

Intaplex Tablets

Description:

Intaplex tablets are available as yellow, flat faced tablet and scored on one side, each tablet containing:

Nicotinamide BP	15mg
Riboflavine BP	1mg
Thiamine Hydrochloride BP	1mg

Pharmacological actions:

Intaplex is a therapeutic class of Vitamin B complex supplement.

Vitamin B₁

Thiamine, a water-soluble vitamin, is an essential coenzyme for carbohydrate metabolism. Severe deficiency leads to the development of 'Beri-Beri' (peripheral neuritis, muscle wasting and muscle weakness and paralysis).

The physiologically active form of thiamine, thiamine pyrophosphate (cocarboxylase), serves as a coenzyme of carboxylase and is involved in the decarboxylation of α -keto acids, such as pyruvic acid and α -ketoglutaric acid.

Riboflavine

Riboflavine, a water-soluble vitamin, is essential for the utilisation of energy from food. The active phosphorylated forms, flavine mononucleotide (FMN) and flavine adenine dinucleotide (FAD) are involved as coenzymes in oxidative/reductive metabolic reactions. It is also necessary for the functioning of pyridoxine and nicotinic acid. Deficiency leads to Riboflavinosis (cheilosis, angular stomatitis, glossitis, keratitis, and seborrhoeic dermatitis).

Nicotinamide

Nicotinamide, is a water-soluble vitamin B substance which is converted to nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD) and nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADP). These coenzymes are involved in electron transfer reactions in the respiratory chain.

Dosage and Administration:

As directed by a Doctor.

Contra - Indications:

Hypersensitivity to any of the ingredients, Hypercalcaemia.

Adverse Effects and Precautions:

Adverse effects seldom occur following administration of thiamine, but hypersensitivity reactions have occurred, mainly after parenteral administration. These reactions have ranged in severity from very mild to, very rarely, fatal anaphylactic shock.

Nicotinamide does not have a vasodilator action.

Other adverse effects which have been reported, especially following high dose of nicotinic acid, include dryness of the skin, pruritus, hyperpigmentation, abdominal cramps, diarrhoea, nausea and vomiting, anorexia, activation of peptic ulcer, amblyopia, jaundice and impairment of liver function, decrease in glucose tolerance, hyperglycaemia, and hyperuricaemia. Most of these effects subside on withdrawal of the drug.

Topical nicotinamide may cause dryness of the skin and, less frequently, pruritus, erythema, burning sensation, and irritation.

Nicotinic acid should be given cautiously to patients with a history of peptic ulcer disease, and patients with diabetes mellitus, gout, or impaired liver function. No adverse effects have been reported

Deficiency leads to Pellagra (skin lesions, hyperpigmentation and hyperkeratinisation, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, glossitis, stomatitis, loss of appetite, headache, lethargy, mental and neurological disturbances).

Indications:

Vitamin B₁

Thiamine is well absorbed from the gastro-intestinal tract following oral administration, although absorption of large doses is limited. It is widely distributed to most body tissues, and appears in breast milk. Thiamine is not stored to any appreciable extent in the body and amounts in excess of the body's requirements are excreted in the urine as unchanged Thiamine or as metabolites.

Riboflavine

Riboflavine is readily absorbed from the gastro-intestinal tract. Although riboflavine is widely distributed to body tissues little is stored in the body. It is converted in the body to the coenzyme flavine mononucleotide (FMN; riboflavine-5-phosphate) and then to another coenzyme flavine adenine dinucleotide (FAD). About 60% of FMN and FAD are bound to plasma proteins. Riboflavine is excreted in urine, partly as metabolites. As the dose increases, larger amounts are excreted unchanged. Riboflavine crosses the placenta and is excreted in breast-milk.

Nicotinamide

It is readily absorbed from the gastro-intestinal tract following oral administration and widely distributed in the body tissues. Nicotinic acid appears in breast milk. The main route of metabolism is their conversion to N-methylnicotinamide and the 2-pyridone and 4-pyridone derivatives; nicotinuric acid and nicotinamide are excreted unchanged in urine following therapeutic doses; however the amount excreted unchanged is increased with larger doses.

with the use of riboflavine. Large doses of riboflavine result in a bright yellow discoloration of the urine which may interfere with certain laboratory tests.

Storage:

Store below 25°C, in a dry place. Protect from light.

Keep out of reach of children.

Legal Category:

Prescription Only Medicine (POM)

Package Quantities:

2 x 10 Tablets Blister pack
10 x 10 Tablets Blister pack
100 x 10 Tablets Blister pack
1000 Tablets

Ref: P07117/3



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