

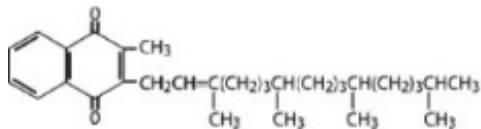
PHYTONADIONE- phytonadione tablet AvPAK

Phytonadione Tablets Rx Only

DESCRIPTION

Phytonadione is a vitamin which is a clear, yellow to amber, viscous, and nearly odorless liquid. It is insoluble in water, soluble in chloroform and slightly soluble in ethanol. It has a molecular weight of 450.7.

Phytonadione is 2-methyl-3-phytyl-1, 4-naphthoquinone. Its empirical formula is $C_{31}H_{46}O_2$ and its structural formula is:



Phytonadione tablets containing 5 mg of phytonadione are yellow, compressed tablets, scored on one side. Inactive ingredients are acacia, calcium phosphate, colloidal silicon dioxide, lactose, magnesium stearate, starch, and talc.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Phytonadione tablets possess the same type and degree of activity as does naturally-occurring vitamin K, which is necessary for the production via the liver of active prothrombin (factor II), proconvertin (factor VII), plasma thromboplastin component (factor IX), and Stuart factor (factor X). The prothrombin test is sensitive to the levels of three of these four factors - II, VII, and X. Vitamin K is an essential cofactor for a microsomal enzyme that catalyzes the posttranslational carboxylation of multiple, specific, peptide-bound glutamic acid residues in inactive hepatic precursors of factors II, VII, IX, and X. The resulting gamma-carboxyglutamic acid residues convert the precursors into active coagulation factors that are subsequently secreted by liver cells into the blood.

Oral phytonadione is adequately absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract only if bile salts are present. After absorption, phytonadione is initially concentrated in the liver, but the concentration declines rapidly. Very little vitamin K accumulates in tissues. Little is known about the metabolic fate of vitamin K. Almost no free unmetabolized vitamin K appears in bile or urine.

In normal animals and humans, phytonadione is virtually devoid of pharmacodynamic activity. However, in animals and humans deficient in vitamin K, the pharmacological action of vitamin K is related to its normal physiological function, that is, to promote the hepatic biosynthesis of vitamin K-dependent clotting factors.

Phytonadione tablets generally exert their effect within 6 to 10 hours.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Phytonadione tablets are indicated in the following coagulation disorders which are due to faulty formation of factors II, VII, IX and X when caused by vitamin K deficiency or interference with vitamin K activity.

Phytonadione tablets are indicated in:

- anticoagulant-induced prothrombin deficiency caused by coumarin or indanedione derivatives;
- hypoprothrombinemia secondary to antibacterial therapy;
- hypoprothrombinemia secondary to administration of salicylates;
- hypoprothrombinemia secondary to obstructive jaundice or biliary fistulas but only if bile salts are administered concurrently, since otherwise the oral vitamin K will not be absorbed.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Hypersensitivity to any component of this medication.

WARNINGS

An immediate coagulant effect should not be expected after administration of phytonadione.

Phytonadione will not counteract the anticoagulant action of heparin.

When vitamin K₁ is used to correct excessive anticoagulant-induced hypoprothrombinemia, anticoagulant therapy still being indicated, the patient is again faced with the clotting hazards existing prior to starting the anticoagulant therapy.

Phytonadione is not a clotting agent, but overzealous therapy with vitamin K₁ may restore conditions which originally permitted thromboembolic phenomena. Dosage should be kept as low as possible, and prothrombin time should be checked regularly as clinical conditions indicate.

Repeated large doses of vitamin K are not warranted in liver disease if the response to initial use of the vitamin is unsatisfactory. Failure to respond to vitamin K may indicate a congenital coagulation defect or that the condition being treated is unresponsive to vitamin K.

PRECAUTIONS

General

Vitamin K₁ is fairly rapidly degraded by light; therefore, always protect phytonadione tablets from light. Store phytonadione tablets in closed original carton until contents have been used (see *HOW SUPPLIED, Storage*).

Drug Interactions

Temporary resistance to prothrombin-depressing anticoagulants may result, especially when larger doses of phytonadione are used. If relatively large doses have been employed, it may be necessary when reinstating anticoagulant therapy to use somewhat larger doses of the prothrombin-depressing anticoagulant or to use one which acts on a different principle, such as heparin sodium.

Laboratory Tests

Prothrombin time should be checked regularly as clinical conditions indicate.

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Studies of carcinogenicity or impairment of fertility have not been performed with phytonadione. Phytonadione at concentrations up to 2,000 mcg/plate, with or without metabolic activation, was negative in the Ames microbial mutagen test.

Pregnancy

Animal reproduction studies have not been conducted with phytonadione tablets. It is also not known whether phytonadione tablets can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman or can affect reproduction capacity. Phytonadione tablets should be given to a pregnant woman only if clearly needed.

Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients have not been established with phytonadione tablets. Hemolysis, jaundice, and hyperbilirubinemia in newborns, particularly in premature infants, have been reported with vitamin K.

Nursing Mothers

It is not known whether this drug is excreted in human milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, caution should be exercised when phytonadione tablets are administered to a nursing woman.

Geriatric Use

Clinical studies of phytonadione tablets did not include sufficient numbers of subjects aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects. Other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients. In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should be cautious, usually starting at the low end of the dosing range, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Severe hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylactoid reactions and deaths, have been reported following parenteral administration. The majority of these reported events occurred following intravenous administration.

Transient “flushing sensations” and “peculiar” sensations of taste have been observed with parenteral phytonadione, as well as rare instances of dizziness, rapid and weak pulse, profuse sweating, brief hypotension, dyspnea, and cyanosis.

Hyperbilirubinemia has been observed in the newborn following administration of parenteral phytonadione. This has occurred rarely and primarily with doses above those recommended.

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact contact AvKARE at 1-855-361-3993 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

OVERDOSAGE

The intravenous and oral LD₅₀s in the mouse are approximately 1.17 g/kg and greater than 24.18 g/kg, respectively.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Phytonadione Tablets Summary of Dosage Guidelines (See package insert for details.)

Adults	Initial Dosage
<i>Anticoagulant-Induced Prothrombin Deficiency</i> (caused by coumarin or indanedione derivatives)	2.5 mg to 10 mg or up to 25 mg (rarely 50 mg)
<i>Hypoprothrombinemia Due to Other Causes</i> (antibiotics; salicylates or other drugs; factors limiting absorption or synthesis)	2.5 mg to 25 mg or more (rarely up to 50 mg)

Anticoagulant-Induced Prothrombin Deficiency in Adults

To correct excessively prolonged prothrombin times caused by oral anticoagulant therapy, 2.5 to 10 mg or up to 25 mg initially is recommended. In rare instances 50 mg may be required. Frequency and amount of subsequent doses should be determined by prothrombin time response or clinical condition (see WARNINGS). If, in 12 to 48 hours after oral administration, the prothrombin time has not been shortened satisfactorily, the dose should be repeated.

Hypoprothrombinemia Due to Other Causes in Adults

If possible, discontinuation or reduction of the dosage of drugs interfering with coagulation mechanisms (such as salicylates, antibiotics) is suggested as an alternative to administering concurrent phytonadione tablets. The severity of the coagulation disorder should determine whether the immediate administration of phytonadione tablets is required in addition to discontinuation or reduction of interfering drugs.

A dosage of 2.5 to 25 mg or more (rarely up to 50 mg) is recommended, the amount

and route of administration depending upon the severity of the condition and response obtained.

The oral route should be avoided when the clinical disorder would prevent proper absorption. Bile salts must be given with the tablets when the endogenous supply of bile to the gastrointestinal tract is deficient.

HOW SUPPLIED

Phytonadione tablets, 5 mg vitamin K₁, are yellow, round, scored, compressed tablets, coded VRX 405 on one side and MEPHYTON on the other. They are supplied as follows:
1. NDC 50268-661-13 (10 tablets per card, 3 cards per carton).

Storage:

Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Always protect phytonadione tablets from light. Store in tightly closed original container and carton until contents have been used (see ***PRECAUTIONS, General***).

Manufactured for:

AvKARE

Pulaski, TN 38478

Mfg. Rev. 08/20

AV 02/21 (P)

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Package/Label Display Panel

NDC 50268-661-13

Phytonadione Tablets

5 mg

Rx Only
30 Tablets (3 x 10) Unit Dose



5026866113

NDC 50268-661-13

Phytonadione Tablets

5 mg

Rx Only
30 Tablets (3 x 10) Unit Dose



5026866113

Each tablet contains: 5 mg phytonadione.

Usual Dosage: See package insert.

Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].

Protect from light.

Keep this and all medication out of the reach of children.

Manufactured for:
AvKARE
Pulaski, TN 38478



Mfg. Rev. 08/20

AV 02/21 (P)

PHYTONADIONE

phytonadione tablet

Product Information

Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:50268-661(NDC:68682-170)
Route of Administration	ORAL		

Active Ingredient/Active Moiety

Ingredient Name	Basis of Strength	Strength
PHYTONADIONE (UNII: A034SE7857) (PHYTONADIONE - UNII:A034SE7857)	PHYTONADIONE	5 mg

Inactive Ingredients

Ingredient Name	Strength
ACACIA (UNII: 5C5403N26O)	
SILICON DIOXIDE (UNII: ETJ7Z6XBU4)	
MAGNESIUM STEARATE (UNII: 70097M6I3O)	
STARCH, CORN (UNII: O8232NY3SJ)	
TALC (UNII: 7SEV7J4R1U)	
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, UNSPECIFIED FORM (UNII: 97Z1W3NDX)	
LACTOSE, UNSPECIFIED FORM (UNII: J2B2A4N98G)	

Product Characteristics

Color	yellow (pale yellow)	Score	2 pieces
Shape	ROUND	Size	6mm
Flavor		Imprint Code	VRX;405;MEPHYTON
Contains			

Packaging

#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:50268-661-13	30 in 1 BOX	02/19/2021	
1	NDC:50268-661-11	1 in 1 BLISTER PACK; Type 0: Not a Combination Product		

Marketing Information

Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
NDA authorized generic	NDA010104	02/19/2021	

Labeler - AvPAK (832926666)

Revised: 2/2021

AvPAK