

Pyridostigmine Bromide

【OANL】 Antilon® 60mg/Tab

ATC Code : N07AA02

中文名：肌立健糖衣錠 «元宙»

適應症：重症肌無力。

藥理分類：Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitor.

用法用量：Administration: orally, taken with food or milk. (prevent nausea, vomiting)

Dosage regimens:

— Adult Dosage:

60 to 1,500 mg/day(UpToDate, 2021) 每天 2-4 次，每次 1-3 錠(仿單)。
usually 600 mg/day divided into 5 to 6 doses, spaced to provide maximum relief.

- *The average dose is 600 mg daily which may be administered as ten 60 mg tablets. Doses should be spaced throughout the day to provide maximum relief when maximum strength is needed.*
- *Patients with **mild** myasthenia gravis may respond to 1 to 6 tablets daily; whereas, patients with **severe** myasthenia gravis may require up to 25 tablets (1500 mg) daily.*

— Infants, Children, and Adolescents:

1 mg/kg/dose every 4 hours; usual range: 4 to 5 mg/kg/day in 4 to 6 divided doses;
Maximum daily dose: 7 mg/kg/day divided in 5 to 6 doses.

不良反應：噁心、嘔吐、腹瀉、唾液增加、流汗、虛弱、肌肉痙攣等。

交互作用：

- **Corticosteroids*** (Systemic) : ↑ the adverse/toxic effect of Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitors. Increased muscular weakness may occur.
※ Betamethasone (Systemic), Corticotropin, Cortisone, DexAMETHasone (Systemic), Fludrocortisone, Hydrocortisone (Systemic), MethylPREDNISolone, PredniSONE (Systemic), PredniSONE*, Triamcinolone (Systemic)
- **Anticholinergic Agents**: Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitors may diminish the therapeutic effect of Anticholinergic Agents. Anticholinergic Agents may diminish the therapeutic effect of Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitors.
- **Beta-Blockers**: ↑ the bradycardic effect of Beta-Blockers.
- **Cholinergic Agonists (Bethanechol, Cevimeline, Pilocarpine -Systemic)** : ↑ adverse/toxic effect of Cholinergic Agonists. Cholinergic effects may be enhanced or increased.
- **Dipyridamole**: ↓ the therapeutic effect of Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitors.

注意事項：

- 1.可與食物或牛奶併服以減少胃部不適。
- 2.氣喘病人需謹慎使用。
- 3.劑量使用太高，可能會導致呼吸肌麻痺、癱瘓。
- 4.對有腹膜炎、腸胃道或泌尿道阻塞的患者應避免使用。
- 5.本藥會加強 morphine 衍生物和 barbiturates 的作用。
- 6.皮下注射或肌肉注射 0.4mg atropine sulfate 可中和擬副交感神經藥的作用。

懷 孕 期：

Oral pyridostigmine is the agent of choice for treating myasthenia gravis during pregnancy (Sanders 2016). Use should be continued during labor (Norwood 2014). Transient neonatal myasthenia gravis may occur in neonates due to placental transfer of maternal antibodies (Norwood 2014; Sanders 2016).

授乳期： Babies born to women with myasthenia gravis may have feeding difficulties due to transient myasthenia gravis of the newborn (Norwood 2014).
Current guidelines note that breastfeeding is acceptable in women taking pyridostigmine for myasthenia gravis (Norwood 2014).