Proven superiority. Proven tolerability.

The medicine in Advil has been tested against acetaminophen, the active ingredient in Tylenol®, and multiple studies prove that Advil remains the superior option in providing strong, long-lasting relief of your patients’ toughest pain.¹⁻³ When used as directed, Advil also has a favorable safety profile.⁴⁻⁷

**Advil® Liqui-Gels® work faster than Tylenol Extra Strength for tension headaches**

In a double-blind, randomized, parallel group study evaluating the onset, relief, and safety in the treatments of tension-type headaches, Advil Liqui-Gels (ibuprofen 400 mg) were significantly faster than Tylenol Extra Strength (acetaminophen 1000 mg) and placebo for all time-to-relief measures. Advil also demonstrated significantly superior overall analgesic efficacy and provided a clinically relevant advantage of speed.²

**The medicine in Advil is stronger on osteoarthritis pain than the medicine in Tylenol**

In another randomized, comparative clinical study, the use of ibuprofen 400 mg was proven more effective than acetaminophen 1000 mg in the analgesic treatment of osteoarthritis of both the knee and hip after a single dose.³

**Recommend Advil for your patients in pain, so they can get the relief they need.**
Extensive research shows ibuprofen at OTC doses has a favorable overall safety profile

**Gastrointestinal**
Clinical studies show OTC ibuprofen when taken as directed offers a very low increased risk of serious GI events, stomach complaints, or bleeding. Furthermore, an epidemiologic study and systematic review found no significant increased risk of serious upper GI toxicity at doses <1200 mg daily.

**Cardiovascular**
Data from a series of studies suggest ibuprofen at OTC doses is not strongly associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular events, such as myocardial infarction and stroke, or cardio-renal events, such as high blood pressure and congestive heart failure.

**Renal**
Overall, ibuprofen at OTC doses has a low risk factor for developing acute or chronic renal conditions.

**Hepatic**
Use of OTC ibuprofen is associated with a very low risk of developing liver injury, especially compared with the severe liver damage observed with acetaminophen overdose and the occasional liver reaction from aspirin.

**Acute Overdose**
A large-scale review concluded that OTC ibuprofen is less toxic than all other OTC analgesics. A patient would need to take 40 times the maximum daily dose of ibuprofen to experience signs of acute overdose. Acetaminophen, however, can cause signs of acute overdose with just 2.5 times the maximum daily dose.

For samples and coupons, call 1-888-278-6528
Get more facts at AdvilAide.com/proven

*Calculated based on referenced acute toxic dose divided by the maximum daily OTC dose.
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References: