

Lozicum[®]

Lorazepam 1 mg tablet

Presentation

Lozicum : Each tablet contains Lorazepam USP 1 mg.

Description

Lozicum is a short-acting tranquilizer of the benzodiazepine group. It is an agonist at benzodiazepine receptors in the CNS. It exerts a depressant action on the CNS, which may be mediated by potentiating the inhibitory actions of GABA (gamma amino butyric acid) in the CNS. This will result in diminution of the ascending activating systems, particularly the serotonergic and noradrenergic pathway from brain stem or the mid-brain to the cerebral cortex.

Indications and Uses

Lozicum is used for the treatment of anxiety states; including anxiety associated with phobic & obsessional states, psychosomatic, organic or psychotic illness, insomnia associated with anxiety, nervousness, restlessness, nausea and vomiting related to chemotherapy and anticonvulsants, and as a premedicant before dental or general surgery or prior to investigative procedures where there may be discomfort. Lorazepam is not recommended in anxiety states in children but may be used as premedicant before surgery at a dose of 0.05 mg/Kg in children aged 5 to 13 years. The dosage of Lorazepam tablet should be increased gradually when needed to avoid adverse effects. When higher dosage is indicated, the evening dose should be increased before the daytime.

Dosage and Administration

Lorazepam is administered orally. For optimal results; dose, frequency of administration and duration of therapy should be individualized according to patient's response. The usual range is 2 to 6 mg/day given in divided doses, the largest dose being taken before bedtime, but the largest dosage may vary from 1 to 10 mg/day. For anxiety, most patients require an initial dose of 2 to 3 mg/day given b.i.d. or t.i.d. For elderly or debilitated patients, an initial dosage of 1 to 2 mg/day in divided doses is recommended, to be adjusted as needed and tolerated. For insomnia 1 to 2 mg before bedtime and as premedicant 1 to 2 mg the night before surgery and 1 to 2 hour before surgery.

Side effects

Adverse reactions are usually observed at the beginning of therapy and generally disappeared on continued medication or upon decreasing the dose. The most frequent adverse reactions of Lorazepam tablet are sedation followed by dizziness, weakness and unsteadiness. Less frequent adverse reactions are disorientation, depression, nausea, change in appetite, headache, sleep disturbance, agitation, dermatological symptoms, eye-function disturbance, together with various gastrointestinal symptoms and autonomic manifestations.

Precautions

In patients with depression accompanying anxiety, a possibility for suicide should be borne in mind. For elderly or debilitated patients, the initial daily dosage should not exceed 2 mg in order to avoid over sedation. The usual precautions for treating patients with impaired renal or hepatic function and with acute and chronic pulmonary insufficiency should be observed. Use of Lorazepam for prolonged period and gastric patients requires caution and there should be frequent monitoring for symptoms of upper gastrointestinal disease. Machineries should be avoided during taking Lorazepam tablet.

Contraindications

Lorazepam tablet should not be given to patients with a previous sensitivity to benzodiazepines or with acute narrow-angle glaucoma and myasthenia gravis.

Use in pregnancy & lactation

Safety of Lorazepam in pregnancy has not been established. Because the use of this drug is rarely a matter of urgency, the use of Lorazepam during this period should almost always be avoided.

It is not known whether oral Lorazepam is excreted in human milk like other benzodiazepine tranquilizers. As a general rule, nursing should not be undertaken while a patient is on a drug since many drugs are excreted in human milk.

Drug interactions

Lorazepam may potentiate the central depressant effect when combined with other drugs with central depressant action. Such drugs include alcohol, general anesthetics, tricyclic antidepressants and monoamine oxidase inhibitors.

Overdosage

Overdosage of Lorazepam is usually manifested by varying degrees of central nervous system depression ranging from drowsiness to coma. In mild cases, symptoms include drowsiness, mental confusion and lethargy. In more serious cases and especially when other drugs or alcohol were ingested, symptoms may include ataxia, hypotonia, hypotension, hypnotic states (stages I to III), coma.

Commercial pack

Lozicum : Box containing 10 blister strips of 10 tablets.



Manufactured by

Incepta Pharmaceuticals Ltd

Savar, Dhaka, Bangladesh

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