

Kerolac[®] Tablet

Ketorolac tromethamine USP 10 mg Tablet

Composition:

Each film-coated tablet contains ketorolac tromethamine USP 10 mg:

Pharmacology:

Ketorolac tromethamine is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) that exhibits analgesic activity. It inhibits synthesis of prostaglandins. Ketorolac tromethamine possesses no sedative or anxiolytic properties. The peak analgesic effect of Ketorolac tromethamine occurs within 2 to 3 hours.

Indications:

Ketorolac tromethamine is indicated for the short-term management of moderately severe acute pain that requires analgesia at the opioid level, usually in a postoperative setting.

Dosage:

Oral: adult-10mg every 4-6 hours. Elderly- 10 mg every 6-8 hours. Maximum 40 mg daily. Maximum treatment duration - 7 days.

Or as directed by the physicians.

Absorption:

Ketorolac tromethamine is 100% absorbed after oral administration.

Contraindications:

Active peptic ulceration, history of peptic ulcer, coagulation disorders, hypersensitivity to Ketorolac tromethamine aspirin/NSAID-induced allergy.

Warnings and precautions:

Use with care in the elderly, in patients with a history of GI disease, those with asthma, cardiac, renal, hepatic, or allergic disease and those who are hypovolumic. Ketorolac tromethamine should, not normally be used in severe renal impairment. NSAIDs have been associated with renal disease. Ketorolac tromethamine inhibits platelet aggregation and prolongs bleeding time. Caution is advised where strict haemostasis is critical. Monitor prothrombin times of patients on oral anticoagulants. Salicylates reduce plasma protein binding of Ketorolac tromethamine. Renal clearance of Ketorolac tromethamine is decreased by probenecid. NSAIDs decrease renal clearance of methotrexate. Concomitant use of other NSAIDs is not recommended. Avoid in pregnant and breast feeding women.

Side effects:

Nausea, vomiting, dyspepsia, diarrhea, peptic ulcer, haemorrhage, perforation, liver function abnormalities.

Adverse reaction rates increase with higher doses of Ketorolac tromethamine such as GI ulceration, bleeding and perforation, postoperative bleeding, acute renal failure, anaphylactic and anaphylactoid reactions, liver failure, edema, hypertension, pruritus, rash and dyspepsia.

Drug interactions:

Serious interactions may occur with high doses of aspirin and related drugs (salicylates), cidofovir, other NSAIDs (e.g., ibuprofen, naproxen, celecoxib), probenecid, ACE inhibitors, antiepileptic drugs and psychoactive drugs.

Supply:

Each box contains 2 x 10 tablets in blister.



Manufactured by:
G.A. Pharmaceuticals
(G.A. Company Ltd.)
Dhaka, Bangladesh.