

For the use of Registered Medical Practitioner or a Hospital or a Laboratory only.

Artesunate for Injection 30 mg, 60 mg and 120 mg

ARTEGEN® 30

ARTEGEN® 120

ARTEGEN®30

Each vial contains; Artesunate (sterile).... 30 mg This pack contains 05 ml ampoule of Sodium Bicarbonate Injection BP 5 % w/v and 5 ml ampoule of Sodium Chloride Injection BP 0.9% w/v.

ARTEGEN®

Each vial contains; Artesunate (sterile).... 60 mg This pack contains 1 ml ampoule of Sodium Bicarbonate Injection BP 5 % w/v and 5 ml ampoule of Sodium Chloride Injection BP 0.9% w/v.

ARTEGEN® 120

Each vial contains; Artesunate (sterile).... 120 mg This pack contains 2 ml ampoule of Sodium Bicarbonate Injection BP 5 % w/v and 10 ml ampoule of Sodium Chloride Injection BP 0.9% w/v.

PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Powder for injection

Therapeutic indication

Artesunate for Injection are administered intravenously or intramuscularly, is indicated for the treatment of severe malaria caused by Plasmodium falciparum, in adults and children. Consideration should be given to official treatment guidelines for malaria (e.g. by WHO).

Posology and method of administration

ARTEGEN® 30

Adults > 20 kg: Artesunate for injection 30 mg is administered at a dose of 2.4 mg of artesunate / kg body weight, by intravenous (IV) or intramuscular (IM) injection, at 0, 12 and 24 hours, then once daily until oral treatment can be substituted.

Children < 20 kg: Artesunate for injection 30 mg is administered at a dose of 3.0 mg of artesunate / kg body weight, by intravenous (IV) or intramuscular (IM) injection, at 0, 12 and 24 hours, then once daily until oral treatment can be substituted. Adults and children weighing more 20 kg or more: **Artegen®(Artesunate for Injection 60 mg) & Artegen®120 (Artesunate for Injection 120 mg)** are administered at a dose of 2.4 mg of Artesunate / kg body weight, by intravenous (IV) or intramuscular (IM) injection, at 0, 12 and 24 hours, then once daily until oral treatment can be substituted.

Children weighing less than 20 kg: **Artegen®(Artesunate for Injection 60 mg) & Artegen®120 (Artesunate for Injection 120 mg)** are administered at a dose of 3 mg of Artesunate / kg body weight, by intravenous (IV) or intramuscular (IM) injection, at 0, 12 and 24 hours, then once daily until oral treatment can be substituted.

Artegen® (Artesunate for Injection 60 mg) & Artegen® 120 (Artesunate for Injection 120 mg) should be administered for a minimum of 24 hours (3 doses), regardless of the patient's ability to tolerate oral medication after. After at least 24 hours of **Artegen® (Artesunate for Injection 60 mg) & Artegen® 120 (Artesunate for Injection 120 mg)** are, and when able to tolerate oral medication, the patient should be switched to a complete treatment course of an oral combination antimalarial regimen.

Preparation

Because of the instability of Artesunate in aqueous solutions the reconstituted solution must be used within one hour of preparation. Therefore, the required dose of Artesunate should be calculated (dose in mg = patient's weight in kg x 2.4 or dose in mg for adults = patient's weight in kg x 3 for children weighing less than 20 kg, respectively) and the number of vials of Artesunate needed should be determined prior to reconstituting the Artesunate powder.

Reconstitution of the Artesunate solution	
ARTEGEN®	ARTEGEN®120
Using a syringe, withdraw 1 ml of the supplied sodium bicarbonate solvent from the ampoule and inject into the vial containing the Artesunate powder.	Using a syringe, withdraw 2 ml of the supplied sodium bicarbonate solvent from the ampoule and inject into the vial containing the Artesunate powder.
ARTEGEN®30	
Using a syringe, withdraw 0.5 ml of the supplied sodium bicarbonate solvent from the ampoule and inject into the vial containing the artesunate powder.	

Shake the vial for several minutes to mix well until the powder is completely dissolved and the solution is clear. If the solution appears cloudy or a precipitate is present, it should be discarded. The reconstituted Artesunate solution should always be used immediately, and discarded if not used within one hour. Following reconstitution, the solution must be diluted according to the method of injection, as described below.

Dilution for intravenous (IV) injection (10 mg/ml)	
ARTEGEN®	ARTEGEN®120
1. Using a syringe, add 5 ml of sodium chloride 0.9% w/v for injection to the vial containing the reconstituted Artesunate solution. This will yield 6 ml of a solution containing Artesunate 10 mg/ml.	1. Using a syringe, add 10 ml of sodium chloride 0.9% w/v for injection to the vial containing the reconstituted Artesunate solution. This will yield 12 ml of a solution containing Artesunate 10 mg/ml.

Dilution for intravenous (IV) injection (10 mg/ml)	
ARTEGEN®	ARTEGEN®120
2. Shake to mix well, ensuring that the resulting solution is still clear. If the solution appears cloudy or a precipitate is present, it should be discarded. The volume of the solution required (ml) will be: Volume (ml) = [dose (mg)] ÷ 10	2. Shake to mix well, ensuring that the resulting solution is still clear. If the solution appears cloudy or a precipitate is present, it should be discarded. The volume of the solution required (ml) will be: Volume (ml) = [dose (mg)] ÷ 10
3. Withdraw the required volume of Artesunate solution from the vial with a syringe	3. Withdraw the required volume of Artesunate solution from the vial with a syringe
4. Then inject slowly intravenously, over 1-2 minutes. ARTEGEN® 60mg should NOT be administered as an intravenous drip.	4. Then inject slowly intravenously, over 1-2 minutes. ARTEGEN® 120mg should NOT be administered as an intravenous drip.
ARTEGEN®30	
1. Using a syringe, add 2.5 ml of sodium chloride 0.9% for injection to the vial containing the reconstituted artesunate solution. This will yield 3 ml of a solution containing artesunate 10 mg/ml.	
2. Shake to mix well, ensuring that the resulting solution is still clear. If the solution appears cloudy or a precipitate is present, it should be discarded. The volume = dose (mg)ml ÷ 10	
3. Withdraw the required volume of artesunate solution from the vial with a syringe	
4. Then inject slowly intravenously, over 1-2 minutes. Artegen® 30 mg should NOT be administered as an intravenous drip.	

Dilution for intramuscular (IM) injection (20 mg/ml)	
ARTEGEN®	ARTEGEN®120
1. Using a syringe, add 2 ml of sodium chloride 0.9% w/v for injection to the vial containing the reconstituted Artesunate solution. This will yield 3 ml of a solution containing Artesunate 20 mg/ml.	1. Using a syringe, add 4 ml of sodium chloride 0.9% w/v for injection to the vial containing the reconstituted Artesunate solution. This will yield 6 ml of a solution containing Artesunate 20 mg/ml.
2. Shake to mix well, ensuring that the resulting solution is still clear. If the solution appears cloudy or a precipitate is present, it should be discarded. The volume of the solution required (ml) will be: Volume (ml) = [dose (mg)] ÷ 20	2. Shake to mix well, ensuring that the resulting solution is still clear. If the solution appears cloudy or a precipitate is present, it should be discarded. The volume of the solution required (ml) will be: Volume (ml) = [dose (mg)] ÷ 20
3. Withdraw the required volume of Artesunate solution from the vial with a syringe and then inject intramuscularly; the anterior thigh is usually the preferred site for injection. If the total volume of solution to be injected intramuscularly is large, it may be preferable to divide the volume and inject it at several sites, e.g. both thighs.	3. Withdraw the required volume of Artesunate solution from the vial with a syringe and then inject intramuscularly; the anterior thigh is usually the preferred site for injection. If the total volume of solution to be injected intramuscularly is large, it may be preferable to divide the volume and inject it at several sites, e.g. both thighs.

Dilution for intramuscular (IM) injection (20 mg/ml)	
ARTEGEN®	ARTEGEN®120
1. Using a syringe, add 2 ml of sodium chloride 0.9% w/v for injection to the vial containing the reconstituted Artesunate solution. This will yield 3 ml of a solution containing Artesunate 20 mg/ml.	1. Using a syringe, add 4 ml of sodium chloride 0.9% w/v for injection to the vial containing the reconstituted Artesunate solution. This will yield 6 ml of a solution containing Artesunate 20 mg/ml.
2. Shake to mix well, ensuring that the resulting solution is still clear. If the solution appears cloudy or a precipitate is present, it should be discarded. The volume of the solution required (ml) will be: Volume (ml) = [dose (mg)] ÷ 20	2. Shake to mix well, ensuring that the resulting solution is still clear. If the solution appears cloudy or a precipitate is present, it should be discarded. The volume of the solution required (ml) will be: Volume (ml) = [dose (mg)] ÷ 20
3. Withdraw the required volume of Artesunate solution from the vial with a syringe and then inject intramuscularly; the anterior thigh is usually the preferred site for injection. If the total volume of solution to be injected intramuscularly is large, it may be preferable to divide the volume and inject it at several sites, e.g. both thighs.	3. Withdraw the required volume of Artesunate solution from the vial with a syringe and then inject intramuscularly; the anterior thigh is usually the preferred site for injection. If the total volume of solution to be injected intramuscularly is large, it may be preferable to divide the volume and inject it at several sites, e.g. both thighs.

ARTEGEN®30	
1. Using a syringe, add 1 ml of sodium chloride 0.9% for injection to the vial containing the reconstituted artesunate solution. This will yield 1.5 ml of a solution containing artesunate 20 mg/ml.	
2. Shake to mix well, ensuring that the resulting solution is still clear. If the solution appears cloudy or a precipitate is present, it should be discarded. The volume = dose (mg)ml ÷ 10	
Withdraw the required volume of artesunate solution from the vial with a syringe and then inject intramuscularly; the anterior thigh is usually the preferred site for injection. If the total volume of solution to be injected intramuscularly is large, it may be preferable to divide the volume and inject it at several sites, e.g. both thighs.	

Do not use water for injection for reconstitution of the Artesunate powder or for dilution of the resulting solution prior to injection.

Contraindications

Artesunate for Injection are contraindicated in patients with hypersensitivity to Artesunate or other artemisinins.

Special warnings and precautions for use

Non-falciparum malaria

Artesunate has not been evaluated in the treatment of severe malaria due to Plasmodium vivax, Plasmodium malariae or Plasmodium ovale.

Delayed haemolytic anaemia following treatment with injectable Artesunate has been observed in children in malaria endemic areas and in non - immune travelers presenting with severe falciparum malaria. The risk was most pronounced in patients with hyperparasitaemia and in younger children. Some cases have been severe and required blood transfusion. Vigilance for delayed onset anaemia is therefore advised, particularly in hyperparasitaemic patients and younger children, and prolonged follow-up should be considered (e.g. 14-28 days). As the overall benefit-risk ratio remains highly favourable for injectable Artesunate in the treatment of severe malaria, WHO strongly recommends its continued use.

Hepatic/renal impairment:

Data regarding Artesunate pharmacokinetics in patients with hepatic and/or renal impairment are limited. Based on data from studies in patients with severe malaria, as well as the known metabolism of Artesunate, dosage adjustment is not considered necessary in patients with hepatic or renal impairment.

Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Artesunate is rapidly and extensively converted to dihydroartemisinin (DHA), the active metabolite, primarily by plasma and erythrocyte esterases. DHA elimination is also rapid (half-life approximately 45 min) and the potential for drug-drug interactions appears limited. In vitro drug-interaction studies have demonstrated minimal effects of Artesunate on cytochrome P450 isoenzymes. Few clinical drug-drug interaction studies

have been performed; however no clinically significant interactions have been identified.

Pregnancy and lactation
Pregnancy

Severe malaria is especially hazardous during pregnancy, therefore full dose parenteral Artesunate treatment should be administered at any stage of pregnancy without delay. In animal studies, Artesunate hasbeen associated with fetal toxicity during the first trimester of pregnancy. Limited clinical experience with the use of Artesunate in the first trimester of pregnancy as well as clinical data from more than 4,000 pregnant women, treated with artemisinin derivatives in the second and third trimester, do not indicate adverse effects of Artesunate on pregnancy or on the health of the fetus/newborn child.

Breast feeding /lactation

Limited information indicates that dihydroartemisinin, the active metabolite of Artesunate, is present at low levels in breast milk. The drug levels are not expected to cause any adverse effects in breastfed infants. The amount of drug present in breast milk does not protect the infant from malaria.

Fertility

No specific studies with Artesunate in humans have been conducted to evaluate effects on fertility. In a reproduction toxicity study in rats, testicular and epididymal lesions were seen, but there were no effects on fertility. The relevance of this finding for humans is unknown.

Effects on ability to drive and use of machines

There is no information on the effect of Artesunate on the ability to drive or use machines. The patient's clinical status should be considered when assessing ability to drive or operate machinery.

Undesirable effects

The most important reported side effect of Artesunate is a rare severe allergic reaction (estimated risk approximately 1 in 3000 patients), which has involved urticarial rash as well as other symptoms, including hypotension, pruritus, oedema, and/or dyspnoea. More common minor side effects associated with IV administration have included dizziness, light-headedness, rash, and taste alteration (metallic/ bitter taste). Nausea, vomiting, anorexia and diarrhea have also been reported, however it is uncertain whether such events have been symptoms of severe malaria.

Overdose

Experience of acute overdose with Artesunate is limited. A case of overdose has been documented in a 5-year-old child who was inadvertently administered rectal Artesunate at a dose of 88 mg/kg/day over 4 days, representing a dose more than 7-fold higher than the highest recommended Artesunate dose. The overdose was associated with pancytopenia, melena, seizures, multi-organ failure and death.

Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Antimalarial, ATC code: P01BE03

Mechanism of action

Artesunate is a hemisuccinate derivative of dihydroartemisinin, which is itself formed by the reduction of artemisinin. Artemisinin is a sesquiterpene lactone endoperoxide extracted from qinghao (sweet wormwood, Artemisia annua L.), a plant which has been used for centuries in traditional Chinese medicine. The mechanism of action of the artemisinins likely involves cleavage of the internal endoperoxide bridge through reaction with haeme within the infected erythrocyte, thereby generating free radicals which alkylate vital parasite proteins. However, artemisinins have also been reported to inhibit an essential parasite calcium adenosine triphosphatase. The artemisinins are distinguished from other antimalarials by their ability to kill all erythrocytic stages of the malaria parasite, including the relatively inactive ring stage and late schizonts, as well as the gametocytes responsible for malaria transmission. Artesunate and the artemisinins are the most rapid acting of the antimalarials, and they have also been shown to enhance splenic clearance of infected erythrocytes by reducing cytoadherence.

In vitro, dihydroartemisinin (DHA), the active metabolite of Artesunate, exhibits similar potency against chloroquine-resistant and chloroquine-sensitive clones of P. falciparum.

Artesunate and the other artemisinins are essentially inactive against extra-erythrocytic forms, sporozoites, liver schizontes or merozoites.

Pharmacokinetic properties
Intravenous

After intravenous injection Artesunate is very rapidly biotransformed to its active metabolite, dihydroartemisinin (DHA). Consequently, Artesunate half-life (t½) is estimated to be less than 5 minutes. Following a single IV dose of 2.4 mg/kg, maximum Artesunate plasma concentrations (Cmax) were estimated to be 77 µmol/L in a study in Gabonese children with severe malaria, and 42 and 36 µmol/L in two studies in Vietnamese adults with uncomplicated malaria.

High concentrations of DHA are observed within 5 minutes of Artesunate IV administration. In the above studies (adult and paediatric), the ranges of values for the estimated time to maximum concentration (tmax) and t½ for DHA were 0.5-15 minutes and 21-64 minutes, respectively, while DHA Cmax values ranged from 5.3-10.6 Hmol/L.

Intramuscular

Artesunate is rapidly absorbed following intramuscular injection, and peak plasma levels are generally achieved within 30 minutes of administration. Thus, after IM injection of 2.4 mg/kg of Artesunate, absorption was rapid in Gabonese children and Vietnamese adults, with Tmax values of 8 and 12 minutes, respectively. The corresponding Artesunate t½ values were estimated to be 4.8 minutes in children and 41 minutes in adults, and Cmax values were 1.7 and 2.3 µmol/L for children and adults, respectively.

After IM injection Artesunate Cmax values were therefore lower by roughly 45-fold in children and 20-fold in adults when compared to IV injection. However, rates of Artesunate elimination in children and adults were 32-fold and 13-fold slower, respectively, following IM injection, compared to IV administration.

Distribution

DHA has been shown to substantially accumulate in P. falciparum-infected erythrocytes. Plasma protein binding of dihydroartemisinin was determined to be 93% in patients and 88% in healthy volunteers.

Metabolism and elimination

Artesunate is extensively and rapidly hydrolysed by plasma esterases, with possible minimal contribution by CYP2A6. The main metabolite, dihydroartemisinin, accounts for most of the in vivo antimalarial activity of oral Artesunate, however, following IV administration. Artesunate may contribute more significantly. DHA is further metabolized in the liver via glucuronidation and is excreted in the urine; a-dihydroartemisinin-β-glucuronide has been identified as the major urinary product in patients with falciparum malaria.

Storage

Store below 30°C.

Protect from light.

Keep out of reach of children.

The reconstituted solution should be stored below 25°C and should be used within 1 hour.

Pour l'usage des médecins, hôpitaux et laboratoires seulement

Artesunate pour injection 30 mg, 60 mg and 120 mg

ARTEGEN® 30

ARTEGEN® 120

ARTEGEN®30

Chaque flacon contient; Artesunate (stérile).... 30 mg Ce pack contient une ampoule de 0.5 ml de bicarbonate de sodium injectable BP 5 % w/v et une ampoule de 5 ml de chlorure de sodium injectable BP 0,9 % w/v

ARTEGEN®

Chaque flacon contient; Artesunate (stérile).... 60 mg Ce pack contient une ampoule de 1 ml de bicarbonate de sodium injectable BP 5 % w/v et une ampoule de 5 ml de chlorure de sodium injectable BP 0,9 % w/v

ARTEGEN® 120

Chaque flacon contient; Artesunate (stérile).... 120 mg Ce pack contient une ampoule de 2 ml de bicarbonate de sodium injectable BP 5 % w/v et une ampoule de 10 ml de chlorure de sodium injectable BP 0,9 % w/v

FORME PHARMACEUTIQUE

Poudre pour injection

Indication thérapeutique

Artesunate pour injection sont administrés par voie intraveineuse ou intramusculaire ésonnt indiqués pour le traitement du paludisme grave provoqué par Plasmodium falciparum, chez l'adulte et l'enfant. Il convient de prendre en compte les recommandations officielles concernant le traitement du paludisme (par exemple, de l'OMS).

Posologie et mode d'administration

Posologie:

ARTEGEN®30

Adultes > 20 kg : L'artesunate pour injection 30 mg est administré à une dose de 2,4 mg d'artesunate / kg de poids corporel, par injection intraveineuse (IV) ou intramusculaire (IM), à 0, 12 et 24 heures, puis une fois par jour jusqu'à la fin du traitement, par injection intraveineuse (IV) ou intramusculaire (IM), à 0, 12 et 24 heures, puis une fois par jour jusqu'à ce que le traitement oral puisse être remplacé.

Enfants < 20 kg : Artesunate pour injection 30 mg est administré à une dose de 3,0 mg d'artesunate. dose de 3,0 mg d'artesunate/kg de poids corporel, par injection intraveineuse (IV) ou intramusculaire (IM), à 0, 12 et 24 heures, puis une fois par jour jusqu'à ce qu'un traitement oral puisse être substitué, jusqu'à ce que le traitement oral puisse être remplacé.

Adultes et enfants pesant plus de 20 kg ou plus: **Artegen® (Artesunate pour injection 60 mg) & Artegen® 120 (Artesunate pour injection 120 mg)** sont administrés à une dose de 2,4 mg d'Artesunate / kg de poids corporel, par injection intraveineuse (IV) ou intramusculaire (IM), à 0, 12 et 24 heures, puis une fois par jour jusqu'au remplacement par le traitement par voie orale.

Enfants pesant moins de 20 kg: **Artegen® (Artesunate pour injection 60 mg) & Artegen® 120 (Artesunate pour injection 120 mg)** sont administrés à une dose de 3 mg d'artesunate / kg de poids corporel, par injection intraveineuse (IV) ou intramusculaire (IM), à 0, 12 et 24 heures, puis une fois par jour jusqu'au remplacement par le traitement par voie orale.

Artegen® (Artesunate pour injection 60 mg) et Artegen® 120 (Artesunate pour injection 120 mg) doivent être administrés pendant au moins 24 heures (3 doses), quelle que soit la capacité antérieure du patient à tolérer une médication par voie orale. Après au moins 24 heures d'injection d'**Artegen® (artesunate injectable 60 mg) et d'Artegen® 120 (artesunate injectable 120 mg)**, et lorsqu'il est capable de tolérer des médicaments par voie orale, il est recommandé de faire suivre au patient un traitement antipaludique complet en association par voie orale.

Préparation

En raison de l'instabilité de l'artesunate dans les solutions aqueuses, la solution reconstituée doit être utilisée dans l'heure qui suit. Par conséquent, la dose requise d'artesunate doit être calculée (dose en mg = poids du patient en kg x 2.4 ou dose en mg pour les adultes = poids du patient en kg x 3 pour les enfants pesant moins de 20 kg, respectivement) et le nombre de flacons de L'artesunate nécessaire doit être calculé avant la reconstitution de la poudre d'artesunate.

Reconstitution de la solution d'artesunate	
ARTEGEN®	ARTEGEN®120
A l'aide d'une seringue, retirer de l'ampoule 1 ml du solvant de bicarbonate de sodium fourni et injectez-le dans le flacon contenant la poudre d'artesunate.	A l'aide d'une seringue, retirer de l'ampoule 2 ml du solvant de bicarbonate de sodium fourni et injectez-le dans le flacon contenant la poudre d'artesunate.
ARTEGEN®30	
A l'aide d'une seringue, prélever 0,5 ml du solvant de bicarbonate de sodium fourni dans l'ampoule et l'injecter dans la fiole contenant le bicarbonate de sodium. de l'ampoule et l'injecter dans le flacon contenant la poudre d'artesunate. poudre d'artesunate.	

Agiter le flacon pendant plusieurs minutes pour bien mélanger jusqu'à ce que la poudre soit complètement dissoute et que la solution soit limpide. Si la solution semble trouble ou si un précipité est présent, il convient de la jeter. La solution d'artesunate reconstituée doit toujours être utilisée immédiatement et jetée si elle n'est pas utilisée dans l'heure. Après reconstitution, la solution doit être diluée selon la méthode d'injection décrite ci-dessous.

Dilution pour injection (10 mg/ml) intraveineuse (IV)	
ARTEGEN®	ARTEGEN®120
1. A l'aide d'une seringue, ajouter 5 ml de chlorure de sodium à 0,9% p/w pour injection au flacon contenant la solution reconstituée d'artesunate. Cela donnera 6 ml d'une solution contenant de l'artesunate à 10 mg/ml.	1. A l'aide d'une seringue, ajouter 10 ml de chlorure de sodium à 0,9% p/w pour injection au flacon contenant la solution reconstituée d'artesunate. Cela donnera 12 ml d'une solution contenant de l'artesunate à 10 mg/ml.
2. Agiter pour bien mélanger, en s'assurant que la solution résultante est toujours limpide. Si la solution semble trouble ou si un précipité est présent, il convient de la jeter. Le volume de solution requis (ml) sera le suivant: Volume (ml) = [dose (mg)] ÷ 10	2. Agiter pour bien mélanger, en s'assurant que la solution résultante est toujours limpide. Si la solution semble trouble ou si un précipité est présent, il convient de la jeter. Le volume de solution requis (ml) sera le suivant: Volume (ml) = [dose (mg)] ÷ 10
3. Retirez le volume requis de solution d'artesunate du flacon avec une seringue.	3. Retirez le volume requis de solution d'artesunate du flacon avec une seringue.
4. Ensuite, injectez lentement par voie intraveineuse, pendant 1 à 2 minutes. Artegen®60 mg NE doit PAS être administré en perfusion intraveineuse.	4. Ensuite, injectez lentement par voie intraveineuse, pendant 1 à 2 minutes. Artegen® 120 mg NE doit PAS être administré en perfusion intraveineuse.

ARTEGEN®30

1. A l'aide d'une seringue, ajouter 2,5 ml de chlorure de sodium 0,9% pour injection au flacon contenant la solution reconstituée d'artesunate. Le flacon contenant la solution reconstituée d'artesunate. On obtient ainsi 3 ml d'une solution contenant 10 mg/ml d'artesunate.

2. Agiter pour bien mélanger, en s'assurant que la solution obtenue est toujours limpide. Si la solution est trouble ou si un précipité est présent, elle doit être éliminée. Jeter. Le volume = la dose (mg)ml ÷ 10

3. Prélever le volume nécessaire de solution d'artesunate dans le flacon à l'aide d'une seringue

4. Injectez ensuite lentement par voie intraveineuse, en 1 à 2 minutes Artegen® 30 mg ne doit PAS être administrés sous forme de goutte-à-goutte intraveineux.

Dilution pour injection (20 mg/ml) intramusculaire (IM)	
ARTEGEN®	ARTEGEN®120
1. A l'aide d'une seringue, ajouter 2 ml de chlorure de sodium à 0,9% p/w pour injection au flacon contenant la solution reconstituée d'artesunate. Cela donnera 3 ml d'une solution contenant de l'artesunate à 20 mg/ml.	1. A l'aide d'une seringue, ajouter 4 ml de chlorure de sodium à 0,9% p/w pour injection au flacon contenant la solution reconstituée d'artesunate. Cela donnera 6 ml d'une solution contenant de l'artesunate à 20 mg/ml.
2. Agiter pour bien mélanger, en s'assurant que la solution résultante est toujours limpide. Si la solution semble trouble ou si un précipité est présent, il convient de la jeter. Le volume de solution requis (ml) sera le suivant: Volume (ml) = [dose (mg)] ÷ 20	2. Agiter pour bien mélanger, en s'assurant que la solution résultante est toujours limpide. Si la solution semble trouble ou si un précipité est présent, il convient de la jeter. Le volume de solution requis (ml) sera le suivant: Volume (ml) = [dose (mg)] ÷ 20
3. Prélever le volume requis de solution d'artesunate dans le flacon avec une seringue, puis injectez-le par voie intramusculaire; la cuisse antérieure est généralement le point d'injection préféré. Si le volume total de solution à injecter par voie intramusculaire est important, il peut être préférable de diviser le volume et de l'injecter à plusieurs endroits, par exemple les deux cuisses.	3. Prélever le volume requis de solution d'artesunate dans le flacon avec une seringue, puis injectez-le par voie intramusculaire; la cuisse antérieure est généralement le point d'injection préféré. Si le volume total de solution à injecter par voie intramusculaire est important, il peut être préférable de diviser le volume et de l'injecter à plusieurs endroits, par exemple les deux cuisses.

Dilution pour injection (20 mg/ml) intramusculaire (IM)	
ARTEGEN®	ARTEGEN®120
1. A l'aide d'une seringue, ajouter 2 ml de chlorure de sodium à 0,9% p/w pour injection au flacon contenant la solution reconstituée d'artesunate. Cela donnera 3 ml d'une solution contenant de l'artesunate à 20 mg/ml.	1. A l'aide d'une seringue, ajouter 4 ml de chlorure de sodium à 0,9% p/w pour injection au flacon contenant la solution reconstituée d'artesunate. Cela donnera 6 ml d'une solution contenant de l'artesunate à 20 mg/ml.
2. Agiter pour bien mélanger, en s'assurant que la solution résultante est toujours limpide. Si la solution semble trouble ou si un précipité est présent, il convient de la jeter. Le volume de solution requis (ml) sera le suivant: Volume (ml) = [dose (mg)] ÷ 20	2. Agiter pour bien mélanger, en s'assurant que la solution résultante est toujours limpide. Si la solution semble trouble ou si un précipité est présent, il convient de la jeter. Le volume de solution requis (ml) sera le suivant: Volume (ml) = [dose (mg)] ÷ 20
3. Prélever le volume requis de solution d'artesunate dans le flacon avec une seringue, puis injectez-le par voie intramusculaire; la cuisse antérieure est généralement le point d'injection préféré. Si le volume total de solution à injecter par voie intramusculaire est important, il peut être préférable de diviser le volume et de l'injecter à plusieurs endroits, par exemple les deux cuisses.	3. Prélever le volume requis de solution d'artesunate dans le flacon avec une seringue, puis injectez-le par voie intramusculaire est important, il peut être préférable de diviser le volume et de l'injecter à plusieurs endroits, par exemple les deux cuisses.
ARTEGEN®30	
1. A l'aide d'une seringue, ajouter 1 ml de chlorure de sodium 0,9% pour injection au flacon contenant la solution reconstituée d'artesunate. le flacon contenant la solution reconstituée d'artesunate. On obtient ainsi 1,5 ml d'une solution contenant 20 mg/ml d'artesunate.	
2. Agiter pour bien mélanger, en s'assurant que la solution obtenue est toujours limpide. Si la solution est trouble ou si un précipité est présent, elle doit être éliminée. Jeter. Le volume = la dose (mg)ml ÷ 10	
3. Prélever le volume nécessaire de solution d'artesunate dans le flacon à l'aide d'une seringue, puis injectez-le par voie intramusculaire; la cuisse antérieure est généralement le point d'injection préféré. Si le volume total de la solution à injecter par voie intramusculaire est important, il peut être préférable de diviser le volume et de l'injecter en plusieurs endroits. volume et de l'injecter sur plusieurs sites, par exemple sur les deux cuisses.	

Ne pas utiliser de l'eau pour préparations injectables pour reconstituer la poudre d'artesunate ou pour diluer la solution obtenue avant l'injection.

Contre-indications

Artesunate pour injection sont co ntre - indiqués chez les patients présentant une hypersensibilité à l'artesunate ou à un autre produit à base d'artémisinine.