MEDONAC Injection

(Diclofenac sodium + Lidocaine HCl)

Composition:
Each ampoule contains:
Diclofenac sodium ----- 75mg
Lidocaine as HCl. ----- 20 mg

Description:
Medonac inj. is a 2ml clear, sterile solution for intramuscular use only.- It contains two active ingredients e.g. Diclofenac sodium used as NSAID and Lidocaine (as HCl) used as local anesthetic.

Mechanism of action:

1- Diclofenac sodium
It inhibits prostaglandin synthesis by decreasing the activity of enzyme Cyclo-oxygenase(COX), which results in decrease of formation of prostaglandin precursors.

2- *Lidocaine*
It causes the blockade of voltage-gated sodium channel. As a result depolarization of sodium channels occur & the sodium channels become closed (inactive) and the potassium channels become open.

Indications:
Medonac has analgesic, antipyretic and anti-inflammatory properties. It is used for inflammatory forms of rheumatism, dysmenorrhea, and adnexitis. Migraine attacks, renal and biliary colic, as an adjunctive in sever infection of the ear, nose, and throat. Whereas presence of Lidocaine in Medonac, minimizes the pain at the site of Injection.

Contraindications:
Gastric or intestinal ulcer, known hypersensitivity to Diclofenac or other NSAIDs. Known hypersensitivity to sodium metabisulfite used as excipient in ampoule manufacturing. While Lidocaine may cause: (1) systemic effects following its absorption from their site of administration and (2) direct neurotoxicity from its local anesthetic effects when administered in close proximity to the spinal cord and other major nerve trunks.

Precautions:
Cautions should be followed when symptoms or history of GIT diseases, asthma, impaired hepatic, cardiac or renal function have been observed in patient. NSAID may mask the infections or temporarily inhibit platelet aggregation. While in case of seizure history of patient the Lidocaine should be used carefully.

Adverse effects:
it causes gastrointestinal bleeding, and gastric ulceration, though ulceration may occur

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less frequently than with some other NSAIDs. It also causes oedema, skin rashes, dizziness, headache, drowsiness.

Pregnancy: pregnancy risk factor B (D in 3rd trimester).

While, Lidocaine causes sleepiness, light headache, visual and auditory disturbances. It has also adverse effects on cardiac system, causes neurotoxicity, allergic reactions, and hematologic effects.

Drug interactions:

It interacts with drugs containing Lithium, digoxin, methotrexate, cyclosporine, diuretics, anticoagulants, oral antdiabetics, and quinolones.

Dosage:

One or the most two ampoules daily as initial therapy for not more than 2 days. Ampoule must not be administered IV as a bolus injection. Before IV infusion, dilute contents of 1 ampoule with 100 to 500ml saline 0.9% or glucose 5% buffered with 0.5ml sodium bicarbonate 8.5%. Lidocaine should be used maximum at the ratio of 4.5mg/kg body weight but should not be repeated within 2hour.

Availability:

Available in a pack of 1x10 ampoules

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