

AGOLITHO TABLETS

(LITHIUM CARBONATE TABLETS BP 400 MG)

Composition:

Each film coated tablet contains:
Lithium Carbonate BP 400 mg

Category: Antimanic and Hematopoietic Drug

Clinical Pharmacology:

Lithium is an antipsychotic, antimanic medication used for those with Affective Disorder, Bipolar; Bipolar Disorder; Depression; Mania. (Lithium medications may also go by the brand names: Eskalith, Eskalith-Cr, Lithane, Lithium, Lithobid, Lithonate, Lithotabs.)

Lithium Carbonate is the carbonate salt of lithium, a soft alkali metal, with antimanic and hematopoietic activities. Lithium interferes with transmembrane sodium exchange in nerve cells by affecting sodium, potassium-stimulated adenosine triphosphatase (Na⁺, K⁺-ATPase); alters the release of neurotransmitters; affects cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) concentrations; and blocks inositol metabolism resulting in depletion of cellular inositol and inhibition of phospholipase C-mediated signal transduction. The exact mechanism through which lithium exerts its mood-stabilizing effect has not been established. In addition, lithium stimulates granulocytopenia and appears to increase the level of pluripotent hematopoietic stem cells by stimulating the release of hematopoietic cytokines and/or directly acting on hematopoietic stem cells.

Indication:

Treatment and prophylaxis of mania
Bipolar disorder
Recurrent Depression
Aggressive or self-mutilating behavior

Dosage & Administration:

Take this medicine by mouth.

- Swallow the tablets whole. Do not crush or chew them.
 - The tablets can be broken in half. Take your medicine at the same times every day.
 - If you feel the effect of your medicine is too weak or too strong, do not change the dose yourself, but ask your doctor.
- Adults weighing about 70 kg
- The usual starting dose is between 400 mg to 1,200 mg each day. Elderly and adults weighing under 50 kg
 - The usual starting dose is between 200mg to 400mg each day.
 - Your doctor may decide to increase this dose by 200 mg to 400 mg every 3 to 5 days.

Increasing the dose is usual, but do not do this unless your doctor tells you to do.

Contraindication:

Patients with severe cardiovascular or renal disease and those with evidence of severe debilitation or dehydration, sodium depletion, brain damage. Conditions requiring low sodium intake.

Dehydration
Untreated Hypothyroidism

Adverse Reaction /Side effects:

The occurrence and severity of adverse reactions are generally directly related to serum lithium concentrations as well as to individual patient sensitivity to lithium, and generally occur more frequently and with greater severity at higher concentrations.

Adverse reactions may be encountered at serum lithium levels below 1.5 mEq./l. Mild to moderate adverse reactions may occur at levels from 1.5 to 2.5 mEq./l., and moderate to severe reactions may be seen

at levels of 2.0 mEq./l. and above.

Fine hand tremor, polyuria, and mild thirst may occur during initial therapy for the acute manic phase, and may persist throughout treatment. Transient and mild nausea and general discomfort may also appear during the first few days of lithium administration.

Exacerbation of psoriasis, acne, rash; nausea, diarrhoea, vertigo, muscle weakness, dazed feeling; loss of concentration; tremors; hypothyroidism; wt gain, oedema; cardiac arrhythmias; exophthalmos; restlessness; electrolyte disturbances. Potentially Fatal: Severe neurotoxicity, leucopenia.

Drug Interaction:

Reduced serum levels with carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, chlorpromazine, sodium-containing preparations, theophylline, urea. Enhanced hypothyroid effects with iodine salts. Enhanced effects of neuromuscular-blocking agents. Reduced pressor response to sympathomimetics.

Potentially Fatal: Increased risk of lithium toxicity with ACE inhibitors, angiotensin receptor antagonists, loop diuretics, metronidazole, phenytoin. Increased risk of neurotoxicity with carbamazepine, calcium-channel blockers, haloperidol, methyl dopa, phenothiazines, SSRIs, TCAs. Increased serum levels with COX-2 inhibitors, NSAIDs (except sulindac, aspirin), tetracyclines, thiazide diuretics. Increased risk of encephalopathy with haloperidol. Increased risk of serotonin syndrome with sibutramine. Fatal malignant hyperpyrexia may occur when used with MAOIs.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking

Priadel Tablets if:

- You have a cold or flu.
- You have gastroenteritis. This is when you have a problem with your stomach or gut. Signs include diarrhoea, stomach pain, being sick, headache, fever and chills.
- You have a urinary infection.
- You are elderly.
- You are not eating or drinking properly.
- You have kidney problems.
- You are taking medicines to treat epilepsy.
- You have heart problems.
- You are about to receive anaesthetics.
- Kidney tumours: Patients with severe kidney impairment who received lithium for more than 10 years may have a risk of developing a benign or malignant kidney tumour (microcysts, oncocytoma or collecting duct renal carcinoma).

If you are not sure if any of the above apply to you, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Lithium Carbonate Tablets.

- This product contains Lactose.

STORAGE:

Store under normal storage condition (15°C to 30°C).

Protect from light.

Keep all medicines out of reach of children.

PRESENTATION:

A Bulk pack of 100's Tablets



Manufactured in India by :

AGOG PHARMA LTD.

Plot No. 33, Sector II, The Vasai Taluka Indl.
Co-op. Estate Ltd., Vasai (E), Dist. Thane. INDIA.

179 MM

1128/0201

83 MM