NORIT CARBOMIX GRANULES 50G

NORIT CARBOMIX, granulate for suspension is a fine, black granules, relatively uniform in size, without taste or odour.

COMPOSITION:
Each 50g Activated Charcoal as active ingredient, has an excipients of Citric Acid 1.5g, Acaciae gummi 5g and Glycerol 5g.

PHARMACODYNAMIC PROPERTIES:
Activated charcoal is a specifically carbonized material of a botanical origin with a large internal surface, which can adsorb harmful and undesirable substances in the gastrointestinal tract.

In case of intoxications the activated charcoal can be used to adsorb the active ingredients from the gastrointestinal tract.

The adsorption of a partly absorbed active ingredient to activated charcoal will cause a concentration gradient between circulating plasma and bowel contents. Therefore passively adsorbed substances can diffuse in the opposite direction again to the intestines. Thus a repeated administration of activated charcoal can be effective, even after absorption of an active ingredient.

PHARMACOKINETIC PROPERTIES:
Since activated charcoal is not absorbed from the gastro intestinal tract, there is no distribution phase nor any metabolism. The complex between activated carbon and the adsorbed compounds will be completely passed out in the stool.

INDICATIONS:
For acute oral poisoning of toxins and overdose of medication.

DOSAGE & METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION:
Adult and children from 12 years of age:
50-100g Activated Charcoal to be administered as soon as possible. In case of serious poisoning the treatment should, during a number of days, be followed by a ***repeated dose of 20g every 4-6 hours*** (20g Activated Charcoal equals approximately 160ml of the suspension). In unconscious patients a doctor, or nurse under medical supervision, should administer the suspension through a stomach tube. **Norit Carbomix** can also be administered after vomiting or gastric lavage.

Children up to 12 years of age:
Recommended dosage: about 1g activated charcoal per kg body weight. In case of acute poisoning in children younger than 12 years half a dosage (25g) should be administered; in children younger than 4 years a first dosage of 12.5g bottle should be given which should be repeated a number of times in consultation with a doctor.

In order to prevent the poison from being absorbed in the body and to remove the poison already absorbed, **Norit Carbomix** should be administered quickly. A delay administration, however, maybe beneficial too.

In case of serious poisoning a repeated administration of activated charcoal is recommended.

PREPARATION OF THE SUSPENSION:
Granulate should be shaken loose well. Add 350ml water to the content of the bottle up to the RED MARK. Shake vigorously during 1 minute. Carefully open the bottle and use the suspension immediately. In the case of repeated administration shake the bottle again before use. Suspension should be consumed within 3 days from date of reconstitution.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:
Norit Carbomix should not be administered if the poisoning is certain to have been caused by irritating substances (such as strong acids or bases). It can interfere with oesophagoscopy and gastroscopy.

WARNING & PRECAUTIONS:
Norit Carbomix suspension should be administered immediately and a doctor should be sent for immediately.

The use of activated charcoal will cause the feces to be black.

Activated charcoal will not adsorb well organic and inorganic salts and solvents, e.g. salts of iron, lithium, thallium, cyanide, methanol, ethanol, ethylene glycol. Corrosives such as alkalis, bleach and strong acids, insecticides such as malathion, DDT, and petroleum containing solvents. With these substances, other methods of poison elimination (e.g. gastric lavage) should be used.

The main poisons concerned are listed below, together with treatment antidote for these substances:

	Specific antidote
Cyanide	Sodium nitrite/4-dimethyl Aminophenol
Iron compounds	Deferoxamine
Lithium	Calcium polystyrene Sulphate
Methanol	Ethanol
Ethylene glycol	Ethanol

For many intoxications both Norit Carbomix and a specific antidote should be administered (for example, for paracetamol poisoning: N-acetylcysteine). In those cases in which an oral therapy or an oral specific antidote maybe crucially important for the patient, the use of activated charcoal is advised against.

Activated charcoal may cause dehydration. Appropriate fluid and electrolyte therapy should be given to protect against dehydration. Oral rehydration therapy which is the use of appropriate fluids including oral rehydration salts remains the most effective treatment for dehydration due to diarrhea. The intake of as much of these fluids as possible is therfore imperative.

Activated charcoal may interfere with the absorption of other drugs, including antibiotics when administered concurrently.

It is not recommended for treatment of diarrhea in children under 6 years of age without medical supervision.

Poison Information Centre (USM Penang)
Call-line: 1-800-88-8099 / +6012-430 9499

PREGNANCY & LACTATION:
This medicine can, as far as is known, be used as prescribed during pregnancy and breastfeeding without any danger for foetus or the child.

SIDE EFFECTS:
The use of this medicine does not have any adverse effects on the driving ability and the ability to handle machinery.

Activated charcoal is relatively non-toxic when given by mouth but gastrointestinal disturbances such as vomiting and constipation have been reported. It may colour the feces black.

DRUG INTERACTIONS:
The use of activated charcoal will generally reduce the effect of orally applied medicines. It can reduce the efficacy of oral contraceptive steroids and an additional method of contraception should be used when activated charcoal has been used. Therefore, simultaneous oral therapy should be avoided by taking activated charcoal at least 2 hours after medications taken orally.

OVERDOSE:
Activated Charcoal is not absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and will not produce toxicological risks for patient. Obstipation may occur. This symptom can be treated with lactulose products (such as lactulose syrup) or another laxative.

Small bowel obstruction may be caused by high doses of medical charcoal. This is prevented by the administration of laxatives (e.g. sodium sulphate)

STORAGE:
Store in the original package between 15-30°C, in order to protect from moisture. The reconstituted product (suspension) should be stored at 2-8°C.

Keep out of reach of children
Jauhkan daripada kanak-kanak

Manufactured by:
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