

(Colistimethate for Injection USP)

## ما المجال المجا

COMPOSITION:
Each vial contains: Colistimethate Sodium (USP) ... 1 Million IU (34mg Colistin base activity)
Each vial contains: Colistimethate Sodium (USP) ... 2 Million IU (68mg Colistin base activity)
Each vial contains: Colistimethate Sodium (USP) ... 3 Million IU (102mg Colistin base activity)

INDICATIONS: Nogotex Injection by intravenous administration is indicated in adults and children including neonates for the treatment of serious infections due to selected aerobic Gram-negative pathogens in patients with limited treatment options.

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PHARMACOLOGY: Mechanism of action: Colistimethate Sodium is a cyclic polypeptide antibacterial agent belonging to the polymyxin group. Polymyxins work by damaging the cell membrane and the resulting physiological effects are lethal to the bacterium. Polymyxins are selective for aerobic Gram-negative bacteria that have a hydrophobic outer membrane. 
PHARMACOKINETICS: Absorption: The information on the pharmacokinetics of Colistimethate Sodium is limited. After infusion of Colistimethate Sodium the inactive prodrug is converted to the active colistin. Peak plasma concentrations of Colistin have been shown to occur with a delay of up to 7 hours after administration of Colistimethate Sodium in critically ill patients. Absorption from the gastrointestinal tract does not occur to any appreciable extent in the normal individual.

Distribution: The volume of distribution of Colistin in healthy subjects is low and corresponds approximately to extracellular fluid (ECF). The volume of distribution is relevantly enlarged in critically ill subjects. Protein binding is moderate and decreases at higher concentrations. In the absence of meningeal inflammation, penetration into the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) is minimal, but increases in the presence of meningeal inflammation.

Elimination: It is estimated that approximately 30% of Colistimethate Sodium is converted to Colistin in healthy subjects, its clearance is dependent on creatinine clearance and as renal function decreases, a greater portion of CMS is converted to Colistin. In patients with very poor renal function (creatinine clearance e70m/min), the extent of conversion could be as high as 60 to 70%. The kidneys via glomerular filtration eliminate CMS predominantly. In healthy subjects, 80% to 70% of CMS is excreted unchanged in the urine within 24 hours. The elimination of the active Colistin is incompletely ch extensive renal tubular reabsorption and may either be cleared non-renally or undergor renal metabolism with the potential for renal accumulation. Collistin clearance is decreased in renal impairment, possibly due to increased conversion of CMS. Half-life of Collistin in healthy subjects and those with cystic fibrosis is reported to be around 3h and 4h, respectively, with a total clearance of around 3L/h. In critically ill patients, half-life has been reported to be prolonged to around 9-18h.

## DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Adults and adolescents: Colistimethate Sodium is administered intravenously as a slow infusion over 30-60 minutes.

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For Bolus Injection: Reconstitute the contents of the vial with not more than 7ml water for injection or 0.9% sodium chloride.

For Infusion: The contents of the reconstituted vial may be diluted, usually with 50ml 0.9% sodium chloride. During reconstituted vial may be diluted, usually with 50ml 0.9% sodium chloride. During reconstitution swirl gently to avoid frothing. Reconstituted Colistimethate Sodium is a clear solution.

Adults and adolescents: Maintenance dose 9MIU/day in 2-3 divided doses. In patients who are critically Iill, a loading dose of 9 MIU should be administered. The most appropriate time interval to the first maintenance dose has not been established. Loading and maintenance doses of up to 12 MIU may be required in patients with good renal function in some cases. The loading dose applies to patients with normal and impaired renal functions including those on renal replacement therapy.

Renal impairment: Dose adjustments in renal impairment are necessary. Dose reductions are recommended for patients with creatinine clearance < 50ml/min: Twice daily dosing is recommended. The following dose adjustments are suggested as guidance.

Creatinine clearance (ml/min)	Daily Dose
< 50 - 30	5.5 - 7.5 MIU
<30 - 10	4.5 - 5.5 MIU
<10	3.5 MIU

Paediatric population: Renal maturity should be taken into consideration when selecting the dose for the paediatric population. The dose should be based on lean body weight. Children and adults with kidney problems, including those on dialysis, are usually given lower doses. Children <a href="Adolg 75,000-150,000 IU/kg/day divided into 3 doses.">Adolg 75,000-150,000 IU/kg/day divided into 3 doses.</a>
For children with a body weight above 40kg, use of the dosing recommendation for adults should be considered.
The use of doses >150,000 IU/kg/day has been reported in children with cystic fibrosis.
Hepatic impairment: Caution is advised when administering Colistimethate Sodium in

**Elderly:** No dose adjustments in older patients with normal renal function are considered

**OVERDOSAGE:** Overdose can result in neuromuscular blockage that can lead to muscular weakness, apnea and possible respiratory arrest. Overdose can also cause acute renal failure characterised by decreased urine output and increased serum concentrations of BUN and creatinine.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Hypersensitivity to the active substance, Colistin or to polymyxin B. WARNING & PRECAUTION: Consideration should be given to co-administering intravenous Colistimentate Sodium with another antibacterial agent whenever this is possible, taking into account the remaining susceptibilities of the pathogen(s) under treatment. As the development of resistance to intravenous Colistin has been reported in particular when it is used as a monotherapy, co-administration with other antibacterial should also be considered in order to prevent the emergence of resistance. Renal function monitoring should be performed at the start of treatment and regularly during treatment in all patients. The dose of Colistimethate Sodium should be adjusted according to creatinine clearance. Patients who are hypovolaemic or those receiving other potentially nephrotoxic drugs are at increased risk of nephrotoxicity from Colistin. Caution is advised when administering Colistimethate Sodium to infants < 1 year of age as renal function is not fully mature in this age group. In case of an allergic reaction, treatment with Colistimethate Sodium must be discontinued and appropriate measures implemented. Respiratory arrest has been reported following intramuscular administration of Colistimethate Sodium. Colistimethate Sodium should be used with extreme caution in patients with porphyria. Antibiotic-associated Colitis and pseudomembranous Colitis have been reported with nearly all anti-bacterial agents and may occur with Colistimethate Sodium. They may range from mild to life-threatening in severity. Bronchospasm may occur on inhalation of antibiotics. This may be prevented or treated with appropriate use of β2-agonists. If troublesome, treatment should be withdrawn. Sodium: This medicinal product contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23mg) per vial, that is to say essentially sodium-free! CONTRAINDICATIONS: Hypersensitivity to the active substance, Colistin or to polymyxin B.

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INTERACTION: Concomitant use of intravenous Colistimethate Sodium with other medications that are potentially nephrotoxic or neurotoxic should be undertaken with great caution. Caution should be taken with concomitant use with other formulations of Colistimethate Sodium as there is little experience and there is a possibility of summative toxicity. Colistimethate Sodium or Colistin did not induce the activity of any P 450 (CVP) enzyme tested (CYP1A2, 2B6, 2C8, 2C9, 2C19 and 3A4/5) in in vitro studies in human hepatocytes. The potential for drug-drug interactions should be borne in mind when Colistimethate Sodium is co-administered with drugs known to inhibit or induce drug metabolising enzymes or drugs known to be substrates for renal carrier mechanisms. Due to the effects of colistin on the release of acetylcholine, non-depolarising muscle relaxants should be used with caution in patients receiving colistimethate sodium as their effects could be prolonged. Co-treatment with Colistimethate Sodium and macrolides such as azithromycin and clarithromycin, or fluoroquinolones such as norfloxacin and ciprofloxacin should be undertaken with caution in patients with myasthenia gravis. Concomitant use of Colistimethate Sodium with other medicinal products of neurotoxic and/or nephrotoxic potential should be avoided. These include the aminoglycoside antibiotics such as gentamich, amikacin, netilmicin and tobramycin. There may be an increased risk of nephrotoxicity if given concomitantly with cephalosporin antibiotics. Fertility, pregnancy and lactation: There are no adequate data from the use of fetal toxicity if repeated doses are given to pregnant patients. Colistimethate Sodium should be used in pregnancy only if the benefit to the mother outweighs the potential risk to the fetus. Colistimethate Sodium is secreted in breast milk. Colistimethate Sodium should be administered to breastfeeding women

SIDE EFFECTS: Reactions: such as irritation, at the injection site. Kidney problems such SIDE EFFECTS: Reactions: such as irritation, at the injection site. Kidney problems such as in patients who already have poor kidneys, or who are given Colistimethate Sodium at the same time as other medicines that can affect the kidneys, or who are given a dose that is too high. These problems will normally get better if treatment is stopped, or the dose of Colistimethate Sodium is reduced. Neurological problems such as inability to breath because of paralysis of the chest muscles, numbness or tingling (especially around the face), dizziness or loss of balance, rapid changes in blood pressure or blood flow (including faintness and flushing), slurred speech, problems with vision, confusion and mental problems (including loss of sense of reality). Side effects that affect the nervous system are more likely to occur when the dose of Colistimethate Sodium is too high, in people who have poor kidneys or in those who are also receiving muscle relaxants or other medicines with a similar effect on how the nerves work.

INSTRICTIONS: Store plays 25° C. Do not freeze Reconstituted injection may be kent.

INSTRUCTIONS: Store below 25°C. Do not freeze. Reconstituted injection may be kept upto 8 hours when stored below 30°C or upto 24 hours when stored in refrigerator. Protect from heat, light and moisture. Keep out of the reach of children.

PRESENTATION:
Nogotex Injection 1 Million IU is available in 1's vial with 10ml sterile water for Injection.
Nogotex Injection 2 Million IU is available in 1's vial with 10ml sterile water for Injection.
Nogotex Injection 3 Million IU is available in 1's vial with 10ml sterile water for Injection.

بدایات: ۲۵ وگری سنٹی کریا ہے کم درجر تاریت پر کھیں۔ مجمد ہونے ہے بچائیں۔ کویسٹی میتھیے سوڈ میم کلول کو در کھنے تک ۳۰ وگری سنٹی کریا ہے کم درجر تاریت پر مخطوط کیا Manufactured by: المُعْتَى وَالْمُوَامِّ عِلَى اللهُ عَلَيْ وَالْمُوالِي عَلَيْ مِنْ وَكُولُونَ عَلَيْ مِنْ وَكُولُ وَاللهِ اللهِ اللهُ اللهِ اللهِيَّ اللهِ الل