

B Long F Tablets

For the use of a Registered Medical Practitioner or a Hospital or a Laboratory only

Abbreviated Prescribing information for B Long F Tablets (Pyridoxine hydrochloride sustained release and Folic Acid tablets) [Please refer the complete prescribing information available at www.torrentpharma.com]

PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES: Pyridoxine hydrochloride is a vitamin B6 analog. Folic acid is a B complex vitamin containing a pteridine moiety linked by a methylene bridge to para-aminobenzoic acid, which is joined by a peptide linkage to glutamic acid. **INDICATION:** Treatment of pyridoxine and folic acid deficiency in pregnancy. i) Unexplained infertility, ii) Female infertility due to Hyperprolactinemia, iii) Hyperhomocysteinemia, iv) Prophylaxis for neural tube defect. **DOSAGES AND ADMINISTRATION:** B Long F one tablet once daily or as prescribed by the physician. **CONTRAINDICATION:** A history of sensitivity to pyridoxine or to any of the ingredients of formulation. Folic acid is contraindicated in patients who have shown previous intolerance to the drug. Long term folate therapy is contraindicated in any patients with untreated cobalamin deficiency. **WARNINGS & PRECAUTIONS:** This product contains aluminum that may be toxic. Aluminum may reach toxic levels with prolonged parenteral administration if kidney function is impaired. Premature neonates are particularly at risk because of immature kidney. Patients treated with levodopa should avoid supplemental vitamins that contain more than 5 mg pyridoxine in the daily dose. Women taking oral contraceptives may exhibit increased pyridoxine requirements. Administration of folic acid alone is improper therapy for pernicious anemia and other megaloblastic anemias in which vitamin B12 is deficient. There is a potential danger in administering folic acid to patients with undiagnosed anemia, since folic acid may obscure the diagnosis of pernicious anemia by alleviating the hematologic manifestations of the disease while allowing the neurologic complications to progress. **DRUG INTERACTION:** Patients receiving levodopa, because the action of the latter drug is antagonized by pyridoxine, it decreases serum concentrations of phenobarbital and phenytoin, anticonvulsant action of phenytoin is antagonized by folic acid. Folate deficiency may result from increased loss of folate, as in renal dialysis and/or interference with metabolism (e.g. folic acid antagonists such as methotrexate); the administration of anticonvulsants, such as diphenylhydantoin, primidone, and barbiturates; alcohol consumption and, especially alcoholic cirrhosis; and the administration of pyrimethamine and nitrofurantoin. **ADVERSE REACTIONS:** *Pyridoxine hydrochloride:* Paresthesia, somnolence, and low serum folic acid level, peripheral neuropathies (including severe sensory neuropathy). *Folic acid:* Allergic sensitization, erythema, skin rash, itching, general malaise, and respiratory difficulty due to bronchospasm. Gastrointestinal side effects, including anorexia, nausea, abdominal distention, flatulence, and a bitter or bad taste. Altered sleep patterns, difficulty in concentrating, irritability, overactivity, excitement, mental depression, confusion, and impaired judgment.

MARKETED BY:



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(Additional information is available on request)