip off the rounded tip with scissors.

Be careful with the powder: it may irritate your skin and eyes.

Pour all of the powder into the bowl, whatever the dose you are making.

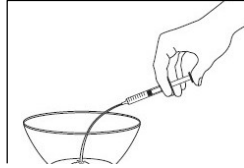
The amount is the same whether you are treating or preventing flu



Step 2: Add water to dilute the medicine

Use the larger dispenser to draw up **12.5 ml water**.

Add the water to the powder in the bowl.



Stir the mixture with the teaspoon for about 2 minutes



Don't worry if not all of the powder dissolves. The undissolved powder is just inactive ingredients.

Step 3: Choose the correct amount for your child's weight

Look up the child's weight on the left side of the table.

The column on the right of the table shows how much of the liquid mixture you will need to draw up.

Infants 6-12 months old:

Child's weight (nearest)	How much mixture to draw up
3 kg	1.5 ml
3.5 kg	1.8 ml
4 kg	2.0 ml
4.5 kg	2.3 ml
5 kg	2.5 ml
5.5 kg	2.8 ml
6 kg	3.0 ml
6.5 kg	3.3 ml
7 kg	3.5 ml
7.5 kg	3.8 ml
8 kg	4.0 ml
8.5 kg	4.3 ml
9 kg	4.5 ml
9.5 kg	4.8 ml
10 kg or more	5.0 ml

weighing less than 40 kg:

Child's weight (nearest)	How much mixture to draw up
Up to 15 kg	5.0 ml
15 to 23 kg	7.5 ml
23 to 40 kg	10.0 ml

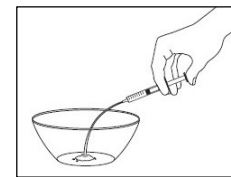
Step 4: Draw up the liquid mixture

Make sure you have the right size dispenser.

Draw up the correct amount of liquid mixture from the first bowl.

Draw it up carefully so as not to include air bubbles.

Gently squirt the correct dose into the second bowl.



Step 5: Sweeten and give to the child

Add a small amount – no more than one teaspoonful – of a sweet food to the second bowl.

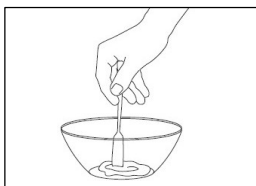
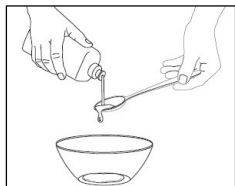
This is to hide the bitter taste of the Oselow.

Mix the sweet food and Oselow liquid well.

Children 1 year or older,

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Give the whole contents of the second bowl (Oselow liquid mixture with sweet food added) to the child straight away.

If there is anything left in the second bowl, rinse the bowl with a small amount of water and get the child to drink it all. For children unable to drink from a bowl, spoon- feed or use a bottle to feed the child the remaining liquid.

Give the child something to drink. **Throw away any unused liquid left in the first bowl.**

Repeat this procedure every time you need to give the medicine