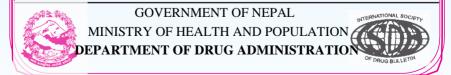
DRUG BULLETIN OF NEPAL (DBN)

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EDITORIAL

Pharmaceutical Fair-pricing regulation

Medicines access and price are always top on agenda of any public health discourses in any country obliged to ensure affordable health care to its citizen. Often times, access to health care is denied due to the exorbitant cost of the therapy including medicines. National Health account (NHA 2018/19 1nd 2019/20) estimates 54.2 % of the total Health Care Expenses is covered through house hold expenditure which is exceptionally higher than the south Asian average of 52.10%. About 65.6% of the out of pocket (OOP) expenditures is being spent for purchasing medical goods, 26.3% for curative care and 8.14% for ancillary services. This high percentage of medical goods mainly includes medicines and technology products used for the therapies.

Price undoubtedly plays major role whether to continue or terminate the treatment, mainly for the poor patient. Thus, poor patient either pays such medicines bill out of scarce fund s/he has for the treatment which eventually lead to impoverishment or embrace early disability. medicines which effective most common are technologically possible to be manufactured in the country found to have discontinued due to price control and similar disincentives. On the other hand, many products are still priced disproportionately higher causing inequity to access. The transparency on R&D cost, input costs, manufacturing costs, mark ups for distribution, retail and promotional expenses which add up to the maximum retail prices (MRP) are not readily available for the regulatory so that appropriate interventions could be applied. This has led to a kind of deal and bonus chaos in the market resulting into downturn spiral of growth of the industry.

Likewise, the prospects to fund researches and development has also diminished over the time. Many have switched to nontherapeutic grey products in the name of nutraceuticals and cosmeceuticals while some discontinued manufacturing essential products.

A widely accepted definition of 'Fair' price is that "A 'fair' price is a price the individual and the community can afford; a price that covers the cost of production, offers a reasonable profit for the manufacturer and the opportunity to recoup development costs." (Suerie Moon et all). So, it carries mainly three principles, the affordability, recouping manufacturing and development cost and opportunity of reasonable profit. More broadly, fair pricing concept is linked with the intent of ensuring access to medicines, improving public health across all regions and promoting universal health coverage. That is to fulfill the Nepal's' commitment enshrined by the constitution and obligation of international commitment in ensuring access to safe, effective and quality-assured essential medicines, including high price essential medicines. Fair pricing has mainly two aspects that is sellers (manufacturers, distributors, retailers) and buyers government) perspectives (Defining the concept of fair pricing for medicines / The BMJ). So, fairness is shaped through several factors considering these perspectives such that it is within the floor price (sellers cost consideration) and under the reach of the buyer (buyers reach for benefits and health system considerations).

Medicines price is becoming one of the biggest challenges to Nepal's health systems and is the subject of countless debates in Nepali parliaments and in both health and mainstream media. OOP expenditure in health is very high in Nepal and that mainly includes medicine costs so managing medicines cost is to managing healthcare in general. For treatments for cancer, orphan disease, emerging and reemerging diseases, Nepal is facing challenges in ensuring access which are dear to many often out of thought of opting treatment due to their exorbitant costs. Another end of the spectrum is the problem of drug shortages or poor quality for some old and off- patent medicines ranging from benzathine penicillin to methotrexate due to a razor-thin

margin and poor economy of scales. The international patent regime is one of the main factor making many therapies and technologies out of reach of the world population. The monopoly created through this regime and ever greening tricks applied by clever innovators needed to be worked out so that a poor and low middle income countries can utilize such costlier therapies in an affordable level. For such products, it is necessary to work out what a 'fair' price would be that ensures quality products and ongoing supply.

"Fair" price of medicines is undoubtedly an issue to be resolved in order to ensure access to quality medicines. It is one of the main determinants of health care cost in any nation. Price in fact distorts the smooth supplies if it is too low so that costs of the sellers and reasonable benefits are not covered or too high from the reach of an individual and health system. But 'fair' price is not only an issue but a solution for an individual or the health system of the country and the manufacturing company. 'Fair' price covers the cost of input, conversion, R&D costs and reasonable profits to recoup investment as well as funds to further researches and development. It also considers the perspective of the individual's capacity to pay for the cost as well as by the health system such that it does not run out of fund due to very high expenditure in medicines. So, balancing the buyers and seller's perspective and setting the fair price continuum help solve the health system concerns thus reducing percentage of OOP expenditure of any household in the country. As Nepal government is implementing the obligations enshrined through the constitution of Nepal mainly securing the health right of the citizen, 'fair' price of medicines is more a solution than an issue. Nepal should have a clearly defined process on 'fair' pricing of any medicines and technology, one of many approaches could be to develop a 'Medicines fair pricing rule".

It is a daunting issue for both the industry (the seller) and an individual or the health system (buyer) of the country so that total

health care cost is kept within the reach of the allocated resources. Higher OOP expenditure often lead to impoverishment and sometime perpetual disability and death. Ensuring access as well as incentivizing the industry through application of the principles of fairness is a solution to poorly resourced health system of the country. This approach can be a solution for the needy population with the most advanced therapies they need. Development and endorsement of well-defined medicines 'fair 'pricing rule can be a guiding document for solving the questions of how fairer is the price of any medicine in Nepal.

Narayan Prasad Dhakal

(Director General) Chief Editor

Scope of the Bulletin

- Pharmaceuticals Stability, quality control formulation, biopharmaceutics
- Policy, legislation, and regulatory control
- Availability and supply
- · Administration and dosage
- Choice of therapy, indication, contraindications
- · Drug interaction
- Pharmacovigilance, Adverse drug reactions
- Essential drugs

CONTENTS	Page No.
Editorial	
1. आ.व. २०८०/८१ प्रथम त्रैमासिकको प्रगति विवरण	2
2. Regulatory News	5
3. Safety of medicines	11
4. Regulatory Notices	15

1. आ.व. २०८०/८१ प्रथम त्रैमासिकको प्रगति विवरण

<u>अनुगमन, मुल्यांकन तथा कानुन कार्यान्वयन महाशाखा अन्तर्गत मुख्य कार्यहरुः</u> <u>औषधि पसल/फार्मेसी निरीक्षण:</u>

विवरण	काठमाडौँ	विराटनगर	वीरगंज	नेपालगंज	जम्मा
प्रथम त्रैमासिक लक्ष्य	300	990	900	900	६१०
प्रथम त्रैमासिक प्रगति	४१६	१३६	५७	१३४	७४२
प्रथम त्रैमासिक प्रगति प्रतिशत	१३८.७	१२३.६	५७	१३५	१२१.७

उद्योग निरीक्षण:

विवरण	काठमाडौँ	विराटनगर	वीरगंज	नेपालगंज	जम्मा
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प्रथम त्रैमासिक प्रगति	99	0	×	R	٩٢
प्रथम त्रैमासिक प्रतिशत	ሂሂ	0	१६६.७	900	હ્લ. ૭

औषि मुल्यांकन तथा दर्ता महाशाखा अन्तर्गत मुख्य कार्यहरुः

सि.न.	कार्य विवरण		संख्या			
٩.	नयाँ उत्पादन अनुज्ञापत्र प्रदान	२४४				
٦.	उत्पादन अनुज्ञापत्र नवीकरण		२४	৺৸		
m.	बजार बिकि वितरण प्रमाणपत्र प्रदान	१७२				
٧.	बजार बिक्रि वितरण प्रमाणपत्र नवीकरण	६०६				
X .	पैठारी सिफारिसपत्र प्रदान		६	३०		
υ.	पैठारी सिफारिसपत्र नवीकरण	९९४०				
9.	विदेशी औषधि उद्योग दर्ता	ζ				
۲.	नयाँ विदेशी औषधि दर्ता		9	, ९		
٩.	विदेशी औषधि नबिकरण		94	.ሂሂ		
90.	विदेशी औषधि पुनःदर्ता		ζ	X.		
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99.	नयाँ फार्मेसी दर्ता	३१०	१४७	900	१४७	७०४
٩٦.	फार्मेसी नविकरण	१९३३	۲ 98	६६८	६७६	४२०४
٩٦.	फार्मेसी रद्ध	१२६	50	६१	७४	३४१
٩४.	फार्मेसीमा संशोधन	928	੧ ሂ४	६४	9७०	प्र१२
٩٤.	व्यवशायी प्रमाणपत्र दर्ता	0	o	٩	o	٩

सि.न.	कार्य विवरण		संर	<u>ड्या</u>		
१६.	व्यवशायी प्रमाणपत्र नविकरण	३१६	990	५७	१०३	५८६

योजना, समन्वय तथा व्यवस्थापन महाशाखा अन्तर्गत मुख्य कार्यहरु

सि.न.	कार्य विवरण	संख्या
٩.	Uppsala Monitoring Centre मा ADR Reporting गरिएको संख्या	<i>7</i> 8
₹.	जोखिममा आधारित बजारिकृत औषधिको नमूना संकलन तथा विश्लेषणको लागि पटाएको	0
m.	औषधि सूचना प्रवाह	१५
٧.	ड्रग बुलेटिन प्रकाशन	२

अन्य कार्यहरू

सि.न.	कार्य विवरण	संख्या
٩.	WHO GMP प्रमाणीकरणको संख्या	હ
٧.	औषधि उत्पादन कुशल अभ्यास प्रमाणीकरणको संख्या	ધ્
m.	फार्मेसी निलम्वन संख्या	९२
٧.	मुद्दा दायर गरिएको संख्या	२४

2. REGULATORY NEWS

Dexibuprofen(oral)

Risk of DRESS syndrome

Republic of Korea. The Ministry of Food and Drug Safety (MFDS) has updated the drug label for oral dexibuprofen products to include the risk of drug reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS) syndrome, a severe adverse drug reaction characterized by an extensive skin rash in association with visceral organ involvement, lymphadenopathy, eosinophilia, and atypical lymphocytosis.

Dexibuprofen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) commonly used for the reduction of pain, inflammation and fever. The Korea Institute of Drug safety and Risk Management (KIDS) conducted a review of the report, which suggested a causal link between oral dexibuprofen products and DRESS syndrome. The KIDS also gathered information from foreign regulatory authorities and sought advice from medical experts regarding the causal relationship between them.

Health-care professionals should be aware of the signs and symptoms of DRESS syndrome to allow early diagnosis and prompt treatment. Patients are advised to seek immediate medical attention if they experience these severe cutaneous symptoms.

Source: WHO Pharmaceuticals Newsletter No.1, 2024

Peficitinib hydrobromide

Risk of venous thromboembolism

Japan. The MHLW and the PMDA have announced that the product information for peficitinib hydrobromide will be updated to include the risk of venous thromboembolism. Peficitinib hydrobromide is indicated for rheumatoid arthritis in patients who have had an inadequate response to conventional treatments (including the prevention of structural joint damage). The MHLW and the PMDA assessed five cases involving venous thromboembolism in Japan, and concluded that a causal relationship between peficitinib hydrobromide and venous thromboembolism was reasonably possible.

Source: WHO Pharmaceuticals Newsletter No.1, 2024

Crizanlizumab

Revocation of marketing authorization

Europe. The Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP) of the European Medicines Agency (EMA) has recommended revoking the marketing authorization for crizanlizumab (Adakveo®) because the benefits of the medicine did not outweigh its risks. This recommendation has been followed by a legally binding decision by the European Commission.

Crizanlizumab is indicated for the prevention of vaso occlusive crises (painful crises when the microcirculation is obstructed by sickled red blood cells) in patients aged 16 years and older with sickle cell disease.

The CHMP reviewed the results of the STAND study (Study of two doses of crizanlizumab versus placebo in adolescent and adult sickle cell disease patients), which showed that crizanlizumab did not reduce the number of painful crises leading to a healthcare visit over the first year of treatment (on average 2.5 painful crises in the crizanlizumab group compared with 2.3 crises in the placebo group). In terms of safety, the STAND study did not raise new concerns but showed a higher rate of severe and serious treatment-related adverse events for crizanlizumab compared with placebo. The CHMP concluded that its benefits do not outweigh the risks.

Health-care professionals should not start any new patients on crizanlizumab. This should be explained to patients currently on treatment with crizanlizumab and alternative treatments discussed.

Source: WHO Pharmaceuticals Newsletter No.4, 2023

Pegaspargase

Risk of hypersensitivity reactions

Pakistan. The National Pharmacovigilance Centre (NPC), Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan (DRAP) has announced that the product information for pegaspargase should be updated to include the risk of hypersensitivity reaction. Pegaspargase is indicated for the treatment of acute lymphoid

leukaemia in paediatric and adult patients who have hypersensitivity to the native forms of L asparaginase.

The NPC-DRAP reviewed six case reports of hypersensitivity reactions with pegaspargase injection used in children with acute lymphoid leukaemia occurring within one day of the administration. All cases were evaluated as having a possible relationship between the medicine and events. The Pharmacovigilance Risk Assessment Expert Committee decided to update the product information to include the risk of hypersensitivity reaction together with the advice on monitoring and treatment modification as per the grade of hypersensitivity reaction.

Patients are advised to talk with their doctors if they have a history of hypersensitivity to conventional asparaginase formulations. Health-care professionals are advised of the needs for pre-medication 30-60 minutes before administration of pegaspargase followed by post-monitoring for an hour.

Discontinuation of the treatment is recommended for serious reactions and modification of the treatment is advised based on the severity of the reaction.

Source: WHO Pharmaceuticals Newsletter No.4, 2023

Dabigatran etexilate methanesulfonate Risk of oesophageal ulcer, oesophagitis

Japan. The MHLW and the PMDA have announced that the product information for dabigatran etexilate methanesulfonate will be updated to include the risk of oesophageal ulcer and oesophagitis.

Dabigatran etexilate methanesulfonate is indicated for reduction in the risk of ischaemic stroke and systemic embolism in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation.

The MHLW and the PMDA assessed 49 cases involving oesophageal ulcer or oesophagitis in Japan, and concluded that a causal relationship between dabigatran etexilate methanesulfonate and oesophageal ulcer or oesophagitis was reasonably possible.

Source: WHO Pharmaceuticals Newsletter No.1, 2024

Levothyroxine

Risk of vertigo

Saudi Arabia. The SFDA has released a safety signal concerning levothyroxine and risk of vertigo.

Oral levothyroxine is primarily iHIndicated for treating primary, secondary, and tertiary hypothyroidism. Vertigo is an abnormal sensation of motion. It can occur in the absence of motion or when a motion is sensed inaccurately.

In 2023, the SFDA has detected a signal of levothyroxine and vertigo and reviewed all the evidence available on the association between them. The SFDA initiated this investigation following a local case-report of vertigo in SFDA vigilance database. The SFDA looked into VigiBase and found 12,678 ICSRs and extracted the top 30 global cases with completeness score of 1.0 in order to apply the causality assessment criteria on them. As a result, most of the assessed cases provides positive linkage to levothyroxine (6 probable cases, 21 possible cases and 3 unlikely cases). Disproportionality analysis also provides positive relation between drug and adverse reaction. The information component tool shows positive statistical relationship IC=4.4.

The SFDA's investigation concluded that the current available evidence from assessment of the ICSRs and disproportionality analysis might support a relationship between of levothyroxine and vertigo. This signal needs further investigation to confirm the risk, and health-care professionals should be aware of this potential adverse reaction.

Source: WHO Pharmaceuticals Newsletter No.1, 2024

Pralsetinib

Increased risk for tuberculosis

Europe. The EMA is reminding health-care professionals by issuing a Direct Health-care Professional Communication (DHPC) that tuberculosis, mostly extrapulmonary, has been reported in patients receiving pralsetinib (Gavreto®), and patients should be evaluated for active and inactive ("latent") tuberculosis before starting treatment as per local recommendations, and in patients with active or latent tuberculosis. Standard

antimycobacterial therapy should be initiated before treatment with pralsetinib is started.

Pralsetinib in the European Union is indicated as monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with rearranged during transfection (RET) fusion positive advanced non small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) not previously treated with a RET inhibitor.

An investigation of global safety data for Gavreto identified 9 cases of tuberculosis in pralsetinib treated patients, of which the majority (7/9) occurred in tuberculosis-endemic regions. The events occurred in patients with and without prior known history of tuberculosis. In most cases, extrapulmonary tuberculosis such as lymph node tuberculosis, peritoneal tuberculosis, or renal tuberculosis was reported.

Co-administration of pralsetinib with strong CYP3A4 inducers such as rifabutin, rifampicin can decrease pralsetinib plasma concentrations, which may decrease the efficacy of pralsetinib. Co administration of pralsetinib with strong CYP3A4 inducers should be avoided. If co administration cannot be avoided, it is important to increase the pralsetinib dose.

An update to the product information to include the risk of tuberculosis and recommendations for testing and treatment is ongoing.

Source: WHO Pharmaceuticals Newsletter No.1, 2024

Sulphadoxine and pyrimethamine Risk of toxic epidermal necrosis

Zimbabwe. The Medicines Control Authority of Zimbabwe (MCAZ) has alerted health-care professionals on the risk of toxic epidermal necrosis with sulphadoxine and pyrimethamine.

Sulphadoxine and pyrimethamine tablets are indicated for the treatment of acute, uncomplicated P. falciparum malaria for those patients in whom chloroquine resistance is suspected and for intermittent prevention of malaria in pregnant women in the malaria-endemic Sub-Saharan region.

The MCAZ reminded health-care professionals that sulphadoxine and pyrimethamine must be discontinued at the first appearance of skin rash or an

urticarial reaction, and should not be administered to women receiving cotrimoxazole prophylaxis (e.g. for opportunistic infections) due to an increased risk of adverse effects.

Source: WHO Pharmaceuticals Newsletter No.1, 2024

Bosutinib

Risk of interstitial lung disease

Europe. The Pharmacovigilance Risk Assessment Committee (PRAC) of the European Medicines Agency (EMA) has recommended a change to the product information for bosutinib to include the risk of interstitial lung disease (ILD).

The PRAC has considered the available evidence from clinical studies, post marketing cases, literature reports and the already known association of ILD with other drugs within the tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) class (dasatinib, imatinib, and nilotinib), and has agreed that a causal relationship between bosutinib use and occurrence of ILD is plausible. The MAH should amend the product's information to include this risk.

Source: WHO Pharmaceuticals Newsletter No.3, 2023

Paracetamol

Risk of toxic epidermal necrosis

India. The CDSCO has approved the recommendation from the National Coordination Centre – Pharmacovigilance Programme of India (NCC PvPI), Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC) to revise the prescribing information leaflet (PIL) for paracetamol to include fixed drug eruption as an adverse drug reaction.

Paracetamol is indicated for the symptomatic treatment of pain and fever.

The NCC-PvPI, IPC reviewed 480 Individual Case Safety Reports (ICSRs) of paracetamol associated fixed drug eruption and a causal relationship between them was found.

Source: WHO Pharmaceuticals Newsletter No.3, 2023

3.SAFETY OF MEDICINES

Nitrofurantoin

Risks of pulmonary and hepatic adverse drug reactions

United Kingdom. The MHRA has reminded healthcare professionals that prescribing nitrofurantoin should be alert to the risks of pulmonary and hepatic adverse drug reactions and advise patients to be vigilant for the signs and symptoms in need of further investigation. Nitrofurantoin is a broad-spectrum antibacterial agent, which has been available since the 1950s. It is indicated in adults, children and infants over three months old for the treatment and prophylaxis of acute or recurrent uncomplicated urinary tract infections (UTIs) and acute or recurrent uncomplicated pyelitis. The potential for acute pulmonary damage with nitrofurantoin is well documented in the product information.

The MHRA has advised health-care professionals as follows:

- patients and caregivers to be vigilant for new or worsening respiratory symptoms while taking nitrofurantoin and promptly investigate any symptoms that may indicate a pulmonary adverse reaction.
- immediately discontinue nitrofurantoin on the occurrence of new or worsening symptoms indicative of pulmonary damage.
- be vigilant for symptoms and signs of liver dysfunction in patients taking nitrofurantoin for any duration, but particularly with long term use, and monitor patients periodically for signs of hepatitis and for changes in biochemical tests that would indicate hepatitis or liver injury.
- use caution when prescribing nitrofurantoin in patients with pulmonary disease or hepatic dysfunction, which may mask the signs and symptoms of adverse reactions.

Source: WHO Pharmaceuticals Newsletter No.3, 2023

Sitagliptin

Potential risk of fatigue

Saudi Arabia. The SFDA has released a safety signal concerning

sitagliptin and its potential risk of fatigue. Sitagliptin is dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4) inhibitor indicated for the treatment of patients with T2D. Fatigue is a term that refers to a general feeling of exhaustion or a lack of energy.

In 2023, the SFDA detected a signal of sitagliptin and fatigue and reviewed all the evidence available on the association between them. The SFDA initiated this investigation following a local case-report of fatigue. The SFDA looked into VigiBase and found 629 ICSRs and extracted international cases with completeness score of 1.0 (n=19 cases) in order to apply the causality assessment criteria on them. As a result, seven cases of fatigue were either probably or possibly linked to sitagliptin. Literature evidence found supportive in a published article. Additionally, the risk is written in reference safety information of medications from the same class.

The SFDA's investigation concluded that the current available evidence from assessment of the ICSRs, class effect and literature might support a relationship between of sitagliptin and fatigue. This signal needs further investigation to confirm the risk, and health-care professionals should be aware of this potential adverse reaction.

Source: WHO Pharmaceuticals Newsletter No.3, 2023

Etoposide

Risk of electrolyte imbalance

Saudi Arabia. The SFDA has released a safety signal concerning etoposide and risk of electrolyte imbalance.

Etoposide is a semisynthetic analogue of podophyllotoxin that is used as antineoplastic agent in the therapy of several forms of solid tumors, leukemia and lymphoma, usually in combination with other agents.

In 2023, the SFDA has detected a signal of etoposide and electrolyte imbalance and reviewed all the evidence available on the association between them. The SFDA initiated this investigation following two local case-report of electrolyte imbalance in SFDA vigilance database. The SFDA looked into VigiBase and found 88 ICSRs and extracted cases with completeness score of 0.8 and above (ICSRs = 8) in order to apply the causality assessment criteria on them. As a result, most of the

assessed cases provides positive linkage to etoposide (5 possible cases, 1 unlikely case, and 2 not assessable cases). More evidence found when looked into data mining. The disproportionality analysis showed that this drug/ADR combination is been reported more than expected when compared to other medications in WHO database (IC= 2.4).

The SFDA's investigation concluded that the current available evidence from assessment of the ICSRs and data mining might support a relationship between etoposide and electrolyte imbalance. This signal needs further investigation to confirm the risk, and health-care professionals should be aware of this potential adverse reaction

Source: WHO Pharmaceuticals Newsletter No.1, 2024

Oral anticoagulants

1.Reminder of dose adjustments in patients with renal impairment

United Kingdom. The MHRA has reminded health-care professionals of the current advice to ensure that all patients with renal impairment receive an appropriate dose of direct-acting oral anticoagulants (DOACs) medicines due to the increased risk of bleeding. DOACs include apixaban, dabigatran, edoxaban, and rivaroxaban. Exposure to DOACs is increased in patients with renal impairment and it is therefore important that patients receive an appropriate dose adjusted for renal function. Renal function in adults should be assessed by calculating creatinine clearance. Patients with renal impairment should be reviewed regularly to ensure ongoing efficacy and safety, with dosing adjusted as required. For pediatric use of these medicines, health-care professionals should counsel parents and caregivers about the reconstitution and dosing of dabigatran granules and rivaroxaban granules to reduce the risk of medication errors.

2.Ongoing assessment of abnormal uterine bleeding

New Zealand. The Medsafe is reviewing the risk of abnormal uterine bleeding (changes to normal menstrual periods) in individuals using oral anticoagulant medicines. The Centre for Adverse Reactions Monitoring (CARM) received four reports relating to abnormal uterine bleeding with rivaroxaban during monitoring period. No reports were received for apixaban, dabigatran or warfarin. Currently the data sheets for oral anticoagulants list bleeding and/or urogenital. To increase awareness

about this adverse reaction, the Medsafe will issue an article about oral anticoagulants and abnormal uterine bleeding. The benefit risk balance for oral anticoagulants (apixaban, rivaroxaban, dabigatran, and warfarin) remains positive.

Source: WHO Pharmaceuticals Newsletter No.4, 2023

Fluoroquinolone antibiotics

Reminder of risk of long lasting, disabling and potentially irreversible adverse reactions

Europe. The PRAC of the EMA is reminding health-care professionals by issuing a Direct Healthcare Professional Communication (DHPC) that the use of fluoroquinolone antibiotics, given by mouth, injection or inhalation, is restricted due to the risk of disabling, long-lasting and potentially irreversible adverse reactions affecting several, sometimes multiple, systems, organ classes and sense.

Fluoroquinolone medicines are a family of broad-spectrum antibiotics including ciprofloxacin, flumequine, levofloxacin, lomefloxacin, moxifloxacin, norfloxacin, ofloxacin, pefloxacin, prulifloxacin and rufloxacin. They are used to treat certain types of serious infections when other antibiotics are not suitable.

Restrictions on the use of fluoroquinolone antibiotics, introduced in 2019 following an EU-wide review of these very rare but serious adverse reactions, mean that they should not be used to treat infections that might get better without treatment or by other recommended antibacterial medicines, or to prevent traveller's diarrhoea or recurring lower urinary tract infections. Importantly, fluoroquinolones should be avoided in patients who have previously had serious adverse reactions with a fluoroquinolone or quinolone antibiotic. They should be used with special caution in the elderly, patients with kidney disease and in those who have had an organ transplantation. Combined use with corticosteroid should be avoided.

A study, which evaluated data from the primary care setting in six European countries between 2016 and 2021, suggests that the measures taken to restrict the use of these medicines as a result of the EU-wide review had a modest

impact. Although the use of fluoroquinolone antibiotics has reduced, these medicines may still be prescribed outside of their recommended uses.

Source: WHO Pharmaceuticals Newsletter No.4, 2023

5. REGULATORY NOTICES





फोन नं.: ०१-४७९१०२७, ४७९०४३२ Email: info@dda.gov.np

> मदन भण्डारी पथ विदुनीवजार, काटमाडी, नेपाल

प्रकाशित मिति २०६०।०४।०१

यस विभागलाई आ.स. २०८०।०८९ को लागि आवरयक पर्न सबने निन्नानुसारका सामान तथा संबाहरू आपूर्व गर्न इन्छुक इजावत प्राप्त व्यक्ति, फार्न, कापनी एवं संस्थाहरुबाट सार्वजनिक खरिर नियमावसी २०६४ को नियम १८ बसीविम मौनुदा सूची (Standing List) मा दर्ता वा अधावधिक हुनका लागि यस विभागको नेपसाइट (www.dda.gov.np) मा प्रकाशित भए पद्माव रू. १० को हुलाक टिकट टीसी यस विभागको प्रशासन शाखामा निवेदन दर्ता गणउनु हुन यो सूचना प्रकाशित गरिएको छ ।

आवश्यक सामान तथा सेवाहरुको विवरणः क) कार्यालय सामान खरिद तथा आपर्ति

- १. स्टेशनरी सामानहरू
- २. खुपाई सम्बन्धि कार्य
- कार्यालय सम्बन्धि उपकरण आपूर्ति
- ४. सवारी साधान खरिद सम्बन्धित
- ५. फर्निचर तथा फिक्चर्स
- ६. खानेपानी (जार/बोटल)
- ७. पत्रपत्रिका/पुस्तक

ग) परामर्श सेवा तथा अन्य सेवा

- १. सचना प्रविधि सम्बन्धि परामर्श
- २. पत्रपत्रिकामा सुचना प्रकाशन गर्ने
- ३. इन्जिनियरिङ्ग सेवा सम्बन्धि
- ४. सीपमूलक तालिम
- ५. अध्ययन, अनुसन्धान, गोष्ठी विशेषज्ञ सेवा

ख) निर्माण/मर्मत सम्बन्धि

- १. कार्यालय भवन मर्मत, निर्माण तथा सुधार
- २. २ पाड़े तथा ४ पाड़े सवारी मर्मत
- ३. कार्यालय उपकरण/फर्निचर मर्मत
- ४. इलेक्ट्रिकल, प्लम्बिङ्ग तया टेलिफोन मर्मत
- सर्भर नेटवर्क, वेवसाइट, इन्टरनेट, सफ्टवेयर बादि
- ६. कामदार जनशक्ति आपुर्ति सुरक्षा, सरसफाई, हेल्प डेक्स
- ७. भाडमा सवारी साधन उपलब्ध गराउने सम्बन्धि सेवा
- कुरियर सेवा
- ९. लागत अनुमान सम्बन्धि सेवा

दरखास्तसाच पेश गर्नुपर्ने कागजातहरू

- क. संस्था फर्म, कम्पनी तथा व्यवसाय दर्ता प्रमाणपत्रको प्रमाणित प्रतिलिपी ।
- ख. स्थायी लेखा नम्बर वा मुल्य अभिवृद्धि करमा दर्ता भएको प्रमाणपत्रको प्रमाणित प्रतिलिपी ।
- ग. अधिल्लो आ.व. सम्मको कर चुक्ता प्रमाणपत्र वा म्याद थप सम्बन्धी पत्रको प्रमाणित प्रतिलिपी ।
- घ. आवश्यकता अनुसारको व्यवसायिक इजाजतपत्रको प्रमाणित प्रतिलिपी ।
- इ. खरिद कारवाहीमा भाग लिन अयोग्य नभएको प्रस्तावित खरिद कारवाहीमा आपनो स्वार्थ नबाझिएको र सम्बन्धित पेशा वा व्यवसाय सम्बन्धि कसुरमा आफूले सजाय नपाएको भनी लिखित रुपमा गरेको घोषणा पत्र ।

शर्तहरू

- मौजुदा सूचीमा दर्ता हुनका लागि दिइने निवेदनको ढाँचा सार्वजनिक खरिद नियमावली, २०६४ को अनुसूची २क बमोजिम हनपर्नेख ।
- ख. अपनो फर्मले जुन कार्य गर्न वा सामान आपूर्ति वा सेवा दिन इजाजत प्राप्त गरेको हो सोही समृहको लागि मात्र सूचि दर्ता गराउनु पर्नेख ।
- ग. माथि उल्लेखित प्रत्येक विषयगत कार्यको लागि स्पष्ट रुपमा खुल्ने गरी खुट्टा खुट्टै निवेदन दर्ता गराउनु पर्नेख ।
- घ. रित नपुगेका निवेदन उपर कुनै कारवाही हुने छैन ।
- ड. प्राप्त निवेदन स्विकार गर्ने/नगर्ने सम्पूर्ण अधिकार यस विभागको निहित रहनेछ ।
- ड. प्राप्त निवदन स्वकार गन/नगन सम्पूर्ण अधिकार यस विभागका निहत रहनछ ।
 च. यस सूचना अनुसार दर्ता भएको सूचि आ.व. २०६०।०६१ को लागि मात्र मान्य हुनेछ ।

20 (0) (37. 37.



आयात तथा निर्यातसँग सम्बन्धित भन्सार त छट सेवाहरुलाई नेपाल राष्ट्रिय एकद्वार प्रणाली (NNSW) मार्फत स्वीकार गर्ने बारे

प्रस्तुत विषयमा यस विभागबाट आयात तथा निर्यातसँग सम्बन्धित भन्सार तथा महसुल छुट सेवाहरूको सिफारिस नेपाल राष्ट्रिय एकद्वार प्रणाली (NNSW) मार्फत संचालन गर्नका लागि श्री भन्सार विभागको. मिति २०८०/०३/२१ गतेको पत्र र सोही अनुसार मिति २०८०/०४/२५ मा विभागीय निर्णय भएकोले यसै आ.व. २०८०/८१ को भदौ महिना देखि लागु हुने गरि एकद्वार प्रणालीको पोर्टल (Portal) www.nnsw.gov.np बाट भन्सार तथा महसूल छुट सेवा सम्बन्धि आवेदन पेश गर्न्ह्न सम्बन्धित सबैको जानकारीका लागी यो सचना प्रकाशन गरीएको छ।

सम्पर्क ठेगानाः

- १. औषधि व्यवस्था विभाग, विजुलीवजार, काठमाडौँ
- २. भन्सार विभाग, त्रिपुरेश्वर, काठमाण्डौ: ०१-४११७०१०
- ३. Help Desk, त्रिपरेश्वर, काठमाण्डौः १६६-००१६-००१६

16



नयाँ औषधि (New Molecule) का सम्बन्धमा।

औषधि सल्लाहकार सिमितिको मिति २०६०/०४/२४ गते बसेको ४५ औ बैठकको निर्णयानुसार निम्न २७ प्रकारका नयाँ औषधि (New Molecule) साथै औषधिका नयाँ सिमश्रणहरु प्रकिया पुरा गरि दर्ता गर्न अनुमोदन गरि यस बिभागलाई सिफारिस भई आएको व्यहोरा सम्बन्धित सबैमा जानकारीको लागि मिति २०६०/०५/११ को विभागीय निर्णयानुसार यो सूचना प्रकासित गरिएको छ।

<u>तपसिलः</u>

S. NO.	ATC Code	Generic Name	S. NO.	ATC Code	Generic Name
1	L01CD04 Cabazitaxel 60 mg Inj		15	L02BB05	Apalutamide 60mg tablets
2	-	Miconazole Nitrate 2 % w/w and Fluocinolone Acetonide 0.01 % w/w			Chlorthalidone 6.25mg & Chlorthalidone 12.5 mg tabs
.3	L01EF01 Palbociclib 1		17	-	Mecobalamin 1000mcg, Pyridoxine HCL 100mg, Nicotinamide 100mg, D- Panthenol 50mg Injection
4	L01EB04	Osimertinib	18	R03DX05	Omalizumab 150mg in 1.2ml, Injection
5	D10AF01	Clindamycin 20mg (2% w/w) gel	1 19 D06AX14 Ozenoxacin cream 1 % w/w		Ozenoxacin cream 1 % w/w
6	A10BD19	Empagliflozin 10mg/Linagliptin 5mg, Empagliflozin 25mg/Linagliptin 5mg tablets tablets	20	J02AC04	Posaconazole 100mg tablet
7	-	Mecobalamin 1000mcg, Pyridoxine HCL 100mg, Nicotinamide 100mg, Folic acid 0.7mg, Injection	21	A06AX05	Prucalopride 1mg tablet
8	C09DX04	Sacubitril 24.3 mg & Valsartan 25.7 mg as Sacubitril Valsartan sodium salt complex, tablets	22	C10BA06	Rosuvastatin 10mg & Ezetimibe 10mg tablets
9	L01EL01	Ibrutinib 140mg capsule	23	C02AC05	Moxonidine 0.2mg/0.3mg tablets
10	L01XK03	Rucaparib tablets 200mg/250mg/300mg	24	-	Formoterol fumarate and Beclomethasone dipropionate 6/100 µg
11	L02BB04	Enzalutamide 40mg capsule	25	L01EA02	Dasatinib molecule
12	C03DA05	Finerenone 10mg/20mg tablets	26	J01XX01	Fosfomycin 3 gm
13	R06AX29	Bilastine 20mg tablets	27	-	Levonorgestrol 20mcg/24hrs, 52mg IUD
14	L01XX52	Venetoclax	1		2



नयाँ औषधि वा समिश्रणका औषधिको स्तर अनुमोदन सम्बन्धमा

औषधि सल्लाहकार सिमितिको मिति २०६०/०४/२४ गते बसेको ५५ औ बैठकको निर्णयानुसार निम्न उल्लेखित १९ प्रकारका नयाँ औषधि वा सिमश्रणका औषधिको स्तर अनुमोदन गरि यस विभागलाई सिफारिस भई आएको व्यहोरा सम्बन्धित सबैमा जानकारीको लागि मिति २०६०/०५/११ को विभागीय निर्णयानुसार यो सूचना प्रकासित गरिएको छ।

तपसिलः

S.No	Product Name	Analytical Profile No.
1	Roflumilast Tablet	Roflumi 078/079/AP 114
2	Tramadol HCL Injection	Trama 078/79/AP 104
3	Estradiol Valerate Tablet	Estra 079/080/AP 116
4	Cholecalciferol (in gel base)Soft gel Capsules	Chole C 079/080/AP 117
5	Diclofenac Sodium Suppository	Diclo 079/080 AP 118
6	Pracetamol, Chlorpheniramine Maleate & Phenylephrine HCL Syrup	Para Chlor Phen 079/080/AP 119
7	Rocuronium Bromide Injection	Rocu 078/079/AP 115
8	Ketorolac Tromethamine eye drops	Keto 079/080/AP 103
9	Dextromethorphan HBr & Chlorpheniramine Maleate Syrup	Dex Chlor 079/080/AP 120
10	Oxetacain & Sucralfate Suspension	Oxe Sucral 079/080/AP 121
11	Memantine HCL & Donepezil HCL Tablets	Meman Donep 079/080/AP 122
12	Drotraverine HCL Injection	Drotav 078/079/AP 113
13	Tranexamic Acid Capsules	Tranex 079/080/AP 123
14	Dienogest Tablets	Dieno 079/080/AP 128
15	Glycopyrronium powder for inhalation	Glycopy 079/080/AP 126
16	Levosalbutamol Inhalation Solution	Levosal I 079/080/AP 125
17	Levosalbutamol & Beclomethsone Dipropionate powder for Inhalation	Levosal Beclo 079/080/AP 107
18	Metamizole Sodium Injection	Metami 079/080/AP 129
19	Oxyclozanide & Levamisole Suspension	Oxyclo Levami 079/080/AP 127







प्रकाशित मितिः२०८०/०५/१२ औषधिहरुको दर्ता सम्बन्धमा अत्यन्त जरूरी सूचना।

उपचारात्मक सेवामा नर्भई नहुने औषधिहरुको बजारमा सहज उपलब्धता साथै सुनिधतताको लागि उक्त औषधिहरुको दर्ता प्रिक्रयामा सहजीकरण गर्ने हेतुले नेपालमा दर्ता नभएका तर त्यस्ता औषधिको अभावमा विरामीको जीवनमा पर्न सक्ने खतरा, उपचारमा हुने कठिनाई, रोग निदानमा हुने समस्या तथा स्थायी रुपमा नै अपाङ्ग हुन सक्ने अवस्था आउन निदन सम्बन्धित सरोकारवालाहरूसँग मिति २०८०/०२/१९ गते छुलफल/अन्तरिक्रया कार्यकम पश्चात औषधि अभाव सम्बन्धि अल्पकालीन र दीर्घकालीन कार्ययोजना गरिएको थियो। सोहि कार्ययोजन बमोजिम विभागमा दर्ता नरहेका तर उपचारको कममा नभई नहुने देहायका औषधिहरुको सम्बन्धमा विभागको मिति २०८०/०५/१० को निर्णय बमोजिम स्वदेशी औषधि उद्योग तथा पैठारीकर्ताहरूलाई निम्न औषधिहरु दर्ता गर्न पहल लिन आहान गर्दै यो सूचना प्रकाशन गरिएको

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S. NO.	Generic Name	S. NO.	Generic Name	S. NO.	Generic Name	
1	Nitroglycerine 10 mg Sublingual Tablet	16	6-Mercaptopurine 50 mg, Tablet	31	Verenicline (0.5/1mg), Tablet	
2	Nitroglycerine 2.6 mg, Tablet	17	Chlorpromazine (25mg/ml), Injection	32	Hydrocortisone (5 mg/10 mg), Tablet	
3	Nitroglycerine (400mcg per spray, 60 or 200 metered sprays), Spray 18 Injection Prochlorperazine 12.5 mg, Injection		33	Fludrocortisone 100 mg, Tablet		
4	Metoprolol (1 mg/ml), Injection	19	Trifluoperazine Depot (1mg/ml), Injection	34	Cyclosporine 0.1%, Eye drops	
5	Diltiazem(5mg/ml), Injection	20	Bethanechol 25 mg, Tablet	35	Cyclosporine 0.05%, Eye drops	
6	Isoprenaline (2 mg/ml), Injection Cardioplegia Solution (For Injection)		36	Dexamethasone 0.7 mg, Intraviteal Implant		
7	Etophylline (84.7mg) + Theophylline (25.3mg), Injection	Etophylline (84.7mg) + Etomidate (2mg/ml),		37	Foscarnet Sodium (24mg/ml), Injection	
8	Terbutaline(1mg/ml), Injection	23	Desmopressin (10mcg/0.1ml per spray), Spray	38	Difluprednate 0.05%, Ophthalmic Emulsion	
9	Eptifibatide (10mg/100ml), Injection	24	Dinoprostone 0.5 mg, Gel	39	Itraconazole 1%, Eye Ointment	
10	Streptomycin (1gm/vial), Injection	25	Lidocaine 15% w/w, spray	40	Ganciclovir 0.15%, Ophthalmic gel	
11	Tirofiban (5mg/100ml), Injection	26	Suxamethonium (50mg/ml), Injection	41	Sodium Chloride 5%, Ophthalmic Ointment	
12	Flumazenil (1mg/10ml), Injection	27	Caffeine (20mg/ml), Injection	42	Polyhexamethylene Biguanide 20%, Eye drops	
13	Naloxone (0.6 mg/ml), Injection	28	Caffeine Citrate (20mg/ml), Syrup/drop	43	Mitomycin C 0.02%, Eye drops	
14	Aprepitant (Fosaprepitant Dimeglumine 150mg/ml), Injection	29	Polidocanol (0.5% and 1%/2ml), Injection	-		
	Anidulationain 100 ma Injection		Nicotine (7/14/21mg), Patch			

क्राजीय (V महानिर्देशक





प्रकाशित मिति:२०८०/०५/१३

प्रतिजैविक (ANTIMICROBIALS) औषधिको लेबलमा रातो धर्का (Red Line) राखे सम्बन्धि अत्यन्त जरुरी सचना।

प्रतिजैविक औषधिहरुको अधिक प्रयोग, न्यून प्रयोग तथा अनावश्यक प्रयोगले गर्दा उत्पन्न हुने प्रतिजैविक प्रतिरोध (Antimicrobial Resistance)लाई न्यूनीकरण गर्न अन्तराष्ट्रिय प्रचलन अनुसार प्रतिजैविक औषधिहरु (Antimicrobials) को Primary & Secondary प्याकिङ्गको लेवलमा रातो धर्का लगाउने अभ्यास रहेको विदित्तै छु। विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठनले तयार गरेको Global Action Plan र सोहि आधारमा नेपालमा पनि National Action Plan तयार गरी सकेको र लागु गर्ने चरणमा रहेको सन्दर्भमा सो योजना अनुरुप प्रयोगकर्ता लगायत गैर स्वास्थ्यकर्मीले सजिलै पहिचान गर्न तथा सो सम्बन्धि चेतनामुलक संदेश प्रवाह गर्ने र सोको परिपालना गराउने उद्देश्य अनुरुप औषधि सल्लाकार समितिको ४४ औँ बैठकबाट विभागलाई सिफारिस भई आएकोमा मिति २०६०/०४/११को विभागीय निर्णयानुसार बजारिकृत हुने समूह "ख" प्रतिजैविक (Antimicrobials) वर्गको औषधिहरूको Primary र Secondary प्याकिङ्ग सामग्रीको मौज्दात सिकएपछि वा निर्णय भएको मितिले बढीमा छ महिना पछि उत्पादन हुने औषधिहरूमा अनिवार्य रुपमा Primary र Secondary प्याकिङ्गको लेवलमा रातो धर्क राख्न सम्बन्धि सरोकारवाला (उत्पादक तथा आयातकर्ता) सबैमा जानकारीको लागि यो सचना प्रकाशन गरिएको छु।

साथै प्याकिङ्गको लेवलमा रातो धर्का सम्बन्धि नमूना देहाय बमोजिम रहेको समेत जानकारी गराईन्छ।









रानिर्देशवा महानिर्देशवा

नेपाल सरकार



स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसंख्या मन्त्रालय

औषधि व्यवस्था विभाग

भन्सार छुटको सिफ्रारिस सम्बन्धि जरूरी सूचना। प्रकाशित भितः हुट्टि १०४/२५

नेपाल सरकारको आ. व. २०८०/८१ को अर्थ सम्बन्धि प्रस्तावलाई कार्यान्वयन गर्न आर्थिक ऐन २०८० तयार भई लागू भएको व्यहोरा विदितै छ । सो सम्बन्धमा प्रविधिजन्य स्वास्थ्य सामग्रीहरू उत्पादन गर्ने उद्योगलाई सोहि आर्थिक ऐन २०८० अनुसूची-१ को दफा १५ को उपदफा २(र) मा उल्लेखित उपशीर्पक ३९२३.५०.००, ३९२६.९०.३९ तथा शीर्षक ४०१६.९३.९० अन्तर्गतका सामग्री एवं यस विभागको सिफारिसमा औषघि उद्योगमा मात्र प्रयोग हुने ऐ.ऐ. ऐनको अनुसूची-१ दफा १५ को उपदफा २(ल) मा उल्लेखित उपशीर्पक ३९०१.१०.०० र ३९०१.२०.०० अन्तर्गतका सामग्रीहरूको भन्सार छुट सिफारिस सम्बन्धमा मिति २०८०/०५/२४ को विभागीय निर्णयानुसार सूचीकरण साथै नेपाल राष्ट्रिय एकद्वार प्रणाली (NNSW ONLINE SYSTEM) मार्फत आवेदनका लागि निम्न बमोजिमका कागजातहरू संलग्न गरि भन्सार छुट सिफारिसको लागि पेश गर्नु हुन सम्बन्धित सरोकारवाला सबैमा यसै सूचना मार्फत अनुरोध गरिन्छ।

सुचीकरणका लागि

- क. विभागबाट प्रदान भएको उद्योग स्थापनाको सिफारिसपत्र (अनुसूची-२) को प्रतिलिपि (विभागवाट सिफारिसपत्र प्रदान भएका उद्योगको हकमा मात्र)।
- ख. उद्योग विभागबाट जारी भएको उद्योग दर्ता प्रमाणपत्रको प्रमाणित प्रतिलिपि।
- ग. कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रार कार्यालय/वाणिज्य विभागमा दर्ता भएको प्रमाणपत्र, प्रबन्धपत्र र नियमावलीको प्रमाणित प्रतिलिपि।
- घ. प्यान नं.(PAN) उल्लेखित कागजात।
- ङ. औषघि व्यवस्था विभागमा भन्सार छुट निवेदन दिन आधिकारिक व्यक्ति तोकेको माइन्युट, अिंतयारी पत्र र उक्त आधिकारिक व्यक्तिको नागरिकताको प्रमाणपत्र।
- च. उद्योग विभागबाट स्वीकृत भएको सम्बन्धित उद्योगको किसिम।
- छ. उद्योगबाट उत्पादन हुने प्रविधिजन्य स्वास्थ्य सामग्रीहरूको किसिम।
- ज. सम्बन्धित कच्चा पदार्थबाट उत्पादन हुने सामग्रीहरुको विवरण।

नेपाल राष्ट्रिय एकद्वार प्रणाली (NNSW ONLINE SYSTEM) मार्फत आवेदनका लागि

- क. सम्बन्धित कच्चा पदार्थवाट उत्पादन हुने सामग्रीहरुको यस आ.व. को उत्पादन लक्ष्य र उक्त उत्पादन लक्ष्यको लागि चाहिने उक्त कच्चा पदार्थको परिमाणको प्रक्षेपण।
- ख. सम्बन्धित कच्चा पदार्थको अधिल्लो आर्थिक वर्षको खपत विवरण।
- ग. सम्बन्धित कच्चा पदार्थ अन्य प्रयोजनको लागि प्रयोग नगर्ने कबुलियतनामा।
- घ. सिफारिस भएका कच्चा पदार्थको प्रत्येक तिन महिनामा खपत विवरण बुझाउने प्रतिवद्धता।
- ভ. Performa invoice/tax invoice.
- च. Specification.
- ঘু. Certificate of Analysis/Test Report.





नेपाल सरकार

स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसंख्या मन्त्रालय

भीवधि हातस्था वि

TAPENTADOL एकल तथा समिश्रण औषधिहरूको बिक्रिवितरण सम्बन्धि अत्यन्त जरुरी सूचना।

औषधिहरुको अनुचित प्रयोग साथै दुरुपयोग हुन नदिन समय समयमा विभागवाट जनचेतना मूलक सूचना प्रवाह गरिदै आएको बिदितै छ। यसै सन्दर्भमा औषधि सल्लाहकार समितिको मिति २०८०/०४/२४ गते बसेको ५५ औ बैठकवाट Tapentadol एकल तथा समिश्रण औषधिहरु सिमित स्थानहरुवाट मात्र विकि वितरण गर्न गराउन अस्पताल फार्मेसी (सरकारी तथा निजी) मार्फत गराउन चिकित्सकको प्रेष्किप्सनको आधारमा रेकर्ड राखी नियन्त्रण तथा नियमन गर्न विभागलाई सिफारिस भएको छ।

सो व्यवस्था कार्यान्वयका लागि देहाय बमोजिम गर्न गराउन मिति २०८०/०५/२४ को विभागीय निर्णयानुसार सम्बन्धित सरोकारवाला सबैमा यसै सूचना मार्फत सूचित गरिन्छ:

- 9. Tapentadol का एकल तथा समिश्रण औषधिहरू प्रभावकारी नियमन गर्न/गराउन चिकित्सकको प्रेष्किप्सनको आधारमा रेकर्ड राखी अस्पताल फार्मेसी (सरकारी तथा निजी) वाट मात्र विरामी बिशेषलाई उपलब्ध गराउनु हुन।
- . २. उक्त Tapentadol का एकल तथा समिश्रण औषधिहरू अस्पताल फार्मेसीमा मात्र संचय एवं बिकीवितरण गर्न उत्पादक तथा आयातकर्ता लगायत थोक विकेताहरूले सो औषधिहरूको आवश्यक मौज्दातको व्यवस्था मिलाउनु हुन।
 - ३. अस्पताल फार्मेसी बाहेक खुद्रा औषधि पसलमा बिक्रिवितरण हुन बाँकी रहेका Tapentadol का एकल तथा समिश्रण औषधिहरु सम्बन्धित थोक विकेतालाई निर्णय मितिले बढीमा तीन (३) महिना भित्र फिर्ता गर्न र सो पश्चात ती औषधिहरू खुद्रा औषधि पसलबाट विकिवितरण नगर्न्/नगराउन् हन।

नेपाल सरकार



स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसंख्या मन्त्रालय औषधि व्यवस्था विभाग

प्रकाशित भिति २०५०५०५/३१

सिफारिस नगरिएका प्रतिजैविक (NOT RECOMMENDED ANTIBIOTICS) औषधिको दर्ता/नवीकरण, पैठारी
तथा प्रयोग सम्बन्धि अत्यन्त जरुरी सचना।

प्रतिजैविक प्रतिरोध (Antimicrobial Resistance)लाई न्यूनीकरण गर्न, रोकथाम गर्न तथा नियन्त्रण गर्न नेपाल सरकारले प्रतिजैविक प्रतिरोधको विश्वव्यापी कार्य योजनासंग मेल खाने गरी "एक स्वास्थ्य" अवधारणा (One Health Approach) अनुरुप प्रति-जैविक प्रतिरोधवाट हुने विरामी दर, मृत्यु दर र आर्थिक असरलाई प्रभावकारी रुपले कम गर्न राष्ट्रिय कार्ययोजना National Action Plan-AMR तयार गरि स्वीकृतिको अन्तिम चरणमा रहेको सायै, श्री विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) ले सन् २०२१ मा १०३ प्रकारका सिफारिस नगरिएका प्रतिजैविक (Not Recommended Antibiotics) औषधिहरु, र सिमश्रणहरूको सूची प्रकाशन गरेको अवस्था छ। प्रतिजैविक प्रतिरोध (Antimicrobial Resistance) लाई न्यूनीकरण गर्ने, तथ्यमा आधारित उपचार प्रणाली र समुचित प्रयोगलाई बढावा दिने उद्देश्य हासिल गर्न औषधि सल्लाकार सिमितिको ५५ औँ बैठकवाट विभागलाई सिफारिस भई आएकोमा मिति २०६०/०५/१८ को विभागीय सन्विधानुसार श्री विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठनवाट सिफारिस नगरिएका प्रतिजैविक औषधिहरूको दर्ता, नवीकरण, पैठारी र प्रयोग सम्वन्धि देहाय बमोजिम कार्यान्वयन गर्न/गराउनुहुन सम्बन्धित सरोकारवालाहरू (उत्पादक,आयातकर्ता तथा वितरकहरू) सबैमा जानकारीका लागि यो सुचना प्रकाशन गरिएको छः

श्री विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO)वाट सुचिकृत सिफारिस नगरिएको प्रतिजैविक औषधिको सूची (पाना-३) यसै सूचनामा संलग्न गरिएको छ। उक्त औषधिहरूको सूची URL: https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/2021-aware-classification मार्फत पनि हेर्न सिकिने छ।

<u>निम्नः</u>

- क. विभागमा दर्ता भएका र नभएका बिश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) बाट सिफारिस नगरिएका प्रतिजैविक औपधिको सिमश्रणहरू र सो औपधिहरूको सिमश्रण उत्पादन कार्य गर्ने प्रयोजनार्थ कच्चा पदार्थहरूको थप/नयौ दर्ता, थप/नयौ पैठारी दर्ता र पैठारी सिफारिस प्रमाणपत्र प्रदान नगर्ने/नगराउने।
- ख. विभागमा दर्ता भएका त्यस्ता प्रतिजैविक औषधिको समिश्रणहरूको उत्पादन अनुज्ञापत्र, बजार विकि-वितरण प्रमाणपत्र, पैठारीदर्ता प्रमाणपत्र, पैठारी सिफारिस पत्र नविकरण नगर्ने, सो समिश्रण उत्पादन गर्ने प्रयोजनार्थ कच्चा पदार्थको प्रमाणपत्र नविकरण/परिमाण वृद्धि नगर्ने/नगराउने।
- ग. विभागमा दर्ता भएका त्यस्ता प्रकारका प्रतिजैविक औषधिहरुको कच्चा पदार्थ र Primary & Secondary प्यािकङ सामग्रीको मौज्दात विभागमा पेश गर्ने र निर्णय मितिबाट लागु हुने गरि स्वदेशी उद्योगले त्यस्ता प्रकारका औषधिहरुको थप उत्पादन नगर्ने र आयातकर्ताहरुले पनि सो औषधिहरु थप आयात कार्य नगर्ने ।
- घ. हाल बजारमा उत्पादन भई वा आयात भई उपलब्ध रहेका वा उत्पादनको चरणमा रहेका सिफारिस नगरिएका प्रतिजैविक औषधि एवं समिश्रणहरुको हकमा निर्णय भएको मितिले बढीमा छ (६) महिनासम्म मात्र बजारमा उपलब्ध रहने गरि ब्यवस्था मिलाउने।

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नेपाल सरकार स्वास्थ्य तभ् जिल्लंख्या मन्त्रालय औषेप्रिक ट्यावस्था विभाग प्रकाशित मिलिकाक्ष्य प्रकाशित मिलिकाक्ष्य

श्री बिश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO)वाट सुचिकृत सिफारिस नगरिएको प्रतिजैविक औषधिको विवरणः

N.	Antibiotic
1	acetylspiramycin/metronidazole
2	amikacin/cefepime
3	amoxicillin/bacillus coagulans/cloxacillin
4	amoxicillin/bacillus coagulans/dicloxacillin
5	amoxicillin/clavulanic acid/lactic ferments
6	amoxicillin/clavulanic acid/lactobacillus acidophilus
7	amoxicillin/clavulanic acid/nimesulide
8	amoxicillin/cloxacillin
9	amoxicillin/cloxacillin/lactic acid
10	amoxicillin/cloxacillin/lactobacillus acidophilus/serrapeptase
11	amoxicillin/cloxacillin/lactobacillus lactis
12	amoxicillin/cloxacillin/serrapeptase
13	amoxicillin/dicloxacillin
14	amoxicillin/dicloxacillin/saccharomyces boulardii
15	amoxicillin/flucloxacillin
16	amoxicillin/flucloxacillin/lactobacillus acidophilus
17	amoxicillin/metronidazole
18	amoxicillin/pivsulbactam
19	amoxicillin/sulbactam
20	ampicillin/bacillus coagulans/cloxacillin
21	ampicillin/cloxacillin
22	ampicillin/cloxacillin/lactobacillus acidophilus
23	ampicillin/cloxacillin/saccharomyces boulardii
24	ampicillin/dicloxacillin
25	ampicillin/dicloxacillin/lactobacillus acidophilus
26	ampicillin/flucloxacillin
27	ampicillin/lidocaine/sulbactam
28	ampicillin/oxacillin
29	ampicillin/sultamicillin
30	ascorbic acid/metamizole sodium/penicillin g /streptomycin
31	azithromycin/cefixime
32	azithromycin/cefixime/lactobacillus acidophilus
33	azithromycin/cefpodoxime proxetil
34	azithromycin/fluconazole/secnidazole
35	azithromycin/levofloxacin
36	azithromycin/ofloxacin
37	henzyl penicillin/streptomycin
-	bromelains/doxycycline/lactobacillus reuteri/lactobacillus
38	rhamnosus/ornidazole
39	bromhexine/sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim
40	cefaclor/clavulanic acid





स्वास्थ्य तुर्वा निसंख्या मनत्रालय औष्धिः च्यानस्थाः विभाग

1_	cefadroxil/clavulanic acid
2	cefadroxil/trimethoprim
43	cefalexin/trimethoprim
44	cefdinir/clavulanic acid
45	cefepime/sulbactam
46	cefepime/tazobactam
47	cefixime/cefpodoxime proxetil
48	cefixime/clavulanic acid cefixime/clavulanic acid/lactobacillus acidophilus
49	
50	cefixime/cloxacillin
51	cefixime/cloxacillin/lactobacillus acidophilus
52	cefixime/dicloxacillin
53	cefixime/lactobacillus acidophilus/ofloxacin
54	cefixime/levofloxacin
55	cefixime/linezolid
56	cefixime/moxifloxacin
57	cefixime/ofloxacin
58	cefixime/ornidazole
59	cefoperazone/sulbactam
60	cefoperazone/tazobactam
61	cefotaxime/sulbactam
62	cefpodoxime proxetil/clavulanic acid
63	cefpodoxime proxetil/cloxacillin/lactobacillus acidophilus
64	cefpodoxime proxetil/dicloxacillin
65	cefpodoxime proxetil/dicloxacillin/lactobacillus acidophilus
66	cefpodoxime proxetil/levofloxacin
67	cefpodoxime proxetil/ofloxacin
68	cefpodoxime proxetil/sulbactam
69	ceftazidime/sulbactam
70	ceftazidime/tazobactam
71	ceftazidime/tobramycin
72	ceftibuten/clavulanic acid
73	ceftriaxone/sulbactam
74	ceftriaxone/tazobactam
75	ceftriaxone/vancomycin
76	cefuroxime axetil/clavulanic acid
77	cefuroxime axetil/linezolid
78	cefuroxime axetil/sulbactam
79	cefuroxime/clavulanic acid
30	cefuroxime/sulbactam
31	chloramphenicol/tetracycline
32	ciprofloxacin/metronidazole
33	ciprofloxacin/ornidazole ciprofloxacin/tinidazole
34	ciprofloxacin/tinidazole



नेपास सरकार स्वास्थ्य तम्माद्वनस्राह्म्या मनत्रालय औषधि स्वयस्थार विभाग प्रकाशन स्तिरहरू रूप

1200	प्रकाशित मिति २०६७/७६/२ ।
85	doxycycline/tinidazole
-86	erythromycin/sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim
87	erythromycin/trimethoprim
88	fosfomycin/trimethoprim
89	gatifloxacin/ornidazole
90	kanamycin/penicillin g
91	levofloxacin/metronidazole
92	levofloxacin/ornidazole
93	meropenem/sodium/sulbactam
94	meropenem/sulbactam
95	metronidazole/norfloxacin
96	metronidazole/spiramycin
97	metronidazole/tetracycline
98	mezlocillin/sulbactam
99	ofloxacin/ornidazole
100	oleandomycin/tetracycline
101	piperacillin/sulbactam
102	rifampicin/trimethoprim
103	sulfadiazine/sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim



फर्मासिष्ट/सहायक फर्मासिष्ट/व्यवसायीकात्रीय श्रीमि कुशल फार्मेसी तथा कुशल भण्डारण तथा वितरण अभ्यास सम्बन्धि "क्षमता अभिवृद्धि तालिम" बारेमा

प्रकाशित मितिः २०८०/०६/०८

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा औषधि ऐन २०३५ लागु भए देखि औषधि व्यवस्था विभागवाट नियमित रूपमा औषधि पसलहरूको निरीक्षण/अनुगमन हुने गरेको छ। विभागवाट भए गरेका निरीक्षण/अनुगमनका कममा फार्मेसीहरूमा (थोक तथा खुद्रा) सम्बन्धित व्यवसायीवाट कुशल अभ्यास विपरितका कार्यहरू भए गरेको पाइएकोले थोक तथा खुद्रा व्यवसायीहरूका लागि GPP/GSDP सम्बन्धमा तालिम संचालन गर्ने गरि कियाकलाप अधि बढाइएको वारेमा सबैलाई विदितै छ।

फार्मेसीहरुबाट प्रवाह हुने सेवालाई चुस्त/दुरुस्त तथा थप गुणस्तरिय वनाई समग्र फार्मेसी अभ्यासलाई सुधार गरि कुशल फार्मेसी तथा कुशल भण्डारण तथा वितरण अभ्यासहरुलाई प्रचलनमा ल्याउने अभिग्रायले फार्मेसी (खुद्रा/थोक) सञ्चालन गर्दें आएका फर्मासिष्ट/सहायक फर्मासिष्ट/व्यवसायीहरुलाई स्थानमा अभिवृद्धि तालिमण को आयोजना सातै वटा प्रदेशलाई समावेश गर्ने गरि एघार वटा स्थानमा (विराटनगर, विरगंज, भरतपुर, पोखरा, बुटवल, नेपालगंज, सुर्खेत, धनगढी, काठमाडौँ, भक्तपुर,लितपुर) संचालन गरिने भएकोले सो तालिममा सहभागी हुन इच्छुक फार्मेसी (खुद्रा/थोक) सञ्चालन गर्दै आएका फर्मासिष्ट/सहायक फर्मासिष्ट/व्यवसायीहरुले देहाय वमोजिमको ढाँचामा विवरणहरु सहित यस सूचना प्रकाशन भएको मितिले सात (७) दिन भित्र विभागको आधिकारिक email info@dda.gov.np मा पत्राचार गर्नहनका लागि यो सचना प्रकाशित गरिएको छः

तालिम केन्द्र (विराटनगर,विरांज,भरतपुर, पोखरा,बुटवल,नेपालगंज,सुर्खेत, धनगढी,काटमाडौँ,भक्तपुर र ललितपुर मध्येको कुनै एक केन्द्र)	औषधि पसलको नाम	र.प.नं.	औषधि पसलको ठेगाना	पसल दर्ता प्रमाणपत्रको नवीकरण म्याद	पसल दर्ता प्रमाणपत्रमा उल्लेखित फर्मासिष्ट/ सहायक फर्मासिष्ट/ व्यवसायीको नाम, सम्पर्क नं., इमेलः	फार्मेसी परिषद दर्ता नं./ व्यवसायी मान्यता प्रमाणपत्र नं.
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द्रप्टव्यः आवेदकको औपधि पसलको नवीकरण अधावधिक भएको हुनुपर्नेछ अन्यथा आवेदनलाई मान्यता विङ्ने छेन। साथै प्राप्त आवेदनहरुवाट छुनौट भएका आवेदकहरुलाई तालिमको मिति र स्थान बारेमा पछि सूचना प्रदान गरिने छ।



यस विभागबाट बजार अनुगमनको कममा संकलन गरिएका ऐलोपेथिक औषधिहरूको नमुना श्री राष्ट्रिय औषधि प्रयोगशालाबाट परिश्रम गर्दा तपसिल बमोजिमको उत्पादकबाट उत्पादित तपसिलको ब्याच नं.को औषधिहरू न्यून गुणस्तर भएको पाइएकोले उक्त बनाबट (Dosage Form) भएका औषधिहरू, औषधि ऐन, २०३५को दफा १४ बमोजिम बिकि वितरण रोका गरि बजारबाट तुरून्त किर्ता (Recall) गर्न र सोको विवरण यस विभागमा पेश गर्न सम्बन्धित उद्योग तथा तिनका प्रतिनिधिहरूका जानकारीको लागि यो मुखना प्रकाशित गरिएको छ। साथै उक्त औषधिहरूको सिफारिस, बिकि वितरण तथा प्रयोग समेत नगर्न र नगराउनु हुन सम्बन्धित सबैलाई अनुरोध छ ।

तपसिल

सि.नं.	औषधिको नाम	व्याच. नं.	Mfg./Exp. Date	कारण	उत्पादक/ आयातकर्ताको नाम र ठेगाना	
1.	NS,500ml (Sodium Chloride injection I.P.) Each 100ml Contains: Sodium Chloride I.P. 0.9gm, Water for Injection I.P. q.s.	A03WY245	Mfg. Date: Jun. 2023, Exp. Date: May. 2025	"Does not comply" as per Indian Pharmacopoeia 2022 with respect to Particulate matter and Endotoxin test Performed	जुरपादकको नाम: Lomus Parentrells & Formulation Pvt.Ltd Chireshwarnath Nagarpalika, Dhanusha, Nepal	
2	RL 500ml (Ringer Lactate Solution for Injection LP.) Each 100ml Contains: Lactic Acid LP. 0.24ml equivalent to Sodium Lactate LP. 0.320gm, Sodium Chloride LP. 0.60gm, Potassium Chloride LP. 0.027gm, Calcium Chloride LP. 0.027gm, Water for Injection LP. q.s.	A05WY088	Mfg. Date: Jun. 2023, Exp. Date: May. 2025	"Does not comply" as per Indian Pharmacopoeia 2022 with respect to Endotoxin test Performed		
3	PANOPAZ IV (Pantoprazole Sodium I.P.) Each vial contains: Pantoprazole Sodium I.P. Equivalent to Pantoprazole 40mg as sterile powder for reconstitution with 10ml of Sodium Chloride Injection I.P. (Diluent).	N162206	Mfg. Date: 07/2022, Exp. Date: 06/2024	"Does not comply" as per AMV Method Protocol With respect to Sterility Test Performed	उत्पादकको नाम: Aglomed Ltd., 51, Raipur, Rookee- 247661, India. आयातकर्ती नाम: श्री शुभलाभ फर्मा लिंक बीरगंज म.न.पा०४, पर्सा, नेपाल	



औषधि फिर्ता (Recall) गर्ने सम्बन्धी अत्यन्त जरुरी सूचना प्रकाशित मितिः २०८०/०६/०८

यस विभागबाट बजार अनुगमनको कममा संकलन गरिएका आयुर्वेदिक औपधिहरुका नमुना श्री राष्ट्रिय औपधि प्रयोगशालाबाट परिक्षण गर्दा तपिसल बमोजिमको उत्पादकहरुबाट उत्पादित तपिसलको ब्याच नं.को आयुर्वेदिक औपधिहरु न्यून गुणस्तर भएको पाइएकोले उक्त बनाबट (Dosage Form) भएका औपधिहरु, औपधि ऐन, २०३४को दफा १४ बमोजिम बिकि वितरण रोक्षा गरि बजारबाट तुरुन्त फिर्ता (Recall) गर्न र सोको विवरण यस विभागमा पेश गर्न सम्बन्धित उद्योग तथा तिनका प्रतिनिधिहरुका जानकारीको लागि यो सूचना प्रकाशित गरिएको छ। साथै उक्त औषधिहरुको सिफारिस, बिकि वितरण तथा प्रयोग समेत नगर्न र नगराउनु हुन सम्बन्धित सबैलाई अनुरोध छ।

तपसिल:

सि.नं.	औषधिको नाम	ब्याच. नं.	Mfg./Exp. Date	कारण	उत्पादक/ आयातकर्ताको नाम र ठेगाना
1.	PUNARNAVADI MANDOOR (AYURVEDIC MEDICINE)	05	Mfg. Date: Sep. 2021, Exp. Date: Aug. 2024	"Does not comply" as per Aayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India 2016 with respect to test performed."	Gorkha Ayurved Company. हरामटारी, गोर्खाबजार, नेपाल
2.	MAKARDHWAJ VATI (AYURVEDIC MEDICINE)	SB00164	Mfg Date: Jan. 2022 Exp. Date: Dec. 2026	"Does not comply" as per Aayurvedie Pharmacopoeia of India 2016 with respect to test performed."	Dabur India Limited 22 Site IV, Sahibabad UP 201 010, India आयातकर्ताको नामः Luna Trading Company Pvt. Ltd. का.म.न.पा-०९, बत्तिसपुतली





औषधि फिर्ता (Recall) गर्नि प्रिचिनी अत्यन्त जरुरी सूचना प्रकाशित मिति: २०६०/०४/२६

यस विभागवाट बजार अनुगमनको कममा संकलन गरिएका औगधिका नमुना श्री राष्ट्रिय औषधि प्रयोगमालाबाट परिकाण गर्दा तपसिल बमोजिमको उत्पादकहरुबाट उत्पादित तपसिलाको व्याच नं,को औगधिकर न्यून गुगन्तर पएको पाष्ट्रपकोलो उक्त बनावट (Dosage Form) पएका औपधिहर, औषधि देन, २०३४ तका १५ बमोजिम बिक्क वितरण रोक्का गरि बजारबाट तुरुन्त फिर्ता (Recall) गर्न र सोको विवरण यस विभागमा पेश गर्न सम्बन्धित उद्योग तथा तिनका प्रतिनिधिहरुका जानकारीको लागि यो सूचना प्रकाशित गरिएको छ। सार्चै उत्तक औपधिहरुको विभागिरस, विकेक वितरण वास्त प्रयोग समेत नगर्न र नगराउनु हुन सम्बन्धित श्रवेशाई अनुरोध छ।

सि.नं.	औषधिको नाम	क्याच. नं.	Mfg./Exp. Date	कारण	-उत्पादक/ आयातकर्ताको नाम र ठेगाना
1.	LOMOCITRON (ALKALI MIXTURE) Each 5ml contains: Disodium Hydrogen Citrate B.P. 1.3g In a Flavoured syrup base	LS 0322	Mfg. Date: Dec. 2022, Exp. Date: Nov. 2024	"Does not comply" as per Company's Finished Product Specification With Respect to Description/Physical Condition of Sample in the Bottle	Lomus Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd. Gothatar, Kathmandu.
2.	FEXOLEB SUSPENSION (Fexofenadine Hydrochloride Oral Suspension 30mg/5ml) Each 3ml contains: Fexofenadine Hydrochloride USP-30mg	L1871	Mfg Date: 12/2021 Exp. Date: 11/2023	"Does not comply" as per Company Product Specification With Respect to Assay Test and pH	India

बरिष्ठ औषधि व्यवस्थापक



स्वास्थ्य तुर्धोः जनसंख्या मन्त्रालय औपधि व्यवस्था यिमागुगको

औषि फिर्ता (Recall))गर्ने सम्बन्धी अत्यन्त जरुरी सूचना प्रकाशित मिति: २०८०/०४/२४

यस विभागबाट बजार अनुगमनको कममा संकलन गरिएका जौषिका नमुना श्री राष्ट्रिय जौषि प्रयोगशालाबाट परिकाण गर्दा तपिसल बमोजिमको उत्पादकचाट उत्पादित तपिसलको ब्याव नं को औषि न्यून गुणस्तर भएको पाइएकोले उक्त Oral Suspension, औषि ऐन, २०३४ को दफ्त १४ बमोजिम बिकि वितरण रोक्रा गरि बजारबाट तुरुन्त फिर्ता (Recall) गर्न र सोको विवरण यस विभागमा पेश गर्न सम्बन्धित उद्योग तथा तिनका प्रतिनिधिहरूका जानकारीक लागि यो सूचना प्रकाशित गरिएको छ। साथै उक्त औषधिको सिफारिस, बिकि वितरण तथा प्रयोग समेत नगर्न र नगराउनु हुन सम्बन्धित सबैलाई अनुरोध छ।

तप्रसिल-

सि.नं.	औषधिको नाम	व्याच. नं.	Mfg/Exp. Date	कारण	उत्पादकको नाम र ठेगाना
1.	ENCLAVE IIID (Amoxicillin and Potassium clavulanate Oral Suspension USP) (Each Sml of reconstituted suspension contains: Amoxicillin Trihydrate IP Equivalent to Amoxicillin 200mg Clavulanate Potassium USP Equivalent to Clavulanic Acid 28.5mg)	DEB-168	Jan., 2022/ Dec., 2023	Does not comply as per standard USP 2023 with respect to Assay Test.	Curex Pharmaceuticals Pvt.Ltd,Bancpa- 10,Kavre , Nepal

औषधि प्रयोग गर्दा ध्यान दिनुपर्ने कुराहरूः

- मान्यता प्राप्त स्वास्थ्यकर्मीको पुर्जामा मात्र औषि प्रयोग गर्ने ।
- औषधिको प्रयोग सम्बन्धि पूर्ण जानकारी लिने ।
- औषधिको सेवन तोकिएको समयमा, तोकिए बमोजिमको फरकमा, तोकिएको समयसम्म प्रयोग गर्ने ।
- औषधि बालबच्चाको पहुँचबाट टाढा राख्ने ।
- यदि कुनै औषिध सेवन गर्न भूलेमा सम्भने बित्तिक्कै सेवन गर्ने तर अर्को मात्रा सेवन गर्ने समय निजक भएमा सेवन नगरी अर्को मात्रा सेवन गर्ने ।
- आफू गर्भवती भएमा सो बारे स्वास्थ्यकर्मीलाई जानकारी दिने ।
- औषधि प्रयोग गर्दा जिउ चिलाएमा, छालामा डाबरहरु आएका, स्वास फेर्न गाह्रो भएमा वा यस्तै अन्य लक्षण देखा परेमा तुरुन्त औषधि प्रयोग गर्न छाडी स्वास्थ्यकर्मीलाई सम्पर्क राख्ने ।

एण्टिबायोटिक औषधि प्रयोग गर्दा मान्यता प्राप्त स्वास्थ्यकर्मीको सल्लाहमा तोकिएको अवधि र समयभित्र प्रयोग गरौ र गराऔ ।

औषधि सम्बन्धि थप जानकरीका लागि तल उल्लेखित ठेगानामा सम्पर्क राख्नुहोला ।

औषधि व्यवस्था विभाग

मदनभण्डारी पथ-४, बिजुलीबजार, काठमाडौं

पोष्ट बक्स नं. १००३८, फोन नं.: (०१)-४७८०२२७/४७८०४३२, फ्याक्स नं. ०१-४७८०५७२

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औषधि व्यवस्था विभागका शाखा कार्यालय

कञ्चनबारी, विराटनगर

0วุ۹-8วู058ะ biratnagar@dda.gov.np आदर्शनगर, नेपालगंज

ილე - განებან nepalgunj@dda.gov.np मुरली बनैंचा, विरमंज ०५१-५२७७५३ birgunj@dda.gov.np

E-mail:

For further information, please contact:

Government of Nepal Ministry of Health and Population

Department of Drug Administration (DDA)

Madan Bhandari Path-4, Bijulibazar, New Baneshwor, Kathmandu

Phone: 01-4791027, 4790432, Fax: 01-4790572

E-mail:info@dda.gov.np

dg@dda.gov.np

Website: www.dda.gov.np

National Medicines Laboratory (NML)

Madan Bhandari Path-4, Bijulibazar, New Baneshwor, Kathmandu Phone:

01-4781269, Fax:01-4780664

E-mail: nml@dda.gov.np

DDA Branch Offices

Kanchanbari, Biratnagar Adarshnagar, Surkhet Road

Koshi Zone Nepalgunj, Bheri Zone Tel/Fax: 021-420849 Tel/Fax: 081-522074

Murali Bagaicha, Birgunj, Parsa

Narayani Zone Tel/Fax: 051-527753

E-mail: birgunj@dda.gov.np

For further information, Please visit www.dda.gov.np

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