

Uraid-N
Effervescent Granules

For the management of urolithiasis and gout.

Composition:

Each 5 g sachet contains:

Active Ingredients:

Piperazine citrate 171 mg
Colchicine 0.5 mg

Inactive ingredients:

Sodium bicarbonate, lactose monohydrate, citric acid anhydrous, tartaric acid, saccharin sodium.

Physical characters:

Effervescent granules

White to off - white effervescent granules

After reconstitution: clear colorless to slightly turbid solution

Properties:

Uraid -N Contains 2 active ingredients:

- **Colchicine:**
indicated for prophylaxis of gout flares in adults.
- **Piperazine:**
Known for many years to be an active ingredient in the treatment of gout. It is claimed to dissolve uric acid, producing soluble urate.

Indications:

- Management of urolithiasis
- Treatment of acute gout
- Prophylaxis of gout attack during initiation of therapy with allopurinol and uricosuric drugs

Doses:

- Prophylaxis of recurrent gout and prevention of acute attacks during initial treatment with allopurinol or uricosuric drugs, one sachet 2-3 times daily.
- Treatment of acute gout: 2 Sachets, initially, followed by 1 Sachet every 4 hours daily.
- doses should be reduced in patients with less severe impairment or who weigh less than 50 kg. Patients must be warned that the initial symptoms of colchicine associated toxicity include nausea, vomiting & diarrhea, and usually occurs 2-12 hours after ingestion if toxicity dose occurs, patient should discontinue colchicine because it may cause cytotoxicity.

Contraindications:

- Hypersensitivity to any of the ingredients of the drug.
- Serious gastro-intestinal, renal, hepatic, cardiac disorders, and blood dyscrasias
- Pregnancy
- Lactation.

Adverse Reactions:

- **Colchicine:**

Colchicine has a narrow therapeutic margin and overdose may be serious. The most frequent adverse effects of oral Colchicine are those involving the gastrointestinal tract and may be associated with its antimitotic action: diarrhea, nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain are often

the first signs of toxicity and are usually an indication that Colchicine therapy should be stopped and the dose reduced.

Large doses may cause profuse diarrhea, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, rashes, and renal and hepatic damage.

Rarely, bone marrow depression with agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenia and aplastic anemia have occurred on prolonged treatment as have peripheral neuropathy, myopathy, rashes, disseminated intravascular coagulation, and alopecia. Fatal pancytopenia has been reported.

- **Piperazine:**

Serious adverse effects are rare with piperazine and generally indicate overdose or impaired excretion. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, headache, rashes, and urticaria occasionally occur. Severe neurotoxicity and EEG abnormalities have been reported with symptoms including somnolence, dizziness, nystagmus, muscular incoordination ('worm wobble') and weakness, ataxia, paresthesia, myoclonic contractions, choreiform movements, tremor, convulsions, and loss of reflexes.

Drug Interactions:

- Colchicine has been shown to induce reversible malabsorption of vitamin O 12.
 - Colchicine may impair the absorption of fat, sodium, potassium, nitrogen, xylose, and other sugars. This may lead to decreased serum cholesterol and carotene concentrations.
 - Colchicine is inhibited by acidifying agents but is potentiated by alkalinizing agents.
 - Colchicine may increase sensitivity to CNS depressants and enhance the response to sympathomimetic agents.
 - Colchicine may cause false-positive results when testing urine for RBC or haemoglobin.
 - Colchicine may react with cyclosporin leading to an increased risk of nephrotoxicity and increased plasma-cyclosporin concentration.
 - Concomitant use with clarithromycin may lead to colchicine toxicity due to increased exposure to colchicine. Patients should be monitored for clinical symptoms of colchicine toxicity.
 - Concomitant use with erythromycin may also lead to colchicine toxicity.
- Piperazine: No results available.

Precaution:

- **Colchicine:**
Undesirable effects: Hepatobiliary disorder.
Not known hepatotoxicity.
Piperazine: is contraindicated in patients with epilepsy or renal failure and should be given with care in patients with latent epilepsy neurological disturbance or impaired renal function; care is also required in patients with liver impairment.
- **Colchicine:** Should be given with great care to old and debilitated patients who may be particularly susceptible to cumulative toxicity; it should also be used with caution in patients with cardiac, hepatic, renal or gastrointestinal diseases.
Care should also be exercised if treating pregnant patients.
- Colchicine is potentially toxic so it is important not to exceed the dose prescribed by a physician with the necessary knowledge and experience.
- Colchicine has a narrow therapeutic window. The administration should be discontinued if toxic symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea occur.
- This product contains Sodium:
Should be considered in patients on restricted sodium diet.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions:

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via General administration for pharmacovigilance

Hotline: 15301

Email: pv.followup@edaegypt.gov.eg

Pregnancy and lactation:

Contraindicated

Overdose:

- Colchicine has a narrow therapeutic window and is extremely toxic in overdose. Patients at particular risk of toxicity are those with renal or hepatic impairment, gastro-intestinal or cardiac disease and patients at extremes of age. Colchicine overdose is complex and specialist advice should be promptly obtained. There is often a delay of up to 6 hours before toxicity is apparent, and some features of toxicity may be delayed by 1 week or longer. Following colchicine overdose, all patients, even in the absence of early symptoms, should be referred for immediate medical assessment.

Clinical

Symptoms of acute overdosage may be delayed (3 hours on average): nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, hemorrhagic gastroenteritis, volume depletion, electrolyte abnormalities, leukocytosis, hypotension in severe cases. The second phase with life threatening complications develops 24 to 72 hours after drug administration: multisystem organ dysfunction, acute renal failure, confusion, coma, ascending peripheral motor and sensory neuropathy, myocardial depression, pancytopenia, dysrhythmias, respiratory failure, consumption coagulopathy. Death is usually a result of respiratory depression and cardiovascular collapse. If the patient survives, recovery may be accompanied by rebound leukocytosis and reversible alopecia starting about one week after the initial ingestion

Pharmacological properties

Pharmacodynamic properties

- The exact mechanism of action of Colchicine in gout is not known. It is involved in leukocyte migration inhibition; reduction of lactic acid production by leucocytes which results in a decreased deposition of uric acid, interference with kinin formation and reduction of phagocytosis with inflammatory response abatement.
- Colchicine apparently exerts its effect by reducing the inflammatory response to the deposited crystal and also by diminishing phagocytosis.
- Colchicine diminishes lactic acid production by leucocytes directly and by diminishing phagocytosis and thereby interrupts the cycle of urate crystal deposition and the inflammatory response that sustains the acute attack.
- The oxidation of glucose in phagocytizing as well as in non-phagocytizing leucocytes in vitro is suppressed by Colchicine.
- Colchicine is not an analgesic, although it relieves pain in acute attacks. It is not a uricosuric agent and will not prevent the progression of gout to chronic gouty arthritis. It has a prophylactic, suppressive effect which helps reduce the incidence of acute attacks and relieves the patients occasional residual pain and mild discomfort.
- Colchicine can produce temporary leukopenia which is followed by leukocytosis.

Pharmacokinetic properties

- Pediatric population

No pharmacokinetics data are available in children.

Absorption

- Readily absorbed after oral administration, peak concentrations in plasma after 2 hours.

Half life

- Plasma half-life about 1 hour, but 60 hours in leukocytes, which is increased in renal function impairment and decreased in hepatic function impairment.

Distribution

- Colchicine does not appear to be specifically localised in any tissues except the liver leucocytes, spleen and kidneys; it undergoes enterohepatic circulation.

Metabolic Reactions

- Deacetylated in the liver.

Excretion

- Colchicine is mainly excreted in the faeces, with 10-20% in the urine. The percentage excreted in the urine rises in patients with hepatic disease.

Pack:

A carton box containing 12 laminated Al/foil sachets of 4 layered from outside to inside (paper/LDPE (sheet film extrusion)/laminated aluminum/LDPE (sheet film extrusion) each of 5 g effervescent granules and an inner pamphlet.

A carton box containing 10 laminated Al/foil sachets of 4 layered from outside to inside (paper/LDPE (sheet film extrusion)/laminated aluminum/LDPE (sheet film extrusion) each of 5 g effervescent granules and an inner pamphlet. (Tender & Export)

Shelf life: See outer pack.

Storage:

Store at temperature not exceeding 30C, in a dry place.

Keep out of reach of children

Manufacturer and License Holder:

Pharaonia pharmaceuticals (Pharo Pharma)

الجرعة الزائدة:

- الكولشيسين شديد السمية عند تناول جرعة زائدة. المرضى المعرضون بشكل خاص لخطر التسمم هم أولئك الذين يعانون من قصور كلوي أو كبد، وأمراض الجهاز الهضمي أو القلب، والمرض المسنين.
- الجرعة زائدة من الكولشيسين معقدة ويجب الحصول على مشورة متخصصة على الفور. غالبًا ما يكون هناك تأخير لمدة تصل إلى 6 ساعات قبل ظهور السمية، وقد تتأخر بعض أعراض السمية لمدة أسبوع أو أكثر. بعد تناول جرعة زائدة من الكولشيسين، يجب إحالة جميع المرضى، حتى في حالة عدم وجود أعراض مبكرة، لإجراء تقييم طبي فوري.

إذا تناولت **بور إيد-إن** أكثر مما ينبغي أو على سبيل المثال إذا تناول طفل **بور إيد-إن** حبيبات فوارة عن طريق الصدفة، فهناك خطر التسمم. يجب عليك الاتصال بطبيبك أو الصيدلي أو أقرب مستشفى قسم الحوادث والطوارئ على الفور.

علامات التسمم

- بعد تناول جرعة عالية جدًا من **بور إيد-إن** حبيبات فوارة، تظهر الأعراض المبكرة للجرعة الزائدة بعد عدة ساعات فقط. تشمل هذه الأعراض إحساسًا بالحرقان في الحلق والمعدة والجلد والغثان والقيء وتشنجات البطن والإسهال الدموي الذي قد يؤدي إلى انخفاض شديد في قيمة الرقم الهيدروجيني للدم والجفاف وانخفاض ضغط الدم والصدمة.
بعد ذلك، بعد 24 إلى 72 ساعة من تناول جرعة عالية جدًا، قد تحدث المضاعفات التالية التي تهدد الحياة: اضطراب الوعي مع احتمال وجود أوهام (هذيان)، غيبوبة، أعراض الشلل، تثبيط الجهاز التنفسي، احتباس السوائل في الرئتين، تلف الكلى، نقص الدم والسكتة القلبية.
- بعد حوالي 7 أيام من تناول جرعة عالية جدًا، قد تحدث زيادة مؤقتة في عدد خلايا الدم البيضاء (زيادة عدد الكريات البيضاء) وفقدان الشعر.

محتويات العبوة و معلومات أخرى:

العبوة :

- عبوة كرتون تحتوي على 12 كيس مبطنة بالألومينيوم، كل كيس يتكون من أربع طبقت من الخارج إلى الداخل ورق، بولي إيثيلين جليكول منخفضة الكثافة/ الألومينيوم مبطن/ بولي إيثيلين جليكول منخفضة الكثافة و كل كيس يحتوي على 5 جم حبيبات فوارة و معها نشرة داخلية.
- عبوة كرتون تحتوي على 10 كيس مبطنة بالألومينيوم، كل كيس يتكون من أربع طبقت من الخارج إلى الداخل ورق، بولي إيثيلين جليكول منخفضة الكثافة/ الألومينيوم مبطن/ بولي إيثيلين جليكول منخفضة الكثافة و كل كيس يحتوي على 5 جم حبيبات فوارة و معها نشرة داخلية (تصدير ومناقصات)
مدة الصلاحية : انظر العبوة الخارجيه

التخزين: يُحفظ هذا الدواء بعيدًا عن أنظار ومتناول الأطفال.

يحفظ في درجة حرارة لا تتخطى 30 درجة مئوية في مكان جاف.

الشركة المصنعه و صاحبه الترخيص : الشركة الفرعونية للأدوية (فارو فارما)