PETHEDINE

Pethidine (Meperidine hydrochloride) - 50 mg/1ml , 100 mg/2ml
For hospital use only.
I.M./S.C. Injection/Slow I.V injection/I.V. Infusion

Category:
Analgesic, opioid [1]

Indication:
Management of moderate to severe pain ; preoperative sedation, and obstetrical analgesia.

Contraindication:
Hypersensitivity to meperidine or any component of the formulation ; use with or within 14 days of MAO inhibitors; severe respiratory insufficiency.[1]

Warning:
-Should not be used for acute/cancer pain because of the risk of neurotoxicity.
-Avoid using meperidine for pain control, especially in the elderly and renally impaired patients.
-May cause CNS depression, which may impair physical or mental abilities; **patients must be cautioned about performing tasks which require mental alertness such as driving.**
-Use only with extreme caution (if at all) in patients with head injury or increased intracranial pressure.
-Avoid use in patients with CNS depression or coma.
-Use with extreme caution in patients having an acute asthma attack, with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or cor pulmonale, kyphoscoliosis or other skeletal disorder which may alter respiratory function.
-Inform your doctor if you have any illnesses such as: hepatic, renal and/or pulmonary disorders, thromboembolic and vein disorders, biliary tract infection, acute dyspnea, prostate malignancy, hypothyroidism, pancreatitis, fluctuations in blood pressure.
-The long-term use of this drug may result in dependence.
-The intravenous injection of this drug should be very slow; otherwise it may cause allergic reactions such as shortness of breath, hypotension, severe weakness, and cardiac arrest.

Pregnancy and lactation considerations:
The use of this drug is in Group C during pregnancy, it should be used with caution and under the supervision of your doctor.[2]
In lactating women, it is not recommended due to its secretion in the milk, use under the supervision of your doctor.[2]

Drug interaction:
Avoid concomitant use of meperidine with: Azelastine, Dapoxetine, MAO inhibitors (for patients who have received these drugs within previous 14 days) , Mixed agonist/antagonist opioids, Orphenadrine; Thalidomide
Meperidine may increase the levels/effects of: Alcohol; Antipsychotic agents; CNS depressants; Desmopressin; Diuretics, Metoclopramide; Metyrosine;
Pramipexole; Zolpidem; Serotonin modulators.
The levels of Meperidine may increase by amphetamines; Anticholinergic agents; Antiemetic agents; Brimonidine (topical)T magnesium sulfate; Minocycline; Proteas inhibitors
The levels of Meperidine may be decreased by: Ammonium chloride; Fosphenytoin; Naltrexone[1]

Monitoring parameters:
Pain relief, respiratory and mental status, blood pressure, observe patient for excessive sedation, CNS depression, Seizures, respiratory depression; signs and symptoms of hypogonadism or hypoadrenalism.

Dosing:
Note: adjustment in the dose and frequency, and duration of meperidine therapy may be necessary in patients with hepatic and/or renal impairment.
Pain, moderate to severe (analgesic): IM, SubQ: 50 to 150 mg every 3 to 4 hours as needed.
Preoperatively: IM, SubQ: 50 to 100 mg given 30 to 90 minutes before the beginning of anesthesia
Obstetrical analgesia: IM, SubQ: 50 to 100 mg when pain becomes regular; may repeat at every 1 to 3 hour intervals.
I.V. Infusion injection should be diluted up to 1 mg/ml
Geriatric: avoid use
Pediatric Note:
Use of Meperidine as an analgesic is not recommended. If use in acte pain (in patients without renal or CNS disease) can not be avoided, treatment should be limited to <48 hours.
Pain, moderate to severe (analgesic): IM, SubQ: 1.1 to 1.8 mg/kg/dose every 3 to 4 hours as needed (maximum 50 to 150 mg/dose)
Renal impairment: Avoid use in renal impairment
Hepatic Impairment: Use with caution in severe hepatic impairment; consider a lower initial dose when initiating therapy. An increased opioid effect may be seen in patients with cirrhosis; dose reduction is more important for the oral than IV rout[1,2]

Adverse effects:
Note: Concomitant use of this drug with alcohol or sedative medications increases its effect.
Common side effects:
- Dermatologic: Inflammation at the injection site, skin complications such as Have, itching, rash , Diaphoresis, Pruritus, urticaria
-Gastrointestinal: Biliary colic, Nausea and vomiting, spasm of sphincter of Oddi, constipation
-Genitourinary: Urinary retention
Hepatic: Liver function test increased -
-Renal effects: acute renal failure, Increased BUN, increased creating
-Other complications: Confusion, hallucination, anxiety, visual impairment, tremor, weakness, insomnia, anorexia, dizziness, ataxia, decreased blood pressure, abdominal pain, jaundice, blood disorders (anemia, leukocytosis, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia), blood in the urine and thrombocytopenic purpura / hemolytic uremic syndrome (TTP / HUS).[1,3]

Storage condition:
-Take the product immediately after preparation and dilution and dispose the remained of the drug.
-Avoid use of medicine in case of crystallization or turbidity.
-Keep out of the reach of children.
-Store below 30°C.
-Do not keep the prepared and diluted solution in the refrigerator.[1]

Availability:
Each Ampoule (1&2 ml) contains Pethidine Hydrochloride 50mg/1ml , 100 mg/2ml manufactured by Exir pharmaceutical company, available in 1 box containing 10 ampules of Pethedine.

References:
1. Lexi comp Drug information handbook, 2017, 25th edition , Pages: 1631-1633
2. Drug facts and comparisons, 2012, Pages: 1347
3. AHFS Drug information 2010, Pages: 2178-2180

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