

PRODUCT MONOGRAPH

GLYCOPYRROLATE INJECTION MULTIDOSE

0.2 mg / mL

(CONTAINS BENZYL ALCOHOL)

Anticholinergic

For Intramuscular or Intravenous administration

Sterile Solution for Injection

House Standard

Juno Pharmaceuticals Corp.
402-2233 Argentia Road
Mississauga, Ontario
L5N 2X7

Date of Preparation:
JUL 05, 2023

Submission Control No. 275408

GLYCOPYRROLATE INJECTION MULTIDOSE

0.2 mg / mL

THERAPEUTIC CLASSIFICATION

Anticholinergic

ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Glycopyrrolate, like other anticholinergic (antimuscarinic) agents, competitively antagonizes the action of acetylcholine on structures innervated by postganglionic cholinergic nerves and on smooth muscles that respond to acetylcholine but lack cholinergic innervation.

Glycopyrrolate antagonizes muscarinic symptoms (e.g., bronchorrhea, bronchospasm, bradycardia and intestinal hypermotility) induced by cholinergic drugs such as anticholinesterases.

As a premedicant, Glycopyrrolate Injection reduces excessive pharyngeal, tracheal and bronchial secretions and, during anesthesia, it appears to protect the heart against excessive vagal stimulation.

The polar ammonium moiety of glycopyrrolate limits its passage across lipid membranes such as the blood-brain barrier, in contrast to the belladonna alkaloids (such as atropine), which are nonpolar tertiary amines. Consequently, Glycopyrrolate Injection does not cause the central nervous system effects seen with the belladonna alkaloids.

The onset of action following intramuscular injection of injectable glycopyrrolate is 20 to 40 minutes. Peak effects occur approximately 30 to 45 minutes after administration and the duration of action ranges from 4 to 6 hours. With intravenous injection, the onset of action is generally evident within one minute; the duration of action varies, as does that of all other anticholinergics. Following intravenous glycopyrrolate, the vagal blocking effects persist for 2 to 3 hours and the antisialagogue effects persist up to 7 hours.

INDICATIONS

Gastrointestinal Disorders: Glycopyrrolate Injection may be used in the management of gastrointestinal disorders amenable to anticholinergic therapy when oral medication is not tolerated or a rapid anticholinergic effect is desired.

Anesthesia: Glycopyrrolate Injection is of value as a preanesthetic antimuscarinic agent. Due to its benzyl alcohol content, Glycopyrrolate Injection when packaged in multidose vials should not be used in children less than 3 years of age or in newborns.

During reversal of neuromuscular blockade induced by nondepolarizing muscle relaxants, it protects against the peripheral muscarinic effects (e.g. bradycardia and excessive secretions) of cholinergic agents such as neostigmine and pyridostigmine.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Known hypersensitivity to glycopyrrolate.

Due to its benzyl alcohol content, Glycopyrrolate Injection when packaged in multidose vials should not be used in children less than 3 years of age or in newborns.

In addition, in the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders, Glycopyrrolate Injection is contraindicated in the presence of glaucoma, obstructive uropathy (for example, bladder neck obstruction due to prostatic hypertrophy), obstructive disease of the gastrointestinal tract (for example, pyloroduodenal stenosis), paralytic ileus, intestinal atony or chronic lung disease of the elderly or debilitated patient, unstable cardiovascular status in acute hemorrhage, severe ulcerative colitis, toxic megacolon complicating ulcerative colitis and myasthenia gravis.

WARNINGS

Usage in Pregnancy: Use of the drug in pregnancy, lactation or in the childbearing years requires that the potential benefits of the drug be weighed against the possible hazards to mother and child.

In the presence of a high environmental temperature, heat prostration can occur (fever, heat stroke due to decreased sweating) with all anticholinergic agents.

Diarrhea may be an early symptom of incomplete intestinal obstruction, especially in patients with ileostomy or colostomy. In this instance, treatment with this drug would be inappropriate and possibly harmful.

Glycopyrrolate Injection may produce drowsiness or blurred vision. In this event, patients should be warned not to engage in activities requiring mental alertness such as operating a motor vehicle or other machinery, and not to perform hazardous work while taking this drug.

PRECAUTIONS

THE INTRAVENOUS ADMINISTRATION OF ANY ANTICHOLINERGIC IN THE PRESENCE OF CYCLOPROPANE ANESTHESIA CAN RESULT IN VENTRICULAR ARRHYTHMIAS therefore, caution should be observed if Glycopyrrolate Injection must be used during cyclopropane anesthesia. If the drug is given in small incremental doses of 0.1 mg or less, the likelihood of producing ventricular arrhythmias is reduced.

INVESTIGATE ANY TACHYCARDIA BEFORE GIVING ANTICHOLINERGIC (ATROPINE-LIKE) DRUGS SINCE THEY MAY INCREASE THE HEART RATE.

With overdosage, a curare-like action may occur, i.e. neuromuscular blockade leading to muscular weakness and possible paralysis. However, it has not yet been reported.

Use Glycopyrrolate Injection with caution in the elderly and in all patients with:

- Autonomic neuropathy;
- Hepatic or renal disease;
- Ulcerative colitis – large doses may suppress intestinal motility to the point of producing a paralytic ileus and for this reason precipitate or aggravate the serious complication of toxic megacolon;

- Hyperthyroidism, coronary heart disease, congestive heart failure, cardiac arrhythmias, hypertension and prostatic hypertrophy;
- Hiatal hernia associated with reflux esophagitis, since anticholinergic drugs may aggravate this condition;
- Incipient glaucoma (acute glaucoma can be precipitated in susceptible individuals).

It should be noted that the use of anticholinergic drugs in the treatment of gastric ulcer may produce a delay in gastric emptying time and may complicate such therapy (antral stasis). The use of an indwelling nasogastric tube should be considered whenever more than two doses in succession are to be administered.

Do not rely on the use of the drug in the presence of complications of biliary tract disease.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Adverse reactions to anticholinergics may include: xerostomia; urinary hesitancy and retention; blurred vision due to mydriasis and cycloplegia; photophobia; increased ocular tension including acute glaucoma; tachycardia; palpitation; decreased sweating and heat prostration; loss of taste; headache; nervousness; drowsiness; weakness; dizziness; insomnia; nausea; vomiting; impotence; suppression of lactation; constipation; bloated feeling; severe allergic reaction or drug idiosyncrasies including anaphylaxis; urticaria and other dermal manifestations; some degree of mental confusion and/or excitement, especially in elderly persons.

Reporting Side Effects

You can report any suspected side effects associated with the use of health products to Health Canada by:

- Visiting the Web page on Adverse Reaction Reporting (<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/medeffect-canada/adverse-reaction-reporting.html>) for information on how to report online, by mail or by fax; or
- Calling toll-free at 1-866-234-2345

NOTE: Contact your health professional if you need information about how to manage your side effects. The Canada Vigilance Program does not provide medical advice.

SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT OF OVERDOSAGE

Symptoms: Widespread paralysis of organs innervated by parasympathetic nerves should create a suspicion of poisoning by antimuscarinic agents. Dry mucous membranes, widely dilated and unresponsive pupils, tachycardia, cutaneous flush and fever are significant. A curariform neuromuscular block may occur and lead to respiratory paralysis.

Treatment: To combat peripheral anticholinergic effects, a quaternary ammonium anticholinesterase such as neostigmine methylsulfate may be given in a dose of 1 mg for each mg of Glycopyrrolate Injection known to have been administered.

To combat hypotension, pressor amines may be tried. To combat respiratory depression, administer oxygen and respiratory stimulant or artificial respiration. Catheterization is sometimes necessary.

**For management of a suspected drug overdose,
contact your regional Poison Control Centre Immediately.**

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Glycopyrrolate Injection may be administered intramuscularly or intravenously, without dilution.

NOT FOR USE IN CHILDREN LESS THAN 3 YEARS OF AGE OR IN NEWBORNS WHEN PACKAGED IN MULTIDOSE VIALS.

CHILDREN WITH DISORDERS SUCH AS DOWN'S SYNDROME SHOULD NOT BE GIVEN ANTICHOLINERGICS, OR IF THEY ARE NECESSARY, THE USUAL DOSE SHOULD BE REDUCED BY HALF.

If the entire content of the multidose vial is not used immediately, in-use stability has demonstrated that the drug product can be used for 30 days after initial puncture, if stored at room temperature (15°C and 30°C).

Gastroenterology: The usual recommended dose of Glycopyrrolate Injection is 0.1 mg administered at 4-hour intervals, three or four times a day. Where a more profound effect is required, 0.2 mg may be given.

Frequency of administration depends upon individual patient response, but a 4-hour interval between injections is recommended. Some patients may need only a single dose; others may require administration two, three or four times a day.

Data on the use of glycopyrrolate injection in the management of gastrointestinal disorders in children is not available.

Anesthesia: Preanesthetic Medication: Dosage: Adults and Children (not less than 3 years of age or newborns): 0.005 mg / kg of body weight by intramuscular injection, given 30 minutes to one hour prior to the anticipated time of induction of anesthesia, or at the time the preanesthetic narcotic and/or sedative are administered.

CHILDREN (3 to 12 years of age) MAY REQUIRE A DOSE UP TO 0.01 mg / kg OF BODY WEIGHT.

The timing of administration of Glycopyrrolate Injection with relation to the time of anesthetic induction is not as critical as with the belladonna alkaloids, since Glycopyrrolate Injection has a

prolonged duration of action, providing protection two to three times as long as that provided by atropine or scopolamine.

Preanesthetic Dosage 0.005 mg / kg intramuscularly		
Weight	Glycopyrrolate	mL of 0.2 mg / mL strength
10 kg	0.05 mg	0.25 mL
20 kg	0.1 mg	0.5 mL
30 kg	0.15 mg	0.75 mL
40 kg	0.2 mg	1 mL
50 kg	0.25 mg	1.25 mL
60 kg	0.3 mg	1.5 mL
70 kg	0.35 mg	1.75 mL
80 kg	0.4 mg	2 mL
90 kg	0.45 mg	2.25 mL
100 kg	0.5 mg	2.5 mL

Intraoperative Medication: Glycopyrrolate Injection may be used during surgery to counteract drug-induced or vagal traction reflexes with the associated arrhythmias (e.g., bradycardia). The usual attempts should be made to determine the etiology of the arrhythmia, and the surgical or anesthetic manipulations necessary to correct parasympathetic imbalance should be performed.

Dosage: Administer intravenously and repeat as needed at intervals of two to three minutes.
Adults: 0.1 mg. **Children (not less than 3 years of age or newborns):** 0.005 mg / kg of body weight, not to exceed 0.1 mg in a single dose.

Reversal of Neuromuscular Blockade: Dosage: Adults and Children (not less than 3 years of age or newborns): 0.2 mg of Glycopyrrolate Injection for each 1 mg of neostigmine or 5 mg of pyridostigmine.

In order to minimize the appearance of cardiac side effects, the drugs may be administered simultaneously by intravenous injection and may be mixed in the same syringe. Mixtures containing more than 5 mg of neostigmine or 25 mg of pyridostigmine plus 1 mg of glycopyrrolate are not recommended.

AVAILABILITY OF DOSAGE FORMS

Multidose vial: Each mL contains glycopyrrolate 0.2 mg, sodium chloride 7.47 mg, benzyl alcohol (as preservative) 0.9%, hydrochloric acid and/or sodium hydroxide to adjust pH (pH 2- 3), and water for injection.

Glycopyrrolate Injection 0.2 mg / mL is available in 20 mL multidose vials, boxes of 1.

The stopper is not made with natural rubber latex.

Store between 15°C to 30°C.

PHARMACEUTICAL INFORMATION

DRUG SUBSTANCE

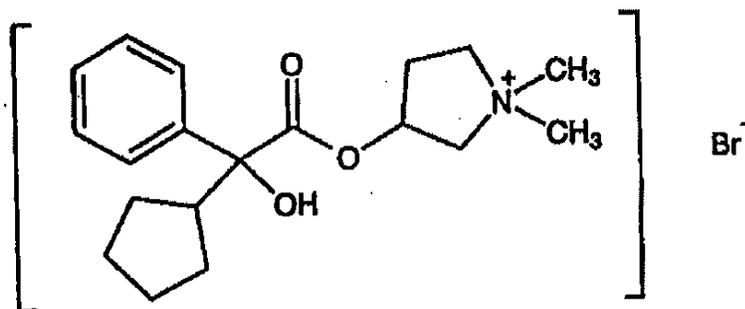
Proper Name: Glycopyrrolate

Chemical name: 3-hydroxy-1,1-dimethylpyrrolidiniumbromide

α -cyclopentylmandelate

3-[(cyclopentyl-hydroxyphenylacetyl)oxy]1,1-dimethyl-,bromide

Structural Formula:



Molecular Formula: C₁₉H₂₈BrNO₃

Molecular Weight: 398.35 g/mol

Description: White, odourless, crystalline powder, soluble in water and alcohol, with a melting point of 193 to 198°C.

ANIMAL PHARMACOLOGY

A variety of basic pharmacological studies in animals have demonstrated that glycopyrrolate consistently antagonizes parasympathetically-mediated effects. In dogs, it inhibited basal and histamine-stimulated gastric secretion, and was effective in blocking the enhanced secretion resulting from insulin-induced hypoglycemia. Intestinal tone was reduced at dosages which produced little or no effect on peristaltic movements.

In addition to its gastric antisecretory action, glycopyrrolate inhibited salivary secretion induced by methacholine in the anesthetized dog. Methacholine-induced lacrimation in rats were also blocked.

The poor penetration of glycopyrrolate into the CNS was demonstrated in EEG studies in unanesthetized curarized cats. Further confirmation of the lack of a central (CNS) effect was demonstrated in antitremorine studies in mice.

In anesthetized dogs, intravenous doses had essentially no effect on respiration, carotid arterial blood pressure or cardiac rate. Likewise, these doses of glycopyrrolate reduced bradycardia, hypotension and the intestinal hyperactivity resulting from peripheral vagal stimulation. Other than the expected parasympathetic inhibition, no effects on the autonomic nervous system were observed.

TOXICOLOGY

Acute Toxicity: LD₅₀ values were determined by intravenous, intraperitoneal and oral administration in the mouse, and by intravenous administration in the rat and rabbit. The following table shows the results.

Acute Toxicity of Glycopyrrolate			
Species	Sex	Route	LD₅₀ mg / kg
Mouse	M	IV	15
Mouse	M	IP	112
Mouse	M	Oral	550
Rat	F	IV	15
Rabbit	M, F	IV	25*

* Approximate

Higher doses by all routes in mice and rats caused mydriasis, tremors and tonic and clonic convulsions. Death usually followed the convulsions and apparently resulted from respiratory failure. In rabbits, all animals exhibited mydriasis, tachycardia and prostration. All survivors appeared normal at 72 hours. No outstanding gross pathological changes attributable to glycopyrrolate were found in the survivors or the animals that died.

Four-week Toxicity: The intravenous administration of glycopyrrolate at 0.2 or 0.4 mg / kg / day five days a week for four weeks caused no signs of toxicity in beagle dogs.

Evaluations included body weight gain, hemograms, gross and microscopic examination of tissues, blood nitrogen, serum alkaline phosphatase, serum glutamic oxalacetic transaminase and qualitative urinalysis.

Irritation Potential: Repeated intramuscular injection of glycopyrrolate into the hind leg of the rabbit, or topical application of glycopyrrolate solutions to the abraded or intact skin of the rabbit did not induce a reaction sufficient to preclude use of the injectable material. No histological evidence of inflammation was observed following subcutaneous injection of glycopyrrolate in the rabbit.

Reproductive studies: Reproductive studies in rats and rabbits revealed no teratogenic effects from glycopyrrolate. However, diminished rates of conception and of survival at weaning were observed in rats, in a dose-related manner. Studies in dogs suggest that this may be due to diminished seminal secretion which is evident at high doses of glycopyrrolate.

REFERENCES

1. Ali-Melkkila TM, Kaila T, Kanto J, Iisalo E. Pharmacokinetics of IM Glycopyrronium. *Br J Anaesth* 1990; **64**:667-669.
2. Dodd P, Day SJ, Goldhill DR, MacLeod DM, Withington PS, Yate PM. Glycopyrronium requirements for antagonism of the muscarinic side effects of edrophonium. *Br J Anaesth* 1989; **62**:77-81.
3. Grum DF, Osborne LR, Central Anticholinergic Syndrome following Glycopyrrolate. *Anesthesiology* 1991; **74**:191-193.
4. Mirakhur RK. Premedication with atropine or glycopyrrolate in children. Effects on heart rate and rhythm during induction and maintenance of anaesthesia. *Anaesthesia* 1982; **37**:1032-1036.
5. Mirakhur RK. Antagonism of neuromuscular block in the elderly. A comparison of atropine and glycopyrronium in a mixture with neostigmine. *Anaesthesia* 1985; **40**:254-258.
6. Mirkhur RK, Dundee JW. Glycopyrrolate: pharmacology and clinical use. *Anaesthesia* 1983; **38**:1195-1204.
7. Mostafa SM, Vucevic M. Comparison of atropine and glycopyrronium in patients with pre-existing cardiac disease. *Anaesthesia* 1984; **39**:1207-1213.
8. Salem MG, Richardson JC, Meadows GA, Lamplugh G, Lai KM. Comparison between glycopyrrolate and atropine in a mixture with neostigmine for reversal of neuromuscular blockade. *Br J Anaesth* 1985; **57**:184-187.
9. Shamsai J. Central Anticholinergic Syndrome: Does it Exist? [letter; comment]. *Anesthesiology*. 1991; **74**:1158.
10. Sheref SE. Pattern of CNS recovery following reversal of neuromuscular blockade. *Br J Anaesth*. 1985; **57**:188-191.
11. Slovis CM, Daniels GM, Wharton DR. Intravenous use of Glycopyrrolate in Acute Respiratory Distress Due to Bronchospastic Pulmonary Disease. *Ann Emerg Med*. 1987; **16**:898-900.
12. Wingard DW. Glycopyrrolate and the Central Anticholinergic Syndrome. [letter; comment]. *Anesthesiology*. 1991; **75**:1125-1126.
13. Glycopyrrolate Injection USP, Sandoz Canada inc., Submission Control # 066878, Date of revision February 23, 2007.