



Metyl®

Metronidazole BP

Description: Metronidazole (Metyl®) is a 5-nitroimidazole derivative with activity against anaerobic bacteria and protozoa.

Mode of action: The 5-nitro group of metronidazole undergoes reductive transformation to an active metabolite that exerts a lethal effect on DNA of bacteria and ultimately contributes to cell death.

Pharmacokinetics: Metronidazole (Metyl®) is rapidly and almost completely absorbed after oral administration; peak plasma concentration occurs after 20 minutes to 3 hours. The half-life of metronidazole is 8.5±2.9 hours. Metronidazole can be used in chronic renal failure; it is rapidly removed from the plasma by dialysis. Metronidazole is excreted in milk but the intake of a suckling infant of a mother receiving normal dosage would be considerably less than the therapeutic dosage for infants.

Composition: Metyl® 200 mg Tablet: Each film-coated tablet contains Metronidazole BP 200 mg. Metyl® 400 mg Tablet: Each film-coated tablet contains Metronidazole BP 400 mg.

Metyl® Suspension: Each 5 ml contains 321.6 mg Metronidazole Benzooate BP equivalent to Metronidazole 200 mg.

Indications: Metronidazole is indicated in the prophylaxis and treatment of infections in which anaerobic bacteria have been identified or are suspected to be the cause. Metronidazole is active against a wide range of pathogenic micro-organisms notably species of Bacteroides, Fusobacteria, Clostridia, Eubacteria, Anaerobic cocci and *Gardnerella vaginalis*. It is also active against Trichomonas, *Entamoeba histolytica*, *Giardia lamblia* and *Balantidium coli*.

It is indicated in:

- The prevention of postoperative infections due to anaerobic bacteria, particularly species of Bacteroides and anaerobic streptococci.
- The treatment of septicaemia, bacteraemia, peritonitis, brain abscess, necrotising pneumonia, osteomyelitis, puerperal sepsis, pelvic abscess, pelvic cellulitis and post-operative wound infections from which pathogenic anaerobes have been isolated.
- Urogenital trichomoniasis in the female (*Trichomonas vaginalis*) and in the male.
- Bacterial vaginosis (also known as non-specific vaginitis, anaerobic vaginosis or *Gardnerella vaginalis*).
- All forms of amoebiasis (intestinal and extra-intestinal disease and that of symptomless cyst passers).
- Giardiasis.
- Acute ulcerative gingivitis.
- Anaerobically infected leg ulcers and pressure sores.
- Acute dental infections (e.g. acute pericoronitis and acute apical infections).

Dosage & administration: Dosage is given in terms of metronidazole or metronidazole equivalent

Infants & children: Weighing less than 10 kg should receive proportionally smaller dosages.

	Duration of dosage in days	Adults & children over 10 years	Children		
			7-10 years	3-7 years	1-3 years
Urogenital trichomoniasis where infection is likely, in adults the consort should receive a similar course of treatment concurrently	1	2 gm as a single dose			
	7	200 mg three times daily or 400 mg twice daily			
	2	800 mg in the morning & 1,200 mg in the evening	100 mg three times daily	100 mg twice daily	50 mg three times daily
Non-specific vaginitis	7	400 mg twice daily			
	or 1	2 gm as a single dose			
Amoebiasis: (a) Invasive intestinal disease in susceptible subjects	5	400 mg three times daily	400 mg three times daily	400 mg three times daily	
Amoebiasis: (b) Intestinal disease in less susceptible subjects and chronic amoebic hepatitis	5 - 10	400 mg three times daily	200 mg three times daily	100 mg four times daily	100 mg three times daily

	Duration of dosage in days	Adults & children over 10 years	Children		
			7-10 years	3-7 years	1-3 years
Amoebiasis: (c) Amoebic liver abscess, also other forms of extra- intestinal amoebiasis	5	400 mg three times daily	200 mg three times daily	100 mg four times daily	100 mg three times daily
Amoebiasis: (d) Symptom-less cyst passers	5-10	400-800 mg three times daily	200-400 mg three times daily	100-200 mg four times daily	100-200 mg three times daily
Giardiasis: A second course of treatment may be necessary for some patients two weeks after the end of the first course	3	2 gm once daily	1 gm once daily	600-800 mg once daily	500 mg once daily
Acute ulcerative gingivitis	3	200 mg three times daily	100 mg three times daily	100 mg twice daily	50 mg three times daily
Acute dental infections	3-7	200 mg three times daily			

Contraindications: Known hypersensitivity to metronidazole.

Side effects: Serious adverse reactions occur rarely with standard recommended regimens. Taste disorders, oral mucositis, furrow tongue, nausea, vomiting, gastro-intestinal disturbances, anorexia, urticaria and angioedema occur occasionally. Anaphylaxis may occur rarely. Erythema multiforme may occur, which may be reversed on drug withdrawal. Abnormal liver function tests, cholestatic hepatitis and jaundice and pancreatitis reversible on drug withdrawal, have been reported very rarely. Agranulocytosis, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia and pancytopenia, often reversible on drug withdrawal, have very rarely been reported, although fatalities have occurred. Drowsiness, dizziness, headache, ataxia, skin rashes, pustular eruptions, pruritus, inco-ordination of movement, darkening of urine (due to metronidazole metabolite) myalgia and arthralgia and transient visual disorders such as diplopia and myopia have been reported but very rarely.

Use in pregnancy & lactation: USFDA pregnancy category B. Metronidazole should not be given during pregnancy or during lactation unless the physician considers it essential; in these circumstances the short, high-dosage regimens are not recommended.

Precautions: Regular clinical and laboratory monitoring are advised if administration of metronidazole for more than 10 days is considered to be necessary. Metronidazole should be administered with caution to patients with hepatic encephalopathy. The daily dosage should be reduced to one third and may be administered once daily.

Drug interactions: Patients should be advised not to take alcohol during metronidazole therapy and for at least 48 hours afterwards because of the possibility of a disulfiram-like reaction. Potentiation of anticoagulant therapy has been reported when metronidazole has been used with warfarin type oral anticoagulants. Lithium retention accompanied by evidence of possible renal damage has been reported in patients treated simultaneously with lithium and metronidazole. Lithium treatment should be tapered or withdrawn before administering metronidazole. Metronidazole reduces the clearance of 5-fluorouracil and can therefore result in increased toxicity of 5-fluorouracil.

Storage: Store in a cool (Below 25° C temperature) and dry place protected from light.

Packaging

Metyl® 200 mg Tablet: Each carton contains 10X10 tablets in blister pack.

Metyl® 400 mg Tablet: Each carton contains 30X7 tablets in blister pack.

Metyl® Suspension: Each carton contains a bottle having 60 ml suspension.



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