



Rifampicin

Natricin® Forte
200 mg/5 mL
suspension

Isoniazid + Pyridoxine HCl

Curazid® Forte
200 mg/10mg per 5mL syrup

KIDZ KIT® 2 Anti-tuberculosis

FORMULATION

Each 5ml of Natricin Forte suspension contains:

Rifampicin.....200mg

Each 5ml of Curazid Forte syrup contains:

Isoniazid.....200mg
Pyridoxine hydrochloride (Vitamin B₆).....10mg

INDICATIONS

For the treatment of pulmonary and extrapulmonary tuberculosis.

PHARMACODYNAMICS

Natricin Forte: Rifampicin is bactericidal against a wide range of microorganisms and interferes with their synthesis of nucleic acids by inhibiting deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)-dependent ribonucleic acid (RNA) polymerase. It has the ability to kill intracellular organisms.

Curazid Forte: Isoniazid kills actively growing tubercle bacilli by inhibiting the mycolic acids which are the major components of the bacterial cell wall of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

PHARMACOKINETICS

Natricin Forte: Rifampicin is readily absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. Peak serum concentrations of the order of 10µg/ml occur about 2 to 4 hours after a dose of 10 mg/kg body weight on an empty stomach. Absorption of rifampicin is reduced when the drug is ingested with food. The pharmacokinetics (oral and intravenous) in children is similar to adults.

In normal subjects the biological half-life of rifampicin in serum averages about 3 hours after a 600 mg dose and increases to 5.1 hours after a 900 mg dose. With repeated administration, the half-life decreases and reaches average values of approximately 2-3 hours. At a dose of up to 600 mg/day, it does not differ in patients with renal failure and consequently, no dosage adjustment is required.

Curazid Forte: Peak concentrations of about 3 to 8 µg per ml appear in blood 1 to 2 hours after a fasting dose of 300mg by mouth. The rate and extent of absorption of isoniazid is reduced by food. Isoniazid is not considered to be bound appreciably to plasma proteins and diffuses into all body tissues and fluids, including the CSF. It appears in fetal blood if given during pregnancy and is distributed to breast milk.

The plasma half-life for isoniazid ranges from about 1 to 6 hours, those who are fast acetylators having shorter half-lives. The primary metabolic route is the acetylation of isoniazid to acetylisoniazid by N-acetyltransferase found in the liver and small intestine. Acetylisoniazid is then hydrolyzed to isonicotinic acid and monoacetylhydrazine; isonicotinic acid is conjugated with glycine to isonicotinyl glycine (isonicotinuric acid) and monoacetylhydrazine is further acetylated to diethylhydrazine. Some unmetabolised isoniazid is conjugated to hydrazones. The metabolites of isoniazid have no tuberculostatic activity and apart from possibly monoacetylhydrazine they are also less toxic.

In patients with normal renal function, over 75% of a dose appears in the urine in 24 hours, mainly as metabolites. Small amounts of drug are also excreted in the feces. Isoniazid is removed by dialysis.

PRECAUTIONS AND WARNING

Liver functions should be checked before treatment with rifampicin and special care should be taken in alcoholic patients or those with pre-existing liver disease who require monitoring during therapy. When other liver function tests are within normal limits, hyperbilirubinaemia in the first weeks or moderately elevated alkaline phosphatase are not indications to withdraw rifampicin. However, dose adjustments is necessary when there is other evidence of hepatic impairment and treatment should be suspended when there is evidence of more serious liver toxicity. It is contraindicated in patients with jaundice or hypersensitivity with rifampicin.

Isoniazid should be administered with caution to patients with convulsive disorders, a history of psychosis or hepatic or renal dysfunction. Patients who are at risk of neuropathy or pyridoxine deficiency, including those who are diabetic, alcoholic,

malnourished, uraemic, pregnant or infected with HIV, should receive pyridoxine usually in a dose of 10 mg daily, although some have suggested using 50mg daily. If symptoms of hepatitis such as malaise, fatigue, anorexia and nausea develop isoniazid should be discontinued pending evaluation.

Periodic eye examinations during isoniazid treatment have been suggested. Liver function should be assessed before and regularly during treatment of these anti-tuberculosis drugs.

WARNING

Hypersensitivity: Stop all drugs and evaluate at the first sign of a hypersensitivity reaction.

Careful monitoring of hepatic function is recommended with the concurrent use of Pyrazinamide, Rifampicin and Isoniazid.

INTERACTIONS

Rifampicin the blood concentrations of methadone, oral hypoglycemia, digitalis derivatives, corticosteroids and anticoagulants may be affected if rifampicin is given simultaneously.

Isoniazid inhibits the metabolism of the following drugs anticonvulsants, benzodiazepines, haloperidol, ketoconazole, theophylline and warfarin.

ADVERSE EFFECTS

Rifampicin is usually well tolerated. Adverse effects are more common during intermittent therapy or after restarting interrupted treatment. Gastrointestinal adverse effects include nausea, vomiting, anorexia and epigastric distress. Administration on an empty stomach is recommended for maximal absorption, but this has to be balanced against administration after a meal to minimize gastrointestinal intolerance. Pseudomembranous colitis has been reported. Rifampicin produces transient abnormalities in liver functions. Rifampicin causes a harmless orange-red discoloration of the urine and other body fluids.

Isoniazid is generally well tolerated at currently recommended doses. Patients who are slow acetylators of isoniazid appears to have a higher incidence of some adverse effects. Also patients whose nutrition is poor are at risk of peripheral neuritis which is one of the commonest adverse effects of isoniazid. Other neurological adverse effects include psychotic reactions and convulsions. Pyridoxine may be given to prevent or treat these adverse effects. Optic neuritis has also been reported. Haematological effects reported following use of isoniazid include various anaemias, agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenia and eosinophilia.

For suspected adverse drug reaction, report to the FDA: www.fda.gov

NATRICIN FORTE SUSPENSION DOES NOT CONTAIN SODIUM METABISULFITE

CAUTION

Food, Drugs, Devices and Cosmetics Act prohibits dispensing without prescription.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Kidz Kit 2 is indicated for the continuation phase (for 4 months) of short course anti-tuberculosis treatment.

Usual dose for both children and adult:

Rifampicin (Natricin Forte) suspension: 10mg per kg body weight with a daily maximum dose of 600mg

Isoniazid + Pyridoxine Hydrochloride (Curazid Forte) syrup : 5 mg per kg bodyweight with daily maximum dose of 300 mg

OVERDOSAGE

Do not take more than prescribed dose. Taking more medication will not improve your symptoms; rather they may cause poisoning or serious side-effects. If you suspect that you or anyone else who may have overdosed of Kidz Kit 2 Suspension, please go to the emergency department of the closest hospital or nursing home. Do not give your medicines to other people even if you know that they have the same condition or it seems that they may have similar conditions. Please consult your physician or pharmacist for more information.

AVAILABILITY

Each kit contains:

1-120ml bottle of Rifampicin 200mg/5ml (Natricin Forte) suspension

1-120ml bottle of Isoniazid + Pyridoxine 200mg/10mg/5ml (Curazid Forte) syrup

Registration Number: DR-XY27809

Date of First Authorization: October 2006

Revision Date: July 2017

STORE AT TEMPERATURES NOT EXCEEDING 30°C

Manufactured by
Lloyd Laboratories, Inc.
FBIC, Malolos City, Bulacan
For Natrapharm, Inc.
The Patriot Building
Km. 18, West Service Road
SLEX, Sucat, Parañaque City