Cytarabine Injection

Indications and Usage:

Cytarabine Injection is effective in the prophylaxis and treatment of meningeal leukemia. It is useful in the treatment of acute lymphocytic leukemia and the blast phase of chronic myelocytic leukemia. Cytarabine Injection is contraindicated in those patients who are hypersensitive to the drug. It is indicated in the prophylaxis and treatment of meningeal leukemia. It is useful in the treatment of acute lymphocytic leukemia and the blast phase of chronic myelocytic leukemia. Cytarabine Injection is contraindicated in those patients who are hypersensitive to the drug.

Clinical Pharmacology:

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY:

Indication and Usage:

Cytarabine is cytotoxic to a wide variety of proliferating mammalian cells in culture. It exhibits cell toxicity when incorporated into the DNA of actively dividing cells. Cytarabine is most effective in inhibiting cell proliferation when administered during the S-phase to the S-phase. Although the mechanism by which Cytarabine is cytotoxic has not been established, it has been suggested that by interfering with the replication of DNA polymerase, Cytarabine inhibits DNA synthesis. Cytarabine is also known to inhibit the replication of herpesvirus, influenza virus, and vaccinia virus.

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Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

ADVERSE REACTIONS:

Infectious Complications

The management of patients with neoplastic disease is complicated by the frequency of infection. Infections are the second most frequent cause of death in patients with cancer; and the incidence of infection increases as therapy is intensified.

The mode of action of cytarabine in infections is multifaceted. This agent can be effective against some pathogens, but it can also act by impairing host defenses. These factors must be considered in the systemic treatment of cancer patients with infections.

Cytarabine has been shown to be effective in the systemic treatment of certain infections, such as in the treatment of septicemia due to Pseudomonas aeruginosa. However, the role of cytarabine in the treatment of other infections is not as well defined.

The use of cytarabine in infections is not without risks. It is important to consider the potential for drug interactions and the possibility of allergic reactions, which can be severe and even life-threatening. Therefore, the use of cytarabine in infections should be carefully evaluated and monitored.

Diarrhea

Oral and anal inflammation or ulceration

Laboratory tests

Cases of severe and fatal CNS, GI and pulmonary toxicity (different from that seen with conventional therapy regimens of cytarabine) have been reported following the recommendations for dosage and administration of cytarabine. These reactions include reversible corneal toxicity and hemorrhagic conjunctivitis, which may occur with the use of the drug in combination with other agents. These reactions are most likely to occur in patients who have received high-dose cytarabine in the treatment of leukemia.

Cytarabine Injection is not active orally. The schedule and method of administration varies with the type of cancer and the presence or absence of other drugs. Intravenous administration is usually recommended as the initial route of administration.

Intrathecal Use in Meningeal Leukemia

Cytarabine injection given intrathecally may cause systemic toxicity and careful monitoring of the hematopoietic system is indicated. Modification of other anti-leukemia therapy may be necessary. More intensive treatment regimens with cytarabine may be used in combination with other anticancer drugs, such as methotrexate and hydrocortisone, as well as by central nervous system radiation.

There is an increased risk of spinal cord toxicity, however, in serious life-threatening disease, treatment with cytarabine should be avoided. The most frequent complication of intrathecal cytarabine is the development of central nervous system toxicity, which may occur at any time during therapy. The frequency of this complication is not known. There is no general agreement that all of the symptoms of central nervous system toxicity are related to the administration of cytarabine.

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