Ketorolac Tromethamine Injection, USP

DESCRIPTION
Ketorolac tromethamine is a racemic mixture of (S) and (R) ketorolac tromethamine. Ketorolac tromethamine injection is indicated for the management of moderate to moderately severe pain requiring analgesia at the opioid level. Oral ketorolac tromethamine injection is available for the management of moderate to moderately severe pain that requires analgesia at the opioid level.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE
Oral ketorolac tromethamine is indicated for the short-term (5 days maximum) treatment of moderate to moderately severe pain that requires analgesia at the opioid level. Oral ketorolac tromethamine is indicated for the short-term treatment of pain in patients with acute (6 hours maximum) and postoperative (96 hours maximum) pain. The total combined duration of use of oral ketorolac tromethamine and ketorolac in all patients should not exceed 5 days (ie, 120 mg for adults). It is recommended that ketorolac tromethamine be given at the lowest possible dose and for the shortest possible duration consistent with patient comfort and the pain being treated.

CONTRAINDICATIONS
Ketorolac tromethamine is contraindicated in patients with previously documented peptic ulcer disease, with active peptic ulcer disease, with active gastrointestinal bleeding, or in patients with a history of ulcer disease or gastrointestinal bleeding.

WARNINGS
Ketorolac tromethamine is contraindicated in patients with previously documented peptic ulcer disease, with active peptic ulcer disease, with active gastrointestinal bleeding, or in patients with a history of ulcer disease or gastrointestinal bleeding.

ADVERSE REACTIONS
The most frequent adverse events with oral ketorolac tromethamine include nausea, headache, dizziness, upper respiratory tract infection, rash, constipation, abdominal pain, dyspepsia, and somnolence.

CLINICAL STUDIES
In a postoperative study, oral ketorolac was compared to ketorolac in patients undergoing caesarean section for pain requiring analgesia at the opioid level. Oral ketorolac tromethamine intravenous also compared to ketorolac tromethamine injection and ketorolac tromethamine injection injection in patients undergoing caesarean section for pain requiring analgesia at the opioid level.

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Acute Painful Conditions

In severe pain, the use of concomitant narcotics has been found to be of benefit when doses of doses of 3 to 3 mg of ketorolac tromethamine are combined with opioids. This combination is effective in reducing the number of pain episodes and improving the quality of life in patients with cancer or non-cancer-related pain. It is important to note that ketorolac tromethamine should be used with caution in patients with respiratory compromise, heart failure, or a history of GI bleeding.

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Ketorolac tromethamine is contraindicated in patients with known sensitivity to ketorolac tromethamine, other nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), aspirin, salicylates, or any component of the formulation. It should also be used with caution in patients with a history of heart disease, liver disease, or renal disease. It is important to note that ketorolac tromethamine is not recommended for use in children or adolescents due to the increased risk of serious GI bleeding. It is also important to note that ketorolac tromethamine is not recommended for use in pregnant women due to the potential for fetal harm. It is important to note that ketorolac tromethamine is not recommended for use in patients with a history of GI bleeding, ulcerative colitis, or hematemesis.

Adverse Reactions

Ketorolac tromethamine can cause serious adverse reactions such as: exudative diathesis, bronchospasm, shock, and anaphylactic reactions. These reactions can occur with any drug and may be severe or even fatal. It is important to note that ketorolac tromethamine is not recommended for use in patients with a history of GI bleeding, ulcerative colitis, or hematemesis.

Ketoconazole

Ketoconazole is a potent inhibitor of CYP3A4 and CYP2C9 and can increase the levels of certain drugs metabolized by these enzymes. It is important to note that ketorolac tromethamine is not recommended for use in patients with a history of GI bleeding, ulcerative colitis, or hematemesis.

Ketorolac tromethamine is a racemic mixture of equal parts of each enantiomer. The S-form of ketorolac is more potent than the R-form. The R-form is less potent than the S-form. The S-form of ketorolac is more selective for COX-2 than the R-form. The R-form is more selective for COX-1 than the S-form. The S-form is more selective for COX-2 than the R-form.

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