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iodine/potassium iodide interactions and the drugs listed below are most frequently verified. Iodine/potassium iodide interactions Diseases There are 4 interactions of the disease with iodine/potassium iodide, which include: hyperthyroid cardiovascular disease dermatitis herpetiformis vasculitis More about iodine/potassium iodide side effects of drug class: minerals and electrolytes Associated with treatment guidelines These classifications are only guidelines. The relevance of a specific drug interaction for a particular person is difficult to determine. Always consult your doctor before starting or stopping any medications. The main ones are highly clinically significant. Avoid combinations; the risk of interaction outweighs the benefit. Moderate/moderately/moderately significant. Usually avoid combinations; use it only under special circumstances. Minor are minimally clinically significant. Minimizing risk assess the risk and consider an alternative drug, take steps to circumvent the risk of interaction and/or in the institute monitoring plan. There is no known information about the interaction. Always consult your health care provider to make sure that the information on this page is relevant to your personal circumstances. Medical Denial Common Name: Iodine VA CLASSIFICATION Primary: DE101 Some widely used iodine names tinctures [02] [04] [16] and strong iodine tincture. [04] [16] Note: For listing dosage forms and brand names by country availability, see Dosage Form section (s). †Un commercially available in Canada. Category: Antibacterial (topical) [01] [03] [05] [06] [08] [09] [10] [11] [13] - Indications Of accepted skin infections, bacterial, minor (prevention and treatment) - iodine is shown as an antiseptic and disinfectant in the topical prevention and treatment of superficial skin infections caused by susceptible gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria in minor abrasions, burns, or cuts. It is the most effective disinfectant for pristine skin and is used to disinfect the skin before surgery or before obtaining blood venipuncture cultures. [01] [03] [05] [07] [08] [09] [10] [11] [13] Pharmacology/Pharmacokinetics Physical and Chemical Characteristics: Molecular Weight - 126.9 [01] [23] Mechanism of Action/Effect: Although the mechanism of action of local iodine is not fully understood, it is believed that the antimicrobial effect of the drug may be associated with the presence of a diatomal elementary form of iodine (free iodine). Iodine is thought to precipitate the proteins of microorganisms, forming through direct halogenation. Approximately 90% of the iodine absorbed by bacterial cells reappears as iodide, thus confirming oxidative interaction as the main microbicidal mechanism of local iodine. [01] [06] [13] antimicrobial activity is significantly dependent on pH and more in acidic conditions. Iodine solutions usually contain potassium iodide or sodium iodide to increase iodine solubility by forming polyiodide ion. [26] action/effects: iodine also has fungicide, protozoa (e.g. trichomonicide), cysticide, virocid, [01] [08] [09] [13] and some sporicidal activities. [10] absorption: Slightly absorbed as iodide when applied locally intact skin. Absorption of damaged skin and mucous membranes can be extensive and can lead to a 10-4-fold increase in serum iodine concentrations compared to normal. [01] [26] can be absorbed by the thyroid gland and can appear in saliva, sweat and milk. [01] biotransformation: Minimal metabolism passes and is converted into iodide. [01] Excreted without changes in urine. [01] [18] [26] precautions to consider pregnancy/reproduction- iodine crosses the placenta: use is not recommended during pregnancy due to possible absorption and adverse effects on the fetus such as hypothyroidism and goiter. [01] [14] [19] [20] labor and childbirth - Use can lead to significant absorption in both the mother and the fetus; Transient hypothyroidism was found in infants exposed to local iodine after vaginal or perineum use before delivery. [19] [21] [22] breast-feeding iodine is used locally can be distributed in breast milk; use is not recommended for nursing mothers because it can lead to iodide overload and transient hypothyroidism in nursing children. [01] [14] [18] [19] [20] [21] pediatrics are not recommended for newborns because of their potential to increase absorption; locally used iodine can lead to skin hypersensitivity, iodide overload and transient hypothyroidism. [01] [14] [18] [19] [22] [26] geriatrics, the relevant studies on the relationship of age with exposure to local iodine were not conducted in the geriatric population. To date, however, no geriatric problems have been reported. [01] solution of tooth iodine can be applied to the mucosa of the mouth, teeth or rubber dams for antibacterial purposes. However, it can cause irritation of the mucous membrane, causing a feeling of heat or itching, or the formation of a blister. In addition, iodine can reversibly color the mucosa of the mouth, teeth, rubber dams, as well as acrylic, silicate and porcelain restorations. These stains can be removed with alcohol. [15] [17] medical Medical considerations/contraception were selected on the basis of their potential clinical significance (causes, (causes, where appropriate) - not necessarily inclusive (- basic clinical value). Risk-benefits should be considered when the following medical problems exist Animal Bites or Burns, severe or extensive or ' puncture wounds, deep (risk of side effects associated with increased absorption and irritation of tissues [01] [02] [06] [09] [13] Hypersensitivity to iodine [01] [07] [08] [09] [10] [14] side/adverse effects The following side/adverse effects were selected based on their potential clinical significance (possible symptoms in the Where appropriate) - not necessarily inclusive: Those pointing to the need for medical care Incidence of rare dermatitis (blisters, crust, irritation, itching, or redness of the skin) [01] [02] [07] [10] [25] Symptoms of overdose (when taking) abdominal pain anuria (not passing urine) diarrhea excessive fever craving nausea vomiting [01] [25] Patient Consultation As a patient to advise the patient to consult with the patient, consult a patient, iodine (Topical). When providing advice, consider emphasizing the following selected information (- the main clinical values): Before using this medication Conditions. Affecting use, especially: Hypersensitivity to iodine [01] [07] [08] [09] [10] Pregnancy-may cause thyroid problems in newborn [01] [14] [19] [20] Breastfeeding-may cause thyroid problems in nursing children Use in infants-may cause skin and thyroid problems in infants [01] [14] [18] [19] [22] Other medical problems, especially animal bites, deep wounds, or serious burns washing the medicine with water if it accidentally gets into the eyes Not using deep, punctured wounds, animal bites or serious burns Not using a tight bandage or bandage on the wound on which topical iodine has been applied Correct dosing Use of drugs for full-time treatment Missed dose: Use as soon as possible; Not applying if almost time for the next dose of Proper storage precautions when using this medication Check with your doctor, if the skin problem gets worse, or if constant irritation develops may stain the skin and clothing; Removing stains on the skin with alcohol; [08] [09] removing stains on clothing by washing and rinsing in diluted ammonia or with soap and water side/adverse effects of blistering, peeling, irritation, itching, or redness of the skin [01] [02] [07] [10] [25] General dosing information Topical iodine should not be used on wild or domestic animal bites. Instead, you should consult your doctor immediately for proper care. [02] topical should not be used on deep or puncture wounds, or serious burns, as these uses can increase tissue absorption and irritation. [02] [02] iodine can cause burns on the occlud skin, wounds treated with topical iodine should not be covered with a tight bandage or bandage. [02] To disinfect the skin before medical procedures such as venicure, lumbar puncture or thoracocentesis, topical iodine should be rubbed into the skin, working from the center of the area for disinfection to the periphery concentric way. After application, the solution should dry for at least 2 minutes (the amount of time it takes to achieve the full iodine effect), and then wash off 70% of the alcohol to prevent any possibility of skin damage. [03] [09] For the treatment of side effects and/or overdose, the recommended treatment consists of the following factors: For a severe skin reaction it is necessary to quickly remove iodine 70% of alcohol, [08] [09] or skin rinsed with a large amount of water for 15 minutes. [16] by accidental ingestion - if the patient is conscious, milk can be given orally every 15 minutes to relieve stomach irritation; in addition, a starch solution prepared by adding 15 mg of cornstarch or flour to 500 ml of water can be introduced to absorb the remaining iodine. Emesis and love should not be performed in the presence of oesophageal injuries. [25] [26] - Use of other supporting measures to maintain vital functions, including the introduction of oxygen to maintain breathing and the introduction of antihistamines, epinephrine or corticosteroids to treat anaphylaxis, especially if the patient is seriously compromised. [25] [26] Topical Dosage Forms IODINE TINCTURE USP The usual adult and adolescent dose of Antibacterial (actual) topical, in the affected area, as needed. [02] Note: This medicine should not be used for more than ten days. [02] the usual infant dose of Antibacterial (actual) Children up to 1 month: Use is not recommended. [01] [14] [18] [19] [22] children aged 1 month and older - See the usual dose for adults and adolescents. [01] strength (s) is usually available to the U.S. - 2% (OTC) (General) (alcohol 47%) (sodium iodide 2.4%) Canada - Not available commercially. Packaging and storage: Store below 40 degrees Celsius (104 degrees Fahrenheit), preferably between 15 and 30 degrees Celsius (59 and 86 degrees Fahrenheit), in a tight container unless otherwise indicated by the manufacturer. [16] [27] are incompatible: iodine tincture is incompatible with ammonia; iron, bismuth, copper, lead and mercury salts; potassium chlorate and other oxidizers; Mineral acids; strychnine hydrochloride; and quinine sulfate and other alkaloid salts. [01] [16] marking - only for external use. [02] STRONG IODINE TINCTURE [04] [16] USP The usual dose for adults and adolescents See USP iodine tincture. Strength (s) is usually available to the U.S. 7% (OTC) (general) (alcohol 83%) (potassium iodide 5%) Canada is not Available. Packaging and storage: Store below 40 degrees Celsius (104 degrees Fahrenheit), preferably between 15 and 30 degrees Celsius (59 and 86 degrees Fahrenheit), in a tight container unless otherwise indicated by the manufacturer. [16] [27] are incompatible: a strong tincture of iodine is incompatible with ammonia; iron, bismuth, copper, lead and mercury salts; potassium chlorate and other oxidizers; Mineral acids; strychnine hydrochloride; and quinine sulfate and other alkaloid salts. [01] [16] marking - only for external use. Keep within reach of children. Developed: 02/22/1994 Dolery C Links, Editor. Therapeutic drugs. Edinburgh: Churchill Livingstone, 1991: 149-51. Iodine Tincture Bottle Label (Cumberland Swan-USA), Rec 8/93. Strand CL, Wajsort RR, Sturmman K. Effect of iodophora against iodine tincture drug on blood culture contamination levels. JAMA 1993; 269(8): 1004-6. Olin BR, editor. Facts and drug comparisons. St. Louis: Facts and Comparisons Inc., 1992: 634. Kuipers JS, Van Weering HK. Skin disinfection with iodine compounds. Arch Of Chir Niril 1973; 25(1): 53-65. Gottardi B. Effect of iodine chemical behavior on the bactericidal action of iodine-containing disinfectants. J Hosp Infect 1985 Mar; 6 Suppl A: 1-11. Grant J. Chemical Disinfection: Choice and Application. Trop Doct 1977 Apr; 7(2): 73-5. Jawetz E. Disinfectants and Antiseptics. In: Katsung BG, Editor. Basic and clinical pharmacology. Norwalk: Appleton and Lange, 1992: 691-4. White J.J., Wallace C.K., Burnett L.S. Skin Disinfection. Johns Hopkins Med J 1970 Mar; 126(3): 169-76. Selwyn S. Assess skin disinfectants in vivo by excision of biopsies and other methods. J Hosp Infect 1985 Mar; 6 Suppl A: 37-43. Selwyn S, Ellis H. Skin disinfection and skin disinfection are revised. Br Med J 1972 January; 1: 136-40. Taylor GR, Butler M. Comparison of the vivucide properties of chlorine, chlorine dioxide, bromine chlorine and iodine. J Hyg 1982; 89: 321-8. Aursnes J. Ototoxic action of iodine disinfectants. Act of Otolaryngol 1982; 93(3-4): 219-26. World Health Organization (WHO) pharmaceutical newsletter for 1992; 10: 5-6. Ciancio SG, Burgo PC. Clinical pharmacology for dentists. 2nd o. Littleton: PSG Publishing Co.1984: 76-7. Iodine Data Sheet (Humco Lab.-US), Rec 7/93. Dental drugs are taken. The 40th. Chicago: American Dental Association, 1984: 318-21. Chanoine JP, Burdu P, Vo Thi NB, Ermans AM. Iodine contamination of urine samples with test strips. Wedge Than 1987; 33(10): 1935. L'Allemand D, Gruters A, Beyer P, Weber B. Iodine in contrast agents and skin disinfectants is the main cause of hypothyroidism in preterm infants during intensive care. Horm Res 1987; 28(1): 42-9. Lewis., editor. Clinical pharmacology in obstetrics. Bristol: Wright and Sons, LLC, 1983: 139-40. Briggs GG, Freeman RK, Jaffe SJ. Background guide to and neonatal risk. Drugs during pregnancy and lactation. 3rd o. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins, 1990: 32. Gruters A, L'Allemand D, Heidemann PH, Schurnbrand P. Incidence of iodine contamination in neonatal transit hyperthyroid tyroproteinemia. Eur J Pediatr 1983 September; 140(4): 299-300. Fliger CA, editor. USAN 1993. USAN and USP dictionary names drugs. Rockville, MD: United States Pharmaceutical Convention, Inc., 1992: 333. Subscription to drug evaluation. Chicago: American Medical Association, spring 1990: 4.4-6. Dreisbach RH, Robertson WO. Poisoning Handbook: Prevention, Diagnosis and Treatment. 12th o.p. Norwalk, CT: Appleton and Lange, 1987: 362-4. Haddad LM, Winchester JF. Clinical management of drug poisoning and overdose. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Co., 1983: 697-703. Pharmacopeia of the United States. National formulas. USP 22nd Revision (January 1, 1990). NF 17th Ed (January 1, 1990). Rockville, MD: United States Pharmaceutical Convention, Inc., 1990. 703. Always consult your health care provider to make sure that the information on this page is relevant to your personal circumstances. 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A total of 47 drugs are known to interact with potassium iodine/iodine. The 21 main medicinal interactions of 26 moderate drug interactions show all medications in the database that can interact with potassium iodine/iodine. Check the interaction type in the name of the drug to test for interaction with potassium iodine/iodine. The interactions of iodine/potassium iodide interactions and the drugs listed below are most frequently verified. Iodine/potassium iodide interactions Diseases There are 4 interactions of the disease with iodine/potassium iodide, which include: hyperthyroid cardiovascular disease dermatitis herpetiformis vasculitis More about iodine/potassium iodide side effects of drug class: minerals and electrolytes Associated with treatment guidelines These classifications are only guidelines. The relevance of a specific drug interaction for a particular person is difficult to determine. Always consult your doctor before starting or stopping any medications. 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[16] [27] are incompatible: iodine tincture is incompatible with ammonia; iron, bismuth, copper, lead and mercury salts; potassium chlorate and other oxidizers; Mineral acids; strychnine hydrochloride; and quinine sulfate and other alkaloid salts. [01] [16] marking - only for external use. [02] STRONG IODINE TINCTURE [04] [16] USP The usual dose for adults and adolescents See USP iodine tincture. Strength (s) is usually available to the U.S. 7% (OTC) (general) (alcohol 83%) (potassium iodide 5%) Canada is not Available. Packaging and storage: Store below 40 degrees Celsius (104 degrees Fahrenheit), preferably between 15 and 30 degrees Celsius (59 and 86 degrees Fahrenheit), in a tight container unless otherwise indicated by the manufacturer. 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Littleton: PSG Publishing Co.1984: 76-7. Iodine Data Sheet (Humco Lab.-US), Rec 7/93. Dental drugs are taken. The 40th. Chicago: American Dental Association, 1984: 318-21. Chanoine JP, Burdu P, Vo Thi NB, Ermans AM. Iodine contamination of urine samples with test strips. Wedge Than 1987; 33(10): 1935. L'Allemand D, Gruters A, Beyer P, Weber B. Iodine in contrast agents and skin disinfectants is the main cause of hypothyroidism in preterm infants during intensive care. Horm Res 1987; 28(1): 42-9. Lewis., editor. Clinical pharmacology in obstetrics. Bristol: Wright and Sons, LLC, 1983: 139-40. Briggs GG, Freeman RK, Jaffe SJ. Background guide to and neonatal risk. Drugs during pregnancy and lactation. 3rd o. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins, 1990: 32. Gruters A, L'Allemand D, Heidemann PH, Schurnbrand P. Incidence of iodine contamination in neonatal transit hyperthyroid tyroproteinemia. Eur J Pediatr 1983 September; 140(4): 299-300. Fliger CA, editor. USAN 1993. 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