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Que es lysomucil

Lysomucil has a mucolytic activity through its free sulfhydryl group. It acts directly on the mucoproteins to open the disulfide bonds and thus lowers the viscosity of the mucous and facilitates its removal by the muco-cillary action and expectoration. Lysomucil improves the phagocytic capacity of the alveolar macrophages, thus protecting lungs from a variety of insults. Lysomucil is a precursor to glutathione, the most important intra & extra-cellular antioxidant (the safest & most convenient) Lysomucil is indicated for mucolytic therapy and in the management of acetaminophen overdose. It has a short duration of action as it is given every 1-8 hours depending on route of administration, and has a wide therapeutic window. Patients should be counselled regarding diluting oral solutions in cola for taste masking, the risk of hypersensitivity, and the risk of upper gastrointestinal hemorrhage. Attribute Details Trade Name Lysomucil Availability Rx and/or OTC Generic Acetylcysteine Acetylcysteine Other Names (R)-mercapturic acid, Acetilcisteina, Acetylcysteine, Acetylcysteinum, L-acetylcysteine, Mercapturic acid, N-acetylcysteine Related Drugs biotin, Vitamin C, ascorbic acid, multivitamin, Zinc, Fish Oil, Mucinex DM, Robitussin Cough + Chest Congestion DM, dextromethorphan / guaifenesin, Tussin DM Type Formula C5H9NO3S Weight Average: 163.195 Monoisotopic: 163.030313849 Protein binding Acetylcysteine is 66-97% protein bound in serum, usually to albumin. Groups Approved, Investigational Therapeutic Class Antidote preparations, Cough expectorants & mucolytics Manufacturer Available Country Belgium, Mexico Last Updated: January 7, 2025 at 1:49 am Lysomucil is used for an adjunctive treatment for patients with abnormal, viscid or inspissated mucus secretions associated with conditions such as-Acute and chronic bronchopulmonary disorders (e.g. pneumonia, bronchitis, emphysema, tracheobronchitis, chronic asthmatic bronchitis, tuberculosis, bronchiectasis, primary amyloidosis of the lung) Atelectasis caused by mucus obstruction Pulmonary complications of cystic fibrosis Pulmonary complications of thoracic and cardiovascular surgery Post-traumatic chest conditions.It is effective in all respiratory airways disease causing formation of a dense secretion that cannot be or can only partially be expectorated such as acute and chronic bronchitis, laryngitis, sinusitis, tracheitis, infuenza & bronchial asthma. Lysomucil is also used for the treatment of Paracetamol overdose. Treatment option is optimal if given within 8 hours of Paracetamol ingestion. Lysomucil is also used to associated treatment for these conditions: Acetaminophen Overdose, Chronic Rhinitis, Corneal Diseases, Corneal ulceration, Crusting Rhinitis, Keratopathy, Rhinitis, Sinusitis, Vasomotor Rhinitis, Acute Rhinitis, Subacute Rhinitis, Airway secretion clearance therapy A number of possible mechanisms for the mucolytic activity of acetylcysteine have been proposed. Lysomucil's sulfhydryl groups may hydrolize disulfide bonds within mucin, breaking down the oligomers, and making the mucin less viscous. Lysomucil has also been shown to reduce mucin secretion in rat models. It is an antioxidant in its own right but is also deacetylated to cysteine, which participates in the synthesis of the antioxidant glutathione. The antioxidant activity may also alter intracellular redox reactions, decreasing phosphorylation of EGFR and MAPK, which decrease transcription of the gene MUC5AC which produces mucin. In the case of acetaminophen overdoses, a portion of the drug is metabolized by CYP2E1 to form the potentially toxic metabolite N-acetyl-p-benzoquinone imine (NAPQI). The amount of NAPQI produced in an overdose saturates and depletes glutathione stores. The free NAPQI promiscuously binds to proteins in hepatocytes, leading to cellular necrosis. Lysomucil can directly conjugate NAPQI or provide cysteine for glutathione production and NAPQI conjugation. The dispersible tablet should be dissolved in 1/2 glass of water before use (preferably in the evening). The duration of treatment should be 5 to 10 days in the acute phase. It may be continued in the chronic state for up to 6 months or according to the advice of the physician.As a mucolytic:Adults: 600 mg daily as a single dose.In Paracetamol overdose: Initially 140 mg/kg, followed by 70 mg/kg every 4 hours for an additional 17 doses. As an antidote, Lysomucil is reported to be very effective when administered within 8 hours of Paracetamol overdose, with the protective effect diminishing after this time. Initiation of treatment after a lapse of 15 hours has previously been thought to be ineffective, but recent studies suggest that beneficial results may still be obtained.Lysomucil Respirator Solution:The 20% solution may be diluted to a lesser concentration with either Sodium Chloride for injection, Sodium Chloride for inhalation, sterile water for injection, or sterile water for inhalation.As a mucolytic:Adult:5-10 ml of 10% or 20% solution by nebulizer every 6-8 hr PRN.Children:1-11 months: 1-2 ml of 20% or 2-4 ml of 10% solution by nebulizer every 6-8 hr PRN.12 months-11 years: 3-5 ml of 20% or 6-10 ml of 10% solution by nebulizer every 6-8 hr PRN.Below 12 years: 5-10 ml of 10/20% solution by nebulizer every 6-8 hr PRN.Diagnostic Bronchograms: 1-2 ml of 20% or 2-4 ml of 10% solution 2-3 times by nebulization or by instillation intratracheally prior to procedure.Nebulization tent or croupette: This form of administration requires very large volumes of the solution, occasionally as much as 300 ml during a single treatment period. If a tent or croupette must be used, the recommended dose is the volume of acetylcysteine (using 20%) that will maintain a very heavy mist in the tent or croupette for the desired period. Administration for intermittent or continuous prolonged periods, including overnight, may be desirable.Direct Instillation: When used by direct instillation, 1-2 ml of a 20% solution may be given as often as every hour. When used for the routine nursing care of patients with tracheostomy, 1-2 ml of a 20% solution may be given every 1-4 hours by instillation into the tracheostomy. Generally, Lysomucil is well tolerated. However, mild effects such as nausea, headache, tinnitus, urticaria, stomatitis, rhinorrhoea, chills, fever, bronchospasm may be observed. Occasional cases of nausea and dyspepsia, rare cases of urticaria may be observed. Toxicity Patients experiencing an overdose may present with vomiting, nausea, bronchospasm, periorbital angioedema, and hypotension. Treat patients with symptomatic and supportive measures. Hemodialysis may remove some acetylcysteine from circulation as it is somewhat protein bound. Lysomucil should be given in caution in asthma patients. Interaction After taking Lysomucil orally it increases the bioavailability of Amoxicillin, but shows no effect on Doxycycline and reduces the absorption of Cefalexin. Lysomucil seems to increase the effects of Nitroglycerin. No interactions found. Major: hepatic encephalopathyModerate: asthma, fluid overload, gastric hemorrhage Volume of Distribution The volume of distribution of acetylcysteine is 0.47 L/kg. An 11 g dose in the form of an effervescent tablet for solution reaches a mean Cmax of 26.5 µg/mL, with a Tmax of 2 hours, and an AUC of 186 µg*h/mL. Half Life The mean terminal half life of acetylcysteine in adults is 5.6 hours and in pre-term neonates is 11 hours. Clearance Lysomucil has a mean clearance of 0.11 L/hr/kg. An oral dose of radiolabelled acetylcysteine is 13-38% recovered in the urine in the first 24 hours, while 3% is recovered in the feces. Pregnancy & Breastfeeding use Pregnancy Category B. Caution should be taken in case of pregnancy & lactation while using Lysomucil. Contraindication Known hypersensitivity to active ingredient. Also contraindicated in patients suffering from phenylketonuria and peptic ulcer. Accidental overdose of Lysomucil may cause nausea, vomiting or diarrhea. Storage Condition Protect from light & moisture, store below 25° C. Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Innovators Monograph Lysomucil (Acetylcysteine) also known as N-acetylcysteine (NAC), is a medication that is used to treat paracetamol (acetaminophen) overdose, and to loosen thick mucus in individuals with chronic bronchopulmonary disorders like pneumonia and bronchitis. It can be taken intravenously, by mouth, or inhaled as a mist. Lysomucil inhalation is used along with other treatments to relieve chest congestion due to thick or abnormal mucous secretions in people with lung conditions including asthma, emphysema, bronchitis and cystic fibrosis (an inborn disease that causes problems with breathing, digestion, and reproduction). Lysomucil is Likely safe for most adults. It can cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea or constipation. Rarely, it can cause rashes, fever, headache, drowsiness, low blood pressure, and liver problems. If you have asthma or bleeding problems, your doctor may tell you to avoid Lysomucil. You will likely be told to stop Lysomucil 2 weeks before any elective surgery. If you're pregnant or breastfeeding, you must check with a doctor before using Lysomucil supplements. The study showed that Lysomucil significantly reduced the symptoms of trichotillomania compared to a placebo. 56% of subjects reported "much or very much improved" on Lysomucil compared to 16% on placebo (sugar pill or inert substance). Significant improvement was initially noted after 9 weeks of treatment. Single amino acid supplements, like Lysomucil, are best taken on an empty stomach. The absorption of amino acids can be affected by the foods you take them with and by other amino acids. There is no recommended daily allowance for Lysomucil, because unlike vitamins, it's not an essential nutrient. The dosage used to prevent radio contrast dye damage is 600 mg to 1200 mg every 12 hours for 48 hours. Classic mucolytic drugs such as Lysomucil decrease the viscoelastic properties of mucus by reducing disulfide bonds. In contrast, expectorants change mucus consistency and make coughing more productive, mucokinetics improve transportability, and mucoregulators suppress mucus secretion. Lysomucil supplements have been used to improve COPD symptoms, exacerbations and lung decline. In a one-year study, 600 mg of Lysomucil twice a day significantly improved lung function and symptoms in those with stable COPD. Those with chronic bronchitis can also benefit from Lysomucil. Animal studies did not show teratogenicity; slightly decreased fertility was seen at doses above the maximum human dose. Limited case reports did not report any adverse fetal or neonatal outcomes. This drug crosses the placenta and was measurable in the serum of the infant. Pregnant women should be managed the same way as nonpregnant patients for acetaminophen overdose, and that acetylcysteine therapy was protective to both mother and fetus. There are no controlled data in human pregnancy. Use is not recommended unless clearly needed. Animal studies did not show adverse effects during lactation. It is unknown in this drug or its metabolites are excreted in milk. Based on the pharmacokinetics, it should be nearly cleared 30 hours after administration. Use is not recommended. *** Taking medicines without doctor's advice can cause long-term problems. Lysomucil es un medicamento mucolítico que se usa para tratar condiciones respiratoria agudas en donde existan secreciones mucosas o congestión nasal manifestada en la dificultada para sonarse la nariz. Nombres Comerciales: Lysomucil. Nombre Genérico: Acetilcisteína. Presentaciones y Vía de Administración: Polvo, tabletas y solución para administrar por vía oral. Sus usos más frecuentes son para: Aliviar la congestión nasal, controlar la producción excesiva de moco. Este medicamento ayuda a disminuir la viscosidad del moco y lo hace más fluido ayudándolo a salir. Es recetado cuando hay un diagnóstico de enfermedades tales como: bronquitis aguda y crónica, enfisema, bronconeumonías y neumonías, sinusitis, rinofaringitis, laringotraqueítis. Lysomucil sirve para aliviar síntomas como: Dificultad en la expectoración nasal que se manifiesta cuando tras sonarse repetidas veces no se logra sacar la mucosa. Obstrucción nasal con o sin infección Es recetado también para preparar a pacientes a los cuales se les realizaran estudios de bronquios tales como broncoscopías y broncografías; así como antes de realizar aspiraciones de los bronquios en pacientes con problemas agudos. Su efectividad ha sido también probada para contrarrestar la sobredosis de paracetamol la cual es una de las intoxicaciones más comunes y ocurre cuando se excede la dosis diaria recomendada de dicho medicamento. Se recomienda tomar precauciones al usar el producto en pacientes con úlcera péptica. Lysomucil Precio Para encontrar el mejor precio de Lysomucil compara varias farmacias en nuestra próxima sección. Precio Farmacias del Ahorro Farmacias San Pablo Farmatodo Superama Solución $179 $186 $186 – Polvo $199 $208 $189 – Tabletas $235 $235 $230 $258 **Es importante aclarar que estos precios fueron tomados de la farmacia en línea en una investigación hecha por el equipo de quefarmacia en Febrero 2020, los precios pueden modificarse con el tiempo y la sucursal de la farmacia.** Para adquirir la presentación en solución por un precio mucho más económico, te recomendamos dirigirte directamente a Farmacias del Ahorro, pues, es donde ofrecen el precio más barato. Si tu opción son las tabletas efervescentes o el polvo para diluir adquierelo de Farmatodo, ya que aquí es dónde disponen del mejor precio. Por otro lado, Farmacias San Pablo y Superama son los que tienen los precios más elevados con un incremento desde el 15% en adelante. Presentaciones y Forma de Administración Fabricados por los Laboratorios Concordia, Laboratorios Siegfried y Laboratorios Sandoz en las marcas comerciales Lysomucil, Sensemoc y ACC. Sobres con 100 mg y 200 mg en cajas de 30 piezas. Tabletas efervescentes de 600 mg en cajas de 20 piezas. Frasco de 120 ml de solución. Dosis de Lysomucil y Usos Recomendados por Edad Presentación 0 a 12 años Adultos Veces al día Granulado en sobres de 100 mg Un sobre de 100 mg Dos sobres de 100 mg 3 Granulado en sobres de 200 mg No Un sobre de 200 mg 3 Tabletas efervescentes de 600 mg No 1 – 2 1 Solución 1 – 2 cucharaditas 2 cucharaditas 3 ** USO Y DOSIS DEBE SER SIEMPRE RECETADA POR UN MÉDICO ** Medicamento en niños: El uso de Lysomucil granulado está reservado para mayores de 2 años. Menores de esa edad deben tomar la solución. Las tabletas efervescentes son para uso exclusivo de adultos. Los pacientes que sufren de asma bronquial deben ser controlados estrictamente durante el tratamiento pues existe la posibilidad de desarrollar broncoespasmo durante el tratamiento; si ese fuera el caso se debe suspender el medicamento inmediatamente y consultar al médico. Es normal que el medicamento despida un ligero olor a azufre. Generales. Este medicamento debe recetarse bajo estricta vigilancia médica a pacientes con asma bronquial, insuficiencia respiratoria o seniles. Alergias o hipersensibilidad. Hipersensibilidad a la acetilcisteína. Mezcla con Alcohol. No existen estudios que demuestren que exista una afección grave en caso de mezclarse con el alcohol. Mezclar con otros medicamentos. No se debe consumir en forma conjunta con fluidificadores del moco bronquial, con medicamentos para controlar la tos o con medicamentos que contengan atropina. Los resultados de estudios clínicos sugieren que disminuye la eficacia de antibióticos por lo tanto, si es necesario recetarlos de forma conjunta deben tomarse con al menos dos horas de separación. Compatibilidad de Lysomucil en embarazo y lactancia EMBARAZO ALTO LACTANCIA BAJO RIESGO BAJO El riesgo de tomar Lysomucil durante el embarazo no está documentado con experiencias clínicas, sin embargo, se sabe que se absorbe a través de la placenta y se han encontrado residuos de este fármaco en el suero del feto. La Agencia Estadounidense FDA (Food and Drug Administration) recomienda que no se use este medicamento en el embarazo. Lysomucil es seguro durante la lactancia ya que a pesar de ser excretado en la leche materna, es un fármaco que incluso puede ser tomado por bebés. Las organizaciones pro lactancia lo han clasificado como de muy bajo riesgo; las agencias de control de medicamentos de varios países recomiendan que si se quiere eliminar por completo el riesgo, se de pecho hasta pasadas 30 horas de la última dosis del medicamento. Efectos secundarios El uso de Lysomucil puede ocasionar los siguientes efectos secundarios en 1 persona de cada 100: Sistema gastrointestinal- náuseas, vómito y diarrea. Piel- ronchas rojizas (urticaria). Sistema respiratorio- broncoespasmos. Los siguientes efectos secundarios se han presentado en muy raras ocasiones en 1 persona de cada 1000: En ocasiones excepcionales reportadas en 1 de cada 10000 pacientes puede presentarse un choque alérgico o anafiláctico en pacientes con hipersensibilidad a la fórmula del Lysomucil que no sabían que tenían esta condición. En caso de presentar cualquiera de estos síntomas consulte inmediatamente a su médico