

Generic Name: Phenytoin sodium
Trade Name: Dilantin Sustained Release Capsule
CDS Effective Date: July 15, 2021
Supersedes: October 19, 2018
Approved by BPOM:

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1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Dilantin

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Phenytoin sodium is an anticonvulsant drug, related to the barbiturates in chemical structure, but has a five-membered ring. The chemical name is sodium 5, 5-diphenyl-2, 4-imidazolidinedione.

Each phenytoin sodium sustained release capsule, for oral administration, contains 100 mg phenytoin sodium.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Sustained release capsules, having white opaque body and orange cap, imprinted with “PARKE DAVIS” and “PD-100” in black ink, containing white powder.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic Indications

Phenytoin is indicated for the control of generalized tonic-clonic (grand mal) and complex partial (psychomotor, temporal lobe) seizures and for the prevention and treatment of seizures occurring during or following neurosurgery. Phenytoin has also been used in the treatment of trigeminal neuralgia.

4.2 Posology and Method of Administration

General

Phenytoin sustained release capsules and solution for injection are formulated with the sodium salt of phenytoin. The free acid form of phenytoin is used in the phenytoin suspension (30 mg/5 mL (pediatric) and 125 mg/5 mL) and in the phenytoin tablets. Because there is approximately an 8% increase in drug content with the free acid form over that of the sodium salt, dosage adjustments and serum level monitoring may be necessary when switching from a product formulated with the free acid to a product formulated with the sodium salt and *vice versa*.

Dosage should be individualized to provide maximum benefit. In some cases serum drug level determinations may be necessary for optimal dosage adjustments. Optimum control without clinical signs of toxicity occurs more often with serum levels between 10 mcg/mL and 20 mcg/mL,

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although some mild cases of tonic-clonic (grand mal) epilepsy may be controlled with lower serum levels of phenytoin. With recommended dosage, a period of 7 to 10 days may be required to achieve steady-state serum levels with phenytoin, and changes in dosage (increase or decrease) should not be carried out at intervals shorter than 7 to 10 days.

Adult Dosage

Divided daily dosage

Patients who have received no previous treatment may be started on 300 mg daily, to be taken in three equally divided doses, and the dosage then adjusted to suit individual requirements. For most adults, the satisfactory maintenance dosage will be 300 mg to 400 mg daily, to be taken in three to four equally divided doses, respectively. An increase up to 600 mg daily may be made if necessary.

Non-emergency oral loading dose in adult patients

An oral loading dose of phenytoin may be used for non-emergency initiation of therapy in adults who require rapid steady-state serum levels, and for whom intravenous administration is not desirable. This dosing regimen should be reserved for patients in a clinic or hospital setting where phenytoin serum levels can be closely monitored. Patients with a history of renal or liver disease should not receive the oral loading regimen.

The recommended oral loading dose is 1 g of phenytoin divided into three doses (400 mg, 300 mg, and 300 mg) and administered at 2-hour intervals. Normal maintenance dosage is then instituted 24 hours after the loading dose, with frequent serum level determinations.

Pediatric Dosage

Initially 5 mg/kg/day in two or three equally divided doses, with subsequent dosage individualized to a maximum of 300 mg daily. A recommended daily maintenance dosage is usually 4 mg/kg to 8 mg/kg. Children over 6 years and adolescents may require the minimum adult dose (300 mg/day). If the daily dosage cannot be divided equally, the larger dose should be given at bedtime.

Dosing in Special Populations

Patients with Renal or Hepatic Disease: see Section **Special Warnings and Special Precautions for Use**.

Elderly Patients: Phenytoin clearance is decreased slightly in elderly patients and lower or less frequent dosing may be required (see Section **Pharmacokinetic Properties – Special Populations – Age**).

4.3 Contraindications

Phenytoin is contraindicated in patients who are hypersensitive to phenytoin, or its inactive ingredients, or other hydantoin.

Co-administration of phenytoin with delavirdine is contraindicated due to the potential for loss of

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virologic response and possible resistance to delavirdine or to the class of non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors.

4.4 Special Warnings and Special Precautions for Use

General

Phenytoin is not effective for absence (petit mal) seizures. If tonic-clonic (grand mal) and absence (petit mal) seizures are present, combined drug therapy is needed.

Phenytoin is not indicated for seizures due to hypoglycemia or other metabolic causes.

Appropriate diagnostic procedures should be performed as indicated.

Phenytoin should not be abruptly discontinued because of the possibility of increased seizure frequency, including status epilepticus. When, in the judgement of the clinician, the need for dosage reduction, discontinuation, or substitution of alternative anti-epileptic medication arises, this should be done gradually. However, in the event of an allergic or hypersensitivity reaction, rapid substitution of alternative therapy may be necessary. In this case, alternative therapy should be an anticonvulsant drug not belonging to the hydantoin chemical class.

A small percentage of individuals who have been treated with phenytoin have been shown to metabolize the drug slowly. Slow metabolism may be due to limited enzyme availability and lack of induction; it appears to be genetically determined.

Acute alcoholic intake may increase phenytoin serum levels, while chronic alcoholic use may decrease serum levels.

Due to an increased fraction of unbound phenytoin in patients with renal or hepatic disease, or in those with hypoalbuminemia, the interpretation of total phenytoin plasma concentrations should be made with caution. Unbound concentration of phenytoin may be elevated in patients with hyperbilirubinemia. Unbound phenytoin concentrations may be more useful in these patient populations.

Cardiac Effects

Cases of bradycardia and asystole/cardiac arrest have been reported, most commonly in association with phenytoin toxicity (see Section **Overdose**), but also at recommended phenytoin doses and levels.

Suicide

Suicidal ideation and behavior have been reported in patients treated with anti-epileptic agents in several indications. A meta-analysis of randomized placebo-controlled trials of anti-epileptic drugs

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has also shown a small increased risk of suicidal ideation and behavior. The mechanism of this risk is not known and the available data do not exclude the possibility of an increased risk for phenytoin.

Hypersensitivity Syndrome/Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms

Hypersensitivity syndrome (HSS) or drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS) has been reported in patients taking anticonvulsant drugs, including phenytoin. Some of these events have been fatal or life threatening.

HSS/DRESS typically, although not exclusively, presents with fever, rash, and/or lymphadenopathy in association with other organ system involvement, such as hepatitis, nephritis, hematological abnormalities, myocarditis, myositis or pneumonitis. Initial symptoms may resemble an acute viral infection. Other common manifestations include arthralgias, jaundice, hepatomegaly, leukocytosis, and eosinophilia. The interval between the first drug exposure and symptoms is usually 2 to 4 weeks, but has been reported in individuals receiving anticonvulsants for 3 or more months. If such signs and symptoms occur, the patient should be evaluated immediately. Phenytoin should be discontinued if an alternative etiology for the signs and symptoms cannot be established.

Patients at higher risk for developing HSS/DRESS include black patients, patients who have experienced this syndrome in the past (with phenytoin or other anticonvulsant drugs), patients who have a family history of this syndrome and immunosuppressed patients. The syndrome is more severe in previously sensitized individuals.

Serious Dermatologic Reactions

Phenytoin can cause rare, severe cutaneous adverse reactions (SCARs) such as acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP) (see Section **Undesirable Effects – Dermatologic System**), exfoliative dermatitis, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (SJS), and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN), and DRESS, which can be fatal. Although serious skin reactions may occur without warning, patients should be alert for the occurrence of rash and other symptoms of HSS/DRESS (see Section **Special Warnings and Special Precautions for Use – Hypersensitivity Syndrome/Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms**), and should seek medical advice from their physician immediately when observing any indicative signs or symptoms. The physician should advise the patient to discontinue treatment if the rash appears. If the rash is of a milder type (measles-like or scarlatiniform), therapy may be resumed after the rash has completely disappeared. If the rash recurs upon reinstatement of therapy, further phenytoin medication is contraindicated. The risk of serious skin reactions and other hypersensitivity reactions to phenytoin may be higher in black patients.

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Literature reports suggest that the combination of phenytoin, cranial irradiation and the gradual reduction of corticosteroids may be associated with the development of erythema multiforme, and/or SJS, and/or TEN.

Angioedema

Angioedema has been reported in patients treated with phenytoin. Phenytoin should be discontinued immediately if symptoms of angioedema, such as facial, perioral, or upper airway swelling occur (see Section **Undesirable Effects – Immunologic**).

Hepatic Injury

The liver is the chief site of biotransformation of phenytoin.

Toxic hepatitis and liver damage have been reported and may, in rare cases, be fatal.

Cases of acute hepatotoxicity, including infrequent cases of acute hepatic failure, have been reported with phenytoin. These incidents usually occur within the first 2 months of treatment and may be associated with HSS/DRESS (see Section **Special Warnings and Special Precautions for Use – Hypersensitivity Syndrome/Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms**). Patients with impaired liver function, elderly patients, or those who are gravely ill may show early signs of toxicity.

The clinical course of acute phenytoin hepatotoxicity ranges from prompt recovery to fatal outcomes. In these patients with acute hepatotoxicity, phenytoin should be immediately discontinued and not re-administered.

The risk of hepatotoxicity and other hypersensitivity reactions to phenytoin may be higher in black patients.

Hematopoietic System

Hematopoietic complications, some fatal, have occasionally been reported in association with administration of phenytoin. These have included thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, granulocytopenia, agranulocytosis, and pancytopenia with or without bone marrow suppression.

There have been a number of reports suggesting a relationship between phenytoin and the development of lymphadenopathy (local or generalized) including benign lymph node hyperplasia, pseudolymphoma, lymphoma, and Hodgkin's disease. Although a cause and effect relationship has not been established, the occurrence of lymphadenopathy indicates the need to differentiate such a condition from other types of lymph node pathology. Lymph node involvement may occur with or without symptoms and signs resembling HSS/DRESS (see Section **Special Warnings and Special Precautions for Use – HSS/DRESS**). In all cases of lymphadenopathy, follow-up observation for an extended period is indicated and every effort should be made to achieve seizure

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control using alternative anticonvulsant drugs.

While macrocytosis and megaloblastic anemia have occurred, these conditions usually respond to folic acid therapy. If folic acid is added to phenytoin therapy, a decrease in seizure control may occur.

Central Nervous System

Serum levels of phenytoin sustained above the optimal range may produce confusional states referred to as "delirium," "psychosis," or "encephalopathy," or rarely irreversible cerebellar dysfunction and/or cerebellar atrophy. Accordingly, at the first sign of acute toxicity, serum drug level determinations are recommended. Dose reduction of phenytoin therapy is indicated if serum levels are excessive; if symptoms persist, termination of therapy with phenytoin is recommended.

Metabolic Effect

In view of isolated reports associating phenytoin with exacerbation of porphyria, caution should be exercised in using this medication in patients suffering from this disease.

Hyperglycemia, resulting from the drug's inhibitory effects on insulin release, has been reported. Phenytoin also may raise serum glucose levels in diabetic patients.

Musculoskeletal Effect

Phenytoin and other anticonvulsants that have been shown to induce the CYP450 enzyme are thought to affect bone mineral metabolism indirectly by increasing the metabolism of vitamin D3. This may lead to Vitamin D deficiency and heightened risk of osteomalacia, bone fractures, osteoporosis, hypocalcemia, and hypophosphatemia in chronically treated epileptic patients.

Women of Childbearing Potential

Phenytoin may cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Prenatal exposure to phenytoin may increase the risks for congenital malformations and other adverse development outcomes (see Section **Fertility, Pregnancy and Lactation**).

Information for the Patient

Patients taking phenytoin should be advised of the importance of adhering strictly to the prescribed dosage regimen and of informing their physician of any clinical condition in which it is not possible to take the drug orally as prescribed - e.g., surgery, etc.

Patients should be cautioned on the use of other drugs or alcoholic beverages without first seeking their physician's advice.

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Patients should be instructed to call their physician if skin rash develops.

The importance of good dental hygiene should be stressed in order to minimize the development of gingival hyperplasia and its complications.

4.5 Interaction with Other Medicinal Products and Other Forms of Interaction

Drug Interactions

Phenytoin is extensively bound to serum plasma proteins and is prone to competitive displacement. Phenytoin is metabolized by hepatic cytochrome (CYP) P450 enzymes CYP2C9 and CYP2C19, and is particularly susceptible to inhibitory drug interactions because it is subject to saturable metabolism. Inhibition of metabolism may produce significant increases in circulating phenytoin concentrations and enhance the risk of drug toxicity.

Phenytoin is a potent inducer of hepatic drug-metabolizing enzymes and may reduce the levels of drugs metabolized by these enzymes.

There are many drugs that may increase or decrease serum phenytoin levels or that phenytoin may affect. Serum level determinations for phenytoin are especially helpful when possible drug interactions are suspected.

The most commonly occurring drug interactions are listed below.

Drugs that may increase phenytoin serum levels

Table 1 summarizes the drug classes which may potentially increase phenytoin serum levels:

TABLE 1	
<u>DRUG CLASSES</u>	<u>DRUGS IN EACH CLASS (SUCH AS^a)</u>
Alcohol (acute intake)	
Analgesic/Anti-inflammatory agents	Azapropazone Phenylbutazone Salicylates
Anesthetics	Halothane
Antibacterial agents	Chloramphenicol Erythromycin Isoniazid Sulfadiazine Sulfamethizole Sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim Sulfaphenazole Sulfisoxazole

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	Sulfonamides
Anticonvulsants	Felbamate Oxcarbazepine Sodium valproate Succinimides Topiramate
Antifungal agents	Amphotericin B Fluconazole Itraconazole Ketoconazole Miconazole Voriconazole
Antineoplastic agent	Fluorouracil Capecitabine
Benzodiazepines/Psychotropic agents	Chlordiazepoxide Diazepam Disulfiram Methylphenidate Trazodone Viloxazine
Calcium channel blockers / Cardiovascular agents	Amiodarone Dicumarol Diltiazem Nifedipine Ticlopidine
H ₂ -antagonists	Cimetidine
HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors	Fluvastatin
Hormones	Estrogens
Immunosuppressant drugs	Tacrolimus
Oral hypoglycemic agents	Tolbutamide
Proton pump inhibitors	Omeprazole
Serotonin re-uptake inhibitors	Fluoxetine Fluvoxamine Sertraline

^a This list is not intended to be inclusive or comprehensive. Individual drug labels should be consulted.

Drugs that may decrease phenytoin serum levels

Table 2 summarizes the drug classes that may potentially decrease phenytoin plasma levels:

TABLE 2	
<u>DRUG CLASSES</u>	<u>DRUGS IN EACH CLASS (SUCH AS</u>
	<u>a)</u>
Alcohol (chronic intake)	

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Antibacterial agents	Rifampin Ciprofloxacin
Anticonvulsants	Vigabatrin
Antineoplastic agents	Bleomycin Carboplatin Cisplatin Doxorubicin Methotrexate
Antiulcer agents	Sucralfate
Antiretrovirals	Fosamprenavir Nelfinavir Ritonavir
Bronchodilators	Theophylline
Cardiovascular agents	Reserpine
Folic Acid	Folic acid
Hyperglycemic agents	Diazoxide
St. John's Wort	St. John's Wort

^a This list is not intended to be inclusive or comprehensive. Individual drug labels should be consulted.

Molindone hydrochloride contains calcium ions, which interfere with the absorption of phenytoin. Ingestion times of phenytoin and calcium preparations, including antacid preparations containing calcium, should be staggered to prevent absorption problems.

A pharmacokinetic interaction study between nelfinavir and phenytoin both administered orally showed that nelfinavir reduced AUC values of phenytoin (total) and free phenytoin by 29% and 28%, respectively. Therefore, phenytoin concentration should be monitored during co-administration with nelfinavir, as nelfinavir may reduce phenytoin plasma concentration (see Section **Pharmacokinetic Properties – Pharmacokinetic Interaction**).

Drugs that may either increase or decrease phenytoin serum levels

Table 3 summarizes the drug classes that may either increase or decrease phenytoin serum levels:

TABLE 3	
<u>DRUG CLASSES</u>	<u>DRUGS IN EACH CLASS (SUCH AS^a)</u>
Antibacterial agents	Ciprofloxacin
Anticonvulsants	Carbamazepine Phenobarbital Sodium valproate ^b Valproic acid ^b
Antineoplastic agents	Teniposide

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Psychotropic agents	Chlordiazepoxide Diazepam Phenothiazines
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^a This list is not intended to be inclusive or comprehensive. Individual drug labels should be consulted.

^b Sodium valproate and valproic acid are similar medications. The term valproate has been used to represent these medications.

Similarly, the effect of phenytoin on carbamazepine, phenobarbital, valproic acid, and sodium valproate serum levels is unpredictable.

Drugs whose serum levels and/or effects may be altered by phenytoin

Table 4 summarizes the drug classes whose serum levels and/or effects may be altered by phenytoin:

TABLE 4	
<u>DRUG CLASSES</u>	<u>DRUGS IN EACH CLASS (SUCH AS^a)</u>
Antibacterial agents	Doxycycline Rifampin Tetracycline
Anticoagulants	Warfarin Apixaban Dabigatran Edoxaban Rivaroxaban
Anticonvulsants	Carbamazepine Lamotrigine Phenobarbital Sodium valproate ^b Valproic acid ^b Lacosamide
Antifungal agents	Azoles Posaconazole Voriconazole
Anthelmintics	Albendazole Praziquantel
Antineoplastic agents	Teniposide
Antiplatelets	Ticagrelor
Antiretrovirals	Delavirdine Efavirenz Fosamprenavir Indinavir Lopinavir/ritonavir

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	Nelfinavir Ritonavir Saquinavir
Bronchodilators	Theophylline
Calcium channel blockers/Cardiovascular agents	Digitoxin Digoxin Disopyramide Mexiletine Nicardipine Nimodipine Nisoldipine Quinidine Verapamil
Corticosteroids	
Cyclosporine	
Diuretics	Furosemide
HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors	Atorvastatin Fluvastatin Simvastatin
Hormones	Estrogens Oral contraceptives (see Sections Special Warnings and Special Precautions for Use and Fertility, Pregnancy and Lactation)
Hyperglycemic agents	Diazoxide
Immunosuppressant drugs	
Neuromuscular blocking agents	Alcuronium Cisatracurium Pancuronium Rocuronium Vecuronium
Opioid analgesics	Methadone
Oral hypoglycemic agents	Chlorpropamide Glyburide Tolbutamide

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Psychotropic agents/Antidepressants	Clozapine Paroxetine Quetiapine Sertraline
Vitamin D	Vitamin D
Folic acid	Folic acid

^a This list is not intended to be inclusive or comprehensive. Individual drug labels should be consulted.

^b Sodium valproate and valproic acid are similar medications. The term valproate has been used to represent these medications.

Although not a true drug interaction, tricyclic antidepressants may precipitate seizures in susceptible patients and phenytoin dosage may need to be adjusted.

Hyperammonemia with Concomitant Use of Valproate

Concomitant administration of phenytoin and valproate has been associated with an increased risk of valproate-associated hyperammonemia. Patients treated concomitantly with these two drugs should be monitored for signs and symptoms of hyperammonemia.

Drug-Enteral Feeding/Nutritional Preparations Interaction

Literature reports suggest that patients who have received enteral feeding preparations and/or related nutritional supplements have lower than expected phenytoin plasma levels. It is therefore suggested that phenytoin not be administered concomitantly with an enteral feeding preparation.

More frequent serum phenytoin level monitoring may be necessary in these patients.

Drug-laboratory Test Interactions

Phenytoin may cause decreased serum levels of protein-bound iodine (PBI). It also may produce lower than normal values for dexamethasone or metyrapone tests. Phenytoin may cause increased serum levels of glucose, alkaline phosphatase, and gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT). Phenytoin may affect blood calcium and blood sugar metabolism tests.

4.6 Fertility, Pregnancy and Lactation

Fertility

In animal studies, phenytoin had no direct effect on fertility.

Usage in Pregnancy

Phenytoin crosses the placenta in humans.

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A number of reports suggest an association between the use of anticonvulsant drugs by women with epilepsy and a higher incidence of birth defects in children born to these women. Less systematic or anecdotal reports suggest a possible similar association with the use of all known anticonvulsant drugs.

The reports suggesting a higher incidence of birth defects in children of drug-treated epileptic women cannot be regarded as adequate to prove a definite cause and effect relationship. There are intrinsic methodologic problems in obtaining adequate data on drug teratogenicity in humans. Genetic factors or the epileptic condition itself may be more important than drug therapy in leading to birth defects. The great majority of mothers on anticonvulsant medication deliver normal infants. It is important to note that anticonvulsant drugs should not be discontinued in patients in whom the drug is administered to prevent major seizures because of the strong possibility of precipitating status epilepticus with attendant hypoxia and threat to life. In individual cases where the severity and frequency of the seizure disorder are such that the removal of medication does not pose a serious threat to the patient, discontinuation of the drug may be considered prior to and during pregnancy, although it cannot be said with any confidence that even minor seizures do not pose some hazard to the developing embryo or fetus. The prescribing physician will wish to weigh these considerations in treating or counseling epileptic women of childbearing potential.

In addition to the reports of increased incidence of congenital malformations, such as cleft lip/palate and heart malformations in children of women receiving phenytoin and other anticonvulsant drugs, there have been reports of a fetal hydantoin syndrome. This consists of pre-natal dysmorphic facial features, nail and digit hypoplasia, growth deficiency (including microcephaly), and mental deficiency in children born to mothers who have received phenytoin.

There have been isolated reports of malignancies, including neuroblastoma, in children whose mothers received phenytoin during pregnancy.

Phenytoin should only be used in women of childbearing potential and pregnant women if the potential benefit outweighs the risk. When appropriate, counsel pregnant women and women of childbearing potential about alternative therapeutic options.

An increase in seizure frequency during pregnancy occurs in a high proportion of patients because of altered phenytoin absorption or metabolism. Periodic measurement of serum phenytoin levels is particularly valuable in the management of a pregnant epileptic patient as a guide to an appropriate adjustment of dosage. However, postpartum restoration of the original dosage will probably be indicated.

Neonatal coagulation defects have been reported within the first 24 hours in babies born to epileptic mothers receiving phenobarbital and/or phenytoin. Vitamin K has been shown to prevent or correct this defect and has been recommended to be given to the mother before delivery and to the neonate after birth.

Women of childbearing potential who are not planning a pregnancy should be advised regarding

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the use of effective contraception during treatment. Phenytoin may result in a failure of the therapeutic effect of hormonal contraceptives (see Section **Interaction with Other Medicinal Products and Other Forms of Interaction**).

Phenytoin is teratogenic in rats, mice and rabbits.

Usage in Nursing Mothers

Breast-feeding is not recommended for women taking this drug because phenytoin appears to be secreted in low concentrations in human milk. Phenytoin concentration in breast milk is approximately one-third of the corresponding maternal plasma concentration.

4.7 Effects on Ability to Drive and Use Machines

Patients should be advised not to drive a car or operate potentially dangerous machinery until it is known that this medication does not affect their ability to engage in these activities.

4.8 Undesirable Effects

The following adverse reactions have been reported with phenytoin (frequency unknown – cannot be estimated from available data):

Body as a Whole: Anaphylactoid reaction and anaphylaxis.

Central Nervous System: Adverse reactions in this body system are common and are usually dose related. Reactions include nystagmus, ataxia, slurred speech, decreased coordination, and mental confusion. Cerebellar atrophy has been reported, and appears more likely in settings of elevated phenytoin levels and/or long-term phenytoin use (see Section **Special Warnings and Special Precautions for Use – Central Nervous System Effect**). Dizziness, vertigo, insomnia, transient nervousness, motor twitchings, headache, paresthesia, and somnolence have also been observed.

There have also been rare reports of phenytoin-induced dyskinesias, including chorea, dystonia, tremor, and asterixis, similar to those induced by phenothiazine and other neuroleptic drugs.

A predominantly sensory peripheral polyneuropathy has been observed in patients receiving long-term phenytoin therapy.

Connective Tissue System: Coarsening of the facial features, enlargement of the lips, gingival hyperplasia, hypertrichosis, and Peyronie's disease.

Gastrointestinal System: Acute hepatic failure, toxic hepatitis, liver damage, vomiting, nausea and constipation (see Section **Special Warnings and Special Precautions for Use – Hepatic Injury**).

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Hematopoietic System: Hematopoietic complications, some fatal, have occasionally been reported in association with administration of phenytoin. These have included thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, granulocytopenia, agranulocytosis, and pancytopenia with or without bone marrow suppression. Macrocytosis and megaloblastic anemia have also occurred. Lymphadenopathy including benign lymph node hyperplasia, pseudolymphoma, lymphoma, and Hodgkin's disease have been reported (see Section **Special Warnings and Special Precautions for Use – Hematopoietic System**). Pure red cell aplasia has also been reported.

Immunologic: HSS/DRESS (see Section **Special Warnings and Special Precautions for Use - Hypersensitivity Syndrome/Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms**), systemic lupus erythematosus, periarteritis nodosa, and immunoglobulin abnormalities. Angioedema has been reported (see Section **Special Warnings and Special Precautions for Use – Angioedema**).

Investigations: Thyroid function test abnormal.

Dermatologic System: Dermatological manifestations, sometimes accompanied by fever, have included scarlatiniform or morbilliform rashes. A morbilliform rash (measles-like) is the most common; other types of dermatitis are seen more rarely. Other more serious forms that may be fatal have included bullous, exfoliative, or purpuric dermatitis, lupus erythematosus, AGEP, SJS, and TEN (see Section **Special Warnings and Special Precautions for Use – Serious Dermatologic Reactions**). Urticaria has been reported.

Special Senses: Taste perversion.

Musculoskeletal System: Bone fractures and osteomalacia have been associated with long-term (>10 years) use of phenytoin by patients with chronic epilepsy. Osteoporosis and other disorders of bone metabolism, such as hypocalcemia, hypophosphatemia and decreased levels of vitamin D metabolites have also been reported.

Reporting of Suspected Adverse Events

Reporting suspected adverse events after authorization of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reaction via Pharmacovigilance Center/National MESO at e-meso.pom.go.id, and/or to pv@dexagroup.com and pharmacovigilance.id@aurobindo.com.

4.9 Overdose

The lethal dose in pediatric patients is not known. The lethal dose in adults is estimated to be 2 g to 5 g. The initial symptoms are nystagmus, ataxia, and dysarthria. Other signs are tremor, hyperreflexia, somnolence, drowsiness, lethargy, slurred speech, blurred vision, nausea and vomiting. The patient may become comatose and hypotensive. Bradycardia and asystole/cardiac

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arrest have been reported (see Section **Special Warnings and Special Precautions for Use – Cardiac Effects**). Death is due to respiratory and circulatory depression.

There are marked variations among individuals with respect to phenytoin serum levels where toxicity may occur. Nystagmus on lateral gaze usually appears at 20 mcg/mL, and ataxia at 30 mcg/mL. Dysarthria and lethargy appear when the serum concentration is >40 mcg/mL, but a concentration as high as 50 mcg/mL has been reported without evidence of toxicity. As much as 25 times the therapeutic dose has been taken to result in a serum concentration >100 mcg/mL with complete recovery. Irreversible cerebellar dysfunction and atrophy have been reported.

Treatment

Treatment is non-specific since there is no known antidote.

The adequacy of the respiratory and circulatory systems should be carefully observed and appropriate supportive measures employed. Hemodialysis can be considered since phenytoin is not completely bound to plasma proteins. Total exchange transfusion has been used in the treatment of severe intoxication in pediatric patients.

In acute overdosage the possibility of the presence of other CNS depressants, including alcohol, should be borne in mind.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic Properties

Phenytoin is an anticonvulsant drug, which can be useful in the treatment of epilepsy. The primary site of action appears to be the motor cortex where spread of seizure activity is inhibited. Possibly by promoting sodium efflux from neurons, phenytoin tends to stabilize the threshold against hyperexcitability caused by excessive stimulation or environmental changes capable of reducing membrane sodium gradient. This includes the reduction of post-tetanic potentiation at the synaptic levels. Loss of post-tetanic potentiation prevents cortical seizure foci from detonating adjacent cortical areas. Phenytoin reduces the maximal activity of brain stem centers responsible for the tonic phase of tonic-clonic (grand mal) seizures.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic Properties

Phenytoin is a weak acid and has limited hydrosolubility, even in the intestine. The compound undergoes a slow and somewhat variable absorption after oral administration. After absorption is complete, it is rapidly distributed into all tissues.

The plasma half-life of phenytoin in man averages 22 hours, with a range of 7 to 42 hours. Steady-state therapeutic drug levels are achieved at least 7 to 10 days after initiation of therapy with recommended doses of 300 mg/day. For phenytoin sodium, peak serum levels occur 1½ to 3 hours

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after administration. Phenytoin has an apparent volume of distribution of 0.6 L/kg and is highly bound (90%) plasma proteins, mainly albumin.

Free phenytoin levels may be altered in patients whose protein-binding characteristics differ from normal. Phenytoin is distributed into the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), saliva, semen, gastrointestinal fluids, bile, and breast milk. The concentration of phenytoin in the CSF, brain, and saliva approximates the level of free phenytoin in plasma.

Phenytoin is biotransformed in the liver by oxidative metabolism. The major pathway involves 4-hydroxylation, which accounts for 80% of all metabolites. CYP2C9 plays the major role in the metabolism of phenytoin (90% of net intrinsic clearance), while CYP2C19 has a minor involvement in this process (10% of net intrinsic clearance). This relative contribution of CYP2C19 to phenytoin metabolism may, however, increase at higher phenytoin concentrations.

Because the cytochrome systems involved in phenytoin hydroxylation in the liver are saturable at high serum concentrations, small incremental doses of phenytoin may increase the half-life and produce very substantial increases in serum levels when these are in or above the upper therapeutic range. The steady-state level may be disproportionately increased with resultant intoxication from an increase in dosage of 10% or more. The clearance of phenytoin has been shown to be impaired by CYP2C9 inhibitors, such as phenylbutazone and sulfaphenazole. Impaired clearance has also been shown to occur in patients administered CYP2C19 inhibitors, such as ticlopidine.

Most of the drug is excreted in the bile as inactive metabolites, which are then reabsorbed from the intestinal tract and eliminated in the urine partly through glomerular filtration, but more importantly via tubular secretion. Less than 5% of phenytoin is excreted as the parent compound.

In most patients maintained at a steady dosage, stable phenytoin serum levels are achieved. There may be wide interpatient variability in phenytoin serum levels with equivalent dosages. Patients with unusually low serum levels may be non-compliant or hypermetabolizers of phenytoin. Unusually high levels result from liver disease, congenital enzyme deficiency or drug interactions, which result in metabolic interference. Patients with large variations in phenytoin serum levels, despite standard doses, present a difficult clinical problem. Serum level determinations in such patients may be particularly helpful. When they are necessary, they should be obtained at least 7 to 10 days after treatment initiation, dosage change, or addition or subtraction of another drug to the regimen so that equilibrium or steady-state will have been achieved. Trough levels obtained just prior to the patient's next scheduled dose, provide information about clinically effective serum level range and confirm patient compliance. Peak drug levels, obtained at the time of expected peak concentration, indicate an individual's threshold for emergence of dose-related side effects.

5.3 Pharmacokinetic Interaction

Co-administration of nelfinavir tablets (1250 mg twice a day) with phenytoin sustained release capsule (300 mg once a day) did not change the plasma concentration of nelfinavir. However,

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co-administration of nelfinavir reduced the AUC values of phenytoin (total) and free phenytoin by 29% and 28%, respectively.

Special Populations

Patients with Renal or Hepatic Disease: see Section **Special Warnings and Special Precautions for Use – General**.

Age: Phenytoin clearance tends to decrease with increasing age (20% less in patients over 70 years of age relative to that in patients 20-30 years of age). Phenytoin dosing requirements are highly variable and must be individualized (see Section **Posology and Method of Administration - Dosing in Special Populations – Elderly Patients**).

5.4 Preclinical Safety Data

Carcinogenesis

In a transplacental and adult carcinogenicity study, phenytoin was administered in diet at 30 to 600 ppm to mice and 240 to 2400 ppm to rats. Hepatocellular tumors were increased at the higher doses in mice and rats. In additional studies, mice received 10 mg/kg, 25 mg/kg, or 45 mg/kg and rats were given 25 mg/kg, 50 mg/kg, or 100 mg/kg in the diet for 2 years. Hepatocellular tumors in mice increased at 45 mg/kg. No increases in tumor incidence were observed in rats. These rodent tumors are of uncertain clinical significance.

Genetic toxicity studies showed that phenytoin was not mutagenic in bacteria or in mammalian cells *in vitro*. It is clastogenic *in vitro* but not *in vivo*.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of Excipients

The sustained release capsule also contains lactose, sucrose, talc, corn starch and magnesium stearate. The sustained release capsule shell contains titanium dioxide, FD&C Red No. 3, FD&C Yellow No. 6, and gelatin.

6.2 Shelf-life

After opening container: 30 days.

6.3 Special Precautions for Storage

Store at maximum temperature 30°C. Protect from light and moisture.

After first opening the container, use within 30 days.

6.4 SUPPLY

Dilantin Sustained Release Capsule 100 mg; Box, 1 bottle of 100 sustained release capsules
DKLXXXXXXXXXXXX

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HARUS DENGAN RESEP DOKTER

Manufactured by:

PT Pfizer Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia for PT Ferron Par Pharmaceuticals, Bekasi, Indonesia

Marketed by:

PT Aurogen Pharma Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

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Brosur kemasan: Informasi untuk pasien

Dilantin 100 mg Kapsul Lepas Lambat

Fenitoin natrium

Bacalah brosur ini dengan cermat sebelum Anda meminum obat ini karena berisi informasi yang penting untuk Anda.

- Simpan brosur ini. Anda mungkin perlu membacanya kembali.
- Jika Anda memiliki pertanyaan lebih lanjut, tanyakan kepada dokter, apoteker, atau perawat Anda.
- Obat ini telah diresepkan hanya untuk Anda. Jangan berikan kepada orang lain. Obat ini dapat membahayakan mereka meski gejala-gejala penyakit mereka sama dengan Anda.
- Jika mengalami efek samping apa pun, konsultasikan dengan dokter, apoteker, atau perawat Anda. Ini termasuk segala bentuk efek samping yang tidak tercantum di dalam brosur ini. Lihat bagian 8.

Isi brosur ini:

1. Nama produk
2. Deskripsi produk
3. Apa kandungan obat ini?
4. Kekuatan obat
5. Apa kegunaan obat ini?
6. Berapa banyak dan seberapa sering Anda seharusnya menggunakan obat ini?
7. Kapan seharusnya Anda tidak menggunakan obat ini?
8. Efek yang tidak diharapkan
9. Apa saja obat atau makanan lain yang harus dihindari selama menggunakan obat ini?
10. Apa yang harus dilakukan jika ada dosis terlewat?
11. Bagaimana cara menyimpan obat ini?
12. Tanda dan Gejala overdosis
13. Apa yang harus dilakukan jika Anda menggunakan dosis melebihi anjuran?
14. Apa saja yang perlu diperhatikan saat menggunakan obat ini?
15. Kapan sebaiknya Anda berkonsultasi dengan dokter?
16. Nama produsen /Pemegang Hak Pemasaran
17. Tanggal revisi
18. Peringatan khusus

1. Nama produk

Dilantin

2. Deskripsi produk

Dilantin adalah obat antikonvulsan.

3. Apa kandungan obat ini?

Setiap Dilantin kapsul lepas lambat, untuk pemberian secara oral, mengandung 100 mg fenitoin natrium. Setiap dus berisi 1 botol berisi 100 kapsul lepas lambat, dengan badan kapsul berwarna putih opak dan tutup kapsul berwarna oranye, dengan tulisan "PARKE DAVIS" dan "PD-100" menggunakan tinta hitam, berisi serbuk putih.

Daftar Eksipien

Setiap kapsul lepas lambat juga mengandung laktosa, sukrosa, talk, pati jagung dan magnesium stearat. Cangkang kapsul lepas lambat mengandung titanium dioksida, FD&C red no. 3, FD&C yellow no. 6, dan gelatin.

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4. Kekuatan dosis obat

100 mg

5. Apa kegunaan obat ini?

Dilantin digunakan untuk mengendalikan kejang tonik-klonik umum (grand mal) dan kejang parsial kompleks (psikomotor, lobus temporalis) dan untuk pencegahan dan pengobatan kejang yang terjadi selama dan setelah pembedahan saraf. Dilantin juga telah digunakan dalam pengobatan neuralgia trigeminal.

6. Berapa banyak dan seberapa sering Anda seharusnya menggunakan obat ini?

Umum

Dilantin kapsul lepas lambat diformulasikan dengan garam natrium dari fenitoin. Bentuk asam bebas dari fenitoin digunakan dalam fenitoin suspensi (30 mg/5 mL (anak) dan 125 mg/5 mL) dan dalam fenitoin tablet. Karena terdapat sekitar 8% peningkatan kandungan obat dengan bentuk asam bebas dibandingkan dalam bentuk garam natrium, maka penyesuaian dosis dan pemantauan kadar obat dalam serum mungkin perlu dilakukan jika beralih dari produk yang diformulasikan dengan asam bebas ke produk yang diformulasikan dengan garam natrium dan demikian pula sebaliknya.

Dosis harus disesuaikan untuk masing-masing individu agar memberi manfaat maksimum. Dalam beberapa kasus, penentuan kadar obat dalam serum mungkin diperlukan untuk penyesuaian dosis optimal. Pengendalian optimal tanpa tanda-tanda klinis toksisitas lebih sering terjadi pada kadar obat dalam serum antara 10 mcg/mL dan 20 mcg/mL, meski beberapa kasus epilepsi tonik-klonik (grand mal) ringan dapat dikendalikan dengan kadar fenitoin dalam serum yang lebih rendah. Dengan dosis sesuai anjuran, mungkin diperlukan periode 7 hingga 10 hari untuk mencapai kadar fenitoin dalam serum yang stabil, dan perubahan dosis (peningkatan atau penurunan) tidak perlu dilakukan pada interval yang kurang dari 7 hingga 10 hari.

Dosis Dewasa

Dosis harian terbagi

Pasien yang belum pernah menerima pengobatan sebelumnya dapat memulai dengan dosis 300 mg per hari, yang diminum dalam tiga dosis yang dibagi setara, dan dosis kemudian disesuaikan agar cocok dengan kebutuhan masing-masing individu. Untuk sebagian besar orang dewasa, dosis pemeliharaan yang memuaskan adalah antara 300 mg hingga 400 mg per hari yang diminum masing-masing dalam tiga hingga empat dosis yang dibagi setara. Peningkatan dosis hingga 600 mg per hari bisa jadi perlu dilakukan.

Dosis awal oral nondarurat pada pasien dewasa

Dosis awal oral fenitoin dapat digunakan untuk memulai terapi nondarurat pada orang dewasa yang memerlukan kadar obat dalam serum yang stabil dengan cepat, dan pada orang dewasa yang tidak dianjurkan menerima pemberian melalui intravena. Regimen dosis ini harus dipertahankan bagi pasien di lingkungan klinik atau rumah sakit yang memungkinkan pemantauan kadar fenitoin dalam serum secara cermat. Pasien dengan riwayat penyakit ginjal atau hati tidak boleh menerima dosis awal secara oral.

Dosis awal secara oral yang dianjurkan adalah 1 g fenitoin dibagi ke dalam 3 dosis (400 mg, 300 mg, dan 300 mg) dan diberikan dalam interval 2 jam. Dosis pemeliharaan normal selanjutnya diberikan 24 jam setelah dosis awal, dengan penentuan kadar obat dalam serum secara berkala.

Dosis untuk Anak

Awalnya adalah 5 mg/kg/hari dalam dua atau tiga dosis yang dibagi setara, dengan pemberian dosis selanjutnya yang disesuaikan dengan masing-masing individu hingga maksimal 300 mg per hari. Dosis pemeliharaan harian yang dianjurkan biasanya adalah 4 mg/kg hingga 8 mg/kg. Anak-anak

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berusia lebih dari 6 tahun dan remaja mungkin memerlukan dosis dewasa minimum (300 mg/hari). Jika dosis harian tidak dapat dibagi setara, maka dosis yang lebih besar harus diberikan sebelum tidur.

7. Kapan seharusnya Anda tidak menggunakan obat ini?

Jangan gunakan Dilantin:

- jika Anda alergi terhadap fenitoin atau bahan-bahan tidak aktifnya, atau hidantoin lainnya.
- pemberian fenitoin bersamaan dengan delavirdin tidak dianjurkan karena potensi hilangnya respons virologis dan kemungkinan resistansi terhadap delavirdin atau terhadap golongan penghambat transkriptase balik non-nukleosida.

8. Efek yang tidak diharapkan

Reaksi yang tidak diharapkan berikut telah dilaporkan terkait penggunaan fenitoin (frekuensi tidak diketahui – tidak dapat diestimasi dari data yang tersedia):

Tubuh Secara Keseluruhan: Reaksi anafilaktoid dan anafilaksis.

Sistem Saraf Pusat: Reaksi tidak diinginkan dalam sistem tubuh ini umum terjadi dan biasanya terkait dengan dosis. Reaksinya meliputi nistagmus, ataksia, sulit bicara, penurunan koordinasi, dan kebingungan mental. Atrofi serebral pernah dilaporkan, dan tampaknya cenderung lebih sering terjadi jika kadar fenitoin meningkat dan/atau pemberian fenitoin untuk jangka waktu yang lama. Pening, vertigo, insomnia, ketegangan sementara, kedutan motorik, sakit kepala, parestesia, dan somnolens juga pernah dilaporkan.

Kendati jarang terjadi, pernah pula dilaporkan adanya diskinesia yang diinduksi fenitoin, di antaranya chorea, distonia, tremor, dan asteriksia, serupa dengan yang dipicu oleh fenotiazin dan obat-obatan neuroleptik lainnya.

Polineuropati perifer dominan sensorik pernah teramati pada pasien yang menerima terapi fenitoin untuk jangka waktu yang lama.

Sistem Jaringan Ikat: Fitur wajah tampak kasar, bibir membesar, penebalan gusi, hipertrikosis, dan penyakit Peyronie.

Sistem Pencernaan: Gagal hati akut, hepatitis toksik, kerusakan hati, muntah, mual, dan konstipasi.

Sistem Hematopoietik: Komplikasi hematopoietik, sebagian berakibat fatal, beberapa kali telah dilaporkan berkaitan dengan pemberian fenitoin. Di antaranya adalah trombositopenia, leukopenia, granulositopenia, agranulositosis, dan pansitopenia dengan atau tanpa supresi sumsum tulang. Makrositosis dan anemia megaloblastik juga pernah terjadi. Limfadenopati termasuk pembesaran kelenjar getah bening jinak, pseudolimfoma, limfoma, dan penyakit Hodgkin pernah dilaporkan. Penurunan jumlah salah satu jenis sel darah merah (aplasia sel darah merah murni) juga telah dilaporkan.

Imunologis: HSS/DRESS, lupus eritematosus sistemik, periarteritis nodosa, dan abnormalitas imunoglobulin. Angioedema pernah dilaporkan.

Pemeriksaan: Tes fungsi tiroid abnormal.

Sistem Dermatologi: Manifestasi dermatologis, kadang-kadang disertai dengan demam, meliputi skarlatiniiformis atau ruam morbiliformis. Ruam morbiliformis (serupa campak) adalah yang paling umum terjadi; jenis dermatitis lainnya lebih jarang teramati. Bentuk lain yang lebih serius yang dapat berakibat fatal di antaranya bulosa, dermatitis eksfoliatif, atau dermatitis purpura, lupus eritematosus, AGEP, SJS, dan TEN. Urtikaria pernah dilaporkan.

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Indra Khusus: Ketidakwajaran indra pengecap.

Sistem Muskuloskeletal: Patah tulang dan osteomalasia telah dikaitkan dengan penggunaan fenitoin untuk jangka waktu yang lama (> 10 tahun) oleh pasien penderita epilepsi kronis. Osteoporosis dan gangguan metabolisme tulang lainnya, seperti hipokalsemia, hipofosfatemia, dan penurunan kadar metabolit vitamin D juga pernah dilaporkan.

Melaporkan efek samping

Jika mengalami efek samping apa pun, konsultasikan dengan dokter, apoteker, atau perawat Anda. Ini termasuk segala bentuk efek samping yang tidak tercantum di dalam brosur ini. Anda dapat melaporkan efek samping tersebut melalui pv@dexagroup.com dan pharmacovigilance.id@aurobindo.com. Dengan melaporkan efek samping, Anda bisa membantu memberikan informasi lebih lanjut mengenai keamanan obat ini.

9. Apa saja obat atau makanan lain yang harus dihindari selama menggunakan obat ini?

Sampaikan kepada dokter atau apoteker Anda jika Anda sedang, belum lama ini, atau akan menggunakan obat lain. Sebagian obat-obatan bisa memengaruhi cara kerja Dilantin atau Dilantin bisa memengaruhi cara kerja obat-obatan tersebut, jika diminum bersamaan.

Obat-obatan yang dapat meningkatkan kadar fenitoin dalam serum

Tabel 1 merangkum golongan obat yang berpotensi meningkatkan kadar fenitoin dalam serum:

TABEL 1	
<u>GOLONGAN OBAT</u>	<u>OBAT DALAM MASING-MASING GOLONGAN (SEPERTI^a)</u>
Alkohol (asupan akut)	
Obat analgesik/antiradang	Azapropazon Fenilbutazon Salisilat
Anestetik	Halotan
Obat antibakteri	Kloramfenikol Eritromisin Isoniazid Sulfadiazin Sulfametizol Sulfametoksazol-trimetoprim Sulfafenazol Sulfisoksazol Sulfonamida
Antikonvulsan	Felbamat Okskarbazepin Natrium valproat Suksinimida Topiramat
Obat antijamur	Amfoterisin B Flukonazol Itrakonazol Ketokonazol Mikonazol

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	Vorikonazol
Obat antineoplastik	Fluorourasil Kapesitabin
Benzodiazepin/Obat psikotropika	Klordiazepoksid Diazepam Disulfiram Metilfenidat Trazodon Viloksazin
Penghambat saluran kalsium/Obat kardiovaskular	Amiodaron Dikoumarol Diltiazem Nifedipin Tiklopidin
Antagonis H ₂	Simetidin
Penghambat reduktase HMG-CoA	Fluvastatin
Hormon	Estrogen
Obat-obatan immunosupresan	Takrolimus
Agen hipoglikemik oral	Tolbutamid
Penghambat pompa proton	Omeprazol
Penghambat penyerapan kembali serotonin	Fluoksetin Fluvoksamin Sertralin

^a Daftar ini belum mencakup seluruhnya atau tidak bersifat komprehensif. Masing-masing label obat tetap harus dibaca.

Obat-obatan yang dapat menurunkan kadar fenitoin dalam serum

Tabel 2 merangkum golongan obat yang berpotensi menurunkan kadar fenitoin dalam plasma:

TABEL 2	
<u>GOLONGAN OBAT</u>	<u>OBAT DALAM MASING-MASING GOLONGAN (SEPERTI^a)</u>
Alkohol (asupan kronis)	
Obat antibakteri	Rifampin Siprofloksasin
Antikonvulsan	Vigabatrin
Obat antineoplastik	Bleomisin Karboplatin Sisplatin Doksorubisin Metotreksat
Obat antitukak	Sukralfat
Antiretrovirus	Fosamprenavir Nelfinavir Ritonavir
Bronkodilator	Teofilin
Obat kardiovaskular	Reserpin
Asam Folat	Asam folat
Obat hiperglikemik	Diazoksida

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St. John's Wort	St. John's Wort
-----------------	-----------------

^a Daftar ini belum mencakup seluruhnya atau tidak bersifat komprehensif. Masing-masing label obat tetap harus dibaca.

Molindon hidroklorida mengandung ion kalsium, yang mengganggu penyerapan fenitoin. Waktu penelanan preparat fenitoin dan kalsium, termasuk preparat antasid yang mengandung kalsium, harus diatur sedemikian rupa agar tidak bersamaan untuk mencegah masalah penyerapan.

Studi interaksi farmakokinetik antara nelfinavir dan fenitoin yang sama-sama diberikan secara oral menunjukkan bahwa nelfinavir menurunkan nilai AUC fenitoin (total) dan fenitoin bebas masing-masing sebesar 29% dan 28%. Karenanya, konsentrasi fenitoin harus dipantau selama pemberian bersamaan dengan nelfinavir, karena nelfinavir dapat menurunkan konsentrasi fenitoin dalam plasma.

Obat-obatan yang dapat meningkatkan atau menurunkan kadar fenitoin dalam serum

Tabel 3 merangkum golongan obat yang dapat meningkatkan atau menurunkan kadar fenitoin dalam serum:

TABEL 3	
<u>GOLONGAN OBAT</u>	<u>OBAT DALAM MASING-MASING GOLONGAN (SEPERTI^a)</u>
Obat antibakteri	Siprofloksasin
Antikonvulsan	Karbamazepin Fenobarbital Natrium valproat ^b Asam valproat ^b
Obat antineoplastik	Teniposid
Obat psikotropika	Klordiazepoksid Diazepam Fenotiazin

^a Daftar ini belum mencakup seluruhnya atau tidak bersifat komprehensif. Masing-masing label obat tetap harus dibaca.

^b Natrium valproat dan asam valproat adalah obat yang serupa. Istilah valproat telah digunakan untuk menyatakan obat ini.

Sama halnya, efek fenitoin terhadap kadar karbamazepin, fenobarbital, asam valproat, dan natrium valproat dalam serum tidak dapat diprediksi.

Obat-obatan yang kadar dalam serum dan/atau efeknya dapat berubah karena adanya fenitoin

Tabel 4 merangkum golongan obat yang kadar dalam serum dan/atau efeknya dapat berubah karena adanya fenitoin:

TABEL 4	
<u>GOLONGAN OBAT</u>	<u>OBAT DALAM MASING-MASING GOLONGAN (SEPERTI^a)</u>
Obat antibakteri	Doksisiklin Rifampin Tetrasiklin
Antikoagulan	Warfarin Apiksaban Dabigatran

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	Edoksaban Rivaroksaban
Antikonvulsan	Karbamazepin Lamotrigin Fenobarbital Natrium valproat ^b Asam valproat ^b Lakosamid
Obat antijamur	Azol Posakonazol Vorikonazol
Antihelmintik	Albendazol Praziquantel
Obat antineoplastik	Teniposid
Antiplaquet	Ticagrelor
Antiretrovirus	Delavirdin Efavirenz Fosamprenavir Indinavir Lopinavir/ritonavir Nelfinavir Ritonavir Saquinavir
Bronkodilator	Teofilin
Penghambat saluran kalsium/Obat kardiovaskular	Digitoksin Digoksin Disopiramid Meksiletin Nikardipin Nimodipin Nisoldipin Kuinidin Verapamil
Kortikosteroid	
Siklosporin	
Diuretik	Furosemid
Penghambat reduktase HMG-CoA	Atorvastatin Fluvastatin Simvastatin
Hormon	Estrogen Pil kontrasepsi
Obat hiperglikemik	Diazoksida
Obat-obatan imunosupresan	
Obat penghambat neuromuskular	Alkuronium Sisatrakurium Pankuronium Rokuronium Vekuronium
Analgesik opioid	Metadon
Obat hipoglikemik oral	Klorpropamid Gliburid

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	Tolbutamid
Obat psikotropika/Antidepresan	Klozapin Paroksetin Quetiapin Sertralin
Vitamin D	Vitamin D
Asam folat	Asam folat

^a Daftar ini belum mencakup seluruhnya atau tidak bersifat komprehensif. Masing-masing label obat tetap harus dibaca.

^b Natrium valproat dan asam valproat adalah obat yang serupa. Istilah valproat telah digunakan untuk menyatakan obat ini.

10. Apa yang harus dilakukan jika ada dosis terlewat?

Beri tahu dokter atau perawat jika Anda merasa terlupa melewati satu dosis.

11. Bagaimana cara menyimpan obat ini?

Simpan pada suhu maksimum 30°C. Lindungi dari cahaya dan kelembapan.

Setelah kemasan dibuka untuk pertama kali, gunakan dalam waktu 30 hari.

12. Tanda dan Gejala overdosis

Dosis letal pada pasien anak tidak diketahui. Dosis letal pada orang dewasa diperkirakan adalah 2 g hingga 5 g. Gejala awalnya adalah nistagmus, ataksia, dan disartria. Tanda-tanda lain meliputi tremor, hiperrefleksia, somnolen, mengantuk, letargi, sulit bicara, pandangan kabur, mual, dan muntah. Pasien dapat mengalami pingsan dan hipotensi. Bradikardia dan henti jantung/asistolik pernah dilaporkan. Kematian dikarenakan depresi pernapasan dan sirkulasi.

Terdapat keragaman yang jelas antar individu terkait kadar fenitoin dalam serum yang dapat menyebabkan toksisitas. Nistagmus pada pandangan lateral biasanya terjadi pada dosis 20 mcg/mL, dan ataksia pada dosis 30 mcg/mL. Disartria dan letargi muncul jika konsentrasi serum > 40 mcg/mL, tetapi konsentrasi setinggi 50 mcg/mL telah dilaporkan tanpa menunjukkan adanya bukti toksisitas. Sebanyak 25 kali dosis terapeutik telah diminum dan menghasilkan konsentrasi serum > 100 mcg/mL dengan pemulihan sempurna. Disfungsi dan atropi serebral yang tidak dapat dipulihkan telah dilaporkan.

Pengobatan

Pengobatan tidak bersifat spesifik karena belum ada antidot yang diketahui.

Kecukupan sistem pernapasan dan sirkulasi perlu dipantau dengan cermat dan tindakan penunjang yang sesuai perlu diberikan. Hemodialisis dapat dipertimbangkan karena fenitoin tidak sepenuhnya terikat pada protein plasma. Transfusi pertukaran total telah diterapkan dalam menangani intoksikasi berat pada pasien anak.

Dalam overdosis akut, kemungkinan keberadaan depresi Sistem Saraf Pusat lainnya, termasuk alkohol, harus diingat.

13. Apa yang harus dilakukan jika Anda menggunakan dosis melebihi anjuran?

Jika Anda merasa terlalu banyak meminum Dilantin, segera berkonsultasi dengan dokter Anda.

14. Apa saja yang perlu diperhatikan saat menggunakan obat ini?

Peringatan dan langkah-langkah pencegahan

Umum

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Fenitoin tidak efektif untuk menangani kejang absens (petit mal). Jika terjadi kejang tonik-klonik (grand mal) bersama kejang absens (petit mal), maka diperlukan terapi obat kombinasi.

Fenitoin tidak diindikasikan untuk kejang dikarenakan hipoglikemia atau penyebab metabolik lainnya.

Prosedur diagnostik yang tepat harus dilakukan sesuai indikasi.

Fenitoin tidak boleh dihentikan secara tiba-tiba dikarenakan adanya kemungkinan terjadinya peningkatan frekuensi kejang, termasuk kejang epilepsi. Jika menurut pertimbangan dokter perlu dilakukan penurunan dosis, penghentian dosis, atau penggantian dengan obat antiepilepsi alternatif, maka hal ini harus dilakukan secara bertahap. Namun demikian, jika terjadi reaksi alergi atau hipersensitivitas, maka penggantian segera menggunakan terapi alternatif mungkin perlu dilakukan. Dalam kasus ini, terapi alternatif harus berupa obat antikonvulsan yang tidak termasuk dalam golongan bahan kimia hidantoin.

Sebagian kecil individu yang telah diterapi dengan fenitoin telah menunjukkan kemampuan memetabolisme obat secara lambat. Metabolisme yang lambat dikarenakan ketersediaan enzim yang terbatas dan kurangnya induksi; tampaknya dipengaruhi secara genetik.

Asupan alkohol akut dapat meningkatkan kadar fenitoin dalam serum, sementara penggunaan alkohol kronis dapat menurunkan kadar fenitoin dalam serum.

Bunuh diri

Keinginan dan perilaku yang mengarah ke bunuh diri telah dilaporkan pada pasien yang diterapi dengan obat antiepilepsi pada beberapa indikasi. Analisis meta terhadap uji coba acak terkontrol plasebo terhadap obat-obatan antiepilepsi telah menunjukkan sedikit peningkatan keinginan dan perilaku yang mengarah ke bunuh diri. Mekanisme risiko ini tidak diketahui dan data yang tersedia tidak mengecualikan kemungkinan peningkatan risiko untuk fenitoin.

Efek Terhadap Jantung

Kasus bradikardia dan henti jantung/asistolik pernah dilaporkan, yang paling umum berkaitan dengan toksisitas fenitoin, tetapi juga terjadi pada dosis dan kadar fenitoin yang dianjurkan.

Sindrom Hipersensitivitas/Reaksi Obat dengan Eosinofilia dan Gejala Sistemik

Sindrom hipersensitivitas (HSS) atau reaksi obat dengan eosinofilia dan gejala sistemik (DRESS) telah dilaporkan dialami oleh pasien yang minum obat-obatan antikonvulsan, termasuk fenitoin. Sebagian dari kejadian ini berakibat fatal atau bahkan mengancam jiwa.

HSS/DRESS biasanya, meski tidak secara khusus, disertai dengan demam, ruam, dan/atau limfadenopati dalam kaitannya dengan keterlibatan sistem organ lainnya, seperti hepatitis, nefritis, abnormalitas hematologis, miokarditis, miositis, atau pneumonitis. Gejala awal dapat menyerupai infeksi virus akut. Manifestasi umum lainnya meliputi atralgia, sakit kuning, hepatomegali, leukositosis, dan eosinofilia. Interval antara paparan obat pertama dan gejala biasanya 2 hingga 4 minggu, tetapi telah dilaporkan dialami oleh individu yang menerima antikonvulsan selama 3 bulan atau lebih. Jika tanda-tanda dan gejala semacam itu terjadi, maka pasien harus segera dievaluasi. Fenitoin harus dihentikan jika etiologi alternatif untuk tanda-tanda dan gejala tidak dapat ditetapkan.

Pasien yang berisiko lebih tinggi untuk mengalami HSS/DRESS adalah pasien berkulit hitam, pasien yang pernah mengalami sindrom ini di waktu lalu (dengan fenitoin atau obat-obatan antikonvulsan

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lainnya), pasien yang memiliki riwayat sindrom ini dalam keluarganya, dan pasien dengan supresi sistem imun. Sindrom menjadi lebih berat pada individu yang sebelumnya pernah tersensitisasi.

Reaksi Dermatologis Berat

Fenitoin dapat menyebabkan reaksi merugikan yang berat pada kulit (SCAR) yang jarang terjadi, seperti pustulosis eksantematosa tergenelarisir akut (AGEP), dermatitis eksfoliatif, Sindrom Stevens-Johnson (SJS), dan nekrolisis epidermal toksik (TEN), dan DRESS, yang dapat berakibat fatal. Meski reaksi kulit serius dapat terjadi tanpa peringatan sebelumnya, namun pasien harus mewaspadaai munculnya ruam dan gejala HSS/DRESS lainnya, dan harus meminta penanganan medis segera dari dokter mereka jika mengamati adanya tanda-tanda atau gejala yang mengarah ke sana. Dokter harus menyarankan pasien untuk menghentikan pengobatan jika ruam muncul. Jika ruam terbilang ringan (menyerupai campak atau skarlatiniformis), maka terapi dapat dilanjutkan kembali setelah ruam benar-benar hilang. Jika ruam muncul kembali setelah terapi dilanjutkan, maka pasien tidak dianjurkan meminum obat fenitoin lagi. Risiko reaksi kulit serius dan reaksi hipersensitivitas lainnya terhadap fenitoin mungkin lebih tinggi pada pasien berkulit hitam.

Laporan literatur menyebutkan bahwa kombinasi fenitoin, iradiasi kranial, dan penurunan bertahap kortikosteroid mungkin terkait dengan perkembangan eritema multiformis, dan/atau SJS, dan/atau TEN.

Angioedema

Angioedema telah dilaporkan dialami oleh pasien yang diterapi dengan fenitoin. Fenitoin harus dihentikan segera jika terjadi gejala-gejala angioedema, seperti pembengkakan wajah, perioral, atau saluran pernapasan atas.

Cedera Hati

Hati adalah lokasi utama biotransformasi fenitoin.

Hepatitis toksik dan kerusakan hati telah dilaporkan dan dalam beberapa kasus yang jarang terjadi dapat berakibat fatal.

Kasus hepatotoksisitas akut, termasuk kasus gagal hati akut yang jarang terjadi, pernah dilaporkan dalam kaitannya dengan fenitoin. Insiden ini biasanya terjadi dalam 2 bulan pertama setelah pengobatan dan dapat dikaitkan dengan HSS/DRESS. Pasien dengan gangguan fungsi hati, pasien lanjut usia, atau mereka yang menderita penyakit parah dapat menunjukkan tanda-tanda dini adanya toksisitas.

Rangkaian klinis dari hepatotoksisitas fenitoin akut berkisar antara pemulihan segera hingga hasil akhir yang fatal. Pada pasien dengan hepatotoksisitas akut ini, fenitoin harus segera dihentikan dan tidak boleh diberikan kembali.

Risiko hepatotoksisitas dan reaksi hipersensitivitas lainnya terhadap fenitoin mungkin lebih tinggi pada pasien berkulit hitam.

Sistem Hematopoietik

Komplikasi hematopoietik, sebagian berakibat fatal, beberapa kali telah dilaporkan berkaitan dengan pemberian fenitoin. Di antaranya adalah trombositopenia, leukopenia, granulositopenia, agranulositosis, dan pansitopenia dengan atau tanpa supresi sumsum tulang.

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Terdapat sejumlah laporan yang menunjukkan hubungan antara fenitoin dan perkembangan limfadenopati (lokal atau umum) termasuk pembesaran kelenjar getah bening jinak, pseudolimfoma, limfoma, dan penyakit Hodgkin. Meski hubungan sebab akibatnya belum ditetapkan, namun kejadian limfadenopati mengindikasikan perlunya pembedaan kondisi semacam itu dari jenis-jenis patologi kelenjar getah bening lainnya. Keterlibatan kelenjar getah bening dapat terjadi dengan atau tanpa gejala dan tanda yang menyerupai HSS/DRESS. Pada semua kasus limfadenopati, dianjurkan melakukan pengamatan tindak lanjut untuk jangka waktu yang lama dan upaya perlu dilakukan agar pengendalian kejang tercapai dengan menggunakan obat antikonvulsan alternatif.

Meski terjadi makrositosis dan anemia megaloblastik, namun kondisi ini biasanya menunjukkan respons yang baik terhadap terapi asam folat. Jika asam folat ditambahkan ke terapi fenitoin, maka mungkin terjadi penurunan dalam pengendalian kejang.

Sistem Saraf Pusat

Kadar fenitoin dalam serum yang dipertahankan di atas kisaran optimal dapat menghasilkan kondisi bingung yang disebut sebagai "delirium," "psikosis," atau "ensefalopati," atau disfungsi serebral dan/atau atrofi serebral langka yang tidak dapat dipulihkan. Oleh karena itu, pada saat tanda toksisitas akut muncul untuk pertama kali, dianjurkan untuk menentukan kadar obat dalam serum. Penurunan dosis terapi fenitoin disarankan jika kadar obat dalam serum berlebihan; jika gejala berlanjut, maka dianjurkan untuk menghentikan terapi dengan fenitoin.

Efek Metabolik

Mengingat adanya laporan terbatas yang mengaitkan fenitoin dengan bertambah parahnya porfiria, maka diperlukan kehati-hatian dalam penggunaan obat ini pada pasien yang menderita penyakit tersebut.

Hiperglikemia, yang disebabkan oleh efek penghambatan obat terhadap pelepasan insulin, juga pernah dilaporkan. Fenitoin juga dapat meningkatkan kadar glukosa dalam serum pada pasien diabetes.

Efek Muskuloskeletal

Fenitoin dan antikonvulsan lainnya yang telah terbukti mampu menginduksi enzim CYP450 diduga memengaruhi metabolisme mineral tulang secara tidak langsung dengan meningkatkan metabolisme Vitamin D3. Hal ini dapat menyebabkan defisiensi Vitamin D dan meningkatnya risiko osteomalasia, patah tulang, osteoporosis, hipokalsemia, dan hipofosfatemia pada pasien epilepsi yang dirawat secara kronis.

Perempuan Usia Subur

Fenitoin dapat membahayakan janin jika diberikan kepada perempuan hamil. Janin yang terpapar fenitoin selama kehamilan dapat meningkatkan risiko bayi cacat lahir dan perkembangan merugikan lainnya.

Informasi untuk Pasien

Pasien yang meminum fenitoin harus diberi tahu perihal pentingnya mematuhi secara ketat regimen dosis yang diresepkan dan pentingnya memberi tahu dokter mereka terkait kondisi klinis apa pun yang tidak memungkinkan untuk meminum obat secara oral sebagaimana diresepkan - misalnya pembedahan, dll.

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Pasien harus diingatkan perihal penggunaan obat-obatan lain atau minuman beralkohol tanpa terlebih dahulu meminta saran dokter mereka.

Pasien harus diperintahkan untuk menghubungi dokter mereka jika mengalami ruam kulit.

Pentingnya kesehatan gigi yang baik harus ditekankan untuk meminimalkan kemunculan pembengkakan gusi beserta komplikasinya.

Kehamilan dan menyusui

Penggunaan Selama Kehamilan

Fenitoin dapat menembus plasenta manusia.

Sejumlah laporan menunjukkan adanya keterkaitan antara penggunaan obat-obatan antikonvulsan pada perempuan penderita epilepsi dengan insiden cacat lahir yang lebih tinggi yang dialami oleh anak-anak yang dilahirkan oleh para pasien perempuan tersebut. Laporan yang kurang sistematis atau laporan anekdotal menunjukkan adanya kemungkinan keterkaitan yang serupa dengan penggunaan semua jenis obat antikonvulsan yang diketahui.

Laporan tersebut menunjukkan bahwa insiden cacat lahir yang lebih tinggi pada anak-anak dari perempuan penderita epilepsi yang diterapi dengan obat tidak dapat dianggap mencukupi untuk membuktikan hubungan sebab akibat yang pasti. Terdapat masalah metodologi intrinsik untuk mendapatkan data yang memadai mengenai teratogenisitas obat pada manusia. Faktor genetik atau kondisi epilepsi itu sendiri mungkin lebih penting dibandingkan terapi obat dalam menyebabkan cacat lahir. Mayoritas ibu yang meminum obat antikonvulsan dapat melahirkan bayi yang normal. Penting kiranya untuk diperhatikan bahwa obat-obatan antikonvulsan tidak boleh dihentikan pada pasien yang meminum obat itu untuk mencegah kejang besar karena kemungkinan besar menimbulkan kejang epilepsi dengan diiringi hipoksia dan ancaman bagi jiwa. Dalam kasus tertentu dengan tingkat keparahan dan frekuensi gangguan kejang yang jika pemberian obat dihentikan tidak menimbulkan ancaman serius terhadap pasien, maka penghentian obat dapat dipertimbangkan sebelum dan selama kehamilan, meski tidak dapat dipastikan bahwa kejang sekecil apa pun tidak akan menimbulkan bahaya apa pun bagi embrio atau janin yang sedang berkembang. Dokter yang meresepkan akan mempertimbangkan hal ini dalam mengobati atau memberikan konseling bagi pasien perempuan penderita epilepsi yang berusia subur.

Di samping laporan tentang meningkatnya insiden bayi cacat lahir, seperti bibir sumbing dan malaformasi jantung pada anak-anak dari perempuan yang menjalani pengobatan dengan fenitoin dan obat-obatan antikonvulsan lainnya, namun telah dilaporkan adanya sindrom hidantoin janin. Sindrom ini meliputi gangguan dismorfik pada wajah janin, hipoplasia kuku dan jari, defisiensi pertumbuhan (termasuk mikrosefali), dan defisiensi mental pada anak-anak yang dilahirkan oleh ibu yang telah menjalani pengobatan dengan fenitoin.

Terdapat laporan terisolasi mengenai keganasan, di antaranya neuroblastoma, pada anak-anak yang ibunya menjalani pengobatan dengan fenitoin selama kehamilan.

Fenitoin hanya boleh digunakan pada perempuan usia produktif dan perempuan hamil jika potensi manfaatnya melebihi potensi risikonya. Jika dapat dilakukan, diskusikan dengan perempuan hamil dan perempuan usia produktif mengenai opsi pengobatan alternatif.

Peningkatan frekuensi kejang selama kehamilan terjadi pada sebagian besar pasien dikarenakan perubahan penyerapan atau metabolisme fenitoin. Pengukuran berkala terhadap kadar fenitoin dalam serum perlu dilakukan khususnya dalam penatalaksanaan pasien epilepsi yang sedang hamil sebagai

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panduan untuk menyesuaikan dosis dengan tepat. Namun demikian, dokter mungkin akan menganjurkan untuk kembali ke dosis semula setelah pasien melahirkan.

Cacat koagulasi pada bayi baru lahir telah dilaporkan terjadi dalam 24 jam pertama pada bayi yang dilahirkan oleh ibu yang menderita epilepsi yang menerima pengobatan fenobarbital dan/atau fenitoin. Vitamin K telah terbukti mampu mencegah atau memperbaiki cacat ini dan telah dianjurkan untuk diberikan kepada ibu hamil sebelum melahirkan dan kepada bayi setelah dilahirkan.

Perempuan usia produktif yang tidak berencana untuk hamil perlu disarankan untuk menggunakan metode kontrasepsi yang efektif selama pengobatan berlangsung. Fenitoin dapat menyebabkan kegagalan efek terapeutik dari metode kontrasepsi hormonal.

Penggunaan pada Ibu Menyusui

Perempuan yang meminum obat ini tidak dianjurkan untuk menyusui karena fenitoin ternyata disekresikan pada konsentrasi rendah di dalam ASI. Konsentrasi fenitoin dalam ASI kurang lebih sepertiga konsentrasi plasma maternal terkait.

Mengemudi dan mengoperasikan mesin

Pasien sebaiknya disarankan agar tidak mengendarai mobil atau mengoperasikan mesin yang berpotensi bahaya hingga diketahui bahwa obat ini tidak memengaruhi kemampuan mereka untuk terlibat dalam aktivitas tersebut.

15. Kapan sebaiknya Anda berkonsultasi dengan dokter?

Jika Anda memiliki pertanyaan lebih lanjut mengenai kegunaan obat ini, tanyakan kepada dokter, apoteker, atau perawat Anda.

16. Nama produsen /Pemegang Hak Pemasaran

Diproduksi oleh:

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18. Peringatan khusus

HARUS DENGAN RESEP DOKTER