

## COMPOSITION

**Fusid<sup>®</sup>** Tablet: Each tablet contains Frusemide BP 40 mg.

**Fusid<sup>®</sup>** Injection: Each 2 ml ampoule contains Frusemide BP 20 mg.

## PHARMACOLOGY

**Fusid<sup>®</sup>** (Frusemide) is a monosulphonyl diuretic. It is an effective diuretic that retains its activity even in low glomerular filtration rate (GFR). **Fusid<sup>®</sup>** has a distinctive action on renal tubular function. It affects a peak diuresis far greater than that observed with other agents. Other features are (I) prompt onset of action (II) inhibition of sodium and chloride transport in the ascending limb of the loop of Henle and (III) independence of their action from acid-base balance changes.

**Fusid<sup>®</sup>** acts primarily to inhibit electrolyte reabsorption in the thick ascending limb of the loop of Henle.

Frusemide is readily absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and considerable proportions are bound to plasma proteins. It is rapidly excreted in the urine. With an hour after intravenous injection, its effect is evident in about 5 minutes and last for about 2 hours.

## INDICATIONS

### *Tablet:*

**Fusid<sup>®</sup>** is a diuretic recommended for use in all indications when a prompt and effective diuresis is required. Indications for Fusid<sup>®</sup> tablet 40 mg include cardiac, pulmonary, Hepatic and renal oedema, peripheral oedema due to mechanical obstruction or venous insufficiency and hypertension.

### *Injection:*

**Fusid<sup>®</sup>** is a diuretic recommended for use when a prompt and effective diuresis is required. The intravenous formulation is appropriate for use in emergencies or when oral therapy is precluded. Indications include cardiac, pulmonary, hepatic and renal oedema.

## DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

### *Tablet:*

The usual initial daily dose is 40 mg. In mild cases, 20 mg daily or 40 mg on alternate days may be sufficient, whereas in cases of resistant oedema, daily doses of 80 mg and above may be used.

### *Children:*

Oral doses for children range from 1 to 3 mg /kg body weight daily up to a maximum total dose of 40 mg/day.

### *Elderly:*

In the elderly, Frusemide is generally eliminated more slowly. Dosage should be titrated until the required response is achieved.

### *Injection:*

**Fusid<sup>®</sup>** injection must always be given slowly. The diuretic effect of **Fusid<sup>®</sup>** is proportional to the dosage. Doses of 20-50 mg intramuscularly or intravenously may be given initially. If larger doses are required, they should be given by slow infusion and titrated according to response.

*Children:*

Parenteral doses for children range from 0.5-1.5 mg/kg body weight daily up to a maximum total dose of 20 mg.

*Elderly:*

In the elderly, frusemide is generally eliminated more slowly. Dosage should be titrated until the required response is achieved.

### **CONTRAINDICATION AND PRECAUTION**

Frusemide is contraindicated in anuria, electrolyte deficiency and pre-comatose states associated with liver cirrhosis. Hypersensitivity to frusemide or sulphonamides.

Patients with prostatic hypertrophy or impairment of micturition have an increased risk of developing acute retention. A marked fall in blood pressure may be seen when ACE inhibitors are added to frusemide therapy. The toxic effects of nephrotoxic antibiotics may be increased by concomitant administration of potent diuretics such as frusemide.

### **SIDE EFFECT**

As with other diuretics, electrolytes and water balance may be disturbed as a result of diuresis of prolonged therapy. Prolonged use can produce alkalosis. It may also cause uric acid retention and may rarely produce acute gout. Frusemide may provoke hyperglycemia and glycosuria.

### **DRUG INTERACTION**

A marked fall in blood pressure may be seen when ACE inhibitors are added to frusemide therapy. Serum lithium levels may be increased when lithium is given concomitantly with frusemide. The toxic effects of nephrotoxic antibiotics may be increased by concomitant administration of potent diuretics such as frusemide.

### **USE IN PREGNACY AND LACTATION**

Frusemide should be cautiously used in cardiogenic shock complicated by pulmonary oedema and in the first trimester of pregnancy. Blood pressure and pulse during rapid diuresis should be monitored. Caution should be observed in patients liable to electrolyte deficiency. In case of nursing mother, Frusemide may inhibit lactation or may pass into breast milk. In that case it should be used with caution.

### **STORAGE CONDITION**

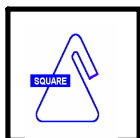
**Fusid**<sup>®</sup> tablet/injection should be stored protected from light and in a cool dry place.

### **HOW SUPPLIED**

**Fusid**<sup>®</sup> tablet: Box containing 10x10 tablets in strip pack.

**Fusid**<sup>®</sup> injection: Box containing 2x5 ampoules in blister pack.

® Registered Trade Mark



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PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.  
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