Information For the Use

Ketorolac (30mg)

Ketorine Injection

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Description:
Ketorolac is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) that works by inhibiting the enzymes cyclooxygenase (COX-1 and COX-2), which are involved in the synthesis of prostaglandins—chemicals in the body that promote inflammation, pain, and fever. By reducing prostaglandin production, Ketorolac helps to relieve pain and reduce inflammation. Ketorolac Injection is used for the short-term management of moderate to severe pain, typically after surgery or injury, and is often used as an alternative to opioid analgesics.

Composition:

Each vial contains:

- **Ketorolac Tromethamine: 30 mg per mL**

Indications:

Ketorolac (30 mg) Injection is indicated for:

- **Short-term management of moderate to severe pain: For post-operative pain relief or pain following an injury.**
- **Adjunct in pain management: As part of multimodal pain management strategies in patients who require opioid-sparing treatments.**
- **Inflammatory conditions: To reduce inflammation and pain, especially in conditions such as musculoskeletal injuries, dental pain, or post-operative inflammation.**

Dosage and Administration:

Adults (18 years and older):

- **Initial Dose: The usual initial dose is 30 mg administered as an intramuscular (IM) injection or slow intravenous (IV) injection.**
- **Subsequent Doses: If necessary, a dose of 15-30 mg can be administered every 6 hours.**
- **Maximum daily dose: Do not exceed 120 mg per day for up to 5 days.**
- **Administration route:**
  - **Intramuscular (IM) or Intravenous (IV) injection.**
  - **The injection should be administered by a healthcare professional in a controlled medical setting.**
  - **If given IV, it should be administered slowly over 15 seconds.**
  - **For IM injection, the medication should be injected deeply into the muscle.**

Elderly (65 years and older):

- **The dose may need to be reduced, as elderly patients are more likely to experience side effects, particularly related to renal function. A lower initial dose (15 mg) may be considered.**

Renal impairment:

- **Dosage adjustments may be required for patients with mild to moderate renal impairment. Ketorolac is contraindicated in patients with severe renal impairment.**

Contraindications:

Ketorolac Injection is contraindicated in:

- **Hypersensitivity to Ketorolac or any of its components, including NSAIDs.**
- **Active or history of peptic ulcer disease, gastrointestinal bleeding, or perforation.**
- **Severe renal impairment or conditions that may lead to renal dysfunction.**

- **Active bleeding disorders or hemorrhagic diathesis (e.g., patients with active bleeding, cerebrovascular bleeding, or recent surgery).**
- **Pregnancy (especially in the third trimester) as it may harm the fetus, including premature closure of the ductus arteriosus.**
- **Labor and delivery: Should not be used during labor due to its potential effects on fetal circulation and uterine contractility.**

Warnings and Precautions:

- **Gastrointestinal risks: Like all NSAIDs, Ketorolac may increase the risk of gastric ulcers, bleeding, or perforation, particularly with prolonged use. Patients should be monitored for gastrointestinal symptoms during treatment.**
- **Renal function: Ketorolac may cause or worsen renal impairment, particularly in patients with pre-existing kidney disease or dehydration. Renal function should be monitored, especially in elderly patients.**
- **Cardiovascular risks: NSAIDs can increase the risk of heart attack or stroke, especially with long-term use or in patients with pre-existing cardiovascular conditions.**
- **Bleeding risk: As an NSAID, Ketorolac has an anti-platelet effect and may prolong bleeding time. Caution should be used in patients undergoing surgery or with coagulation disorders.**
- **Liver function: Monitor liver enzymes in patients receiving Ketorolac, as it may cause hepatic toxicity in some individuals.**
- **Elderly patients: Older adults may have a greater risk of side effects, including gastrointestinal bleeding and kidney dysfunction. A lower dose may be considered.**
- **Pregnancy and breastfeeding: Ketorolac should not be used during pregnancy, especially in the third trimester, due to potential harm to the fetus. It is also not recommended during breastfeeding unless the benefits outweigh the risks.**

Side Effects:

- **Common: Site reaction (pain, redness, or swelling at the injection site), dizziness, headache, nausea, or gastrointestinal discomfort.**
- **Less common: Fatigue, drowsiness, rash, or increased blood pressure.**
- **Serious:**
  - **Gastrointestinal: Ulcers, gastrointestinal bleeding, or perforation.**
  - **Renal: Acute renal failure or worsening renal impairment.**
  - **Cardiovascular: Increased risk of heart attack, stroke, or hypertension.**
  - **Hematologic: Prolonged bleeding time or thrombocytopenia.**
  - **Allergic reactions: Rash, pruritus, or anaphylaxis (severe allergic reaction).**

Storage:

- **Store the injection at room temperature (15°C to 30°C), away from light and moisture.**
- **Do not freeze.**
- **Once opened, Ketorolac Injection should be used immediately and any unused portion should be discarded.**
- **Keep out of reach of children.**

Note:
Ketorolac Injection is a prescription-only medication and should only be used as directed by a healthcare provider. It is typically prescribed for short-term use due to its potential side effects, particularly on the gastrointestinal and renal systems. Always inform your healthcare provider about any existing medical conditions, particularly those related to the kidneys, liver, or heart, as these may affect the safety and dosing of Ketorolac.

Manufactured in India for:

Cafoli™ LIFECARE

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