

Leaflet

UNITOL 20%

Composition :

Each 100 mL contains :-

Mannitol 20.00 g (Total osmolar concentration :- 1098 mOsmol/L)

Indication :

It is used to promote diuresis for the prevention and/or treatment of the oliguric phase of acute renal failure, reduce greatly increased intracranial pressure and intraocular pressure. It has been used to measure the glomerular filtration rate (GFR), Which is an index of renal function.

Administration :

Unitol 20% is administered by IV infusion. An administration set with a filter should be used for infusion of Unitol 20%, since mannitol crystals may be present. For transurethral prostatic resection, mannitol irrigation solutions are instilled into the bladder via an indwelling urethral catheter.

Dilution	Dosage
1. For treatment of oliguria	Adult : 50 – 100 g given as a 15 – 20% solution over 90 minutes to several hours. Pediatric : 2 g/kg or 60 g/m ² as a 15–20% solution for 2 – 6 hours to treat edema and ascites.
2. To reduce intracranial pressure and elevated intraocular pressure	1.5 – 2 g/kg given as a 15, 20 or 25% solution over 30–60 minutes. Recommendations for lowering intraocular pressure have ranged from 1–3.2 g/kg
3. To measure glomerular filtration rate	100 mL of 20% solution dilute to 280 mL with sodium chloride 0.9% and infused at 20 mL/min. Alternatively, 200 mg/kg as a 15 – 25% solution maybe administered over 3 – 5 minutes.
4. For transurethral prostatic resection	2.5 – 5% mannitol solution are instilled into the bladder.

Adverse Effects and Precautions :

The most common side-effect associated with mannitol therapy is fluid and electrolyte imbalance including circulatory overload and acidosis at high doses; in patients with diminished cardiac reserve expansion of the extracellular fluid volume is a special hazard. Dehydration of the brain, particularly in patients with renal failure, may give rise to CNS symptoms. Intravenous infusion of mannitol has been associated with nausea, vomiting, thirst, headache, dizziness, chills, fever, tachycardia, chest pain, hyponatremia, dehydration, blurred vision, urticaria, and hypotension or hypertension. Large doses have been associated rarely with convulsions and acute renal failure. Pulmonary oedema has also been reported and hypersensitivity reactions have occurred.

Unitol 20% should be stored below 30°C and protected from freezing, Unitol 20% is chemically stable but may crystallize when exposed to low temperatures. If crystallization occurs, the solution should be autoclaved or warmed by immersing the container in hot water (approximately 60°C) and periodically shaking vigorously. The solution should be cooled to body temperature before administration. The addition of potassium or sodium chloride to Unitol 20% may cause precipitation of mannitol. Unitol 20% should not be added to whole blood for transfusion.

Manufactured by :

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