

# Faxirin®

## Rifaximin



eRx: 71150



eRx: 65738

- IBD
- Traveler's diarrhea
- IBS
- Hepatic encephalopathy

  
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# Rifaximin

## Medicinal product

Rifaximine 200mg Film-coated Tablet  
Rifaximine 550mg Film-coated Tablet

## Pharmacologic Category

Antibiotic, Miscellaneous

## Therapeutic indications

**Hepatic encephalopathy:** Reduction in the risk of overt hepatic encephalopathy recurrence in adults

**Irritable bowel syndrome with diarrhea:** Treatment of irritable bowel syndrome with diarrhea (IBS-D) in adults

**Traveler's diarrhea:** Treatment of traveler's diarrhea caused by noninvasive strains of *E. coli* in adults and pediatric patients  $\geq 12$  years of age.

## Mechanism of action

Rifaximin inhibits bacterial RNA synthesis by binding to bacterial DNA-dependent RNA polymerase.

## Dosing

**Hepatic encephalopathy:** Oral:

Reduction of overt hepatic encephalopathy recurrence: 550 mg 2 times daily.

Treatment of hepatic encephalopathy (off-label use): 400 mg every 8 hours for 5 to 10 days.

**Irritable bowel syndrome with diarrhea (IBS-D):** Oral:

550 mg 3 times daily for 14 days; maybe retreated up to 2 times with the same dosing regimen if symptoms recur.

**Traveler's diarrhea:** Oral:

200 mg 3 times daily for 3 days.

**Clostridium difficile-associated diarrhea (off-label use):** Oral:

200 to 400 mg 2 to 3 times daily for 14 days.

## Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to rifaximin, other rifamycin antibiotics, or any component of the formulation. Cases of intestinal obstruction.

## Monitoring Parameters

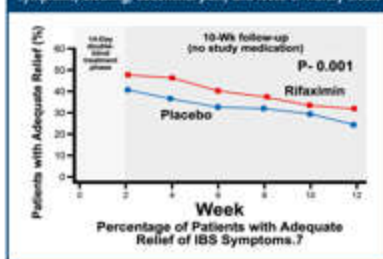
Hypersensitivity reactions, temperature, blood in stool, change in symptoms; monitor changes in mental status in hepatic encephalopathy.

## Pregnancy and breastfeeding

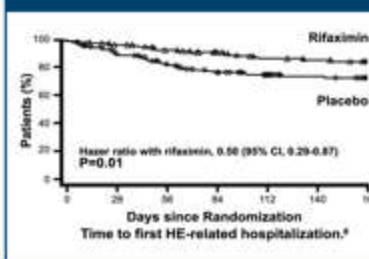
■ **Pregnancy:** Adverse events have been observed in some animal reproduction studies. Due to the limited oral absorption of rifaximin in patients with normal hepatic function, exposure to the fetus is expected to be low, as a precautionary measure, use of rifaximin during pregnancy is not recommended.

■ **Lactation:** Do not use if nursing. A risk to the breast-fed child cannot be excluded. It is unknown whether rifaximin/metabolites are excreted in human milk.

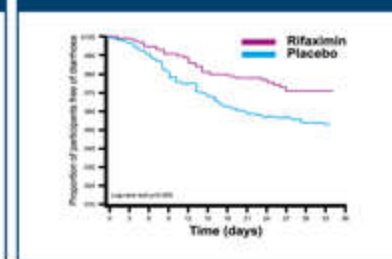
Among patients who had IBS without constipation, treatment with rifaximin for 2 weeks provided significant relief of IBS symptoms, bloating, abdominal pain, and loose or watery stools.



Rifaximin treatment significantly reduced the risk of hospitalization involving hepatic encephalopathy.



Rifaximin is moderately effective in prevention of diarrhea in travelers.



## References

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- 6 Sharma, Ajay L., et al. "A randomized double-blind placebo-controlled trial of rifaximin in patients with abdominal bloating and flatulence." *Official journal of the American College of Gastroenterology* ACG 101.2 (2006): 326-333.
- 7 Fimantel, Mark, et al. "Rifaximin therapy for patients with irritable bowel syndrome without constipation." *New England Journal of Medicine* 364.1 (2011): 22-32.
- 8 Ross, Nathan M., et al. "Rifaximin treatment in hepatic encephalopathy." *New England Journal of Medicine* 362.12 (2010): 1071-1081.
- 9 Zanger, Philipp, et al. "Effectiveness of rifaximin in prevention of diarrhea in individuals travelling to south and southeast Asia: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial." *The Lancet Infectious Diseases* 13.11 (2013): 946-954.