FASS

Petidin Meda

Meda

Injektionsvätska, lösning 50 mg/ml
(Injektionsvätskan har pH ca 5.)

Narkotikaklass: II - Narkotika med medicinsk användning

Särskilt läkemedel

Morfinliknande analgetikum

Aktiv substans:
Petidin

ATC-kod:
N02AB02

Läkemedel från Meda omfattas av Läkemedelsförsäkringen.

Miljöpåverkan

Petidin

Miljörisk: Risk för miljöpåverkan av petidin kan inte uteslutas då ekotoxikologiska data saknas.
Nedbrytning: Det kan inte uteslutas att petidin är persistent, då data saknas.
Bioackumulering: Petidin har låg potential att bioackumuleras.

Detaljerad miljöinformation

Environmental Risk Classification

Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC)

PEC is calculated according to the following formula:
PEC(µg/L) = $(A*10^{9}*(100-R))/(365*P*V*D*100) = 1.37*10^{-6}*A(100-R)$

PEC = $4.473*10^{-5}$ µg/L

Where:
A = 0.3265 kg (total sold amount API of pethidine hydrochloride in Sweden year 2023, data from IQVIA) (Ref. 1)
R = removal rate = 0% (no data available)
P = number of inhabitants in Sweden = $10*10^6$
V (L/day) = volume of waste water per capita and day = 200 (ECHA default) (Ref. 2)
D = factor for dilution of waste water by surface water flow = 10 (ECHA default) (Ref. 2)

According to the European Medicines Agency guideline on environmental risk assessment of medicinal products (EMA/CHMP/SWP/4447/00), use of pethidine is unlikely to represent a risk for the environment, because the predicted environmental concentration (PEC) is below the action limit 0.01 µg/L.

Ecotoxicological studies
No ecotoxicological data available.

Degradation
No degradation data available.

Bioaccumulation
An experimentally derived Log P_{ow} of 2.72 (unknown method) (Ref. 3) indicates that pethidine has low potential for bioaccumulation.

Log P_{ow} < 4 which justifies use of the phrase “Pethidine has low potential for bioaccumulation”.

References:

1. Data from IQVIA ”Consumption assessment in kg for input to environmental classification - updated 2024 (data 2023)”.
2. ECHA, European Chemicals Agency. Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment. Ver 2.1, 2011
3. Sangster (1994), ChemID+, US National Library of Medicin, National Institutes of Health