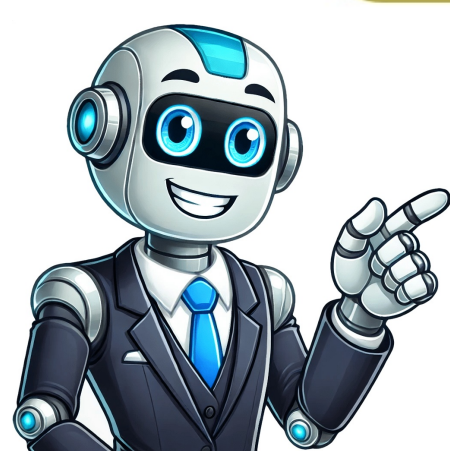


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Arnaltem para que sirve

PRODUCTO DE LA MARCA Glenmark \$ 450.00 MXN \$ 450.00 MXN En oferta Agotado
Contenido: Glenmark®. Arnaltem UNGÜENTO . Tacrolimus al 0.1%.
1 Caja de 1 Tubo con 10g
Descripción: : Tratamiento para dermatitis atópica en todos sus grados. Beneficios: Mantén tu piel sin irritaciones y alivia la picazón. Indicado para: Apto para adultos, adolescentes y niños.
Modo de uso: Aplicar ungüento del tamaño de 1 yema de dedo en la lesión.
Ingredientes: Tacrolimus al 0.1%
No se use en el embarazo, ni lactancia.
-La imagen publicada en el sitio, así como los precios pueden cambiar sin previo aviso.
-La información manejada en esta página es únicamente de referencia.
INTRODUCCIÓNEl vitiligo es una discromía adquirida frecuente que afecta del 1 al 2 % de la población, sin predilección por raza o sexo y que puede aparecer a cualquier edad. Se caracteriza clínicamente por máculas de color blanco-lechoso, que tienden a localizarse en áreas periféricas, así como en codos, rodillas, axilas, pliegues inguinales y dorso de manos. La despigmentación se produce por la ausencia histológica y ultraestructural de los melanocitos. Entre las distintas hipótesis que han intentado explicar esta destrucción selectiva de los melanocitos, la teoría autoimmune es la que tiene mayor aceptación en la actualidad, ya que ha demostrado la presencia autoanticuerpos contra células T citotóxicas dirigidas contra la superficie de estas células, así como la asociación de esta discromía con otras enfermedades autoinmunes 1. El tacrolimus es un inmunomodulador cuyo uso de forma tópica se ha aprobado en Europa, Estados Unidos y Japón para el tratamiento de la dermatitis atópica. Actúa en el interior del linfocito T mediante su unión a la proteína FKBP, inhibiendo la actividad fosfatasa de la calcineurina e impidiendo la síntesis de citocinas y la activación de los linfocitos. Debido a este efecto inmunomodulador el tacrolimus típico se ha ensayado en dermatosis en las que intervienen fenómenos inmunológicos como el liquen plano de mucosa oral, psoriasis facial, dermatitis seborreica, lupus eritematoso, dermatomiositis, liquen escleroso anogenital y vitiligo, con resultados variables 2 . Debido a las limitaciones en cuanto a respuesta, recaídas y efectos secundarios de los tratamientos actuales para el tratamiento de este último cuadro, nos planteamos valorar la aplicación de este nuevo fármaco en nuestros enfermos. El objetivo de este estudio ha sido valorar la eficacia del tacrolimus en el tratamiento del vitiligo en nuestro medio.TABLA 1. CARACTERÍSTICAS CLÍNICAS, PORCENTAJES DE REPIGMENTACIÓN DE CADA PACIENTE Y EFECTOS SECUNDARIOSTABLA 2. PORCENTAJE DE REPIGMENTACIÓN SEGUN LOCALIZACIÓN DE LAS LESIONESMATERIAL Y MÉTODOSDurante el periodo del 1 de septiembre de 2003 al 30 de abril de 2004 se realizó en el Servicio de Dermatología del Hospital Insular de Gran Canaria un estudio clínico abierto en 12 pacientes con vitiligo localizado en diferentes áreas, que fueron tratados con tacrolimus tópico al 0,1 % dos veces al día durante un periodo mínimo de 6 meses. Los pacientes fueron admitidos durante los primeros 2 meses del estudio, excluyéndose aquellos que habían recibido algún tratamiento tópico o sistémico durante el mismo previo.La respuesta al tratamiento se analizó mediante la comparación de fotografías digitales obtenidas en la visita inicial, con las de control obtenidas a los 3 y a 6 meses. Los pacientes fueron evaluados por un dermatólogo especialista en enfermedades de la piel, quien realizó la historia clínica, el examen físico y la valoración de la respuesta al tratamiento. El grado de repigmentación se evaluó en función de si hubo buena mejoría (repigmentación del 50-75 %), excelente (repigmentación > 75 %) 3 . Además del grado de repigmentación, se recogieron el sexo y edad de los pacientes, la localización de las lesiones, el tiempo de evolución y los efectos adversos durante el tratamiento.Fig. 1.—Lesiones antes del tratamiento con tacrolimus típico.Fig. 2.—Lesiones a los 6 meses del tratamiento.RESULTADOSEl estudio incluyó 9 mujeres y 3 varones con resultados variables. La edad media fue de 22 años (4-66 años). Diez pacientes tenían vitiligo de larga evolución (> 1 año) y 2 de reciente comienzo (< 2 meses). Las tablas 1 y 2 resumen los resultados. Cuatro pacientes incluidos se retiraron del estudio. Dos de ellos aplicaron el tacrolimus 0,1 % una vez al día con mejoría subjetiva del paciente pero no valorable por mala fotografía; otro sólo realizó el tratamiento durante 2 meses, abandonándolo tras no obtener mejoría y el último tampoco realizó correctamente el tratamiento por comprensión errónea de la posología.Fig. 3.—Lesiones de vitiligo antes del tratamiento.Fig. 4.—Lesiones a los 6 meses del tratamiento.El 50 % de los pacientes tratados presentó repigmentación con mejoría buena o excelente a los 3 y 6 meses (figs. 1-4). Todos los pacientes con afectación facial consiguieron repigmentar más del 50 % en esta zona. El 33 % de los pacientes con afectación de manos y pies obtuvieron repigmentación buena o excelente y el 16 % de los pacientes con lesiones de vitiligo en extremidades inferiores lograron repigmentación mayor del 50 %. El resto de áreas no respondieron al tratamiento. Todos los pacientes con lesiones de vitiligo de menos de 3 años de evolución obtuvieron repigmentación buena o excelente. Únicamente el 25 % de los pacientes con vitiligo de 3 o más años de evolución lograron repigmentación mayor del 50 %.Los pacientes que repigmentaron adquirieron el pigmento de forma homogénea y centripeta, con tonos intermedios entre la lesión inicial y el color de la piel del paciente. No se observó repigmentación perifollicular en forma de islotes en ninguno de los casos.Los pacientes 3 y 1.2 obtuvieron repigmentación completa antes de los 3 meses, suspendiendo el tratamiento por su cuenta. Sin embargo, comenzaron a perder la pigmentación lograda, lo que determinó la reintroducción del tacrolimus en estos 2 pacientes, con respuesta final cosméticamente favorable al completar los 6 meses del estudio. El único paciente con vitiligo segmentario no obtuvo ninguna modificación de las lesiones durante los 6 meses de tratamiento. No evidenciamos atrofia u otros efectos adversos salvo prurito, dolor, irritación o exantema en 2 pacientes con vitiligo en el área de los párpados.DISCUSIÓNEl vitiligo es un proceso cutáneo de causa desconocida en el que no existe un tratamiento con unas tasas de eficacia elevadas. Las opciones médicas para el tratamiento del vitiligo incluyen la fototerapia en sus diversas modalidades (PUVA, UVB y fotopexión solar con o sin sustancias fotosensibilizantes) y los glucocorticoides tópicos o sistémicos. Los tratamientos quirúrgicos incluyen injertos epidérmicos, miniinjertos autólogos y trasplante de melanocitos cultivados. Ninguno de estos tratamientos asegura la repigmentación ni está exento de riesgos, por lo que cualquier tratamiento que ofrezca cierta eficacia debe ser valorado atendiendo al criterio de riesgo/beneficio4,5 . En la literatura médica encontramos cinco publicaciones en las que se emplea el tacrolimus como única terapia en el manejo del vitiligo. En dos artículos presentan 4 casos aislados 6,7 y tres publicaciones corresponden a series de paciente 8-10 . La serie de Grimes 8 describe 6 pacientes con vitiligo generalizado que fueron tratados con tacrolimus en diferentes concentraciones (0,03 y 0,1 %) obteniendo buena (50-75 %) o excelente respuesta (75-100 %) en 5 pacientes. En este estudio abierto y con escaso número de pacientes no se especifica la localización de las lesiones ni se analiza la respuesta de cada paciente según el área afectada. Las dos series con mayor número de pacien- 9,10 experimentaron repigmentación buena o excelente (repigmentación > 50 %) en un 45 y un 27 % de los pacientes, respectivamente. El primer estudio, aleatorizado y doble ciego, incluyó 20 niños con vitiligo que fueron tratados con tacrolimus al 0,1 % o clobetazol al 0,05 % durante 2 meses, obteniendo medias de porcentajes de repigmentación similares (41,3 % frente a 49,3 %). La segunda serie incluyó 15 pacientes que fueron tratados con tacrolimus típico durante un mínimo de 45 días obteniendo algún grado de repigmentación hasta en el 87 % de los pacientes. Sin embargo, únicamente el 27 % de los pacientes de esta serie logró una repigmentación superior al 50 % 10 . En relación al área corporal tratada, ambas series10 coinciden en que el área facial y concretamente la zona de los párpados, es la que mejor respuesta obtiene cuando se trata con tacrolimus al 0,1 %. Más del 50 % de los pacientes con afectación facial obtienen respuesta buena o excelente según las series previas. Esta mejoría del área facial respecto a otras áreas corporales también es evidente con el resto de tratamientos que se utilizan para el vitiligo11 . En nuestros casos, en un mismo paciente, cuando dos áreas diferentes estaban afectadas y una de ellas comprendía la cara, el grado de repigmentación siempre fue mayor en la región facial. Este hecho sugiere un posible efecto sinérgico con la radiación ultravioleta, como también refleja Castanedo-Cazares al tratar lesiones crónicas de vitiligo con tacrolimus asociado a radiación ultravioleta B de banda estrecha12 . En nuestra serie, la buena respuesta global de las lesiones en la cara también debe ser favorecida por la mayor radiación solar que reciben nuestros pacientes debido a la latitud de nuestra localización geográfica. Dos de nuestros casos (6 y 10 en la tabla 1), aunque no alcanzaron una repigmentación global superior al 50 %, mejoraron en el área facial (50-75 %), lo que sugiere que la cara repigmenta más fácilmente que otras áreas dentro de un mismo paciente. En estos 2 pacientes la repigmentación del área facial se objetivó a partir del tercer mes de tratamiento, por lo que el tratamiento con tacrolimus no debería suspenderse al menos hasta después de 6 meses sin respuesta clínica. Dos pacientes (3 y 12 en la tabla 1) repigmentaron en menos de 3 meses, y suspendieron el tratamiento, presentando una nueva despigmentación en el área tratada. Al reaplicar el tratamiento, este volvió a ser efectivo al completar los 6 meses. Estas observaciones sugieren que para consolidar la pigmentación quizá sea necesario un periodo mínimo de aplicación o se precise un tratamiento de mantenimiento.En las series más amplías10, 11, el tiempo de aplicación del tacralimus típico fue inferior a nuestro estudio. Además, los pacientes que fueron tratados durante menos de 2 meses no repigmentaron o repigmentaron menos del 25 % 10 . Probablemente, nuestros pacientes obtuvieron tasas de repigmentación superiores a estos dos estudios porque el tiempo de tratamiento fue más largo (6 meses). En nuestra serie, al igual que en los estudios de Lape y al9, no apreciamos islotes perifolliculares de repigmentación, como ocurre con la repigmentación espontánea y la repigmentación con los corticosteroides tópicos. Este hecho plantea la posibilidad de que los melanocitos se regeneren a partir de otras regiones diferentes a las del folículo piloso.4.Diferencia del resto de tratamientos para el vitiligo, no se han descrito hasta la fecha efectos secundarios relevantes a corto plazo con el uso de tacrolimus tópico. El único efecto secundario observado, al igual que ocurre en los pacientes con dermatitis atópica que se tratan con tacrolimus típico, es la sensación temporal de quemazón en una minoría de pacientes al aplicar la pomada. Aunque no hay evidencia de potencial carcinogénico del tacrolimus en seres humanos, un estudio realizado en piel de ratones demuestra que el efecto inmunosupresor del tacrolimus acelera la carcinogénesis en estos roedores13 . Estos hallazgos, aunque no son directamente extrapolables a los seres humanos, deben tenerse en consideración cuando se plantee un tratamiento prolongado con este fármaco.Nuestros resultados, al igual que las series anteriores, sugieren que el tacrolimus tópico puede ser una alternativa válida en el tratamiento del vitiligo en el área facial, especialmente los párpados, donde otras modalidades terapéuticas se desaconsejan por los posibles efectos secundarios. Creemos que entre las opciones existentes para el tratamiento del vitiligo debe considerarse el empleo de tacrolimus tópico al 0,1 % en las lesiones localizadas en la cara, durante un periodo mínimo de 6 meses, necesitando estudios controlados para determinar la estabilidad de la repigmentación conseguida, la necesidad de realizar un tratamiento de mantenimiento, la posibilidad de combinación con radiación ultravioleta y los posibles efectos secundarios a largo plazo.Correspondencia:Pablo Almeida. Servicio de Dermatología. Hospital Insular de Gran Canaria. Avda. Marítima del Sur, s/n. 36101 Las Palmas pabloalmeida@canariastelecom.comRecibido el 23 de agosto de 2004. Denegado para publicación por falta de información clínica y farmacológica. Tacrolimus típicoForma farmacéutica y formulación: Ungüento Tacrolimus 0,03 %Indicaciones terapéuticas: Tratamiento de brotes: Adultos y adolescentes (16 años de edad y mayores): Tratamiento de la dermatitis atópica moderada o grave en niños que fracasaron en la obtención de una respuesta adecuada a las terapias convencionales como los corticosteroides tópicos (pomada 0,03%).Tratamiento de mantenimiento: Tratamiento de la dermatitis atópica de moderada a grave para la prevención de los brotes y la prolongación de intervalos sin brotes en pacientes que sufren con elevada frecuencia exacerbaciones de la enfermedad (es decir, que ocurren 4 ó más veces al año) que han tenido una respuesta inicial a un tratamiento de máximo 6 semanas con tacrolimus pomada dos veces al día (desaparición de las lesiones, prácticamente desaparición de las lesiones o lesiones levemente afectadas).Farmacocinética y farmacodinamia: Mecanismo de acción: Merced a su unión a una inmunofilina citoplasmática específica (FKBP12), inhibe las vías de transducción de la señal dependiente del calcio en células T, lo que impide la transcripción y síntesis de IL-2,-3,-4,-5 y otras citocinas GM-CSF, TNF-alfa y IFN-gamma.Contraindicaciones: Hipersensibilidad a tacrolímus y macrólidos.Precautciones generales: Niños < 2 años (no recomendado), I.H., enfermedad Maligna de piel, uso concomitante con inmunosupresores o esteroides por vía sistémica. No aplicar emolientes (2 h antes y después). Antes de iniciar tto. eliminar infecciones de piel. Aumento del riesgo de infecciones virales por herpes. Considerar suspender tto. ante linfadenopatía de etiología no clara o mononucleosis infecciosa aguda. Evitar: luz UV, terapia con UVB o PUVA, contacto con ojos y mucosas, apósitos oclusivos, en s. de Netherton, en pacientes con inmunodeficiencias o sometidos a tto. inmunosupresor. No aplicar en lesión potencialmente maligna o premaligna. No establecida seguridad en pacientes con eritroderma generalizado, uso a largo plazo. Insuficiencia hepática: Precaución. Se metaboliza en hígado, aunque los datos de toxicidad en mujeres embarazadas. Los estudios en animales han demostrado que el tacrolimus puede ser teratogénico en ratones, pero no en humanos. Se debe evitar el uso de tacrolimus en mujeres embarazadas. Se desconoce el riesgo en humanos. Tacrolímus típico no debería utilizarse durante el embarazo excepto si fuera claramente necesario. Lactancia: Los datos en seres humanos demuestran que después de la administración por vía sistémica tacrolímus se excreta en leche humana. Aunque los datos clínicos han confirmado que la exposición general a partir de la aplicación tópica de tacrolímus es escasa, no se recomienda la lactancia natural durante el tratamiento.Reacciones secundarias y adversas: Quemazón, prurito, calor, eritema, dolor, irritación, parestesia y exantema en zona de aplic.; infecciones virales por herpes; foliulitis, prurito, rosácea; parestasias y disestesias; intolerancia al alcohol; linfomas y cáncer de piel.piel.Presentaciones: Caja de cartón con tubo con 10 g al 0.1% 6.003Nombre y domicilio del laboratorio: Fabricante del Medicamento: Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Limited, Irtion, N. E-37/39, D-Road, M.I.D.C. Satpur, Nashi 422 007, Maharashtra State, India.Número de registro del medicamento: 039M2012 SSA IV C 1w1n registratсия открывает доступ к миру азартных игр. Онлайн-казино гарантирует незабываемые эмоции и крупные выигрыши. Играйте в любимые азартные игры и выигрышайте с помощью rin up. Ваше время настало! Быстрое и рабочее мостбей зеркало обеспечивает надежный доступ к платформе в любое время и без проблем. REACCIONES SECUNDARIAS Y ADVERSAS: En las pruebas clínicas no se detectó fototoxicidad ni fotoleptogenicidad.En dos estudios con duraciones de 12 semanas a un año, los eventos adversos que se relacionaron razonablemente con Tacrolimus fueron: irritación local de la piel, sensación de ardor en la piel y prurito, hormigueo de la piel, acné, foliulitis, hiperestesia (sensibilidad de la piel, sensibilidad aumentada al frío o calor), intolerancia al alcohol (rubor facial, enrojecimiento, sensación de calor), dispepsia, herpes-zóster, mialgia y quistes. PRECAUCIONES EN RELACIÓN CON EFECTOS DE CARCINOGENESIS, MUTAGENESIS, TERATOGENESIS Y SOBRE LA FERTILIDAD: No se encontró evidencia de genotoxicidad en ensayos de mutagenicidad bacteriana asociados con naniferos in vitro, en ensayos CHO/HGPRT de mutagenesis in vitro, ni en ensayos de clastogenicidad in vivo realizados en ratones. Tacrolimus no causó una síntesis no prevista de ADN en los hepatocitos de roedores. Se han realizado estudios orales (de ingestión oral) de carcinogénesis con cantidades que superan de 3 a 9 veces la dosis máxima recomendada para seres humanos; no se observó ninguna relación de la dosis con incidencia de tumores.Un estudio de carcinogénesis dermatológica con una duración de 104 semanas, realizado en ratones, con ungüento de Tacrolimus con dosis de 3.3-354 mg/m2 al día, tuvo una incidencia mínima de tumores en la piel. No se relacionó Tacrolimus con la formación de tumores en la piel con luz ambiental.Se observaron linfomas en un estudio de carcinogénesis dérmica en ratones con una dosis diaria de 3.5 mg/Kg (ungüento Tacrolimus 0.1%) (26 veces mayor a la dosis mínima que se recomienda para seres humanos, en base a comparaciones AUC). No se observaron tumores relacionados con el medicamento en un estudio de carcinogénesis dérmica en ratones con una dosis diaria de 1.1 mg/Kg (ungüento Tacrolimus en ratones) (10 veces mayor a la dosis mínima que se recomienda para seres humanos, en base a comparaciones AUC).En un estudio de foto-carcinogénesis de 52 semanas, el tiempo medio para que empezara a formarse un tumor en la piel se redujo en ratones sin pelo con la exposición concurrente a radiación UV administrando el ungüento Tacrolimus en concentraciones de ≥ 0.1%.No se han realizado estudios reproductivos toxicológicos con Tacrolimus típico. En estudios orales con Tacrolimus, no se observó daño a la fertilidad en ratas machos o hembras. Cuando se administraron 3.2 mg/Kg (0.43X MRHD con base en el BSA), Tacrolimus se relacionó con toxicidad materna y paterna y con toxicidad reproductiva, incluyendo efectos adversos marcados en los ciclos estrales, el alumbramiento, la viabilidad de las crías y malformaciones en las crías. ¿Cuánto tiempo tarda en hacer efecto Arnaltem 0.1%? Los resultados varían según la severidad de la afección, pero muchos pacientes notan mejoras en pocas aplicaciones. ¿Puede usar Arnaltem 0.1% en niños? Este ungüento está indicado para adultos. Para niños, existen limitaciones de uso. ¿Puede usar Arnaltem 0.1% a largo plazo? Sí, pero siempre bajo supervisión médica. ¿Es seguro usarlo en el rostro? Sí, pero evita zonas cercanas a los ojos y la boca. ¿Puede combinarse con otros tratamientos dermatológicos? Consulta con dermatólogo para evitar interacciones. ¿Pueden usarse otros medicamentos tópicos. Arnaltem inhibits T-lymphocyte activation, although the exact mechanism of action is not known. Experimental evidence suggests that tacrolimus binds to an intracellular protein, FKBP-12. A complex of tacrolimus-FKBP-12, calcium, calmodulin, and calcineurin is then formed and the phosphatase activity of calcineurin is inhibited. This prevents the dephosphorylation and translocation of nuclear factor of activated T-cells (NF-AT), a nuclear component thought to initiate gene transcription for the formation of lymphokines. Arnaltem also inhibits the transcription for genes which encode IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, GM-CSF, and TNF, all of which are involved in the early stages of T-cell activation. Additionally, tacrolimus has been shown to inhibit the release of pre-formed mediators from skin mast cells and basophils, and to downregulate the expression of FcεR1 on Langerhan cells. Apply a thin layer of Arnaltem ointment onto the affected skin areas twice daily and rub in gently and completely. Treatment should be continued for one week after clearing of signs and symptoms of atopic dermatitis. The safety of Arnaltem ointment under occlusion which may promote systemic exposure has not been evaluated. Arnaltem ointment should not be used with occlusive dressings. Usual Adult Dose for Organ Transplant- Rejection ProphylaxisKIDNEY TRANSPLANT: In combination with azathioprine: Initial dose: 0.1 mg/kg orally every 12 hours. Initiate within 24 hours of surgery, but delay until renal function has recovered.LIVER TRANSPLANT:Initial dose: 0.05 to 0.075 mg/kg orally every 12 hours. Initiate no sooner than 6 hours after surgery.HEART TRANSPLANT:Initial dose: 0.0375 mg/kg orally every 12 hours. Initiate no sooner than 6 hours after surgeryUsual Pediatric Dose for Organ Transplant- Rejection ReversalLIVER TRANSPLANT:Initial dose: 0.075 to 0.1 mg/kg orally every 12 hours Arnaltem ointment should be applied as a thin layer to affected or commonly affected areas of the skin. Arnaltem ointment may be used on any part of the body, including face, neck and flexure areas, except on mucous membranes. Arnaltem ointment should not be applied under occlusion because this method of administration has not been studied in patients. Transient burning or heat sensation at the site of application is frequently observed. It tends to decrease after repeated applications. Other side-effects include skin erythema, flu-like symptoms, headache and skin infection. It does not cause skin atrophy despite prolonged application. Toxicity Side effects can be severe and include blurred vision, liver and kidney problems (it is nephrotoxic), seizures, tremors, hypogonadism, diabetes mellitus, hyperkalemia, confusion. LD50=134-194 mg/kg (rat). Cautions should be exercised while treating with Arnaltem ointment in patients with atopic dermatitis predisposed to superficial skin infections. The safety of Arnaltem ointment has not been established in patients with generalized erythroderma. Interaction Formal topical drug interaction studies with Arnaltem ointment have not been conducted. The concomitant administration of known CYP3A4 inhibitors in patients with widespread and/or erythrodermic disease should be done with caution. Some examples of such drugs are erythromycin, itraconazole, ketoconazole, fluconazole, calcium channel blockers and cimetidine. Since Arnaltem is metabolized mainly by CYP3A enzymes, drugs or substances known to inhibit these enzymes may increase Arnaltem whole blood concentrations. Drugs known to induce CYP3A enzymes may decrease Arnaltem whole blood concentrations. Dose adjustments may be needed along with frequent monitoring of Arnaltem whole blood trough concentrations when Arnaltem is administered with CYP3A inhibitors or inducers. In addition, patients should be monitored for adverse reactions including changes in renal function and QT prolongation Avoid alcohol. Consuming alcohol may increase the rate of tacrolimus release from extended-release formulations. Avoid grapefruit products. Exercise caution with St. John's Wort. This herb induces the CYP3A4 metabolism of tacrolimus; therefore, monitoring tacrolimus whole blood trough concentrations may be warranted. Take at the same time every day. Take on an empty stomach. Take at least 1 hour before or 2 hours after a meal as coadministration with food decreases the rate and extent of absorption. Take separate from antacids. Coadministration of tacrolimus with aluminum or magnesium hydroxide antacids may increase the serum levels of tacrolimus, which poses a risk for toxicity.[Moderate] ADJUST DOSING INFORMATION: Consumption of grapefruit juice has led to a 2-fold increase in the bioavailability of orally administered tacrolimus. Generally, grapefruit juice should be avoided in patients taking tacrolimus. TREATMENT OF ADVERSE REACTIONS: If a patient experiences severe adverse reactions, such as severe skin irritation, rash, pruritus, or problems (it is nephrotoxic), seizures, tremors, hypogonadism, diabetes mellitus, hyperkalemia, confusion. LD50=134-194 mg/kg (rat). Cautions should be exercised while treating with Arnaltem ointment in patients with atopic dermatitis predisposed to superficial skin infections. The safety of Arnaltem ointment has not been established in patients with generalized erythroderma. Interaction Formal topical drug interaction studies with Arnaltem ointment have not been conducted. The concomitant administration of known CYP3A4 inhibitors in patients with widespread and/or erythrodermic disease should be done with caution. Some examples of such drugs are erythromycin, itraconazole, ketoconazole, fluconazole, calcium channel blockers and cimetidine. 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