



## Patient information leaflet

### Meronia® IV

**500 mg**

Powder for IV solution for injection or infusion

225

#### 1. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Meronia® 500 mg/vial, powder for 20 ml solution for injection or infusion. Each vial contains 500 mg Meropenem (as trihydrate). Pack of 1 vial containing 500 mg Meropenem. A patient information leaflet is also included in the pack.

#### 2. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Meronia® 500 mg/vial, powder for solution for injection or infusion. Colourless glass vials, closed with rubber closures and sealed with aluminium caps containing a white to light yellow crystalline powder.

#### Other pharmaceutical dosage forms:

Meronia® 1g/vial, powder for solution for injection or infusion

#### 3. CLINICAL PROPERTIES

##### 3.1 Therapeutic indications

Meronia® is a powder for injection for intravenous use (into a large vein) containing 500 mg of Meropenem. Each injection contains an inactive ingredient. This is sodium carbonate.

Meronia® is used to treat infections which may occur in the lower respiratory tract; urinary tract; intra-abdominal, gynecologic, complicated skin and skin structure infections; bacterial meningitis and bacterial septicemia. It is also given to certain patients who have a low resistance to infection and in whom the site of infection may not be known.

##### 3.2 Posology and method of administration

Meropenem can be given as an intravenous bolus injection over approximately 5 minutes or by intravenous infusion over approximately 15 to 30 minutes.

##### Adults

The exact dose you are given will be decided by your doctor. It will vary depending on the type of infection that you have, where the infection is in the body and the severity of the infection. The dose for adults is usually 500 mg to 1 gram given every 8 hours. For meningitis (infection of the brain), and for lung infections associated with cystic fibrosis, the dose is usually 2 grams given every 8 hours. The dose of Meronia® may need to be reduced, if your kidneys are not working properly. The exact dose that you will be given in this case will be decided by your doctor. No dosage adjustment is required for elderly patients with normal renal function or creatinine clearance values above 50 ml/min.

##### Adults with impaired renal / hepatic function

Meropenem is cleared by hemodialysis; if continued treatment with Meropenem is necessary, it is recommended that the unit dose (based on the type and severity of infection) is administered at the completion of the hemodialysis procedure to restore therapeutically effective plasma concentrations. There is no experience with the use of Meronia® in patients under peritoneal dialysis. In case of impaired renal function, dosage should be reduced if patients have a creatinine clearance <= 50 ml/min, as scheduled below:

Creatinine clearance	Dose (based on unit doses of 500 mg or 1g)	Frequency
26 - 50 ml/min	one unit dose	every 12 hours
10 - 25 ml/min	one-half unit dose	every 12 hours
<10 ml/min	one-half unit dose	every 24 hours

No dosage adjustments are necessary in patients with impaired hepatic function. Patients with pre-existing liver disorders should have their liver function monitored during treatment with Meropenem.

##### Children

The dose for children is decided using the age and the weight of the child. For children over 3 months and up to 12 years of age the usual dose range is 10 to 20 mg of Meronia® for each kilogram of body weight given every 8 hours, depending on the type and severity of infection. In children over 50 kg weight, adult dosage is used. For meningitis and for lung infections associated with cystic fibrosis, the dose is usually up to 40 mg of Meronia® for each kilogram of body weight given every 8 hours.

##### 3.3 Contraindications

Do not use Meronia®: if you are allergic (hypersensitive) to Meropenem or any of the other ingredient(s) of Meronia®. Serious and occasionally fatal hypersensitivity (anaphylactic) reactions have been reported in patients receiving treatment with  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotics. These reactions are more likely to occur in individuals with a history of sensitivity to multiple allergens or with penicillin hypersensitivity. Meropenem is not recommended for use in infants under 3 months old.

##### 3.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Take special care with Meronia®. Before treatment with Meronia®, tell your doctor if you have previously had an allergic reaction to any other antibiotic including penicillins,  $\beta$ -lactams, other carbapenems or cephalosporins; if you are, or suspect that you may be pregnant; if you are breastfeeding; if you have any other health problems and in particular if you have any problems with your liver or kidneys; if you have suffered severe diarrhea as a result of taking other antibiotics or if have a history of gastro-intestinal complaints, particularly colitis. Pseudomembranous colitis has been described with many antibiotics, including Meropenem. It is important to consider this diagnosis in patients developing diarrhea associated with the use of antibiotics. Efficacy and tolerability in infants under 3 months old have not been established; therefore, Meropenem is not recommended for use below this age. There is no experience in children with altered hepatic or renal function.

##### 3.5 Interactions with other medicinal products

Please tell your doctor if you are taking probenecid or valproic acid. Probenecid competes with Meropenem for active tubular secretion and thus inhibits the renal excretion of Meropenem, therefore increasing the elimination half life and plasma concentration of Meropenem. Meropenem may reduce the serum levels of valproic acid.

##### 3.6 Pregnancy and lactation

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Therefore, the safety of Meronia® in human pregnancy has not been evaluated. Meropenem is detected in animal breast milk, however, it is not known whether it is excreted in human milk. Meropenem should not be used during pregnancy/breastfeeding unless, in the doctor's opinion, the potential benefits justify the potential risks to the foetus/baby.

##### 3.7 Effects on ability to drive and use other machines

It is not expected that Meronia® will affect the ability to drive and use machines

##### 3.8 Undesirable effects

Like all medicines, Meronia® can cause adverse events, although not everybody gets them.

With Meronia® these may include:

- Common (> = 1% and < 10%): thrombocytopenia; headache; nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain; increases in serum transaminases, alkaline phosphatase, lactic dehydrogenase; rash; pruritus; inflammation, pain at the administration site
- Uncommon: (> = 0.1% and < 1%): eosinophilia, thrombocytopenia; increase in bilirubin
- Rare (> = 0.01% and < 0.1%): convulsions have been observed in temporal association with the use of Meropenem, although a causal relationship has not been established
- Unknown: leucopenia, neutropenia, agranulocytosis, hemolytic anemia; angiokeratoma, anaphylaxis; paresthesia; pseudomembranous colitis; urticaria; erythema multiforme; Stevens-Johnson syndrome; toxic epidermal necrolysis; thrombophlebitis; oral and vaginal candidiasis

If any of these undesired effects gets serious, or if you notice any other effects not listed in this leaflet, please contact your doctor as soon as possible.

##### 3.9 Overdosage

The symptoms following an overdose resemble the side effects profile described below and are generally mild in severity and resolve on withdrawal or dose reduction. In the event of overdose, Meropenem should be discontinued and general supportive measures should be given until elimination takes place. Meropenem and its metabolite are effectively removed by hemodialysis.

#### 4. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

##### 4.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

**Pharmacotherapeutic class:** Antibiotic.

Meronia® (Meropenem) is a broad-spectrum antibacterial agent of the carbapenem family, with in vitro activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative pathogens, including extended-spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL) and AmpC-producing Enterobacteriaceae.

##### SPECTRUM OF ACTIVITY

Meropenem exerts its bactericidal action by interfering with vital bacterial cell wall synthesis. The way in which it penetrates bacterial cell walls, its high level of stability to all serine  $\beta$ -lactamases and its marked activity for the penicillin binding proteins (PBPs) explain the potent bactericidal action of Meropenem against a broad spectrum of aerobic and anaerobic bacteria. The activity profile of Meropenem has been well established in *in vitro* studies and more recently in larger surveillance studies. The *in vitro* antibacterial spectrum of Meropenem includes the majority of clinically significant Gram-positive and Gram-negative, aerobic and anaerobic strains of bacteria, such as:

**Gram-positive aerobes:** *Bacillus* spp., *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, *Enterococcus faecalis*, *Enterococcus liquefaciens*, *Enterococcus avium*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Lactobacillus* spp., *Nocardia asteroides*, *Staphylococcus aureus* (penicillinase negative and positive), *Staphylococci coagulase-negative*; including *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*, *Staphylococcus capitis*, *Staphylococcus cohnii*, *Staphylococcus xylosus*, *Staphylococcus warneri*, *Staphylococcus hominis*, *Staphylococcus simulans*, *Staphylococcus intermedius*, *Staphylococcus sciuri*, *Staphylococcus lugdunensis*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (penicillin susceptible and resistant), *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Streptococcus equi*, *Streptococcus bovis*, *Streptococcus mitis*, *Streptococcus mitior*, *Streptococcus milleri*, *Streptococcus salivarius*, *Streptococcus sanguis*, *Streptococcus viridans*, *Streptococcus viridans*, *Streptococcus morbillorum*, *Streptococcus Group G*, *Streptococcus Group F*, *Rhodococcus equi*.

**Gram-negative aerobes:** *Achromobacter xylosoxidans*, *Acinetobacter anitratus*, *Acinetobacter iwoffii*, *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *Aeromonas sobria*, *Aeromonas caviae*, *Alcaligenes faecalis*, *Bordetella bronchiseptica*, *Brucella melitensis*, *Campylobacter coli*, *Campylobacter jejuni*, *Citrobacter freundii*, *Citrobacter diversus*, *Citrobacter koseri*, *Citrobacter amalonaticus*, *Enterobacter aerogenes*, *Enterobacter cloacae*, *Enterobacter sakazakii*, *Escherichia coli*, *Escherichia hermannii*, *Gardnerella vaginalis*, *Haemophilus influenzae* (including beta-lactamase positive and ampicillin resistant strains), *Haemophilus parainfluenzae*, *Haemophilus ducreyi*, *Helicobacter pylori*, *Neisseria meningitidis*, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (including beta-lactamase positive, penicillin resistant and spectinomycin resistant strains), *Hafnia alvei*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Klebsiella aerogenes*, *Klebsiella ozaenae*, *Klebsiella oxytoca*, *Moraxella (Branhamella) catarrhalis*, *Morganella morganii*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Proteus vulgaris*, *Proteus penneri*, *Providencia rettgeri*, *Providencia stuartii*, *Providencia alcalifaciens*, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Plesiomonas shigelloides*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Pseudomonas putida*, *Pseudomonas alcaligenes*, *Burkholderia (Pseudomonas) cepacia*, *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, *Pseudomonas stutzeri*, *Pseudomonas pseudomallei*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Salmonella spp.*, including *Salmonella enteritidis*/*typhi*, *Serratia marcescens*, *Serratia liquefaciens*, *Serratia rubidaea*, *Shigella sonnei*, *Shigella flexneri*, *Shigella boydii*, *Shigella dysenteriae*, *Vibrio cholerae*, *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*, *Vibrio vulnificus*, *Yersinia enterocolitica*.

**Anaerobic bacteria:** *Actinomyces odontolyticus*, *Actinomyces meyeri*, *Bacteroides Prevotella-Porphyromonas* spp., *Bacteroides fragilis*, *Bacteroides vulgatus*, *Bacteroides varialis*, *Bacteroides pneumoniae*, *Bacteroides coagulans*, *Bacteroides uniformis*, *Bacteroides distasonis*, *Bacteroides ovatus*, *Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron*, *Bacteroides eggertii*, *Bacteroides capsuliformis*, *Prevotella melanogenica*, *Prevotella intermedia*, *Prevotella bivia*, *Prevotella sanguinis*, *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Streptococcus equi*, *Streptococcus bovis*, *Streptococcus mitis*, *Streptococcus mitior*, *Streptococcus milleri*, *Streptococcus salivarius*, *Streptococcus sanguis*, *Streptococcus viridans*, *Streptococcus viridans*, *Streptococcus morbillorum*, *Streptococcus Group G*, *Streptococcus Group F*, *Rhodococcus equi*.

**Gram-negative aerobes:** *Achromobacter xylosoxidans*, *Acinetobacter anitratus*, *Acinetobacter iwoffii*, *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *Aeromonas sobria*, *Aeromonas caviae*, *Alcaligenes fae-calis*, *Bordetella bronchiseptica*, *Brucella melitensis*, *Campylobacter coli*, *Campylobacter jejuni*, *Citrobacter freundii*, *Citrobacter diversus*, *Citrobacter koseri*, *Citrobacter amalonaticus*, *Enterobacter aerogenes*, *Enterobacter cloacae*, *Enterobacter sakazakii*, *Escherichia coli*, *Escherichia hermannii*, *Gardnerella vaginalis*, *Haemophilus influenzae* (sensitive and resistant to the penicilline), *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Streptococcus equi*, *Streptococcus bovis*, *Streptococcus mitis*, *Streptococcus mitior*, *Streptococcus milleri*, *Streptococcus sanguis*, *Streptococcus viridans*, *Streptococcus viridans*, *Streptococcus morbillorum*, *Streptococcus Group G*, *Streptococcus Group F*, *Rhodococcus equi*.

**Streptococci:** *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Streptococcus equi*, *Streptococcus bovis*, *Streptococcus mitis*, *Streptococcus mitior*, *Streptococcus milleri*, *Streptococcus sanguis*, *Streptococcus viridans*, *Streptococcus viridans*, *Streptococcus morbillorum*, *Streptococcus Group G*, *Streptococcus Group F*, *Rhodococcus equi*.

**Gram-positive anaerobes:** *Peptostreptococcus micros*, *Peptostreptococcus saccharolyticus*, *Peptostreptococcus saccharolyticus*, *Peptostreptococcus prevotii*, *Propionibacterium acnes*, *Propionibacterium avidum*, *Propionibacterium granulosum*, *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*, *Enterococcus faecium* and *methicillin-resistant staphylococci* have been found to be resistant to Meropenem.

##### MODE OF ACTION

Like all  $\beta$ -lactam antimicrobial agents, carbapenems act by inhibiting bacterial cell wall synthesis by binding to and inactivating penicillin-binding proteins (PBPs). Carbapenems are stable to most beta-lactamases including AmpC beta-lactamases and extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBL) and AmpC-producing Enterobacteriaceae.

**Pharmacokinetic properties**

At the end of a 30-minute intravenous (IV) infusion of a single dose Meropenem in healthy, male volunteers, mean peak plasma concentrations are approximately 23  $\mu$ g/ml for the 500 mg dose and 49  $\mu$ g/ml for the 1 g dose. A 5 minute IV bolus injection of Meropenem in healthy, male volunteers results in mean peak plasma levels of approximately 52  $\mu$ g/ml for the 500 mg dose and 112  $\mu$ g/ml for the 1 g dose. Intravenous infusions of 1 g over 2 minutes, 3 minutes and 5 minutes were compared in a three-way crossover trial, resulting in peak plasma levels of 110, 91 and 94  $\mu$ g/ml, respectively. At doses of 500 mg, mean plasma levels of Meropenem decline to 1  $\mu$ g/ml or less, 6 hours after administration. When multiple doses are administered at 8 hourly intervals to subjects with normal renal function, accumulation of Meropenem does not occur.

A total of 63 hospitalized, pediatric patients divided into four age groups (2 to 5 months, 6 to 23 months, 2 to 5 years, and 6 to 12 years) completed an escalating, single-dose, pharmacokinetic study of Meropenem at 10, 20, and 40 mg/kg of body weight. The first patients enrolled were those in the oldest age group, who received the lowest dose. Subsequent enrollment was determined by decreasing age and increasing dose. No age- or dose-dependent effects on pharmacokinetic parameter estimates were noted. Mean pharmacokinetic parameter estimates were as follows: half-life, 1.13 +/- 0.15 h; volume of distribution at steady state, 0.43 +/- 0.06 liters/kg; mean residence time, 1.57 +/- 0.11 h; clearance, 5.63 +/- 0.75 ml/min/kg; and renal clearance, 2.53 +/- 0.50 ml/min/liters/kg. Approximately 55% of the administered dose was recovered as unchanged drug in the urine during the 12 h after dosing. By using the derived pharmacokinetic parameter estimates, a dose of 20 mg/kg given every 8 h will

Enterobacter cloacae, Enterobacter sakazakii, Escherichia coli, Escherichia hermannii, Gardnerella vaginalis, Haemophilus influenzae (y compris les souches bêta-lactamase positives et résistantes à l'ampicilline), Haemophilus parainfluenzae, Haemophilus ducreyi, Helicobacter pylori, Neisseria meningitidis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae (y compris les souches bêta-lactamase positives, résistantes à la pénicilline et à la spectinomycine), Hafnia alvei, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Klebsiella aerogenes, Klebsiella ozaenae, Klebsiella oxytoca, Moraxella (Branhamella) catarrhalis, Morganella morganii, Proteus mirabilis, Proteus vulgaris, Proteus penneri, Providencia rettgeri, Providencia stuartii, Providencia alcalifaciens, Pasteurella multocida, Plesiomonas shigelloides, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Pseudomonas putida, Pseudomonas alcaligenes, Burkholderia (Pseudomonas) cepacia, Pseudomonas fluorescens, Pseudomonas stutzeri, Pseudomonas pseudomallei, Pseudomonas acido-vorans, Salmonella spp. y compris Salmonella enteritidis/typhi, Serratia marcescens, Serratia liquefaciens, Serratia rubidaiae, Shigella sonnei, Shigella flexneri, Shigella boydii, Shigella dysenteriae, Vibrio cholerae, Vibrio paraheemolyticus, Vibrio vulnificus, Yersinia enterocolitica.

**Bactérias anaeróbias:** Actinomyces odontolyticus, Actinomyces meyeri, Bacteroides-Prevotella-Porphyrromonas spp., Bacteroides fragilis, Bacteroides vulgaris, Bacteroides variabilis, Bacteroides pneumosintes, Bacteroides coagulans, Bacteroides uniformis, Bacteroides distasonis, Bacteroides ovatus, Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron, Bacteroides eggerthii, Bacteroides capsillosporus, Prevotella buccalis, Prevotella corporis, Bacteroides gracilis, Prevotella melanogena, Prevotella intermedia, Prevotella bivia, Prevotella sanguinis, Prevotella oralis, Prevotella disiens, Prevotella rumenicola, Bacteroides ureolyticus, Prevotella oris, Prevotella buccae, Prevotella dentitcola, Bacteroides levii, Porphyromonas asaccharolytica, Bifidobacterium spp., Bilophila wadsworthia, Clostridium perfringens, Clostridium bifertamentans, Clostridium ramosum, Clostridium sporogenes, Clostridium cadaveris, Clostridium sordellii, Clostridium butyricum, Clostridium clostridiformis, Clostridium innocuum, Clostridium subterminalis, Clostridium tertium, Eubacterium lentum, Eubacterium aerofaciens, Fusobacterium mortiferum, Fusobacterium necrophorum, Fusobacterium nucleatum, Fusobacterium varium, Mobiluncus curtisi, Mobiluncus mulieris, Peptostreptococcus anaerobius, Peptostreptococcus micros, Peptostreptococcus asaccharolyticus, Peptostreptococcus magnus, Peptostreptococcus prevotti, Propionibacterium acnes, Propionibacterium avidum, Propionibacterium granulosum. On a mis en évidence une résistance au Méropénème de Stenotrophomonas maltophilia, Enterococcus faecium et des staphylococoques résistants à la méthicilline.

#### MODE D'ACTION

Comme tous les agents antimicrobiens de la famille des bêta-lactamines, les carbapénèmes agissent en inhibant la synthèse de la paroi cellulaire bactérienne en se liant et en inactivant les protéines de liaison à la pénicilline (PBP).

Les carbapénèmes sont stables vis-à-vis de la plupart des bêta-lactamases, y compris les bêta-lactamases AmpC et les bêta-lactamases à spectre étendu. Les carbapénèmes plus anciens tels que l'imipénème étaient souvent sensibles à la dégradation par l'enzyme déhydropeptidase-1 (DHP-1) localisée dans les tubules rénaux et nécessitaient la co-administration d'un inhibiteur de la DHP-1 tel que la cilastatine. Les antibiotiques ajoutés plus tard à cette classe (tels que le Méropénème, l'Ertapénem et le Doripénem) présentent une stabilité accrue vis-à-vis de la DHP-1 et sont administrés sans inhibiteur de la DHP-1.

#### 4.2 Propriétés pharmacocinétiques

À la fin d'une perfusion intraveineuse (IV) de 30 minutes d'une dose unique de Méropénème chez des volontaires masculins sains, les pics de concentrations plasmatiques moyens sont d'environ 23 µg/ml pour la dose de 500 mg et de 49 µg/ml pour la dose de 1 g. Une injection IV en bolus sur 5 minutes de Méropénème chez des volontaires masculins sains entraîne des pics de concentration plasmatique moyens d'environ 52 µg/ml pour la dose de 500 mg et de 112 µg/ml pour la dose de 1 g. On a comparé, dans une étude croisée trois fois, les perfusions intraveineuses d'1g administrées sur 2 minutes, 3 minutes et 5 minutes, lesquelles ont entraîné des pics de concentration plasmatique de 110, 91 et 94 microgrammes/ml respectivement. À des doses de 500 mg, les concentrations plasmatiques moyennes de Méropénème diminuent jusqu'à 1 µg/ml ou moins, 6 heures après l'administration. Lorsqu'on administre des doses multiples à intervalles de 8 heures à des sujets présentant une fonction rénale normale, on n'observe aucune accumulation de Méropénème.

Un total de 63 patients pédiatriques hospitalisés, divisés en quatre tranches d'âge (2 à 5 mois, 6 à 23 mois, 2 à 5 ans et 6 à 12 ans) ont achevé une étude pharmacocinétique à dose unique croissante de Méropénème à 10, 20, et 40 mg/kg de poids corporel. Les premiers patients inclus furent ceux de la tranche d'âge la plus élevée et ont reçu la dose la plus faible. Les patients ont ensuite été inclus selon un âge décroissant et une dose croissante. Aucun effet âge-dépendant ou dose-dépendant sur l'estimation des paramètres pharmacocinétiques n'a été mis en évidence. Les estimations moyennes des paramètres pharmacocinétiques étaient les suivantes : demi-vie, 1,13 +/- 0,15 h; volume de distribution à l'état d'équilibre, 0,43 +/- 0,06 litre/kg; temps de résidence moyen, 1,57 +/- 0,11 h; clairance, 5,63 +/- 0,75 ml/min/kg et clairance rénale, 2,53 +/- 0,50 ml/min/litre/kg. Environ 55% de la dose administrée s'est retrouvée sous forme de médicament inchangé dans l'urine au cours des 12 heures suivant l'administration. Sur base des estimations de paramètres pharmacocinétiques dérivées, une dose de 20 mg/kg administrée toutes les 8 h maintiendra les concentrations plasmatiques de Méropénème au-dessus de la CIM inhibant 90% des souches testées pour représenter la quasi-totalité des pathogènes bactériens potentiellement sensibles. La liaison du Méropénème aux protéines plasmatiques est d'environ 2%. Son temps de demi-vie (t<sub>1/2</sub>) est d'environ 1 heure et l'aire sous la courbe concentration plasmatique-temps augmente linéairement de manière dose-dépendante. Le volume de distribution est de 21 l, ce qui indique une distribution principalement extracellulaire. Environ 70% de la dose administrée se retrouve inchangée dans l'urine pendant 12 heures ; on détecte ensuite très peu d'excrétion urinaire. Des concentrations urinaires de méropénème supérieures à 10 microgrammes/ml sont maintenues jusqu'à 5 heures après l'administration d'une dose de 500 mg. Aucune accumulation de méropénème dans le plasma ou dans l'urine n'a été observée avec des schémas posologiques utilisant une administration de 500 mg toutes les 8 heures ou de 1g toutes les 6 heures chez des volontaires présentant une fonction rénale normale. Le seul métabolisme du méropénème est inactif d'un point de vue microbiologique. La t<sub>1/2</sub> du Méropénème est allongée chez les patients atteints d'une insuffisance rénale et présente une bonne corrélation avec la clairance de la créatinine. Les adaptations de posologie chez les personnes présentant une diminution de la clairance de la créatinine peuvent donc être basées sur la clairance de la créatinine. L'hémodialyse élimine la majorité du médicament. Une adaptation de la posologie est recommandée chez les patients âgés présentant une valeur de clairance de la créatinine estimée ou mesurée de < 50 ml/min. Une étude portant sur le Méropénème chez des patients atteints d'une maladie hépatique n'a montré aucun effet sur la pharmacocinétique du Méropénème.

Le Méropénème pénètre rapidement et largement dans de nombreux fluides et tissus de l'organisme. Le Méropénème pénètre également dans le LCR bien que, à l'instar des autres bêta-lactamines, la perméabilité soit plus importante chez les patients présentant une inflammation méningée. Le Méropénème est principalement excrété par le rein avec environ la moitié à trois quarts de la dose excretée sous forme inchangée dans l'urine et l'autre quart excreté sous forme d'un métabolite bêta-lactame ouvert inactif. Contrairement à l'imipénème, le Méropénème est stable vis-à-vis de l'hydrolyse par la déhydropeptidase (DHP-1) rénale humaine et une administration concomitante de cilastatine (inhibiteur de la DHP) n'est pas nécessaire.

#### 5. PROPRIÉTÉS PHARMACEUTIQUES

##### 5.1 Liste des excipients: le carbonate de sodium anhydre.

##### 5.2 Durée de conservation: 4 ans.

**5.3 Précautions particulières de conservation:** Tenir hors de la portée et de la vue des enfants. N'utilisez jamais ce médicament si la date de péremption imprimée sur l'emballage (Exp.) est dépassée. La date fait référence au dernier jour du mois. Ne pas congeler. A conserver à une température ne dépassant pas 30°C, dans l'emballage d'origine.

Il est recommandé d'utiliser des solutions frachement préparées de Meronia® pour l'injection et la perfusion IV. Une fois préparée, la solution doit être utilisée immédiatement. Si elle n'est pas utilisée immédiatement, elle doit être conservée au réfrigérateur (2 à 8°C) pendant une durée de 12 heures au maximum et seulement si nécessaire. Les solutions de Meronia® ne peuvent pas être congelées.

Chaque flacon est destiné à un usage unique exclusivement et toute quantité résiduelle de solution doit être jetée. Les médicaments ne peuvent pas être jetés à l'égout ou dans les déchets ménagers. Demandez à votre pharmacien comment vous débarrasser des médicaments dont vous n'avez plus besoin. Ces mesures visent à protéger l'environnement.

**5.4 Catégorie légale:** Sur prescription médicale uniquement.

**6. NOM DU FABRICANT:** DEMO, S.A. 21<sup>st</sup> km National Road Athens – Lamia, 145 68 Krioneri – Attica, GRÈCE

#### 7. ENREGISTREMENT/DÉTENTEUR DE LA LICENCE:

Dafra Pharma GmbH, Mühlberg 7, 4052 Bâle, Suisse

www.dafrapharma.com - info@dafrapharma.com

#### 8. DATE DE LA DERNIÈRE RÉVISION

Janvier 2016.

#### Folheto informativo

#### Meronia® IV

#### 500 mg

Pô para solução IV para injeção ou infusão

#### 1. COMPOSIÇÃO QUALITATIVA E QUANTITATIVA

Meronia® 500 mg/frasco para injeções e infusões, pó para 20 ml de solução para injeção ou infusão. Cada frasco contém 500 mg de Meropenem (sob a forma de tri-hidrato). Embalagem de 1 frasco para injeções contendo 500 mg de Meropenem. Está ainda incluído na embalagem um folheto informativo para doente.

#### 2. FORMA FARMACÉUTICA

Apresentação

Meronia® 500 mg/frasco para injeções e infusões, pó para solução para injeção ou infusão.

Frascos para injeções em vidro incolor, encerrados com fecho de borracha e selados com tampa de encravo em alumínio, contendo um pó cristalino branco a amarelo-claro.

#### Outras formas de dosagem farmacêutica:

Meronia® 1 g/frasco para injeções, pó para 30 ml de solução para injeção ou infusão.

#### 3. PROPRIEDADES CLÍNICAS

##### 3.1 Indicações terapêuticas

Meronia® é um pô para injeção para uso intravenoso (numa das grandes veias), contendo 500 mg de Meropenem. Cada injeção contém um componente inativo. Trata-se do carbonato de sódio.

Meronia® é ainda utilizado para tratar infecções que podem ocorrer nas vias respiratórias inferiores; vias urinárias; infecções intra-abdominais, ginecológicas, infecções complicadas dérmicas e das estruturas dérmicas; meningite bacteriana e septicemia bacteriana. É ainda administrado a determinados doentes que têm baixa resistência à infecção e nos quais o local da infecção possa não ser conhecido.

##### 3.2 Posologia e método de administração

Meropenem pode ser administrado sob a forma de uma injeção intravenosa em bolus ao longo de cerca de 5 minutos ou por infusão intravenosa ao longo de cerca de 15 a 30 minutos.

##### Adultos

A dose exacta que lhe é administrada será decidida pelo seu médico. Irá variar consoante o tipo de infecção que tem, em que local do organismo se encontra e qual a respectiva gravidade. A dose para adultos é geralmente de 500 mg a 1 grama, administrada de 8 em 8 horas. Para a meningite (infecção no cérebro) e para as infecções pulmonares associadas à fibrose cística, a dose é geralmente de 2 gramas, administrada de 8 em 8 horas. A dose de Meronia® pode ter de ser reduzida caso os seus rins não estejam a funcionar adequadamente. Nesse caso, a dose exacta que lhe será administrada será determinada pelo seu médico. Não é necessário o ajuste da dose em doentes idosos com função renal normal ou com valores de depuração da creatinina acima dos 50 ml/min.

Adultos com compromisso da função renal / hepática

Meropenem é degradado por hemodálise; caso seja necessário o tratamento continuado com Meropenem, recomenda-se que a dose unitária (baseada no tipo e gravidade da infecção) seja administrada aquando da conclusão do procedimento de hemodálise para repor as concentrações plasmáticas com eficácia terapêutica. Não existe experiência do uso de Meropenem em doentes submetidos a diálise peritoneal. No caso de compromisso da função renal, a dosagem deverá ser reduzida caso os doentes apresentem um valor de depuração da creatinina < 50 ml/min, conforme esquematizado a seguir:

Depuração da creatinina	Dose (baseada em doses unitárias de 500 mg ou 1 g)	Freqüência
26 - 50 ml/min	uma dose unitária	a cada 12 h
10 - 25 ml/min	metade da dose unitária	a cada 12 h
<10 ml/min	metade da dose unitária	a cada 24 h

Não é necessário o ajuste da dosagem em doentes com compromisso da função hepática. Os doentes com doença hepática pré-existente devem fazer a monitorização da respectiva função hepática durante o tratamento com Meropenem.

##### Crianças

A dose para crianças é determinada considerando a idade e o peso da criança. Para as crianças com mais de 3 meses e até 12 anos de idade, o intervalo de dosagem habitual é de 10 a 20 mg de Meronia® por dia (segundo o quilograma de peso corporal). Administrado de 8 em 8 horas, dependendo do tipo e gravidade da infecção. Nas crianças com peso superior a 50 kg, utiliza-se a dosagem para adultos.

Para a meningite e para as infecções pulmonares associadas à fibrose cística, a dose é geralmente de até 40 mg de Meronia® por dia (segundo o quilograma de peso corporal), administrada de 8 em 8 horas.

##### 3.3 Contra-indicações

Não utilize Meronia® se é alérgico (tem hipersensibilidade) a Meropenem ou a qualquer dos componentes de Meronia®. Meropenem não é recomendado para uso em crianças de idade inferior a 3 meses. Foram notificadas reacções graves e ocasionalmente fatais de hipersensibilidade (anafilaxia) em doentes a fazer tratamento com antibióticos  $\beta$ -lactâmicos. Estas reacções têm maior probabilidade de ocorrer em pessoas com história de sensibilidade a alergénios múltiplos ou à penicilina.

3.4 Avisos especiais e precauções de utilização

Tenha especial cuidado com Meronia®: antes do tratamento com Meronia®, informe o seu médico se teve anteriormente alguma reacção alérgica a qualquer outro antibiótico, incluindo penicilinas, beta-lactâmicos, outros carbapenémicos ou cefalosporinas; se está grávida, ou suspeita que possa estar; se está a amamentar; se tem qualquer outro problema de saúde e, em particular, se tem problemas de figado ou de rins; se teve diarreia grave em resultado de tomar outros antibióticos ou se tem história de queixas gastrintestinais, particularmente de colite. Foi descrita colite pseudomembranosa com muitos antibióticos, incluindo Meropenem. É importante considerar este diagnóstico em doentes

que desenvolvem diarreia em associação com o uso de antibióticos. Não foi estabelecida a eficácia e tolerabilidade em bebés com menos de 3 meses; por conseguinte, não se recomenda o uso de Meropenem abaixo desta idade. Não existe experiência em crianças com alteração da função hepática ou renal.

#### 3.5 Interacções com outros produtos medicinais

Informe ou seu médico se estiver a tomar probenecid ou ácido valpríaco. Probenecid compete com Meropenem quanto à secreção tubular activa, inibindo assim a excreção renal de Meropenem e aumentando desta forma a semivida de eliminação e a concentração plasmática de Meropenem. Meropenem pode reduzir os níveis séricos de ácido valpríaco.

#### 3.6 Gravidez e lactação

Gravidez e aleitamento  
Não existem estudos adequados e bem controlados em mulheres grávidas. Por conseguinte, não foi avaliada a segurança de Meronia® na gravidez humana.

Meropenem é detectado no leite de animais; no entanto, desconhece-se se é excretado no leite humano. Meropenem não deve ser utilizado durante a gravidez/aleitamento a menos que, na opinião do médico, os potenciais benefícios justifiquem os potenciais riscos para o feto/bebê.

#### 3.7 Efeitos na capacidade de conduzir e utilizar outras máquinas

Não se prevê que Meronia® afecte a sua capacidade de conduzir e utilizar máquinas.

#### 3.8 Efeitos indesejáveis

Com todos os medicamentos, Meronia® pode causar efeitos adversos; no entanto, estes não se manifestam em todas as pessoas.

Com Meronia® estes podem incluir:

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