

# كابرون® حقن

حمنض الترانكساميك 500مجم/5مللي  
محلول للحقن الوريدي البطني

اقرأ هذه النشرة بالكامل بعناية قبل إعطائك هذا الدواء لأنها تحتوي على معلومات هامة لك.

- احتفظ بهذه النشرة، قد تحتاج لقراءتها مرة أخرى.

- إذا كان لديك أي أسئلة أخرى ، اسأل طبيبك أو ممرضتك.

- إذا ظهرت عليك أي أعراض جانبية ، تحدث إلى طبيبك أو ممرضتك. وهذا يشمل أي آثار جانبية محتملة غير المدرجة في هذه النشرة.

**ما هو في محتويات هذه النشرة**

**١. ما هو كابرون® وما هي دواعي استخدامه**

**٢. ما تحتاج إلى معرفته قبل أن يتم إعطاؤك كابرون®**

**٣. كيف يتم إعطاؤك حقن كابرون®**

**٤. الآثار الجانبية المحتملة**

**٥. كيفية تخزين كابرون®**

**٦. محتويات العبوة ومعلومات أخرى**

**١. ما هو كابرون® وما هي دواعي استخدامه ؟**

• يحتوي **كابرون®** على حمض الترانكساميك الذي ينتمي لمجموعة من الادوية تسمى مضادات النزيف و مضادات تحلل الفيبرين. يستخدم **كابرون®** للبالغين والأطفال فوق سن ستة من العمر لمنع وعلاج النزيف نتيجة لعملية تسمى تحلل الفيبرين التي تمنع تجلط الدم.

• استخدامات خاصة مثل،

-غزارة فترة الطمث

- نزيف الجهاز الهضمي

- النزيف الحاصل لامراض الجهاز البولي، المسبب لمعمليات جراحه البروستاتا أو جراحات الجهاز التناسلي

- جراحات الأنف والأذن والحنجرة

- جراحات القلب والبطن و الجراحات المتعلقة بأعراض النساء

- النزيف الذي يحدث بعد تناول ادوية لعلاج التجلطات الدموية

**٢. ما تحتاج إلى معرفته قبل أن يتم إعطاؤك كابرون®**

**لا تستخدم أو تتلقى كابرون® إذا :-**

• إذا كان لديك حساسية لمادة حمض الترانكساميك اوالمكونات الأخرى في هذا الدواء.

• لديك (أو سبق أن عانيت) من مرض يؤدي إلى تجلط الدم.

• لديك حالة تسمى "اضطلال خلقي استهلاكي" استهلاك تجلط الدم" حيث يبدأ الدم في الجسم كله في التجلط • إذا كان لديك مشاكل بالكلى

• لديك تاريخ مرضى من حدوث تشنجات

• بسبب خطر الزودة الدماغية والتشنجات لا ينصح بالحقن داخل النخاع والبطن والمخ.

• إذا كنت تعتقد أن آيا من هذه بملحق عليك، أو إذا كان لديك أي شك على الإطلاق، أخبر طبيبك قبل تناول **كابرون®**

**الاحتياطات والتحذيرات**

أخبر طبيبك إذا حدثت أى من هذه الاعراض لك ليقرر إذا كان كابرون مناسب لك:

• إذا كنت تعاني من دم بالبول، مما قد يؤدي إلى انسداد المسالك البولية.

• إذا كان لديك خطر الإصابة بجلطات دموية.

• إذا كان لديك تعثر مفرط أو نزيف في جميع أنحاء جسمك (تعثر منتشر داخل الأوعية الدموية) لأن **كابرون®** قد لا يكون مناسباً لك.

• إذا كنت تعاني من تشنجات، فلا ينبغي إعطاؤك **كابرون®**

• ويجب أن يستخدم الطبيب أقل جرعة ممكنة لتجنب التشنجات بعد العلاج ب**كابرون®** حقن حمض الترانكساميك.

• إذا كنت تتناول علاجاً طويلاً الأمد بعفن حمض الترانكساميك، فيجب الانتباه للاضطرابات المحتملة في روية الأتوان، وإذا لزم الأمر ، يجب أن توقف العلاج.

مع الاستخدام المستمر ل**كابرون®** على المدى الطويل، يجب إجراء الفحوصات المنتظمة للعين (فحوصات العين بما في ذلك مدة البصر ، رؤية الألوان ، قاع العين ، المجال البصري إلخ) .

• **الأدوية الأخرى و كابرون®**

• يرجى إخبار طبيبك أو الصيدلي إذا كنت تتناول أو تناولت مؤخراً أي أدوية أخرى، بما في ذلك الأدوية التي يتم الحصول عليها بدون وصفة طبية والفيتامينات والمعادن والأدوية العشبية أو المكملات الغذائية.

• يجب أن تخبر طبيبك على وجه التحديد إذا كنت تتناول،

• أدوية أخرى تساعد على تخثر الدم تسمى أدوية مضادات انحلال الفيبرين

• الأدوية التي تمنع تخثر الدم ، تسمى الأدوية المضادة للتجلطات

• موانع الحمل الفموية

• **الحمل والرضاعة الطبيعية : -**

• إذا كنت حاملاً أو مرضعة، أو تعتقدين أنك قد تكونين حاملاً أو تخططين لإنجاب طفل، فاسألي طبيبك أو الصيدلي للحصول على المشورة قبل تناول هذا الدواء.

• يفرض حمض الترانكساميك في لبن الأم، لذلك، لا يُنصح باستخدام **كابرون®** أثناء الرضاعة الطبيعية لا ينصح به .

• القيادة واستخدام الآلات -:-

لم يتم إجراء أي دراسات حول القدرة على القيادة واستخدام الآلات.

**٣. كيف يتم إعطاؤك حقن كابرون® لك؟**

• البالدين:-

• **علاج انحلال الفيبرين المؤقت:**

• الجرعة المعتادة هي ٥٠٠-١٠٠٠ مجم (٥-١ مل) مرتين إلى ثلاث مرات في اليوم.

• **علاج انحلال الفيبرين الدائم:**

• الجرعة المعتادة هي ١٠٠٠ مجم (١٠ مل) كل ٦ إلى ٨ ساعات ، أو ما يصل إلى ١٥ مجم لكل كجم من وزن الجسم.

• **الاستخدام في الأطفال**

إذا تم إعطاء محلول **كابرون®** (حمض الترانكساميك) للحقن لطفل من عام واحد، فستعتمد الجرعة على وزن الطفل.

سيقرر طبيبك الجرعة الصحيحة للطفل والمدة التي يجب أن يأخذها.

• **الاستخدام في كبار السن**

لا يلزم تخفيض الجرعة ما لم يكن هناك دليل على فشل الكلوي.

• **استخدم في المرضى الذين يعانون من مشاكل في الكلى**

إذا كنت تعاني من مشاكل في الكلى ، فقد يتم تقليل جرعتك. سيقرر طبيبك الجرعة التي يجب إعطاؤها لك بناءً على فحص الدم.

• **الاستخدم في مرضى القصور الكلبي**

لا داعي لخفض الجرعة.

• **طريقة الإعطاء**

يجب حقن **كابرون®** (حمض الترانكساميك) ببطء في الوريد فقط، لا يجوز حقن **كابرون®** في العضل.

• إذا تم إعطاؤك حقن حمض ترانكساميك أكثر من الجرعة الموصى بها، فقد تواجه انخفاض مؤقت في ضغط الدم (قد تشعر بالإنشاء أو بالدوار عند الوقوف). تحدث إلى طبيبك أو الصيدلي في الحال .

٤. **الآثار الجانبية المحتملة : -**

بعض الآثار الجانبية المحتملة لبعض الأعراض الجانبية ولكن ليس لكل المرضى

**الآثار الجانبية التي تم الإبلاغ عنها مع حقن حمض الترانكساميك هي:**

No case of overdose has been reported.

Signs and symptoms may include dizziness, headache, hypotension, and convulsions. It has been shown that convulsions tend to occur at higher frequency with increasing dose.

إذا واجهت آيا من الآثار الجانبية التالية بعد إعطائك الدواء ، فأبلغ طبيبك على الفور. إذا لم تكن في المستشفى ، فإدارة من overdose should be supportive.

**5. Pharmacological properties**

**5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties**

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Antihemorrhagics, Antifibrinolytics, Aminoacids  
Tranexamic acid exerts an anti haemorrhagic activity by inhibiting the fibrinolytic properties of plasmin. A complex involving tranexamic acid, plasminogen is constituted; the tranexamic acid being linked to plasminogen when transformed into plasmin.

The activity of the tranexamic acid-plasmin complex on the activity on fibrin is lower than the activity of free plasmin alone.

In vitro studies showed that high tranexamic dosages decreased the activity of complement.

**Paediatric population**

Literature review identified 12 efficacy studies in paediatric cardiac surgery which have included 1073 children, 631 having received tranexamic acid. Most of them were controlled versus placebo. Study population was heterogeneous in terms of age, surgery types, dosing schedules. Study results with tranexamic acid suggest reduced blood loss and reduced blood product requirements in paediatric cardiac surgery under cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) where there is a high risk of haemorrhage, especially in cyanotic patients or patients undergoing repeat surgery.The most adapted dosing schedule appeared to be:

• first bolus of 10 mg/kg after induction of anaesthesia and prior to skin incision, • continuous infusion of 10 mg/kg/h or injection into the CPB pump prime at a dose adapted on the CPB procedure, either according to a patient weight with a dose of 10 mg/kg, either according to CPB prime volume, last injection of 10 mg/kg at the end of CPB. While studied in very few patients, the limited data suggest that continuous infusion is preferable, since it would maintain therapeutic plasma concentration throughout surgery. No specific dose-effect study or PK study has been conducted in children.

**5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties**

**Absorption**  
Peak plasma concentrations of tranexamic acid are obtained rapidly after a short intravenous infusion after which plasma concentrations decline in a multi-exponential manner.

**Distribution**  
The plasma protein binding of tranexamic acid is about 3% at therapeutic plasma levels and seems to be fully accounted for by its binding to plasminogen. Tranexamic acid does not bind to serum albumin. The initial volume of distribution is about 9 to 12 litres.

Tranexamic acid passes through the placenta. Following administration of an intravenous injection of 10 mg/kg to 12 pregnant women, the concentration of tranexamic acid in serum ranged 10-53 µg/mL while that in cord blood ranged 4-31 µg/mL. Tranexamic acid diffuses rapidly into joint fluid and the synovial membrane. Following administration of an intravenous injection of 10 mg/kg to 17 patients undergoing knee surgery, concentrations in the joint fluids were similar to those seen in corresponding serum samples. The concentration of tranexamic acid in a number of other tissues is a fraction of that observed in the blood (breast milk, one hundredth; cerebrospinal fluid, one tenth; aqueous humor, one tenth).

Tranexamic acid has been detected in semen where it inhibits fibrinolytic activity but does not influence sperm migration.

**Excretion**

It is excreted mainly in the urine as unchanged drug. Urinary excretion via glomerular filtration is the main route of elimination. Renal clearance is equal to plasma clearance (110 to 116 mL/min). Excretion of tranexamic acid is about 90% within the first 24 hours after intravenous administration of 10 mg/kg body weight. Elimination half-life of tranexamic acid is approximately 5 hours.

**Special populations**

Plasma concentrations increase in patients with renal failure.

No specific PK study has been conducted in children.

**6. Pharmaceutical particulars**

**1. List of excipients**

**Water for injections**

**2. Incompatibilities**

Tranexamic acid solution for injection should not be added to blood for transfusion, or to injections containing penicillin.

**3. Shelf life**

**5 years.**

**4. Special precautions for storage**

Store at temperature not exceeding 30° C

**5. Nature and contents of container**

Carton box contains 5 colorless transparent glass ampoules (Type I) each of 5 ml solution + insert leaflet.

As a result, although studies in animals do not indicate teratogenic effects, as precaution for use, tranexamic acid is not recommended during the first trimester of pregnancy.

• **Clinical data**

There are no clinical data on the effects of tranexamic acid on fertility.

**4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines**

No studies have been performed on the ability to drive and use machines.

**4.8 Undesirable effects**

The ADRs reported from clinical studies and post-marketing experience are listed below according to system organ class.

**Tabulated list of adverse reactions**

Adverse reactions reported are presented in table below. Adverse reactions are listed according to MedDRA primary system organ class. Within each system organ class, adverse reactions are ranked by frequency. Within each frequency grouping, adverse reactions are presented in the order of decreasing seriousness. Frequencies were defined as follows: Very common (≥1/10); common (≥1/100 to <1/10); uncommon (≥1/1,000 to <1/100); not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

MedDRA System Organ Class	Frequency	Undesirable Effects
Immune system disorders	Not known	- Hypersensitivity reactions including anaphylaxis
Nervous system disorders	Not known	- Convulsions particularly in case of misuse (refer to sections 4.3 and 4.4)
Eye disorders	Not known	- Visual disturbances including impaired colour vision
Vascular disorders	Not known	- Malaise with hypotension with or without loss of consciousness (generally following a too fast intravenous injection; exceptionally after oral administration)
Gastrointestinal disorders	Common	- Arterial or venous embolism at any sites
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	Uncommon	- Diarrhoea
		- Vomiting
		- Nausea
		- Dermatitis allergic

**Reporting of suspected adverse reactions**

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via Egyptian pharmacovigilance centre at: [pharmacovigilance@egypt.gov.eg](mailto:pharmacovigilance@egypt.gov.eg).

**4.9 Overdose**

No case of overdose has been reported. Signs and symptoms may include dizziness, headache, hypotension, and convulsions. It has been shown that convulsions tend to occur at higher frequency with increasing dose.

Management of overdose should be supportive.

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**5 years.**

**4. Special precautions for storage**

Store at temperature not exceeding 30° C

**5. Nature and contents of container**

Carton box contains 5 colorless transparent glass ampoules (Type I) each of 5 ml solution + insert leaflet.

**Keep all medicaments out of reach of children**

**Product of:**  
**AMOUN PHARMACEUTICAL CO.** S.A.E.  
**El-Obour City, Al Qalyubia, Egypt.**

# Kapron® ampoule

Tranexamic acid 500mg/ 5 ml  
Solution for slow IV Injection

**1. Name of the medicinal product**

**Kapron®**

**2. Qualitative and quantitative composition**

The active substance is tranexamic acid. Each 5 ml of the solution contains 500 mg of tranexamic acid.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

**3. Pharmaceutical form**

A clear colorless solution for injection

**4. Clinical particulars**

**4.1 Therapeutic indications**

Prevention and treatment of haemorrhages due to general or local fibrinolysis in adults and children from one year.

Specific indications include:

- Haemorrhage caused by general or local fibrinolysis such as:

- Menorrhagia and metrorrhagia.

- Gastrointestinal bleeding.

- Haemorrhage, urinary disorders, further to prostate surgery or surgical procedures affecting the urinary tract.

- Ear Nose Throat surgery (adenoidectomy, tonsillectomy, dental extractions).

- Gynaecological surgery or disorders of obstetric origin.

- Thoracic and abdominal surgery and other major surgical intervention such as cardiovascular surgery.

- Management of haemorrhage due to the administration of a fibrinolytic agent.

**4.2 Posology and method of administration**

**Dosage:**

**Adults**

Unless otherwise prescribed, the following doses are recommended:

1. Standard treatment of local fibrinolysis:

0.5 g (1 kapron ampoule of 5 ml) to 1 g 2 **Kapron®** ampoules of 5 ml) tranexamic acid by slow intravenous injection (= 1 ml/minute) two to three times daily

2. Standard treatment of general fibrinolysis:

1 g 2 kapron ampoules of 5 ml) tranexamic acid by slow intravenous injection (= 1 ml/minute) every 6 to 8 hours, equivalent to 15 mg/kg BW

**Renal impairment**

In renal insufficiency leading to a risk of accumulation, the use of tranexamic acid is contraindicated in patients with severe renal impairment (see section 4.3). For patients with mild to moderate renal impairment, the dosage of tranexamic acid should be reduced according to the serum creatinine level:

Serum creatinine µmol/l	Dose IV	Administration
mg/10 ml		
120 to 249	1.75 to 2.82	10 mg/kg BW Every 12 hours
250 to 500	2.82 to 5.65	10 mg/kg BW Every 24 hours
> 500	≥ 5.65	5 mg/kg BW Every 24 hours

**Hepatic impairment**

No dose adjustment is required in patients with hepatic impairment.

**Paediatric Population:**  
In children from 1 year, for current approved indications as described in section 4.1, the dosage is in the range of 20 mg/kg/day. However, data on efficacy, posology and safety for these indications are limited. The efficacy, posology and safety of tranexamic acid in children undergoing cardiac surgery have not been fully established.

**Idioly:**

No reduction in dosage is necessary unless there is evidence of renal failure.

**Method of administration**

The administration is strictly limited to slow intravenous injection.

**4.3 Contraindications**

Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of its excipients listed in section 6.1.

Acute venous or arterial thrombosis (see section 4.4).

Fibrinolytic conditions following consumption coagulopathy except in those with predominant activation of the fibrinolytic system with acute severe bleeding (see section 4.4).

Severe renal impairment (risk of accumulation).

History of convulsions.

Intrathecal and intraventricular injection, intracerebral application (risk of cerebral oedema and convulsions)

**4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use**

The indications and method of administration indicated above should be followed strictly: