

INTUSSED

COUGH SUPPRESSANT

Description:

Intusseed cough suppressant is available as coffee brown coloured, viscous liquid without any visible impurities. Each 5ml Contains

Dextromethorphan HBr BP 8mg
Ephedrine HCl BP 8mg
Promethazine HCl BP 4mg

Pharmacological actions:

Dextromethorphan is a cough suppressant used for the relief of non-productive cough; it has a central action on the cough centre in the medulla.

Ephedrine is both an α - and a β -adrenergic agonist. In addition, it enhances release of norepinephrine from sympathetic neurons. It is likely to decrease resistance to airflow by decreasing the volume of the nasal mucosa; this may occur by activation of α_1 -adrenergic receptors in venous capacitance vessels in nasal tissues that have eractile characteristics. The receptors that mediate this effect appear to be α_1 -adrenergic receptors. Interestingly, α_2 -receptors may mediate contraction of arterioles that supply nutrition to the nasal mucosa. Intense constriction of these vessels may cause structural damage of the mucosa.

Promethazine
Promethazine, a phenothiazine derivative, is a sedating Histamine H_1 -receptor antagonist (antihistamine) with antimuscarinic, significant sedative, and some serotonin-antagonist properties. Histamine H_1 -receptor antagonists diminish or abolish the major actions of

histamine in the body by competitive, reversible blockade of histamine H_1 -receptor sites on tissues; they do not inactivate the histamine or prevent its synthesis or release.

Pharmacokinetics:

Dextromethorphan and demethylated metabolites including dextromethorphan, which has some cough suppressant activity.

Ephedrine is readily and completely absorbed from the gastro-intestinal tract. It is resistant to metabolism by monoamine oxidase and is largely excreted unchanged in the urine, together with small amounts of metabolites produced by hepatic metabolism. Ephedrine has been variously reported to have a plasma half-life ranging from 3 to 6 hours depending on urinary pH; elimination is enhanced and half-life accordingly shorter in acid urine.

Promethazine is well absorbed after oral administration. Peak plasma concentrations have been observed 2 to 3 hours after administration. Promethazine is widely distributed; it enters the brain, crosses the placenta, and passes into breast milk. Values ranging from 76 to 93% have been reported for plasma-protein binding. Promethazine undergoes extensive metabolism, predominantly to N-desmethypromethazine. It is excreted slowly via the urine and bile, chiefly as metabolites. Elimination half-lives of 5 to 14 hours have been reported.

Dosage and Administration:

It should be taken four times daily.

Adults

Two 5ml spoonfuls three to four times a day

Children

6 - 12 yrs One to two 5 ml spoonfuls three to four times a day

Consult a healthcare

Professional before use

Half to one 5ml spoonful

three times a day.

Below 2yrs Not recommended

Or as directed by a doctor.

The stated doses should not be exceeded.

Contra - Indications:

Hypersensitivity to any of the ingredients. Hypercalcaemia.

Side Effects and Precautions:

Adverse effects with dextromethorphan appear to be rare and may include dizziness and gastrointestinal disturbances. Excitation, confusion, and respiratory depression may occur after overdose. Dextromethorphan has been subject to abuse, but there is little evidence of dependence of the morphine type. Dextromethorphan should not be given to patients at risk of developing respiratory failure. Caution is needed in patients with a history of asthma and it should not be given during an acute attack. The commonest adverse effects of ephedrine are tachycardia, anxiety, restlessness, and insomnia. Tremor, dry mouth, impaired circulation to the extremities, hypertension, and cardiac arrhythmias may also occur. Ephedrine should be given with care in patients

with hyperthyroidism, diabetes mellitus, ischaemic heart disease, hypertension, or renal impairment or angle-closure glaucoma. In patients with prostatic enlargement, ephedrine may increase difficulty with micturition. This medication should NOT be taken by patients with known hypersensitivity to any of the active ingredients. Promethazine causes drowsiness and those affected should not drive or operate machinery; alcohol should be avoided. Promethazine, due to its antimuscarinic effects, should be used with care in conditions such as angle-closure glaucoma, urinary retention, prostatic hyperplasia, or pyloroduodenal obstruction.

It should be used with caution in patients with epilepsy, renal or hepatic impairment. Inappropriate use for postural giddiness should be avoided in elderly patients. If symptoms persist, then consult your Doctor.

Storage:

Store below 25°C, in a dry and dark place.

Keep out of reach of children.

Legal Category:

Pharmacy Sale Medicine (P)

Package Quantities:

60 ml

100 ml

5 Litre

Ref: P07119/1



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