■ Description

Lorcopan® is a gastrointestinal antispasmodic, antidysmenorrheal, urinary antispasmodic, antiemetic and antivertigo agent. Parenteral Lorcopan® is used as an antiarrhythmic and anesthesia adjunct.

■ Clinical pharmacology

Lorcopan® has a local and direct action on Smooth muscle, to reduce tone and motility of the gastrointestinal tract. It has been suggested to explain the apparent gastrointestinal antispasmodic effect of the synthetic tertiary amine compounds. Effectiveness in relieving dysmenorrhea is due to spamsmolytic action. Lorcopan® act primarily by reducing the excitability of the labyrinthine receptors and by depressing conduction in the vestibular cerebellar pathway.

The exact mechanism by which belladonna and Lorcopan® exert their antimotion sickness and antivertigo effects is unknown; however, they probably act either on the cortex or more peripherally on the maculate of the utricle and saccule.

Pharmacokinetics

< 10 %
8 h
10 %

■ Indication

- 1- In preanesthesia as antisialagogue
- 2- Biliary tract disorders
- 3- Nocturnal enuresis
- 4- Excessive salivation

■ Contraindication

Lorcopan® is contraindicated in patients with:

- Glaucoma
- Pyloric obstruction
- Prostatic hypertrophy or impaired renal or hepatic function
- Hypersensitivity to this drug.

Precaution

• Patients sensitive to one belladonna alkaloid or derivative may be sensitive to the other belladonna

alkaloids or derivatives also.

- Infants and young children are specially susceptible to the toxic effects of anticholinergies.
- Close supervision is recommended for infants and children with spastic paralysis or brain damage since an increased response to anticholinergics has been reported in these patients and dosage adjustments are often required.
- When this drug is given to children where the environmental temperature is high., there is risk of a rapid increase in body temperature because of these medications suppression of sweat gland activity.
- A paradoxical reaction characterized by hyperexcitability may occur in children taking large doses of drug.

Pregnancy

Pregnancy category C

Lorcopan® crosses the placenta, studies with Lorcopan® have not been done in either animals or humans.

Parenteral administration before onset of labor may cause CNS depression and hemorrhage in neonates.

Breast feeding

This drug may inhibit lactation.

Dosage

Usual adult and adolescent dose

- Anticholinergic or Antispasmodic, gastrointestinal Intramuscular, intravenous, or subcutaneous, 10 to 20 mg there or four times a day, the dosage being adjusted as needed and tolerated.
- Usual pediatric dose

Dosage has not been established.

Administration

Lorcopan® routes of administration are intramuscular, intravenous or subcutaneous.

■ Patient consultation

- Don't take more medication than the amount prescribed.
- If you missed a dose, take it as soon as possible, don't take if it is almost time for next dose, don't double doses
- While using Lorcopan[®], don't take alcohol or other CNS depressants.
- In the case of dryness feeling in your mouth, use

sugarless gum, candy, ice or saliva substitute for relief.

- Check with physician or dentist if dry mouth continues for more than 2 weeks.
- Check with your physician if dizziness or light headedness. Caution when getting up suddenly from a lying or sitting position.

Warning

- Caution during exercise or hot weather, over heating may result in heat struck.
- Possible increased sensitivity of eyes to light.
- · Caution if blurred vision occurs.
- Possible dizziness or drowsiness, caution when driving or doing things requiring alertness.

■ Interaction

- Use of antacids or Antidiarrheals may reduce absorption of anticholinergies.
- Concurrent use with anticholinergics may intensify anticholinergic effects. Patients should be advised to report occurrence of gastrointestinal problems promptly since paralytic ileus may occur with concurrent therapy.
- Concurrent intravenous administration of anticholinergics with cyclopropane anesthesia may result in ventricular arrhythmias.
- Concurrent use may potentiate the effects of either these medications or Lorcopan® resulting in additive sedation.

Laboratory value alteration

• Concurrent use of anticholinergics may antagonize the effect of pentagastrin and histamine in the evaluation of gastric acid secretory function. administration of anticholinergics is not recommended during the 24 hours preceding the test.

■ Adverse reaction

- Lorcopan® has been reported to cause paradoxical reaction anxiety, irritability, nightmares and trouble in sleeping may indicate rebound reduction in rapid eye movement time. Drowsiness and a false sense of well being are more common also.
- When anticholinergics are given to patients specially children where the environmental temperature is high. There is risk of a rapid increase in body temperature because of suppression of sweat gland activity. Note: When anticholinergics are given to patients, specially children, where the environmental temperature is high, there is risk of a rapid increase in body temperature because of suppression of sweat gland

activity.

• Infants, patients with Down's syndrome, and children with spastic paralysis or brain damage may show an increased response to anticholinergics, thus increasing the potential for side effects.

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Overdose

Symptoms:

The signs and symptoms of anticholinergic toxicity include blurred vision, continuing or changes in near vision, confusion, difficulty in breathing, dizziness, drowsiness, dryness of mouth, nose or throat, seizures, unusual excitement, flushing of skin.

Treatment:

- Decrease absorption
- Reverse severe anticholinergic symptoms
- Restore blood pressure, infusion of norepinephrine bitartrate
- Artificial respiration with oxygen if needed for respiratory depression.

Storage and stability condition

- Store below 30°C. Preferably between 15 and 30°C
- Protect from freezing
- Keep out of the reach of children.

■ Packaging

- Ampoules of 1ml containing 20 mg Hyoscine N-butyl bromide.
- Boxes of 10 ampoules.



