Ethyl Alcohol Tablets USP

Ethyl alcohol is a potent diuretic which, if given in excessive amounts, may lead to profuse diuresis with water and electrolyte depletion. Therefore, careful medical supervision is required and dose and dose schedule should be adjusted to the individual patient's needs (see DOSEAGE AND ADMINISTRATION). DESCRIPTIVE

Ethyl alcohol is an aldehyde that is an endogenous and pharmacologically active drug. Ethyl alcohol is a yellow, colorless, volatile, flammable, highly toxic substance that is used in the manufacture of various pharmaceutical agents. Ethyl alcohol is rapidly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and is metabolized in the liver to acetaldehyde and then to acetate. Ethyl alcohol is a major component of alcoholic beverages and is also used in the manufacture of medicines, perfumes, and cosmetics.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Ethyl alcohol is used as a solvent for various pharmaceutical agents and is used in the manufacture of medicines, perfumes, and cosmetics. Ethyl alcohol is also used as a disinfectant and a preservative.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The most common adverse reactions associated with ethyl alcohol use are liver damage, liver cancer, and liver cirrhosis. Ethyl alcohol is a hepatotoxin and can cause liver damage, liver cancer, and liver cirrhosis. Ethyl alcohol is also known to increase the risk of developing liver cirrhosis and liver cancer.

WARNINGS

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PHARMACOLOGY

Ethyl alcohol is a potent diuretic which, if given in excessive amounts, may lead to profuse diuresis with water and electrolyte depletion. Therefore, careful medical supervision is required and dose and dose schedule should be adjusted to the individual patient's needs (see DOSEAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

The dosage and administration of ethyl alcohol depend on the specific indication and the patient's condition. Ethyl alcohol is used as a solvent for various pharmaceutical agents and is used in the manufacture of medicines, perfumes, and cosmetics. Ethyl alcohol is also used as a disinfectant and a preservative.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Contraindications to ethyl alcohol include the use of alcohol in patients with liver disease, diabetes, and other conditions that may be exacerbated by alcohol use. Ethyl alcohol is a potent diuretic which, if given in excessive amounts, may lead to profuse diuresis with water and electrolyte depletion. Therefore, careful medical supervision is required and dose and dose schedule should be adjusted to the individual patient's needs (see DOSEAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

PRECAUTIONS

General

Ethyl alcohol is a potent diuretic which, if given in excessive amounts, may lead to profuse diuresis with water and electrolyte depletion. Therefore, careful medical supervision is required and dose and dose schedule should be adjusted to the individual patient's needs (see DOSEAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

Special Sensitivities

Ethyl alcohol is a potent diuretic which, if given in excessive amounts, may lead to profuse diuresis with water and electrolyte depletion. Therefore, careful medical supervision is required and dose and dose schedule should be adjusted to the individual patient's needs (see DOSEAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

LITHIUM

Lithium should be avoided in patients with liver disease, diabetes, and other conditions that may be exacerbated by alcohol use. Ethyl alcohol is a potent diuretic which, if given in excessive amounts, may lead to profuse diuresis with water and electrolyte depletion. Therefore, careful medical supervision is required and dose and dose schedule should be adjusted to the individual patient's needs (see DOSEAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

REFERENCES


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Rev. 11/2014

CNS depression, sedation, and amnesia, as well as a sense of well-being in the user and blunted awareness have occurred. Central Nervous System (CNS) depressant actions have been reported. CNS depression, sedation, and amnesia, as well as a sense of well-being in the user and blunted awareness have occurred. Central Nervous System (CNS) depressant actions have been reported.
Miscellaneous
Skin rash, fever, chills, bronchitis.

PHARMACODYNAMICS
Dehydration may lead to excessive diuresis with electrolyte depletion and dehydration.
In the event of rare reporting, treatment and supportive measures should be explored. Causes should be
indicated at least during periods of treatment. Correct dehydration, electrolyte imbalance, renal impairment,
and hypokalemia by established procedures. If required, give oxygen or artificial respiration for respiratory
impairment.
In the event, the oral LD50 of ethacrynic acid is 627 mg/kg and the intravenous LD50 of ethacrynic
acid is 175 mg/kg.

DOSE AND ADMINISTRATION
Dose must be regulated carefully to prevent a more rapid or substantial loss of fluid or electrolyte
than is intended or necessary. The magnitude of diuresis and sodium loss is largely dependent on the
degree of fluid accumulation present in the patient. Standards, the extent of potassium retention in
the presence and magnitude of diureticism.

Oral Use
Ethacrynic Acid Tablets USP are available for oral use as 25 mg tablets.

Route
Oral (Tablets or Capsules)

In adults:
The smallest dose required to produce gradual weight loss (about 1 to 2 pounds per day) is recommended.
Doses of diuretics usually range at 50 to 100 mg for adults. After diuretics have been administered, the minimally
effective dosage (usually from 60 to 200 mg/day) may be given on a continuous or intermittent dosage
schedule. Dosage adjustments are usually in 25 to 50 mg increments to avoid development of water and
electrolyte imbalance.
The patient should be weighed under standard conditions before and following the initiation of diuretic
therapy with this compound. Serial determinations in urine should effectively prevent a massive diuretic
response. The following schedule may be helpful in determining the minimal effective dose:

Day 1 — 50 mg once daily after a meal
Day 2 — 50 mg twice a day usually at different times
Day 3 — 100 mg to the morning and 50 to 100 mg following the afternoon or evening meal

A few patients may require initial and maintenance dosages as high as 200 mg twice daily. These higher
doses, which should be achieved gradually, are most often required in patients with severe, refractory
edema.

Pediatric Use
(including infants, see CONTRAINDICATIONS). The initial dose should be 25 mg. Careful stepwise
increments in dosage of 25 mg should be made to achieve effective maintenance.

Maintenance Therapy
It is usually desirable to reduce the dosage and frequency of administration once dry weight has been
achieved.

Ethacrynic Acid Tablets USP may be given intermittently on an effective diuresis is obtained with the
appropriate oral dose.

Dosage may be on an alternate daily schedule or on more prolonged periods of diuretic therapy may be
introduced. Such an intermittent dosage schedule allows time for correction of any electrolyte imbalance
and provides a more effective diuretic response.

The therapeutic effect of diuretics may relieve the symptoms of heart failure and a metabolic alkalosis.
These may be corrected by giving chloride (ammonium chloride or arginine chloride). Ammonium chloride
should not be given to diuretic patients.

Ethacrynic acid has additive effects when used with other diuretics. For example, a patient who is on
maintenance dosage of an oral diuretic may require additional intermittent diuretic therapy, such as an
organomercurials, for the maintenance of body weight. The importance of the use of ethacrynic acid orally may
eliminate the need for injections of organomercurials. If these of ethacrynic acid may be added to
additive diuretic regimens to maintain body weight. This may potentiate the action of carbonic
anhydrase inhibitors, with marked potassium and magnesium.

Therefore, when adding ethacrynic acid, the initial dose and changes of dose should be in 25 mg increments.

While many patients do not require supplemental potassium, the use of potassium chloride or potassium
sparing agents, or both, during treatment with ethacrynic acid is advisable, especially in cardiac or
respiratory patients and in patients receiving digitalis.

Inhalation Use
Ethacrynic acid is a strong bronchodilator and is used in the treatment of respiratory disorders, such as
asthma, and bronchitis.

HOW SUPPLIED
Ethacrynic Acid Tablets USP: 25 mg, are white, capsule shaped, scored tablets, debossed with “14” on left
side of the score and “10” on the right side of the score on one side and plain on the other side. They are
supplied in bottles of 100.

Storage
Store in a tightly closed container at 24°C (75°F); excursions permitted to 15°C to 30°C (59°F to 86°F) (see
USP Controlled Room Temperature).

Manufactured by:
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1-800-858-2004

Rev. 10/2014