



**Product Name:**

Pyrimethamine

Leucovorin

---

Oral Capsule

**Questions?  
Contact us at:  
(844) 446-6979**

Imprimis Rx  
12264 El Camino Real, Suite 350  
San Diego, CA 92130

The enclosed prescription medication is made by ImprimisRx, a pharmaceutical compounding company that specializes in customizing medications to meet unique patient and practitioner needs. This document is for professional use only. This document contains information related to the individual ingredients contained in the above described compounded formulation. Use of this formulation has not been reviewed by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for any indication. This information may not cover all possible uses, directions, side effects, precautions, allergic reactions or drug interactions. ImprimisRx dispenses compounded medicines to licensed practitioners and individually identified patients with valid prescriptions. Compounded medications are not reviewed by the FDA for safety or efficacy. ImprimisRx does not compound essentially copies of commercially available products. References available upon request.

		<b>Pyrimethamine</b> Used as an antimalarial and antiprotozoal agent: Toxoplasmosis, Cystoisosporiasis, Primary and Secondary Prophylaxis of Pneumocystis jiroveci Pneumonia. Has been used in the past for treatment of acute uncomplicated malaria.	<b>Leucovorin</b> Leucovorin is used as an antidote to diminish the toxicity and counteract the effect of unintentional overdosage of folic acid antagonists, such as methotrexate, trimethoprim, and pyrimethamine. Megaloblastic Anemia. Used to potentiate the antineoplastic activity of Fluorouracil for Advanced Colorectal Carcinoma.
	<b>Possible Indications</b>	<b>Possible Adverse Effects</b> Anorexia Abdominal cramps Diarrhea Vomiting Ataxia Tremors Seizures Occasionally severe sensitivity reactions	Allergic reactions to leucovorin may obscure the diagnosis of pernicious anemia.
	<b>Potential Contraindications/ Precautions</b>	Patients should be warned to keep pyrimethamine out of the reach of children. Children are extremely susceptible to adverse effects from an overdosage of pyrimethamine and accidental ingestion of pyrimethamine has been fatal in children. High dosages of pyrimethamine may deplete folic acid stores in patients receiving the drug and cause reversible bone marrow depression. Clinical studies of pyrimethamine did not include sufficient numbers of patients 65 years of age and older to determine whether geriatric patients respond differently than younger patients. Pyrimethamine has been shown to be teratogenic in rats, hamsters, and miniature pigs. Ref There are no adequate and controlled studies to date in humans. Pyrimethamine is distributed into milk. It is estimated that approximately 3–4 mg of the drug would be ingested by a nursing infant over the first 48-hour period following administration of a single 75-mg oral dose to the mother. Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions from pyrimethamine in nursing infants and from concurrent use of a sulfonamide with pyrimethamine for the treatment of toxoplasmosis, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother.	Animal reproduction studies have not been performed with leucovorin. It is also not known whether leucovorin can cause fetal harm when administered to pregnant women. Leucovorin should be used during pregnancy only when clearly needed. Since it is not known if leucovorin is distributed into milk, the drug should be used with caution in nursing women.
	<b>Storage</b>	Store at Room Temperature 20°C to 25°C (68°F to 77°F).	
	<b>Auxiliary Labeling</b>	Keep all medicine out of the reach of children and pets. Throw away any unused medicine after the beyond use date. Do not flush unused medications or pour down a sink or drain.	