

ALPRAX

(Alprazolam Tablets U.S.P., 0.25 mg, 0.5 mg, 1.0 mg)

Alprax is a triazolo analogue of benzodiazepine, which is indicated as an anti-anxiety drug in various disorders associated with anxiety.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY :

Alprax has a dose related depressant effect on central nervous system varying from mild impairment of task performance to hypnosis.

PHARMACOKINETICS :

Following oral administration, Alprax is readily absorbed and peak concentrations occur within one or two hours. The plasma levels of Alprax are proportionate to the dose administered and over the dose range of 0.5 to 3mg, serum levels of 8 to 37 ng/ml are achieved. The elimination half-life of Alprax is 12 to 15 hours and it is predominantly metabolised into alphasubstituted alprazolam, which is approximately half in biological activity of Alprax.

INDICATIONS :

Alprax is indicated for the management of anxiety disorders and term relief of the symptoms of anxiety. Anxiety associated depression is also responsive to Alprax. Alprax is also indicated for the treatment of panic disorders.

CONTRAINDICATIONS :

Alprax is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to this drug or other benzodiazepines. Alprax is contraindicated in acute narrow angle glaucoma.

USE IN PREGNANCY, NURSING MOTHERS & CHILDREN :

Safety of Alprax in pregnancy, nursing mothers and children under 18 years has not been established. Its use during first trimester of pregnancy should be avoided.

ADVERSE REACTIONS :

Side effects of Alprax usually appear at the beginning of therapy and usually disappear upon continued medication. The most frequent side effects are drowsiness or lightheadedness. Abrupt discontinuation Alprax reported cause withdrawal seizures. Alprax may cause anorexia, transient amnesia or memory impairment, loss of coordination, slurred speech, musculoskeletal weakness, pruritus, diplopia, change in libido, menstrual irregularities, incontinence and urinary retention. Alprax on prolonged use may lead to habituation and dependence.

DRUG INTERACTIONS :

Alprax produces additive, depressant effect on central nervous system when combined with drugs which themselves produce CNS depression. Cimetidine, fluvoxamine, oral contra-ceptives decrease the clearance of Alprax. Co-administration of Alprax with azole antifungal agents is not recommended.

DOSAGE & ADMINISTRATION :

Dosage of Alprax is individualised for maximum beneficial effect. The usual starting dose is 0.25mg to 0.5mg three times daily. This may be increased according to the need of the patients to maximum total daily dose of 3 to 4mg in divided doses. In the elderly patients the usual starting dose is 0.25mg given twice or thrice a day.

OVERDOSAGE :

Alprax overdosage may cause somnolence, confusion, impaired coordination, diminished reflexes and coma. Treatment consists of supportive measures in the form of gastric lavage, intravenous fluids and ensuring adequate patency of airway.

PRESENTATION :

Alprax is available as blister strips of 10 tablets in the strength of 0.25mg, 0.5mg and 1mg/tablet.



Manufactured by :

TORRENT PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.

Intrad-382 721, Dist. Mehsana, INDIA.