

RP

Reva Pharma

Remox

Remox caps & Powder for Oral Suspension

Composition:**Remox 500 capsules:** Each capsule contains Amoxicillin (Trihydrate) 500 mg.**Remox 125 oral suspension:** Each 5 ml reconstituted suspension contains Amoxicillin (Trihydrate) 125 mg.**Remox 250 oral suspension:** Each 5 ml reconstituted suspension contains Amoxicillin (Trihydrate) 250 mg.**Properties:**

Remox (Amoxicillin) is a semi-synthetic penicillin, an analog of ampicillin, with a broad spectrum of bactericidal activity against susceptible gram-positive and gram-negative organisms during the stage of active multiplication. It acts through the inhibition of biosynthesis of cell wall mucopeptides. In vitro studies have demonstrated the susceptibility of most strains of the following gram-positive bacteria: alpha and beta-Hemolytic Streptococci, Diplococcus Pneumoniae, and nonpenicillinase producing Staphylococci Faecalis. It is active in vitro against many strains of Haemophilus influenzae, Neisseria Gonorrhoea, Escherichia coli and Proteus Mirabilis. Because it does not resist destruction by penicillinase; it is not effective against penicillinase-producing bacteria. Particularly resistant Staphylococci. All strains of Pseudomonas and most strains of Klebsiella and Enterobacter are resistant.

Pharmacokinetics:

Remox (Amoxicillin) is stable in the presence of gastric acid and may be given without regards to meals. It is rapidly absorbed after oral administration. It diffuses readily into most body tissues and fluids, except when Meninges are inflamed. The half-life of Amoxicillin is 61.3 minutes. Most of the Amoxicillin is excreted unchanged in the urine; its excretion can be delayed by concurrent administration of probenecid. Amoxicillin is not highly protein-bound in blood serum; amoxicillin is approximately 20% protein-bound as compared to 60% for penicillin G.

-Orally administered doses of 250 mg and 500 mg amoxicillin capsules result in average peak blood levels 1 to 2 hours after administration in the range of 3.5 mcg/ml to 5.0 mcg/ml and 5.5 mcg/ml to 7.5 mcg/ml, respectively.

-Orally administered doses of Amoxicillin suspension 125mg/5 ml and 250mg/5ml in average peak levels 1 to 2 hours after administration in the range of 1.5 mcg/ml to 3.0 mcg/ml and 5.3 mcg/ml to 5.0 mcg/ml, respectively; -Detectable serum levels are observed up to 8 hours after an orally administered dose of Amoxicillin.

Approximately 60% of an orally administered dose of amoxicillin is excreted in the urine within 6 to 8 hours.

Indications:

Remox is indicated in the treatment of infections due to susceptible strains of the following:

- Gram-negative organisms: -H.influenza, E.coli, P.Mirabilis and N.Gonorrhoea.
- Gram-positive organisms: -Streptococci (Including Streptococcus Faecalis), D. Pneumonia, and nonpenicillinase producing Staphylococci.
- Therapy may be instituted prior to obtaining results from bacteriological and susceptibility studies to determine the causative organisms and their susceptibility to Amoxicillin.
- Indicated in surgical procedures.

Contraindications:

-A history of allergic reactions to any of the Penicillins is a contraindication.

Warning:

Serious and occasionally fatal hypersensitivity (anaphylactic) reactions have been reported with patients on Penicillin therapy. These reactions have been reported in patients on Penicillin therapy. These reactions are more likely to occur in individuals with a history of Penicillin hypersensitivity. Careful inquiry should be made concerning previous hypersensitivity reactions to Penicillins, Cephalosporins, or other allergens. If an allergic reaction occurs. Remox should be discontinued and appropriate therapy instituted.

Precautions:

-As with any potent drug, periodic assessment of renal, hepatic and hematopoietic function should be made during prolonged therapy. The possibility of super infections with Mycotic or bacterial pathogens should be kept in mind during therapy. If super infections occur (usually involving Enterobacter, Pseudomonas or Candida), the drug should be discontinued and/or appropriate therapy instituted.

Usage in pregnancy: Category B:

Reproductive studies have been performed in mice and rats at doses up to 10 times the maximum human dose and have revealed no evidence of impaired fertility or harm to the fetus due to amoxicillin. There are however, no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. This drug should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed.

Nursing Mothers:

Amoxicillin is excreted in human milk in very small amounts. Therefore, caution should be exercised when Amoxicillin is administered to nursing woman.

Side Effects:

As with other Penicillins, it may be expected that the untoward reactions will be essentially limited to sensitivity phenomena. They are more likely to occur in individuals who have previously demonstrated hypersensitivity to Penicillins and in those with a history of allergy, asthma, hay fever or Urticaria. The following adverse reactions have been reported as associated with the use of Penicillins.

Gastrointestinal: Nausea, vomiting and Diarrhea.
 Erythematous Maculopapular rashes, Crythema multiform, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, Toxic Necrolysis and Urticaria have been reported.

Liver: A moderate rise in serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase (SGOT) has been noted, but the significance of this finding is unknown.

Hemic and Lymphatic Systems: Anemia, Thrombocytopenia, Eosinophilia, Leucopenia, Thrombocytopenic Purpura and Agranulocytosis have been reported during therapy with Penicillins. These reactions are usually reversible on discontinuation of therapy and are believed to be hypersensitivity phenomena.
 Central Nervous System: Reversible hyperactivity, agitation, anxiety, insomnia, confusion and dizziness have been reported rarely.

Dosage and administration:

INFECTIONS OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT: Due to Streptococci, Pneumococci, nonpenicillinase producing Staphylococci and H. influenzae.

INFECTIONS OF THE GENITOURINARY TRACT: Due to E.coli, Proteus mirabilis and Streptococcus Faecalis.

Usual Dosage:

Adults: 250 mg every 8 hours.

Children: 20 mg/kg body in divided doses every 8 hours.

Children weighing 20 kg or more should be dosed according to the adult recommendations.

In severe infections or caused by less susceptible organisms: 500 mg every 8 hours for adults and 40 mg/kg/day in divided doses every 8 hours for children may be needed.

INFECTIONS OF THE LOWER RESPIRATORY TRACT: Due to Streptococci, Pneumococci. Nonpenicillinase -producing Staphylococci and H.influenza

Usual Dosage:

Adults: 500 mg every 1 hour.

Children: 40 mg/kg/day in divided doses every 8 hours.

Children weighing 20 kg or more should be dosed according to the adult recommendations

GONORRHOEA, ACUTE UNCOMPLICATED ANO-GENITAL AND URETHRAL INFECTIONS: Due to N. Gonorrhoea (males and females)

Usual Dosage:

Adults: 3 grams as a single oral dose.

Prepubertal Children; 50 mg/kg amoxicillin combined with 25mg/kg probenecid as a single dose.

Note: Since probenecid is contra indicated in children less than 2 years. This regimen should not be used in these cases.

-Larger doses may be required for stubborn or severe infections.

Directions for Mixing Oral Suspension:

Prepare suspension at time of dispensing as follows:

Tap bottle until all powder flows freely. Add approximately 12/ of the total amount of water for reconstitution and shake vigorously to wet powder. Add remainder of the water and again shake vigorously.

Packing:

Remox 500 capsules: Box containing (20 – 100 – 500) capsules.

Remox 125 oral suspension: Bottle containing powder for preparation of (60- 100) ml of suspension.

Remox 250 oral suspension: Bottle containing powder for preparation of (60- 100) ml of suspension.

-A medication is a product which affects your health, and it's consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you.
 - Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medication.
 -The doctor and the pharmacist experts in medicine, it's benefits and risks.
 -Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.
 -KEEP THE MEDICAMENTS OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
 Council of Arab Health Ministers& Union of Arab Pharmacists

Reva Pharmaceutical Industry - Syria