## **ELMECOB PLUS**

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

Abbreviated Prescribing information for **ELMECOB PLUS** [Methylcobalamin, Alpha Lipoic Acid, Vitamins & Minerals capsules] [Please refer the complete prescribing information available at www.torrentpharma.com] PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES: Methylcobalamin is one of the biologically active form of vitamin B12. It acts as coenzymes in nucleic acid synthesis. Lipoic acid is used for its antoxidant effects in the treatment of diabetic neuropathy. Vitamin B6 is converted to pyridoxal phosphate which is the co-enzyme for a variety of metabolic transformations. Folic acid is a member of the vitamin B group. Biotin is vitamin B substance, an essential coenzyme in fat metabolism and in other carboxylation reactions. Inositol appears to be involved physiologically in lipid metabolism. Zinc is a constituent of many enzyme systems and is present in all tissues. Chromium and Selenium is an essential trace element. INDICATION: It is Useful as a co-prescription in the management of chronic diseases: diabetic neuropathy, alcohol-induced neuropathy, vitamin-deficiency related neuropathy, vitamin B12 induced neuropathy. DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: 1-2 capsules daily OR as directed by the physician. CONTRAINDICATION: It is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to active constituents or any of its components. WARNINGS & PRECAUTIONS: Methylcobalamin should be given with caution in patients suffering from folate deficiency. The treatment of vitamin B12 deficiency can unmask the symptoms of polycythemia vera. Vitamin B12 consuption during Leber's disease may lead to serious harm the optic nerve, which might lead to blindness. Patients treated with levodopa should avoid supplemental vitamins. Caution should be exercised when administering folic acid to patients who may have folate dependent tumours. **DRUG INTERACTIONS**: Absorption of vitamin B12 from the gastrointestinal tract may be reduced by neomycin, aminosalicylic acid, histamine H2-antagonists, omeprazole, and colchicine. It may be decreased by use of oral contraceptives. Potassium supplements can reduce absorption of vitamin B12 in some people and might contribute to vitamin B12 deficiency. Many drugs may alter the metabolism or bioavailability of pyridoxine, including isoniazid, penicillamine and oral contraceptives, which may increase the requirements for pyridoxine. Folic acid may lead to decreased seizure control in some patients. Chloramphenicol and co-trimoxazole may interfere with folate metabolism. The absorption of zinc may be reduced by iron supplements. ADVERSE REACTIONS: Pulmonary edema, congestive heart failure early in treatment; peripheral vascular thrombosis, polycythemia vera, diarrhea, blood clots, itching, anorexia, nausea, abdominal distention, flatulence, allergic reactions, comprising erythema, eosinophilic pleuropericarditis, abdominal pain, dyspepsia, vomiting, anaemia, leucopenia and neutropenia.

## **MARKETED BY:**



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(Additional information is available on request)