

Betanol®

Atenolol BP



50009

SANOFI

PRESENTATION

Betanol 25 tablet: White, circular biconvex tablets with score line on one side and plain reverse; each tablet contains Atenolol BP 25 mg.

Betanol 50 tablet: Almost white, circular, biconvex tablets. Both faces are plain; each tablet contains Atenolol BP 50 mg.

Betanol 100 tablet: Almost white, circular, biconvex tablets. Both faces are plain; each tablet contains Atenolol BP 100mg.

INDICATIONS

BETANOL is indicated

- In the management of hypertension. It may be used alone or concomitantly with other antihypertensive agents, particularly with a thiazide-type diuretic.
- For the long-term management of patients with angina pectoris.
- In the management of hemodynamically stable patients with definite or suspected acute myocardial infarction to reduce cardiovascular mortality.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Hypertension: The initial dose of BETANOL is 50 mg given as one tablet a day either alone or added to diuretic therapy. The full effect of this dose will usually be seen within one to two weeks. If an optimal response is not achieved, the dosage should be increased to BETANOL 100 mg given as one tablet a day. Increasing the dosage beyond 100 mg a day is unlikely to produce any further benefit.

Angina Pectoris: The initial dose of BETANOL is 50 mg given as one tablet a day. If an optimal response is not achieved within one week, the dosage should be increased to BETANOL 100 mg given as one tablet a day. Some patients may require a dosage of 200 mg once a day for optimal effect.

Twenty-four hour control with once daily dosing is achieved by giving doses larger than necessary to achieve an immediate maximum effect. The maximum early effect on exercise tolerance occurs with doses of 50 to 100 mg, but at these doses the effect at 24 hours is attenuated, averaging about 50% to 75% of that observed with once a day oral doses of 200 mg.

Acute Myocardial Infarction: In patients with definite or suspected acute myocardial infarction, treatment with BETANOL I.V. Injection should be initiated as soon as possible after the patient's arrival in the hospital and after eligibility is established. Treatment should begin with the intravenous administration of 5 mg BETANOL over 5 minutes followed by another 5 mg intravenous injection 10 minutes later. In patients who tolerate the full intravenous dose (10 mg), BETANOL Tablets 50 mg should be initiated 10 minutes after the last intravenous dose followed by another 50 mg oral dose 12 hours later. Thereafter, BETANOL can be given orally either 100 mg once daily or 50 mg twice a day for a further 6-9 days or until discharge from the hospital. If bradycardia or hypotension requiring treatment or any other untoward effects occur, BETANOL should be discontinued.

Elderly Patients or Patients with Renal Impairment : ETANOL is excreted by the kidneys; consequently dosage should be adjusted in cases of severe impairment of renal function. In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should be cautious, usually starting at the low end of the dosing range, reflecting greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy. The following maximum oral dosages are recommended for elderly, renally-impaired patients and for patients with renal impairment due to other causes:

Creatinine Clearance (mL/min/1.73m ²)	Atenolol Elimination Half-Life (h)	Maximum Dosage
15-35	16-27	50 mg daily
<15	>27	25 mg daily

Some renally-impaired or elderly patients being treated for hypertension may require a lower starting dose of BETANOL: 25 mg given as one tablet a day.

Patients on hemodialysis should be given 25 mg or 50 mg after each dialysis; this should be done under hospital supervision as marked falls in blood pressure can occur.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

BETANOL is contraindicated in-

- Sinus bradycardia, heart block greater than first degree, cardiogenic shock, and overt cardiac failure.
- Those patients with a history of hypersensitivity to the atenolol or any of the drug product's components.

WARNINGS

Cardiac Failure: Sympathetic stimulation is necessary in supporting circulatory function in congestive heart failure, and beta blockade carries the potential hazard of further depressing myocardial contractility and precipitating more severe failure. In patients with acute myocardial infarction, cardiac failure which is not promptly and effectively controlled by 80 mg of intravenous furosemide or equivalent therapy is a contraindication to beta-blocker treatment.

In Patients without a History of Cardiac Failure : Continued depression of the myocardium with beta-blocking agents over a period of time can, in some cases, lead to cardiac failure. At the first sign or symptom of impending cardiac failure, patients should be treated appropriately according to currently recommended guidelines, and the response observed closely. If cardiac failure continues despite adequate treatment, BETANOL should be withdrawn.

Cessation of Therapy with BETANOL: Patients with coronary artery disease, who are being treated with BETANOL, should be advised against abrupt discontinuation of therapy. Severe exacerbation of angina and the occurrence of myocardial infarction and ventricular arrhythmias have been reported in angina patients following the abrupt discontinuation of therapy with beta blockers. The last two complications may occur with or without preceding exacerbation of the angina pectoris. As with other beta blockers, when discontinuation of BETANOL is planned, the patients should be carefully observed and advised to limit physical activity to a minimum. If the angina worsens or acute coronary insufficiency develops, it is recommended that BETANOL be promptly reinstated, at least temporarily. Because coronary artery disease is common and may be unrecognized, it may be prudent not to discontinue BETANOL therapy abruptly even in patients treated only for hypertension.

Concomitant Use of Calcium Channel Blockers: Bradycardia and heart block can occur and the left ventricular end diastolic pressure can rise when beta-blockers are administered with verapamil or diltiazem. Patients with preexisting conduction abnormalities or left ventricular dysfunction are particularly susceptible.

Bronchospastic Diseases

PATIENTS WITH BRONCHOSPASTIC DISEASE SHOULD, IN GENERAL, NOT RECEIVE BETA BLOCKERS. Because of its relative beta1 selectivity, however, BETANOL may be used with caution in patients with bronchospastic disease who do not respond to, or cannot tolerate, other antihypertensive treatment. Since beta1 selectivity is not absolute, the lowest possible dose of BETANOL should be used with therapy initiated at 50 mg and a beta2-stimulating agent (bronchodilator) should be made available. If dosage must be increased, dividing the dose should be considered in order to achieve lower peak blood levels.

Major Surgery

Chronically administered beta-blocking therapy should not be routinely withdrawn prior to major surgery; however, the impaired ability of the heart to respond to reflex adrenergic stimuli may augment the risks of general anesthesia and surgical procedures.

Diabetes and Hypoglycemia: BETANOL should be used with caution in diabetic patients if a beta-blocking agent is required. Beta blockers may mask tachycardia occurring with hypoglycemia, but other manifestations such as

dizziness and sweating may not be significantly affected. At recommended doses BETANOL does not potentiate insulin-induced hypoglycemia and, unlike nonselective beta blockers, does not delay recovery of blood glucose to normal levels.

Thyrotoxicosis: Beta-adrenergic blockade may mask certain clinical signs (eg, tachycardia) of hyperthyroidism. Abrupt withdrawal of beta blockade might precipitate a thyroid storm; therefore, patients suspected of developing thyrotoxicosis from whom BETANOL therapy is to be withdrawn should be monitored closely.

Untreated Pheochromocytoma: BETANOL should not be given to patients with untreated pheochromocytoma.

Pregnancy and Fetal Injury: Atenolol can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Atenolol crosses the placental barrier and appears in cord blood. Administration of atenolol, starting in the second trimester of pregnancy, has been associated with the birth of infants that are small for gestational age. If this drug is used during pregnancy, or if the patient becomes pregnant while taking this drug, the patient should be apprised of the potential hazard to the fetus.

Neonates born to mothers who are receiving BETANOL at parturition or breast-feeding may be at risk for hypoglycemia and bradycardia. Caution should be exercised when BETANOL is administered during pregnancy or to a woman who is breast-feeding.

PRECAUTIONS

General: Patients already on a beta blocker must be evaluated carefully before BETANOL is administered. Initial and subsequent BETANOL dosages can be adjusted downward depending on clinical observations including pulse and blood pressure. BETANOL may aggravate peripheral arterial circulatory disorders.

Impaired Renal Function: The drug should be used with caution in patients with impaired renal function.

Geriatric Use: Hypertension and Angina Pectoris Due to Coronary Atherosclerosis:

Dose selection for an elderly patient should be cautious, usually starting at the low end of the dosing range, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

Acute Myocardial Infarction: Dose selection for an elderly patient should be cautious, usually starting at the low end of the dosing range, reflecting greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy. Evaluation of patients with hypertension or myocardial infarction should always include assessment of renal function.

Drug Interactions

- Catecholamine-depleting drugs (eg, reserpine) may have an additive effect when given with beta-blocking agents. Patients treated with BETANOL plus a catecholamine depletor should therefore be closely observed for evidence of hypotension and/or marked bradycardia which may produce vertigo, syncope, or postural hypotension.
- Calcium channel blockers may also have an additive effect when given with BETANOL.
- Disopyramide is a Type I antiarrhythmic drug with potent negative inotropic and chronotropic effects. Disopyramide has been associated with severe bradycardia, asystole and heart failure when administered with beta blockers.
- Amiodarone is an antiarrhythmic agent with negative chronotropic properties that may be additive to those seen with beta blockers.
- Beta blockers may exacerbate the rebound hypertension which can follow the withdrawal of clonidine. If the two drugs are coadministered, the beta blocker should be withdrawn several days before the gradual withdrawal of clonidine. If replacing clonidine by beta-blocker therapy, the introduction of beta blockers should be delayed for several days after clonidine administration has stopped.
- Concomitant use of prostaglandin synthase inhibiting drugs, eg, indomethacin, may decrease the hypotensive effects of beta blockers.
- While taking beta blockers, patients with a history of anaphylactic reaction to a variety of allergens may have a more severe reaction on repeated challenge, either accidental, diagnostic or therapeutic. Such patients may be unresponsive to the usual doses of epinephrine used to treat the allergic reaction.
- Both digitalis glycosides and beta-blockers slow atrioventricular conduction and decrease heart rate. Concomitant use can increase the risk of bradycardia.

PREGNANCY

Pregnancy Category D

LACTATION

Caution should be exercised when BETANOL is administered to a nursing woman. Clinically significant bradycardia has been reported in breast-fed infants. Premature infants, or infants with impaired renal function, may be more likely to develop adverse effects.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

In a series of investigations in the treatment of acute myocardial infarction, bradycardia and hypotension occurred more commonly, as expected for any beta blocker.

In addition, a variety of adverse effects has been reported with other beta-adrenergic blocking agents, and may be considered potential adverse effects of BETANOL.

Hematologic: Agranulocytosis.

Allergic: Fever, combined with aching and sore throat, laryngospasm, and respiratory distress.

Central Nervous System: Reversible mental depression progressing to catatonia; an acute reversible syndrome characterized by disorientation of time and place; short-term memory loss; emotional lability with slightly clouded sensorium; and, decreased performance on neuropsychometrics.

Gastrointestinal: Mesenteric arterial thrombosis, ischemic colitis.

Other: Erythematous rash.

Miscellaneous: There have been reports of skin rashes and/or dry eyes associated with the use of beta-adrenergic blocking drugs. Discontinuance of the drug should be considered if any such reaction is not otherwise explicable. Patients should be closely monitored following cessation of therapy.

OVERDOSAGE

Overdosage with BETANOL has been reported with patients surviving acute doses as high as 5 g. One death was reported in a man who may have taken as much as 10 g acutely.

The predominant symptoms reported following BETANOL overdose are lethargy, disorder of respiratory drive, wheezing, sinus pause and bradycardia. Additionally, common effects associated with overdose of any beta-adrenergic blocking agent and which might also be expected in BETANOL overdose are congestive heart failure, hypotension, bronchospasm and/or hypoglycemia.

Treatment of overdose should be directed to the removal of any unabsorbed drug by induced emesis, gastric lavage, or administration of activated charcoal. BETANOL can be removed from the general circulation by hemodialysis.

Based on the severity of symptoms, management may require intensive support care and facilities for applying cardiac and respiratory support.

PACKAGE QUANTITIES

Betanol 25 tablet: Box of 20x10x25mg in blister packs.

Betanol 50 tablet: Box of 20x10x50mg in blister packs.

Betanol 100 tablet: Box of 10x10x100mg in blister packs.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRECAUTION

- Do not use later than the date of expiry.
- Keep all medicines out of the reach of children.
- To be dispensed only on the prescription of a registered physician.

Manufactured by:

Sanofi Bangladesh Limited

Station Road, Tongi, Gazipur.

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