NEUROCURE

Calcium Pantothenate, Vitamin B₁, Vitamin B₃, Vitamin B₆ & Vitamin B., Tablets

COMPOSITION:

Label claim:

Each film coated tablet contains: Calcium Pantothenate BP 50 ma Vitamin B. BP 10 ma Vitamin B, BP 45 mg

Vitamin B BP 3 ma

Vitamin B₁₂ BP 15 mcg Excipients a.s.

Colour: Titanium Dioxide BP

INDICATION:

Neurocure is indicated for the treatment of clinical and subclinical vitamin B deficiency states (manifestations of which

include glossitis, stomatitis, cheilosis, the heart manifestations of beriberi, the skin manifestations of pellagra, corneal vascularisation and polyneuritis) and can also be given in adjunctive therapy as an alternative drug of choice in Hyperlipidemia, Nephropathic cystinosis, Paralytic

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

- Route of Administration: Oral Adults (including elderly) and children over 3 years:
- One to two tablets three times daily.
- Children under 3 years: Not recommended.

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CONTRAINDICATION: Hypersensitivity to any of the active substances or to any

- of the excipients.
- SPECIAL WARNING AND PRECAUTION FOR USE: Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose
- intolerance, the Lapp lactase deficiency or glucosegalactose malabsorption should not take this medicine. It should not be given to renal compromised patients.
- ADVERSE REACTION: Toxic effects are unlikely since any excess vitamin B is
- excreted.
- INTERACTION WITH OTHER MEDICINE AND
- CONCOMITANT USE:
- Pyridoxine may increase the peripheral metabolism of levodopa, reducing therapeutic efficacy of the latter drug. Therefore, patients with Parkinson's disease who are receiving treatment with plain levodopa should not take
- vitamin B, in doses which greatly exceed the daily requirement. This does not apply when levodopa is combined with a peripheral decarboxylase inhibitor. PREGNANCY AND LACTATION: The usual precautions should be observed when

administering drugs during pregnancy, especially in the first

In high doses, pyridoxine may interfere with prolactin release and should only be used with caution in nursing mothers.

- in this form
- PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES:

Renal Excretion accounts for major.

- PHARMACOKINETICS:
- Oral absorption of Calcium Pantothenate is found to be 50.5% ±10.5 and metabolism is reported 10% via liver.
- Thiamine is absorbed from the GI tract and is widely distributed to most body tissues. It is not stored to any appreciable extent in the body and amounts in excess of requirements are excreted in the urine as unchanged thiamine or metabolites.
- oral administration and is widely distributed in the body tissues. Small amounts of nicotinamide are excreted unchanged in urine following therapeutic doses, however. the amount excreted unchanged is increased with larger Pyridoxine is absorbed from the GI tract and is converted to

the active form pyridoxal phosphate. It is excreted in the

of mechanism of action and also classified in Coenzyme

Nicotinamide is readily absorbed from the GI tract following

PHARMACODYNAMICS:

urine as 4-pyridoxic acid.

Calcium Pantothenate It is of Synthetic origin and belongs to B Vitamin. It belongs to Nutrients and Vitamins pharmacological group on the basis

pharmacological group. Thiamine mononitrate is a vitamin (B₁)

Nicotinamide is a vitamin (B₃) Pyridoxine hydrochloride is a vitamin (Ba

The vitamin B-complex comprises a group of water-soluble factors more or less closely associated in their natural

occurrence. It is known that nearly every vitamin of the Bcomplex forms part of a co-enzyme essential for the metabolism of protein, carbohydrate or fatty acid.

PACKAGING:

- 10 tablets are packed in an Alu Alu blister and such 10 blisters are packed in a printed carton along with pack insert.
- STORAGE CONDITION: Store in dry place below 30°C. Keep out of reach of children.

SHELF LIFE: 36 Months

MANUFACTURED BY: CIAN HEALTHCARE LTD.

(An ISO 9001:2015 & WHO GMP Certified Co.) Kh. No.: 248, Village Sisona, Bhagwanpur, Roorkee, Haridwar, Uttarakhand, India.

EFFECTS ON ABILITY TO DRIVE AND USE MACHINES:

None known.

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OVERDOSE:

Excess vitamin B is readily excreted, therefore no serious problems are anticipated for the administration of vitamin B