

Ebonoxa 60 Injection

Enoxaparin (60 mg) Injection

Composition

Each prefilled syringe contains:

- Enoxaparin sodium: 60 mg in 0.6 mL solution for injection
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Description

Enoxaparin is a low molecular weight heparin (LMWH), an anticoagulant medication designed to prevent and treat abnormal blood clotting. By inhibiting Factor Xa and thrombin, enoxaparin prevents the formation of harmful blood clots, thereby reducing the risk of conditions such as deep vein thrombosis (DVT), pulmonary embolism (PE), and other thromboembolic events.

Indications

Enoxaparin is used for:

- Prevention of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) in patients undergoing surgery, such as orthopedic, abdominal, or pelvic surgery.
 - Treatment of acute deep vein thrombosis (DVT) with or without pulmonary embolism (PE).
 - Prevention of venous thromboembolism (VTE) in medically ill patients at high risk of developing blood clots.
 - Management of unstable angina and non-ST elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI), to reduce the risk of further clot formation and improve heart outcomes.
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Dosage and Administration

- For Adults:
 - Prevention of DVT in surgery patients: Typically, 60 mg (0.6 mL) injected subcutaneously once daily for 7 to 10 days, depending on the type of surgery and the patient's risk factors.
 - Treatment of DVT: The usual dose is 1 mg/kg body weight, administered subcutaneously once

or twice daily, depending on the severity of the condition.

- Unstable Angina/NSTEMI: Typically, 1 mg/kg body weight every 12 hours via subcutaneous injection.

The exact dosage will depend on individual patient conditions, and adjustments should be made based on the patient's weight and clinical response.

Method of Administration

- Subcutaneous Injection: Enoxaparin should be administered as a subcutaneous (under the skin) injection, typically in the abdomen, thigh, or upper arm.
 - Prefilled Syringe: Each prefilled syringe contains a single dose. Before injecting, the injection site should be cleaned with an alcohol swab to reduce the risk of infection. Rotate injection sites to avoid irritation.
 - Do not administer intravenously or intramuscularly.
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Contraindications

- Known hypersensitivity to enoxaparin sodium, heparin, or any other component of the formulation.
 - Active bleeding disorders (e.g., hemophilia, severe thrombocytopenia).
 - History of heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (HIT).
 - Active gastrointestinal bleeding or major hemorrhagic conditions.
 - Severe renal impairment ($\text{CrCl} < 30$ mL/min) unless monitored closely.
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Precautions

- Renal Impairment: Use with caution in patients with renal dysfunction, as enoxaparin is excreted by the kidneys. Dose adjustments may be necessary.
- Pregnancy and Lactation: Enoxaparin is generally considered safe for use during pregnancy, particularly in high-risk conditions like VTE, but should only be used when the benefits outweigh the risks.

Consult with a healthcare provider before use.

- **Risk of Bleeding:** Enoxaparin increases the risk of bleeding, particularly in patients receiving concurrent antiplatelet or other anticoagulant therapy. Monitoring of platelet counts and hemoglobin is recommended.
- **Elderly:** Caution is required in older adults, as they may have an increased risk of bleeding complications.

- **Medical Supervision:** Enoxaparin should be administered under the supervision of a healthcare provider. If there are any signs of an allergic reaction, or if the patient experiences excessive bruising or blood in urine or stool, seek medical attention immediately.

For subcutaneous injection only. Not for intravenous or intramuscular use.

Manufactured in India for:



Cafoli Lifecare Pvt. Ltd.

(An ISO 9001: 2015 Certified Co.)

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Panchkula-134113

TM: Trademark Applied for

Side Effects

- **Common:** Injection site reactions such as redness, swelling, or pain.
- **Serious:** Unusual bleeding or bruising, low platelet count (thrombocytopenia), and allergic reactions (e.g., rash, swelling, difficulty breathing).
- **Rare:** Anemia, heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (HIT), and injection site necrosis.
- **Long-term use** may increase the risk of osteoporosis or other adverse effects.

Drug Interactions

- **Anticoagulants** (e.g., warfarin, dabigatran) and **antiplatelet drugs** (e.g., aspirin, clopidogrel) may increase the risk of bleeding when combined with enoxaparin.
- **Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)**, **thrombolytics**, and other agents that affect clotting mechanisms should be used with caution when co-administered with enoxaparin.

Storage

- Store at room temperature (15-25°C), away from light and moisture.
- Do not freeze.
- Keep out of reach of children.
- Discard any unused medication after the expiration date.

Warning

- **Bleeding Risk:** The use of enoxaparin can increase the risk of bleeding. Immediate medical attention is required for any signs of unusual bleeding, bruising, or bleeding from wounds.