SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF DRUG

PIPRAM FORT 400 mg, coated tablet

2. Qualitative and quantitative composition

Pipemidic acid trihydrate .... 470.00 mg
Amount corresponding anhydrous pipemidic acid .... 400.00 mg
For a coated tablet.
For a full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Coated tablet.

4. CLINICAL DATA

4.1. Therapeutic indications

PIPRAM FORT 400 mg coated tablet is indicated for the treatment of the following infections (see sections 4.4 and 5.1). Particular attention should be paid to available information on bacterial resistance pipemidic acid before initiating treatment.
It should be given to official guidance on the appropriate use of antibacterial agents.

Adults:

· Acute uncomplicated cystitis simple,

· Recurrent cystitis.

4.2. Dosage and administration

Dosage

adult woman

In patients with normal renal and hepatic function
800 mg daily in two doses, or 1 tablet containing 400 mg in the morning and evening
In renal insufficiency subject
No dosage adjustment in severe renal impairment.
In the liver in about
No dosage adjustment.

pediatric population

FORT PIPRAM 400 mg coated tablet is against-indicated in children and adolescents (see section 4.3).

Administration mode

orally.
The tablets should be swallowed with a full glass of water.

4.3. Cons-indications

This drug should never be used:

· In children or adolescents,

· In patients with hypersensitivity to pipemidic acid, to other quinolones or to any component of this medication (see section 6.1)

· In patients with a history of tendinopathy related to the administration of quinolones (see sections 4.4 and 4.8)

· During lactation (see section 4.6)

· Patients with wheat allergy (other than celiac disease).

4.4. Special warnings and precautions

urinary tract infections

The resistance of *Escherichia coli* fluoroquinolone (pathogen most frequently responsible for urinary tract infections) varies within the EU. Prescribers should consider the local prevalence of resistance of *Escherichia coli* to fluoroquinolones.

Photosensitivity

The pipemidic acid can cause photosensitivity. Patients treated with pipemidic acid should avoid exposure to sunlight or UV radiation during treatment with pipemidic acid (see section 4.8).

hypersensitivity

Hypersensitivity reactions and allergy, including anaphylactic reactions, have been reported with quinolones. They can occur after the first dose and may be life-threatening. Allergic reactions have been reported with PIPRAM FORT (see section 4.8). If such symptoms occur with PIPRAM FORT, treatment should be discontinued and appropriate medical treatment should be implemented.

Musculoskeletal System

Tendinitis, rarely observed, can sometimes lead to a breakdown particularly affecting the Achilles tendon. These tendinopathy, sometimes bilateral, may occur during the first 48 hours of treatment until several months after stopping treatment with quinolones. The risk of tendinopathy may be increased in elderly patients or patients concomitantly treated with corticosteroids or those engaged in intense sports activity. The appearance of signs of tendinitis requires discontinuation of treatment, the quiescence of both Achilles tendons with an appropriate contention or heel, and a notice in a specialized (see sections 4.3 and 4.8).

dehydrogenase glucose-6-phosphate deficiency (G6PD)

In subjects with a G6PD enzyme deficiency, cases of acute haemolysis have been reported with quinolones. Although no cases of hemolysis has been reported with pipemidic acid, its prescription in these individuals should consider this risk, and use an alternative treatment, if any, is recommended. If the prescription of this medication is required, the occurrence of any haemolysis must be monitored.

Interactions with laboratory tests

The pipemidic acid does not interfere with the assay for glycosuria (type Clinitest, Fehling), nor urinary 17-ketosteroids or vanillylmandelic acid.

excipients

This medicine contains lactose. Its use is not recommended in patients with galactose intolerance, the Lapp lactase deficiency or malabsorption of glucose and galactose (rare hereditary disease).
This drug can be administered in case of celiac disease.
Wheat starch may contain gluten, but only in trace amounts, and is therefore considered safe for individuals with celiac disease.

4.5. Interactions with other drugs and other forms of interaction

Special problems of INR imbalance

Many cases of increased activity of oral anticoagulants have been reported in patients receiving antibiotics. The infectious and inflammatory context marked, age and the patient's general condition appear as risk factors. In these circumstances, it is difficult to distinguish between infectious disease and its treatment in the occurrence of imbalance of INR. However, some classes of antibiotics are more involved: these include fluoroquinolones, macrolides, tetracyclines, cotrimoxazole and some cephalosporins.

4.6. Pregnancy and breast feeding

Pregnancy

Based on the data available using the pipemidic acid may be considered during pregnancy if necessary regardless of the term.
In congenital deficiency G6PD, the occurrence of neonatal hemolysis is possible during the administration pipemidic acid in late pregnancy.
Of joint damage have been reported in children treated with quinolones, but to date no cases of secondary arthropathy in utero exposure is reported.

feeding

There are no data on the passage of pipemidic acid in milk. As a precaution, the administration of this medicine is against state-lactation (see section 4.3).

4.7. Effects on ability to drive and use machines

As with any treatment likely to cause neurological manifestations such dizziness and balance disorders (see section 4.8), it is appropriate to warn of the risk potential vehicle drivers and users of machines.

4.8. Side effects

· Digestive Events: gastric pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, do not require discontinuation of treatment.

· Allergic reactions: exceptionally, angioedema, anaphylactic shock (see section 4.4).

· Skin manifestations: photosensitivity (see section 4.4). Very rarely, skin rashes and hives.

Bullous rash, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis.

Fixed drug eruption.

· Neurological manifestations: dizziness, balance disorders.

· Rheumatologic Events: very rarely, tendinitis (see section 4.4).

4.9. Overdose

To date, no incident of poisoning have been reported. The pipemidic acid belonging to the quinolone class, if clinical signs related to the absorption of a massive dose of pipemidic acid, the usual measures can be recommended: gastric lavage if ingestion is recently, forced diuresis if the product is already absorbed and, if necessary, resuscitation.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1. Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic: quinolones, ATC code: J01MB04
The pipemidic acid is a synthetic antibacterial agent of the quinolone family. This is the piperazino-2-oxo-5-ethyl-8-5,8 dihydro pyrido (2,3-d) pyrimidine-6 carboxylic acid.

breakpoints

Breakpoints separate susceptible strains of intermediate susceptibility strains, and the latter from resistant:

Recommendations Antibiogramme the Committee of the French Society of Microbiology (CA-SFM)

S £ 8 mg / l and R> 16 mg / l
The prevalence of acquired resistance may vary depending on the geography and time for certain species. It is therefore useful to have information on the prevalence of local resistance, particularly when treating severe infections. If necessary, it is desirable to obtain expert advice when the interests of the drug in some infections can be questioned because of the level of prevalence of local resistance.
Classification of species depending on the sensitivity pipemidic acid:

classes
SPECIES COMMONLY SUSCEPTIBLE **Aerobic Gram-negative** *Morganella morganii*
SPECIES FOR **(ACQUIRED RESISTANCE> 10%)** **Aerobic Gram-negative** *Acinetobacter (*essentially Acinetobacter baumannii) (+) *Citrobacter freundii* *Enterobacter cloacae* *Escherichia coli* *Klebsiella* *Proteus mirabilis* *Proteus vulgaris* *Providencia* (+) *Serratia* (+)
SPECIES NATURALLY RESISTANT **Aerobic Gram-positive** *cocci* and bacilli **Aerobic Gram-negative** *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

(+) The prevalence of bacterial resistance is $ 50% in France.

5.2. pharmacokinetic properties

After oral administration of 400 mg:
In patients with normal renal function

Absorption

· Intensity of the order of 80%

· Speed: Fast (half-life of absorption: 0.37 pm).

Distribution
The serum concentration of elimination is of the order of 3.5 mcg / ml an hour after administration.

· Maximum serum half-life of about 3 to 4 hours.

· The humoral and tissue distribution is good: Concentrations in the prostatic parenchyma are of the order of 7.3 mcg / ml and 9.9 mcg / ml in prostatic fluid.

Binding to plasma proteins is approximately 20%.
biotransformation
Biotransformation is very low (less than 4%).
Excretion
The pipemidic acid is excreted renally in active form, by glomerular filtration and tubular secretion associating mechanism. Urinary concentrations obtained are very important: the order of 600 to 900 mcg / ml in urine collected during the first three hours and 120 mcg / ml in urine collected between the 9th and 12th hour.
Renal impairment
Depending on the degree of renal disease, serum concentrations increase while concentrationsUrinary decrease. Maximum serum concentrations obtained are distributed between 6 and 15 mcg / ml in non-hemodialysis patients whose glomerular filtration range between 4.5 and 36 ml / min. Urinary concentrations are equal to or greater than 50 mcg / ml when the creatinine clearance is less than 10 ml / min.
Binding to plasma proteins is approximately 10%.

5.3. Preclinical safety data

Not applicable.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL DATA

6.1. List of excipients

Wheat starch, lactose, gelatin, modified corn starch, sodium starch glycolate, magnesium stearate, colloidal anhydrous silica, hypromellose, ethylcellulose, dibutyl sebacate, talc, titanium dioxide, quinoline yellow lacquer, macrogol 6000.

6.2. incompatibility

Not applicable.

6.3. The duration of the conversation

3 years.

6.4. Special precautions for storage

This drug should be stored at room temperature and sheltered from light.

6.5. Nature and contents of container

10 tablets coated blister.

6.6. Special precautions for disposal and handling

No special requirements.

7. Operator and Manufacturer

OPERATOR TO INTERNATIONAL:
FRILAB SA
17, rue des Pierres du Niton
1207 Genève SWITZERLAND

Maker :
Famar Eagle ZI No. 1 Road Crulai, F- 61300 Eagle

11. DOSIMETRY

Not applicable.

12. INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS

Not applicable.

CONDITIONS OF PRESCRIPTION AND DELIVERY

List I.