Conray®

Conray® [IOTHALAMATE MEQUINUM I.P.S.R. 60%]

Iothalate Mequim

CONRAY® is a clear solution containing no admixed colloids. Crystal opacity does not occur in concentrations up to 10% by volume. It is supplied as a concentrate from which the agent may be dispensed by dilution.

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CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Following intravenous injection, CONRAY is rapidly transported throughout the circulatory system to the tissues and is excreted in the bile and urine. The plasma half-life of the parent compound is approximately 5 to 7 minutes. In children, when CONRAY was administered as a 10 ml/kg intravenous bolus injection, the plasma half-life of the parent compound was approximately 10 to 12 minutes.

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INDICATIONS AND USAGE

CONRAY® is indicated for use in anatomy, angiography, arthrography, cerebral angiography, dermographia, enema, esophagography, excretory urography, hepatography, intussusception, and intravenous pyelography. It is contraindicated in the presence of allergy to any member of the iothalamate class of drugs, in renal failure or other serious medical conditions where the use of a contrast medium is contraindicated, and in the presence of severe malnutrition.

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Preduced cerebral thiovascular following carotid syncope used to recommended, of event under medication may be employed as indicated.

For pharmacologic therapy, the patient should be kept under close observation.

CONTRAST ENHANCED CT OF ORGANS

The use of a contrast material is a standard part of the diagnostic evaluation for a wide variety of illnesses. The advantages of CTlie in the rapidity of the test, the ease of interpretation of images, and the ability to obtain images in any plane. The disadvantages of CTinclude the risk of ionizing radiation, the cost of the procedure, and the limited availability of contrast material.

In the past, CT was performed with a single injection of a contrast material. The current technique is to use an infusion of contrast material over a period of time. This allows for a more accurate evaluation of the patient's vascular system.

The most common contrast material used in CT is iodinated water-soluble contrast material. The contrast material is injected into the patient's bloodstream through a catheter inserted into an artery or vein. The contrast material is then transported to the area of the body being imaged, where it is absorbed by the blood vessels.

The contrast material used in CT is generally safe and well tolerated by most patients. However, some patients may experience side effects such as pain, swelling, or redness at the injection site. In rare cases, allergic reactions to the contrast material may occur. These reactions are usually mild and can be treated with medication.

In most cases, the contrast material used in CT is not radioactive. However, some patients may experience symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea after the procedure. These symptoms are usually mild and resolve quickly.

In conclusion, CT is a valuable diagnostic tool that is widely used in the evaluation of patients with a variety of illnesses. The contrast material used in CT is generally safe and well tolerated by most patients. However, some patients may experience side effects such as pain, swelling, or redness at the injection site. In rare cases, allergic reactions to the contrast material may occur. These reactions are usually mild and can be treated with medication. In most cases, the contrast material used in CT is not radioactive. However, some patients may experience symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea after the procedure. These symptoms are usually mild and resolve quickly.