Metoclopramide Injection, USP

No Table

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**DESCRIPTION**

Metoclopramide Injection, USP is a clear, colorless, sterile solution with a pH of 4.5 to 6.5 for intravenous or subcutaneous injection. It contains metoclopramide hydrochloride in sterile water for injection. The solution contains no preservatives, bacteriostatic agents, or antimicrobial agents. It is manufactured by Parke-Davis, a division of Pfizer Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

**PHARMACOLOGY**

Metoclopramide Injection is a dopamine receptor blocker with a high degree of selectivity for dopamine receptors in the brain. It is used to treat various conditions such as nausea and vomiting, and it can also be used to treat symptoms of Parkinson's disease.

**INDICATIONS AND USAGE**

Metoclopramide Injection is indicated for the treatment of nausea and vomiting associated with gastrointestinal disorders, such as those due to chemotherapy or radiation therapy, and for the prevention of nausea and vomiting associated with cancer chemotherapy.

**PRINCIPAL PHARMACOLOGIC ACTIONS**

Metoclopramide Injection produces sedation and may produce extrapyramidal reactions, although these are comparatively uncommon. It also produces nausea and vomiting by stimulation of the peripheral dopamine receptors. It is used to treat symptoms of Parkinson's disease and other motor disorders caused by injury or disease of the central nervous system.

**CONTRAINDICATIONS**

Metoclopramide should not be used in epileptics or patients receiving other drugs, which are likely to potentiate the extrapyramidal reactions caused by the dopamine-receptor-blocking properties of metoclopramide.

**WARNING**

Acute dystonic reactions occur in approximately 1 in 500 patients treated with the usual adult dose of 10 mg. Treatment should be carried out with caution since these reactions may be severe. Dystonic reactions may be irreversible and may require hospitalization for proper management.

**ADVERSE REACTIONS**

In general, the incidence of adverse reactions correlates with the dose and duration of therapy. The incidence of adverse reactions is higher in children than in adults. The most common adverse reactions associated with metoclopramide therapy include nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, and dizziness.

**PRECAUTIONS**

Drug Interactions

Metoclopramide should be used with caution in patients with a history of extrapyramidal reactions or those who are likely to develop extrapyramidal reactions. It is not recommended for use in patients who have a history of bradyarrhythmias, since it may cause a decrease in heart rate.

**OVERDOSAGE**

In the event of overdose, supportive care should be given, including the administration of fluids and electrolytes to maintain normal hydration and blood pressure. The use of a dopamine agonist such as apomorphine or levodopa may be helpful in reversing the effects of metoclopramide overdose. Consult a Poison Control Center for further information.

**REFERENCES**

For a complete listing of references, please see the package insert for Metoclopramide Injection, USP.

**Reproduction studies performed in rats, mice and rabbits by the intramuscular, intravenous, and oral routes have shown no evidence of impaired fertility due to metoclopramide.**
METOCLOPRAMIDE INJECTION

What is the most important information I should know about Metoclopramide Injection?

Metoclopramide can cause serious side effects, including:

- Abnormal muscle movements. These can include uncontrollable movements of the face, mouth, and neck, or shaking of the legs, arms, trunk, or body. The shaking is usually worse in the evening or at night. It may be controlled by medications. Contact your doctor if this problem becomes bothersome. Over time, these movements may become permanent. Some people who have abnormal movements caused by Metoclopramide Injection have developed Parkinson's disease after long-term use of the drug. It is not known if Metoclopramide causes Parkinson's disease in people who take the drug for a shorter period of time.

- Muscle stiffness (myoclonus). This may be improved by taking the drug slowly by the intravenous route over a 1 to 2 minute period. You may have to stop using this drug if these side effects are present.

- Mental or mood changes. Tell your doctor if you or your caregiver notice the following changes: mood or behavior changes, or new or worse depression, anxiety, agitation, panic attacks, abnormal thinking, or changes in memory, from confusion to hallucinations (seeing, hearing, or feeling things that are not there). These changes can occur at any time during treatment with Metoclopramide, even after only one dose.

- Changes in thinking or behavior. You may feel very anxious and restless for a short time, and then become sleepy while you are receiving Metoclopramide. Infusion related side effects can happen if Metoclopramide Injection is given too fast. You may feel very anxious and restless for a short time, and then become sleepy while you are receiving Metoclopramide. Infusion related side effects can happen if Metoclopramide Injection is given too fast. You may feel very anxious and restless for a short time, and then become sleepy while you are receiving Metoclopramide. Infusion related side effects can happen if Metoclopramide Injection is given too fast.

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