

Ugarit Tablets

Each Tablet contains:

Active ingredient: Furosemide 40mg.

Inactive ingredient: Lactose monohydrate, Magnesium Stearate, Sodium Starch glycolate, Corn Starch.

Pharmacological Classifications:

Diuretics

Mechanism of action:

It has been demonstrated that UGASIX inhibits primarily the absorption of sodium and chloride not only in the proximal and distal tubules but also in the loop of Henle. The high degree of efficacy is largely due to the unique site of action. The action on the distal tubule is independent of any inhibitory effect on carbonic anhydrase and aldosterone. Recent evidence suggests that furosemide gluconide is the only or at least the major biotransformation product of furosemide in man.

Pharmacodynamics:

Furosemide is extensively bound to plasma proteins, mainly to albumin. Plasma concentrations ranging from 1 to 400 µg/ml are 91 to 95% bound in healthy individuals. The unbound fraction averages 2.3 to 4.1% at therapeutic concentrations.

The onset of diuresis following oral administration is within 1 hour. The peak effect occurs within the first or second hour. The duration of diuretic effect is 6 to 8 hours. In the fastest normal men, the mean bioavailability of furosemide from UGASIX Tablets is 64% and 60%, respectively, of that from an intravenous injection of the drug. Although furosemide is more rapidly absorbed from the oral solution (30 minutes) than from the tablet (87 minutes), peak plasma levels and area under the plasma concentration-time curves do not differ significantly. Peak plasma concentrations increase with increasing dose but times-to-peak do not differ among doses. The terminal half-life of furosemide is approximately 2 hours. Significantly more furosemide is excreted in urine following the IV injection than after the tablet or oral solution. There are no significant differences between the two oral formulations in the amount of unchanged drug excreted in urine.

Geriatric Population:

Furosemide binding to albumin may be reduced in elderly patients. Furosemide is predominantly excreted unchanged in the urine. The renal clearance of furosemide after intravenous administration in older healthy male subjects (60–70 years of age) is statistically significantly smaller than in younger healthy male subjects (20–35 years of age). The initial diuretic effect of furosemide in older subjects is decreased relative to younger subjects.

Indication:

Edema:

UGASIX is indicated in adults and pediatric patients for the treatment of edema associated with congestive heart failure, cirrhosis of the liver, and renal disease. Inducing the nephrotic syndrome, UGASIX is particularly useful when an agent with greater diuretic potential is desired.

Hypertension:

Oral UGASIX may be used in adults for the treatment of hypertension alone or in combination with other antihypertensive agents. Hypertensive patients who cannot be adequately controlled with thiazides will probably also not be adequately controlled with UGASIX alone.

Contraindications:

UGASIX is contraindicated in patients with anuria and in patients with a history of hypersensitivity to furosemide.

Side Effects:

Adverse reactions are categorized below by organ system and listed by decreasing severity.

Gastrointestinal System Reactions:

hepatic encephalopathy in patients with hepatocholel insufficiency, pancreatitis, jaundice (intrahepatic cholestatic jaundice), increased liver enzymes, anorexia, oral and gastric irritation, cramping, diarrhea, constipation, nausea, vomiting.

Systemic Hypersensitivity Reactions:

Severe anaphylactic or anaphylactoid reactions (e.g., with shock), systemic vasculitis, interstitial nephritis, necrotizing angitis.

Central Nervous System Reactions:

tinnitus and hearing loss, paresthesias, vertigo, dizziness, headache, blurred vision, xanthopsia.

Hematologic Reactions:

aplastic anemia, thrombocytopenia, agranulocytosis, hemolytic anemia, leukopenia, anemia, eosinophilia.

Dermatologic-Hypersensitivity Reactions:

toxic epidermal necrolysis, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, erythema multiforme, drug rash with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms, acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis, exfoliative dermatitis, bullous pemphigoid, purpura, photosensitivity, rash, pruritis, urticaria.

Cardiovascular Reaction:

UGASIX-induced hypotension may occur and be aggravated by alcohol, barbiturates or narcotics. Increase in cholesterol and triglyceride serum levels.

Other Reactions:

hypertrophy, glycosuria, hyperuricemia, muscle spasm, weakness, restlessness, urinary bladder spasm, thrombophlebitis, fever, Pseudo-Bartter Syndrome. Whenever adverse reactions are moderate or severe, UGASIX dosage should be reduced or therapy withdrawn.

PRECAUTIONS:

General

- Excessive diuresis may cause dehydration and blood volume reduction with circulatory collapse and possibly vascular thrombosis and embolism, particularly in elderly patients.
- As with any effective diuretic, electrolyte depletion may occur during UGASIX therapy, especially in patients receiving higher doses and a restricted salt intake.

- Hypokalemia may develop with UGASIX, especially with brisk diuresis. Inadequate oral electrolyte intake, when arthritis is present, or during concomitant use of corticosteroids, ACTH, licorice in large amounts, or prolonged use of laxatives. Digitalis therapy may exaggerate metabolic effects of hypokalemia, especially myocardial effects.
- All patients receiving UGASIX therapy should be observed for these signs or symptoms of fluid or electrolyte imbalance (hypotension, hypochloremic alkalosis, hypokalemia, hypomagnesemia or hypocalcemia): dryness of mouth, thirst, weakness, lethargy, drowsiness, restlessness, muscle pains or cramps, muscular fatigue, hypotension, oliguria, tachycardia, arrhythmia, or gastrointestinal disturbances such as nausea and vomiting.
- Increases in blood glucose and alterations in glucose tolerance tests (with abnormalities of the fasting and 2-hour postprandial sugar) have been observed, and rarely, precipitation of diabetes mellitus has been reported.

- In patients with severe symptoms of urinary retention (because of bladder emptying disorders, prostatic hypertrophy, urethral narrowing), the administration of furosemide can cause acute urinary retention related to increased production and retention of urine. Thus, these patients require careful monitoring, especially during the initial stages of treatment.

- Patients at high risk for contrast nephropathy UGASIX can lead to a higher incidence of deterioration in renal function after receiving radiocontrast compared to high-risk patients who received only intravenous hydration prior to receiving radiocontrast.

- In patients with hypoproteinemia (e.g., associated with nephrotic syndrome) the effect of UGASIX may be weakened and its ototoxicity potentiated.

- Asymptomatic hyperuricemia can occur and gout may rarely be precipitated.

- Patients allergic to sulfonamides may also be allergic to UGASIX. The possibility exists of exacerbation or activation of systemic lupus erythematosus.

- As with many other drugs, patients should be observed regularly for the possible occurrence of blood dyscrasias,

liver or kidney damage, or other idiosyncratic reactions.

PREGNANCY:

Pregnancy category c:

- UGASIX should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

- Treatment during pregnancy requires monitoring of fetal growth because of the potential for higher birth weights.

Nursing Mothers:

- UGASIX is excreted in breast milk. Caution should be exercised when UGASIX is administered to a nursing mother.

UGASIX may inhibit lactation.

DRUG & FOOD INTERACTIONS:

Antinoplastic agents:

- UGASIX may increase the ototoxic potential of aminoglycoside antibiotics, especially in the presence of impaired renal function. Except in life-threatening situations, avoid this combination.

Ethacrynic acid:

- UGASIX should not be used concomitantly with ethacrynic acid because of the possibility of ototoxicity.

Saliculates:

- Patients receiving high doses of salicylates concomitantly with UGASIX, as in rheumatic disease, may experience salicylate toxicity at lower doses because of competitive renal excretory sites.

Cisplatin:

- There is a risk of ototoxic effects if cisplatin and UGASIX are given concomitantly. In addition, nephrotoxicity of nephrotoxic drugs such as cisplatin may be enhanced if UGASIX is not given in lower doses and with positive fluid balance when used to achieve forced diuresis during cisplatin treatment.

Skeletal Muscle Relaxing:

- Potassium antagonists may antagonize the skeletal muscle relaxing effect of tubocurarine and may potentiate the action of succinylcholine.

Lithium:

- Lithium generally should not be given with diuretics because they reduce lithium's renal clearance and add a high risk of lithium toxicity.

- angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors or angiotensin II receptor blockers:

UGASIX combined with angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors or angiotensin II receptor blockers may lead to severe hypotension and deterioration in renal function, including renal failure. An interruption or reduction in the dosage of UGASIX, angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors, or angiotensin receptor blockers may be necessary.

Ganglionic or Peripheral Adrenergic Blocking Drugs:

- Potassium antagonists with ganglionic or peripheral adrenergic blocking drugs.

Norepinephrine:

UGASIX may decrease arterial responsiveness to norepinephrine. However, norepinephrine may still be used normally.

Sucralfate:

- Simultaneous administration of sucralfate and Laaxit tablets may reduce the natriuretic and antihypertensive effects of UGASIX. Patients desiring both drugs should be observed if the desired diuretic and/or antihypertensive effect of UGASIX is achieved. The intake of UGASIX and sucralfate should be separated by at least two hours.

Chloral Hydrate:

- In isolated cases, intravenous administration of UGASIX within 24 hours of taking chloral hydrate may lead to flushing, sweating attacks, restlessness, nausea, increase in blood pressure and tachycardia. Use of UGASIX concomitantly with chloral hydrate is, therefore, not recommended.

Phenytion:

- Phenyton interferes directly with renal action of UGASIX. There is evidence that treatment with phenytion leads to decrease intestinal absorption of UGASIX, and consequently to lower peak serum furosemide concentrations.

Methotrexate:

- Methotrexate and other drugs that, like UGASIX, undergo significant renal tubular secretion may reduce the effect of UGASIX. Conversely, UGASIX may decrease renal elimination of other drugs that undergo tubular secretion. High-dose treatment of both UGASIX and these other drugs may result in elevated serum levels of these drugs and may potentiate their toxicity as well as the toxicity of UGASIX.

Cephalosporins:

- Concomitant use of cyclosporine and UGASIX may increase the risk of cephalosporin-induced nephrotoxicity even in the setting of minor or transient renal impairment.

Cyclosporine:

- Concomitant use of cyclosporine and UGASIX is associated with increased risk of gouty arthritis secondary to UGASIX-induced hyperuricemia and cyclosporine impairment of renal urate excretion.

NSAIDs:

- There are case reports of patients who developed increased BUN, serum creatinine and serum potassium levels, hypotension, and renal failure when furosemide was used in conjunction with NSAIDs.

Indomethacin:

- Literature reports indicate that coadministration of indomethacin may reduce the natriuretic and antihypertensive effects of UGASIX (furosemide) in some patients by inhibiting prostaglandin synthesis. Indomethacin may also affect plasma renin levels, aldosterone excretion, and renin profile evaluation. Patients receiving both indomethacin and UGASIX should be observed closely to determine if the desired diuretic and/or antihypertensive effects of UGASIX are achieved.

INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS:

- Patients receiving UGASIX should be advised that they may experience symptoms from excessive fluid and/or electrolyte losses.

- The postural hypotension that sometimes occurs can usually be managed by getting up slowly.

- Potassium supplements and/or dietary measures may be needed to control or avoid hypokalemia.

- Patients with diabetes mellitus should be told that furosemide may increase blood glucose levels and thereby affect urine glucose tests.

- The skin of some patients may be more sensitive to the effects of sunlight while taking furosemide.

- Hypertensive patients should avoid medications that may increase blood pressure, including over-the-counter products for acute cold suppression and cold symptoms.

Laboratory Tests:

- Serum electrolytes (particularly potassium), CO₂, creatinine and BUN should be determined frequently during the first few months of UGASIX therapy.

- Serum and urine electrolyte determinations are particularly important when the patient is vomiting profusely or receiving parenteral fluids. Abnormalities should be corrected or the drug temporarily withdrawn. Other medications which affect serum electrolyte levels should be discontinued.

- Reversible elevations of BUN may occur and are associated with dehydration, which should be avoided, particularly in patients with renal insufficiency.

- Urine and blood glucose should be checked periodically in diabetics receiving UGASIX, even in those suspected of latent diabetes.

- UGASIX may lower serum levels of calcium (rarely cases of tetany have been reported) and magnesium. Accordingly, serum levels of these electrolytes should be determined periodically.

- In premature infants UGASIX may precipitate nephrocalcinosis/nephrolithiasis, therefore renal function must be monitored and renal ultrasonography performed.

USES:

Pediatric Use:

- In premature infants UGASIX may precipitate nephrocalcinosis/nephrolithiasis.

- Nephrocalcinosis/nephrolithiasis has also been observed in children under 4 years of age with no history of prematurity who have been treated chronically with UGASIX. Monitor renal function, and renal ultrasonography should be considered, in pediatric patients receiving UGASIX.

- If UGASIX is administered to premature infants during the first weeks of life, it may increase the risk of persistence of patent ductus arteriosus.

Geriatric Use:

- Controlled clinical studies of UGASIX did not include sufficient numbers of subjects aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects.

- Other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients.

- In general, dose selection for the elderly patient should be cautious, usually starting at the low end of the dosing range, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

- This drug is known to be substantially excreted by the kidney, and the risk of toxic reactions to this drug may be greater in patients with impaired renal function. Because elderly patients are more likely to have decreased renal function, care should be taken in dose selection and it may be useful to monitor renal function.

UGASIX DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

-Edema:

- Therapy should be individualized according to patient response to gain maximal therapeutic response and to determine the minimal dose needed to maintain that response.

-Adults:

- The usual initial dose of UGASIX is 20 to 80 mg given as a single dose. Ordinarily a prompt diuresis ensues. If needed, the same dose can be administered 6 to 8 hours later or the dose may be increased. The dose may be raised by 20 to 40 mg and given not sooner than 6 to 8 hours after the previous dose until the desired diuretic effect has been obtained. The individually determined single dose should then be given once or twice daily (e.g. at 8 am and 2 pm). The dose of UGASIX may be carefully titrated up to 600 mg/day in patients with clinically severe edematous states.

- Edema may be most efficiently and safely mobilized by giving UGASIX on 2 to 4 consecutive days each week. When doses exceeding 80 mg/day are given for prolonged periods, careful clinical observation and laboratory monitoring are particularly advisable.

-Geriatric patients:

- In general, dose selection for the elderly patient should be cautious, usually starting at the low end of the dosing range.

-Pediatric patients:

- The usual initial dose of oral UGASIX in pediatric patients is 2 mg/kg body weight, given as a single dose. If the diuretic response is not satisfactory after the initial dose, dosage may be increased by 1 or 2 mg/kg no sooner than 6 to 8 hours after the previous dose. Doses greater than 6 mg/kg body weight are not recommended. For maintenance therapy in pediatric patients, the dose should be adjusted to the minimum effective level.

HYPERTENSION:

- Therapy should be individualized according to the patient's response to gain maximal therapeutic response and to determine the minimal dose needed to maintain the therapeutic response.

-Adults:

- The usual initial dose of UGASIX for hypertension is 80 mg, usually divided into 40 mg twice a day. Dosage should then be adjusted according to response. If response is not satisfactory, add other antihypertensive agents. Changes in blood pressure must be carefully monitored when UGASIX is used with other antihypertensive drugs, especially during initial therapy. To prevent excessive drop in blood pressure, the dosage of other agents should be reduced by up to 50 percent when UGASIX is added to the regimen. As the blood pressure falls under the potentiating effect of UGASIX, a further reduction in dosage or even discontinuation of other antihypertensive drugs may be necessary.

-Geriatric patients:

- In general, dose selection and dose adjustment for the elderly patient should be cautious, usually starting at the low end of the dosing range.

OVERDOSES:

- The principal signs and symptoms of overdose with UGASIX are dehydration, blood volume reduction, hypotension, electrolyte imbalance, hypokalemia and hypochloremic alkalosis, and are extensions of its diuretic action. The acute toxicity of UGASIX has been determined in mice, rats and dogs. In all three, the oral LD50 exceeded 1000 mg/kg body weight, while the intravenous LD50 ranged from 300 to 680 mg/kg.

- The concentration of UGASIX in biological fluids associated with toxicity or death is not known.

TREATMENT OF OVERDOSE:

It is supportive and consists of:

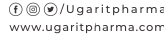

- replacement of excessive fluid and electrolyte losses.

- Serum electrolytes, carbon dioxide level and blood pressure should be determined frequently.

- Adequate drainage must be assured in patients with urinary bladder outlet obstruction (such as prostatic hypertrophy).

- Hemodialysis does not accelerate furosemide elimination.

STORAGE CONDITIONS: Store at temperatures below 25° C, away from light, keep out of reach of children, **PACKAGING:** 20 tablets in 2 blister of (AL Foil / PVC). Intra a carton box.

THIS IS A MEDICATION		09/2022
<p>- A medication is a product but unlike any other products. - A medication is a product which affects your health, and its consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you. - Follow strictly the physician's prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medication. The physician and the pharmacist are experts in medicine, its benefits and risks. - Do not by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed for you. - Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your physician.</p>		
<p>KEEP THE MEDICATIONS OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN</p> <p>(Council of Arab Health Ministers) (Arab Pharmacists Association)</p>		
		
		
<p>Ugarit Pharmaceutical Co., Aleppo-Syria</p>		