

Mandelamine[®] (Methenamine Mandelate, USP)

Rx Only

DESCRIPTION:

Mandelamine[®] (methenamine mandelate, USP), a urinary antibacterial agent, is the chemical combination of mandelic acid with methenamine. Mandelamine is available for oral use as film-coated tablets.

Active Ingredients:

Methenamine Mandelate: 500 mg or 0.5 gm.

Methenamine Mandelate: 1000 mg or 1.0 gm.

Inactive Ingredients: Carnauba Wax, Croscarmellose Sodium, D&C Red #30

Aluminum Lake (1.0 g Tablet), D&C Red #27 Aluminum Lake (1.0 g Tablet), FD&C Blue #2 Aluminum Lake, FD&C Red #40 Aluminum Lake (0.5 g Tablet), FD&C Yellow #6 Aluminum Lake (0.5 g Tablet), Glyceryl Triacetate, Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose, Lecithin, Magnesium Stearate, Polyethylene Glycol, Polydextrose, Povidone, Silicon Dioxide, Sodium Alginate and Titanium Dioxide.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Mandelamine is readily absorbed but remains essentially inactive until it is excreted by the kidney and concentrated in the urine. An acid urine is essential for antibacterial action, with maximum efficacy occurring at pH 5.5 or less. In an acid urine, mandelic acid exerts its antibacterial action and also contributes to the acidification of the urine. Mandelic acid is excreted both by glomerular filtration and tubular excretion. The methenamine component, in an acid urine, is hydrolyzed to ammonia and to the bactericidal agent formaldehyde. There is equally effective antibacterial activity against both gram-positive and gram-negative organisms, since the antibacterial action of mandelic acid and formaldehyde is nonspecific. There are reports that Mandelamine is ineffective in some infections with *Proteus vulgaris* and urea-splitting strains of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *A. aerogenes*. Since urea-splitting strains may raise the pH of the urine, particular attention to supplementary acidification is required. However, results in any single case will depend to a large extent on the underlying pathology and the overall management.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Mandelamine is indicated for the suppression or elimination of bacteriuria associated with pyelonephritis, cystitis, and other chronic urinary tract infections; also for infected residual urine sometimes accompanying neurologic diseases. When used as recommended, Mandelamine is particularly suitable for long-term therapy because of its safety and because resistance to the nonspecific bactericidal action of formaldehyde does not develop. Pathogens resistant to other antibacterial agents may respond to Mandelamine because of the nonspecific effect of formaldehyde formed in an acid urine.

Prophylactic Use Rationale: Urine is a good culture medium for many urinary pathogens. Inoculation by a few organisms (relapse or reinfection) may lead to bacteriuria in susceptible individuals. Thus, the rationale of management in recurring urinary tract infection (bacteriuria) is to change the urine from a growth-supporting to a growth-inhibiting medium. There is a growing body of evidence that long-term administration of Mandelamine can prevent the recurrence of bacteriuria in patients with chronic pyelonephritis.

Therapeutic Use Rationale: Mandelamine helps to sterilize the urine, and in some situations in which underlying pathologic conditions prevent sterilization by any means, it can help to suppress the bacteriuria. Mandelamine should not be used alone for acute infections with parenchymal involvement causing systemic symptoms such as chills and fever. A thorough diagnostic investigation as a part of the overall management of the urinary tract infection should accompany the use of Mandelamine.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Contraindicated in renal insufficiency.

Mandelamine should not be used in patients who have previously exhibited hypersensitivity to it.

PRECAUTIONS

General: Dysuria may occur (usually at higher than recommended dosage). This can be controlled by reducing the dosage and the acidification. When urine acidification is contraindicated or unattainable (as with some urea-splitting bacteria), the drug is not recommended.

Drug Interactions: Formaldehyde and sulfamethizole form an insoluble precipitate in acid urine; therefore, Mandelamine should not be administered concurrently with sulfamethizole.

Drug/Laboratory Test Interactions: Formaldehyde interferes with fluorometric procedures for determination of urinary catecholamines and vanillylmandelic acid (VMA), causing erroneously high results. Formaldehyde also causes falsely decreased urine estriol levels by reacting with estriol when acid hydrolysis techniques are used; estriol determinations which use enzymatic hydrolysis are unaffected by formaldehyde. Formaldehyde causes falsely elevated 17-hydroxycorticosteroid levels when the Porter-Silber method is used and falsely decreased 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid (5HIAA) levels by inhibiting color development when nitrosonaphthol methods are used.

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

Since introduction, published reports on the use of Mandelamine in pregnant women have not shown an increased risk of fetal abnormalities from use during pregnancy.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

An occasional patient may experience gastrointestinal disturbance or a generalized skin rash. Microscopic and rarely gross hematuria have been described.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

The average adult dose is 4 grams daily given as 1 gram after each meal and at bedtime. Children 6 to 12 should receive half the adult dose, and children under 6 years of age should receive 250 mg per 30 lb body weight, four times daily. (See chart) Since an acid urine is essential for antibacterial activity, with maximum efficacy occurring at pH 5.5 or below, restriction of alkalinizing foods and medication is thus desirable. If testing of urine pH reveals the need, supplemental acidification should be given.

DOSAGES:

DOSAGE	ADULTS	PEDIATRIC PATIENTS
TABLETS		
1.0 gram	1 tablet qid	-
0.5 gram	2 tablets qid	(Ages 6 - 12) 1 tablet qid

HOW SUPPLIED

Mandelamine[®] Hafgrams[®] (Methenamine Mandelate Tablets, USP) 0.5 gram are supplied as:

N 0430-0166-24 Bottles of 100

Each tablet is brown, film coated, and bears the product code "166".

Mandelamine[®] (Methenamine Mandelate Tablets, USP) 1 gram are supplied as:

N 0430-0167-24 Bottles of 100

Each tablet is purple, film coated, and bears the product code "167".

Store at controlled room temperature between 15° - 30° C (59° - 86° F)[See USP].

Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container as defined in the USP.

Manufactured By:

Actavis Totowa LLC

Totowa, NJ 07512 USA

Marketed by:
Warner Chilcott (US), Inc.
Rockaway, NJ 07866
1-800-521-8813



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