

Monrolac Injectable Solution

COMPOSITION AND PHARMACEUTICAL FORM:

Monrolac 15: each ampoule 1 mL contains 15 mg Ketorolac tromethamine for IV and IM administration.

Monrolac 30: each ampoule 1 mL contains 30 mg Ketorolac tromethamine for IV and IM administration.

Monrolac 60: each ampoule 2 mL contains 60 mg Ketorolac tromethamine for IM administration only.

Excipients:

Anhydrous citric acid, Ethyl alcohol (10%), Sodium chloride, Sodium hydroxide (10%), Hydrochloric acid (0.1 N), Water for injection.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY:

Pharmacodynamics:

Ketorolac tromethamine is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) that exhibits analgesic activity. Ketorolac tromethamine inhibits synthesis of prostaglandins and may be considered a peripherally acting analgesic. Ketorolac tromethamine possesses no sedative or anxiolytic properties.

Pharmacokinetics:

Bioavailability: The extent of bioavailability following administration of the IM forms of ketorolac tromethamine was equal to that following an IV bolus.

Distribution: The mean apparent volume (V_B) of ketorolac tromethamine following complete distribution was approximately 13 liters. The ketorolac tromethamine has been shown to be highly protein bound (99%). A decrease in serum albumin, however, will result in increased free drug concentrations.

Ketorolac tromethamine is excreted in human milk.

Metabolism: Ketorolac tromethamine is largely metabolized in the liver. The products of metabolism, and some unchanged drug, are excreted in the urine.

Excretion: The principal route of elimination of ketorolac and its metabolites is renal. About 92% of a given dose is found in the urine, approximately 40% as metabolites and 60% as unchanged ketorolac. Approximately 6% of a dose is excreted in the feces. The half-life has been reported to lie within the range of 5 to 6 hours.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE:

Adult Patients:

Ketorolac tromethamine is indicated for the short-term (≤5 days) management of moderately severe acute pain that requires analgesia at the opioid level, usually in a postoperative setting. Therapy should always be initiated with Ketorolac Tromethamine Injection and ketorolac tromethamine tablets are to be used only as continuation treatment, if necessary. Combined use of Ketorolac Tromethamine Injection and ketorolac tromethamine tablets is not to exceed 5 days of use because of the potential of increasing the frequency and severity of adverse reactions associated with the recommended doses. Patients should be switched to alternative analgesics as soon as possible, but ketorolac tromethamine therapy is not to exceed 5 days.

Pediatric Patients:

The safety and effectiveness of single doses of Ketorolac Tromethamine Injection have been established in pediatric patients between the ages of 2 and 16 years. Ketorolac tromethamine, as a single injectable dose, has been shown to be effective in the management of moderately severe acute pain that requires analgesia at the opioid level, usually in the postoperative setting. There is limited data available to support the use of multiple doses of ketorolac tromethamine in pediatric patients. Safety and effectiveness have not been established in pediatric patients below the age of 2 years.

Ketorolac Tromethamine Injection has been used concomitantly with morphine and meperidine and has shown an opioid-sparing effect. Ketorolac Tromethamine Injection and narcotics should not be administered in the same syringe.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

• Ketorolac tromethamine is CONTRAINDICATED in patients with active peptic ulcer disease, in patients with recent gastrointestinal bleeding or perforation and in patients with a history of peptic ulcer disease or gastrointestinal bleeding.

• Ketorolac tromethamine is CONTRAINDICATED in patients with advanced renal impairment or in patients at risk for renal failure due to volume depletion.

• Ketorolac tromethamine is CONTRAINDICATED in labor and delivery because, through its prostaglandin synthesis inhibitory effect, it may adversely affect fetal circulation and inhibit uterine contractions, thus increasing the risk of uterine hemorrhage.

• The use of ketorolac tromethamine is CONTRAINDICATED in nursing mothers because of the potential adverse effects of prostaglandin-inhibiting drugs on neonates.

• Ketorolac tromethamine is CONTRAINDICATED in patients with previously demonstrated hypersensitivity to ketorolac tromethamine, or allergic manifestations to aspirin or other nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).

• Ketorolac tromethamine is CONTRAINDICATED as prophylactic analgesic before any major surgery and is CONTRAINDICATED intraoperatively when hemostasis is critical because of the increased risk of bleeding.

• Ketorolac tromethamine inhibits platelet function and is, therefore, CONTRAINDICATED in patients with suspected or confirmed cerebrovascular bleeding, hemorrhagic diathesis, incomplete hemostasis and those at high risk of bleeding.

• Ketorolac tromethamine is CONTRAINDICATED in patients currently receiving ASA or NSAIDs because of the cumulative risks of inducing serious NSAID-related adverse events.

• Ketorolac Tromethamine Injection is CONTRAINDICATED for neuraxial (epidural or intrathecal) administration due to its alcohol content.

• The concomitant use of ketorolac tromethamine and probenecid is CONTRAINDICATED.

WARNINGS:

Gastrointestinal (GI) Effects – Risk of GI Ulceration, Bleeding and Perforation: Ketorolac tromethamine is CONTRAINDICATED in patients with previously documented peptic ulcers and/or GI bleeding. Serious gastrointestinal toxicity, such as bleeding, ulceration and perforation, can occur at any time, with or without warning symptoms, in patients treated with ketorolac tromethamine. The incidence and severity of gastrointestinal complications increases with increasing dose of, and duration of treatment with, ketorolac tromethamine. Elderly (≥65 years of age) and debilitated patients are more susceptible to gastrointestinal complications.

Hemorrhage: Because prostaglandins play an important role in hemostasis and NSAIDs affect platelet aggregation as well, use of ketorolac tromethamine in patients who have coagulation disorders should be undertaken very cautiously, and those patients should be carefully monitored. Patients on therapeutic doses of anticoagulants (e.g., heparin or dicumarol derivatives) have an increased risk of bleeding complications if given ketorolac tromethamine concurrently; therefore, physicians should administer such concomitant therapy only extremely cautiously.

Pediatrics and Tonsillectomy: Physicians should consider the increased risk of bleeding before deciding to administer ketorolac tromethamine in patients following tonsillectomy. **Anaphylactoid Reactions:** Anaphylactoid reactions may occur in patients without a known previous exposure or hypersensitivity to aspirin, ketorolac tromethamine or other NSAIDs, or in individuals with a history of angioedema, bronchospastic reactivity (e.g., asthma) and nasal polyps. Anaphylactoid reactions, like anaphylaxis, may have a fatal outcome.

Impaired Renal Function: Ketorolac tromethamine should be used with caution in patients with impaired renal function or a history of kidney disease because it is a potent inhibitor of prostaglandin synthesis.

Renal Effects: In patients with moderately elevated serum creatinine, it is recommended that the daily dose of Ketorolac Tromethamine Injection be reduced by half, not to exceed 60 mg/day. Hypovolemia should be corrected before treatment with ketorolac tromethamine is initiated.

Fluid Retention and Edema: Fluid retention, edema, retention of NaCl, oliguria, elevations of serum urea nitrogen and creatinine have been reported in clinical trials with ketorolac tromethamine. Therefore, ketorolac tromethamine should be used only very cautiously in patients with cardiac decompensation, hypertension or similar conditions.

PRECAUTIONS:

Hepatic Effects: Ketorolac tromethamine should be used with caution in patients with impaired hepatic function or a history of liver disease. Treatment with ketorolac tromethamine may cause elevations of liver enzymes, and, in patients with pre-existing liver dysfunction, it may lead to the development of a more severe hepatic reaction. The administration of ketorolac tromethamine should be discontinued in patients in whom an abnormal liver test has occurred as a result of ketorolac tromethamine therapy.

Hematologic Effects: Ketorolac tromethamine inhibits platelet aggregation and may prolong bleeding time; therefore, it is contraindicated as a preoperative medication, and caution should be used when hemostasis is critical. Unlike aspirin, the inhibition of platelet function by ketorolac tromethamine disappears within 24 to 48 hours after the drug is discontinued. Ketorolac tromethamine does not appear to affect platelet count, prothrombin time (PT) or partial thromboplastin time (PTT).

Pregnancy: Category C. In late pregnancy, as with other NSAIDs, ketorolac tromethamine should be avoided because it may cause premature closure of the ductus arteriosus.

Labor and Delivery: The use of ketorolac tromethamine is contraindicated in labor and delivery because, through its prostaglandin synthesis inhibitory effect, it may adversely affect fetal circulation and inhibit uterine contractions, thus increasing the risk of uterine hemorrhage.

Lactation and Nursing: Because of the possible adverse effects of prostaglandin-inhibiting drugs on neonates, use in nursing mothers is CONTRAINDICATED.

Pediatric Use: The safety and effectiveness of single doses of Ketorolac Tromethamine Injection have been established in pediatric patients between the ages of 2 and 16 years. Safety and efficacy in pediatric patients below the age of 2 have not been established. The risk of bleeding was greater in those patients administered Ketorolac Tromethamine Injection following tonsillectomy.

Geriatric Use (≥ 65 Years of Age): Because ketorolac tromethamine may be cleared more slowly by the elderly who are also more sensitive to the adverse effects of NSAIDs, extra caution and reduced dosages must be used when treating the elderly with Ketorolac Tromethamine Injection. The lower end of the Ketorolac Tromethamine Injection dosage range is recommended for patients over 65 years of age, and total daily dose is not to exceed 60 mg.

DRUG INTERACTIONS:

Ketorolac is highly bound to human plasma protein (mean 99.2%).

Warfarin, Digoxin, Salicylate, and Heparin: Therapeutic concentrations of digoxin, warfarin, ibuprofen, naproxen, piroxicam, acetaminophen, phenytoin and tolbutamide did not alter ketorolac tromethamine protein binding.

Although there are not a significant interaction between ketorolac tromethamine and warfarin or heparin, the administration of ketorolac tromethamine to patients taking anticoagulants should be done extremely cautiously, and patients should be closely monitored.

Furosemide: Ketorolac Tromethamine Injection reduced the diuretic response to furosemide in normovolemic healthy subjects by approximately 20% (mean sodium and urinary output decreased 17%).

Probenecid: Concomitant administration of ketorolac tromethamine tablets and probenecid resulted in decreased clearance of ketorolac and significant increases in ketorolac plasma levels (total AUC increased approximately three-fold from 5.4 to 17.8 mcg/h/mL) and terminal half-life increased approximately two-fold from 6.6 to 15.1 hours. Therefore, concomitant use of ketorolac tromethamine and probenecid is contraindicated.

Lithium: Inhibition of renal lithium clearance, leading to an increase in plasma lithium concentration, has been reported with some prostaglandin synthesis-inhibiting drugs. The effect of ketorolac tromethamine on plasma lithium has not been studied, but cases of increased lithium plasma levels during ketorolac tromethamine therapy have been reported.

Methotrexate: Concomitant administration of methotrexate and some NSAIDs has been reported to reduce the clearance of methotrexate, enhancing the toxicity of methotrexate. The effect of ketorolac tromethamine on methotrexate clearance has not been studied.

Nondepolarizing Muscle Relaxants: There have been reports of a possible interaction between Ketorolac Tromethamine Injection and nondepolarizing muscle relaxants that resulted in apnea. The concurrent use of ketorolac tromethamine with muscle relaxants has not been formally studied.

ACE Inhibitors: Concomitant use of ACE inhibitors may increase the risk of renal impairment, particularly in volume-depleted patients.

Antiepileptic Drugs: Sporadic cases of seizures have been reported during concomitant use of ketorolac tromethamine and antiepileptic drugs (phenytoin, carbamazepine).

Psychoactive Drugs: Hallucinations have been reported when ketorolac tromethamine was used in patients taking psychoactive drugs (fluoxetine, thiothixene, alprazolam).

Morphine: Ketorolac Tromethamine Injection has been administered concurrently with morphine in several clinical trials of postoperative pain without evidence of adverse interactions. Do not mix ketorolac tromethamine and morphine in the same syringe.

There is no evidence in animal or human studies that ketorolac tromethamine induces or inhibits hepatic enzymes capable of metabolizing itself or other drugs.

ADVERSE REACTIONS:

Adverse reaction rates increase with higher doses of ketorolac tromethamine. Practitioners should be alert for the severe complications of treatment with ketorolac tromethamine, such as GI ulceration, bleeding and perforation, postoperative bleeding, acute renal failure, anaphylactic and anaphylactoid reactions and liver failure.

Incidence Greater Than 1%:

- Body as a Whole: edema.
- Cardiovascular: hypertension.
- Dermatologic: pruritus, rash.
- Gastrointestinal: nausea, dyspepsia, gastrointestinal pain, diarrhea, constipation, flatulence, gastrointestinal fullness, vomiting, stomatitis.
- Hemic and Lymphatic: purpura.
- Nervous System: headache, drowsiness, dizziness, sweating.
- Injection-site pain was reported by 2% of patients in multi-dose studies.

Incidence 1% or Less:

- Body as a Whole: weight gain, fever, infections, asthenia.
- Cardiovascular: palpitation, pallor, syncope.
- Dermatologic: urticaria.
- Gastrointestinal: gastritis, rectal bleeding, eructation, anorexia, increased appetite.
- Hemic and Lymphatic: epistaxis, anemia, eosinophilia.
- Nervous System: tremors, abnormal dreams, hallucinations, euphoria, extrapyramidal symptoms, vertigo, paresthesia, depression, insomnia, nervousness, excessive thirst, dry mouth, abnormal thinking, inability to concentrate, hyperkinesia, stupor.
- Respiratory: dyspnea, pulmonary edema, rhinitis, cough.
- Special Senses: abnormal taste, abnormal vision, blurred vision, tinnitus, hearing loss.
- Urogenital: hematuria, proteinuria, oliguria, urinary retention, polyuria, increased urinary frequency.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

When administering Ketorolac Tromethamine Injection, the IV bolus must be given over no less than 15 seconds. The IM administration should be given slowly and deeply into the muscle. The analgesic effect begins in ~30 minutes with maximum effect in 1 to 2 hours after dosing IV or IM. Duration of analgesic effect is usually 4 to 6 hours.

Single-Dose Treatment:

Adult Patients:

IM Dosing

- Patients < 65 years of age: One dose of 60 mg.
- Patients ≥ 65 years of age, renally impaired and/or less than 50 kg of body weight: One dose of 30 mg.

IV Dosing

- Patients < 65 years of age: One dose of 30 mg.
- Patients ≥ 65 years of age, renally impaired and/or less than 50 kg of body weight: One dose of 15 mg.

Pediatric Patients (2 to 16 Years of Age):

The pediatric population should receive only a single dose of Ketorolac Tromethamine Injection, as follows:

IM Dosing

- One dose of 1 mg/kg up to a maximum of 30 mg.

IV Dosing

- One dose of 0.5 mg/kg up to a maximum of 15 mg.

Multiple-Dose Treatment (IV or IM) in Adults:

Patients < 65 Years of Age: The recommended dose is 30 mg Ketorolac Tromethamine Injection every 6 hours. The maximum daily dose should not exceed 120 mg.

Patients ≥ 65 Years of Age, Renally Impaired Patients and Patients Less Than 50 Kg: The recommended dose is 15 mg Ketorolac Tromethamine Injection every 6 hours. The maximum daily dose for these populations should not exceed 60 mg.

For breakthrough pain do not increase the dose or the frequency of ketorolac tromethamine. Consideration should be given to supplementing these regimens with low doses of opioids prn unless otherwise contraindicated.

OVERDOSAGE:

Symptoms following acute NSAIDs overdoses are usually limited to lethargy, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, and epigastric pain, which are generally reversible with supportive care. Gastrointestinal bleeding can occur. Hypertension, acute renal failure, respiratory depression and coma may occur, but are rare. Anaphylactoid reactions have been reported with therapeutic ingestion of NSAIDs, and may occur following an overdose.

Patients should be managed by symptomatic and supportive care following a NSAIDs overdose. There are no specific antidotes. Emesis and/or activated charcoal (60 g to 100 g in adults, 1 g/kg to 2 g/kg in children) and/or osmotic cathartic may be indicated in patients seen within 4 hours of ingestion with symptoms or following a large oral overdose (5 to 10 times the usual dose).

Daily doses of 360 mg of Ketorolac Tromethamine Injection given for five (5) days (three times the highest recommended dose) caused abdominal pain and peptic ulcers which healed after discontinuation of dosing. Metabolic acidosis has been reported following intentional overdose.

Single overdoses of ketorolac tromethamine have been variously associated with abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, hyperventilation, peptic ulcers and/or erosive gastritis and renal dysfunction which have resolved after discontinuation of dosing. Dialysis does not significantly clear ketorolac tromethamine from the blood stream.

STORAGE:

Store at (20° - 25°C). Protect from light.

PACKAGING:

Monrolac 15: 5 ampoules of 1 mL in carton package.

Monrolac 30: 5 ampoules of 1 mL in carton package.

Monrolac 60: 5 ampoules of 2 mL in carton package.

Rev. No: 21709

THIS IS A MEDICAMENT

- The medicament is a product which affects your health, and its consumption contrary to instruction is dangerous for you.
- Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medicament. The doctor 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 doctor.

KEEP THE MEDICAMENT OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN

Council of Arab Health Ministers

Arab Pharmacists Association

DIAMOND PHARMA – Damascus suburb – Syria

