sodium valproate

In a wide range of epilepsies

Presentation: Epiril 100mg or capsules. A white, rectangular tablet containing 200mg sodium valproate. A 100mg syrup containing 200mg sodium valproate. A 100mg cream containing 200mg sodium valproate. A 100mg sachet tablet containing 200mg sodium valproate. A 100mg vial.

Indications: In the treatment of various forms of epilepsy including absence seizures, partial seizures, and tonic-clonic seizures.

Dosage:

- Adults: 100-200mg daily in divided doses, or as directed by a physician.
- Children: Doses should be adjusted according to the child's weight and age.

Administration: Epiril may be given as a single dose or in divided doses throughout the day. It is recommended to wash the tablets or capsules with water before taking.

Side effects:

- Common: Drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, dizziness.
- Rare: Rash, eosinophilia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia.
- Serious: Seizure frequency increase, liver damage, pancreatitis.

Contraindications:

- Hypersensitivity to valproate.
- Liver dysfunction.

Warnings:

- Use with caution in patients with a history of hepatic disease.
- Patients with a history of pancreatitis should be monitored closely.

Drug interactions:

- Avoid concomitant use with drugs that are strong CYP2C9 inhibitors, as this can increase the risk of hepatotoxicity.
- Use with caution with anticoagulants, as this can increase the risk of bleeding.

Lab tests:

- Routine liver function tests should be performed periodically.
- Monitor for signs of liver dysfunction.

Interactions with foods:

- No significant interactions have been reported.

Pharmacodynamics:

- Epiril is rapidly absorbed after oral administration.
- Peak plasma concentrations are achieved within 1-2 hours.

Pharmacokinetics:

- Epiril is extensively metabolized in the liver.
- The primary metabolite is valproic acid.

Effects on the nervous system:

- Epiril may cause drowsiness, dizziness, and occasional headache.

Effects on the liver:

- Epiril can cause hepatotoxicity, particularly in patients with pre-existing liver disease.

Effects on the pancreas:

- Epiril can cause pancreatitis, particularly in patients with pre-existing pancreatic disease.

Overdose:

- In case of overdose, supportive care should be provided, including monitoring of vital signs and liver function tests.

Women of childbearing age:

- Epiril is associated with an increased risk of birth defects, particularly neural tube defects.
- Women of childbearing age should be counselled about the risks of using Epiril during pregnancy.

Children:

- Epiril is generally well tolerated in children, but dosage should be adjusted according to body weight and age.

Elderly:

- Epiril is generally well tolerated in elderly patients, but dosage should be adjusted according to body weight and age.

Pregnancy:

- Use with caution in pregnant women, as it may cause birth defects.

Nursing:

- Use with caution in nursing mothers, as it may be excreted in breast milk.

Labaz helps to maintain the normality of life
THROUGHOUT PARKINSON'S DISEASE

Full prescribing information is available on request