

# Catarest<sup>TM</sup>

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## 1. Composition

Potassium Iodide IP	3.3 % W/V
Sodium Chloride IP	0.83 % W/V
Calcium Chloride IP	1.0 % W/V

## 2. Dosage form and strength

Catarest eye drops is available in 10ml lupolen vial.

## 3. Clinical particulars

### 3.1 Therapeutic indication

- Catarest Eye Drops can be used for prevention of lenticular opacity pre-operatively and for prevention of Posterior Capsular Opacity (PCO), post-operatively, in patients with cataract. Especially, when the decision is to postpone to cataract surgery in patients with uncontrolled hypertension, diabetes mellitus, severe bleeding disorders and severe respiratory disorders.
- Catarest eye drops delays cataractogenesis, maintains normal nutrition of lens, assists visual improvement in early cataract and prevents posterior capsular opacification.

### 3.2 Posology and method of administration

As directed by physician.

### 3.3 Contraindication

Catarest is not advocated in those with known history of hypersensitivity to its ingredients

### 3.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Not any.

### 3.5 Drug interactions

None are reported.

### 3.6 Use in special population

- Paediatric: No data available.
- Geriatric: No data available.
- Liver impairment: No data available.



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- Renal failure: No data available.
- Pregnancy and lactation: Doctor advice is recommended.

### **3.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machine**

Patients should be cautioned against engaging in activities requiring complete mental alertness, and motor coordination such as operating machinery until their response to Catarest is known.

### **3.8 Undesirable effects**

None are reported.

### **3.9 Overdose**

There is limited experience of overdose with Catarest. Initiate general symptomatic and supportive measures in all cases of overdosages where necessary.

## **4. Pharmacological properties**

### **4.1 Mechanism of action**

Normally to maintain lens membrane permeability, water electrolyte balance must be maintained intracellularly as well as extracellularly. Membrane permeability is shown to be responsible for maintenance of lens transparency. Sodium is major serum extracellular cation while potassium is major intracellular cation. In lens, concentration of sodium is less than potassium while in serum it is vice versa. This cation balance maintains osmotic pressure and thus water balance across the lens membrane with the action of NaKATPase. Changes in serum electrolytes levels can induce changes in aqueous humor electrolytes levels of lens and probably cataract formation.

Catarest helps to maintain the electrolyte balance.

### **4.2 Pharmacodynamic properties**

No data available.

### **4.3 Pharmacokinetic properties**

No data available.

## **5. Nonclinical properties**

### **5.1 Animal Toxicology or Pharmacology**

Not required.

## **6. Description**

Already mentioned and covered in the above points.

## **7. Pharmaceutical particulars**

### **7.1 Incompatibilities**

There are no known incompatibilities.

### **7.2 Shelf-life**

36 months.

### **7.3 Storage and handling instructions**

Store in cool and dry place.



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