

### 1.6.3 Patient Information Leaflet (PIL)

**Front**

# Dilconeurine

VITAMIN B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>6</sub> & B<sub>12</sub>  
Tablets

**COMPOSITION:**

Each film coated tablet contains;

Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> B.P ..... 100 mg.

Vitamin B<sub>6</sub> B.P ..... 100 mg.

Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> B.P ..... 100 mcg.

(CCL Pharmaceuticals Specifications)

**DESCRIPTION:**

Dilconeurine tablet contains Thiamine (vitamin B<sub>1</sub>), pyridoxine (vitamin B<sub>6</sub>) and cyanocobalamin (vitamin B<sub>12</sub>). Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> is important for growth, cell reproduction, blood formation, and protein and tissue synthesis. Cyanocobalamin is used to treat vitamin B<sub>12</sub> deficiency in people with pernicious anemia and other conditions. Vitamin B<sub>6</sub> helps the immune system to produce antibodies. Antibodies are needed to fight many diseases. Vitamin B<sub>6</sub> helps to maintain normal nerve function and form red blood cells. The body uses it to help break down proteins. The more protein you eat, the more vitamin B<sub>6</sub> is needed.

Thiamine, after conversion to Thiamine pyrophosphate, functions with adenosine triphosphate (ATP) in carbohydrate metabolism. Deficiencies result in beriberi, characterized by GI manifestations, peripheral neuropathy, and cerebral deficits.

**PHARMACOKINETICS**

**Absorption**

Thiamine is a water-soluble vitamin. It is absorbed by both diffusion and active transport mechanisms.

Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> bound to intrinsic factor during transit through the stomach; separation occurs in the presence of calcium, and vitamin B<sub>12</sub> enters the mucosal cells for absorption. Pyridoxine is absorbed by passive diffusion in the jejunum and to a lesser extent in the ileum.

**Distribution**

Thiamine is widely distributed in all tissues, with highest concentrations in liver, brain, kidney, and heart. When Thiamine intake exceeds needs, tissue stores increase more than 2 to 3 times. If intake is insufficient, tissues become depleted of their vitamin content.

Pyridoxine is stored mainly in liver with lesser amounts in muscle and brain.

Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> is distributed and stored primarily in the liver and bone marrow. In the blood, it is bound to transcobalamin I & II.

**Metabolism**

Pyridoxine is metabolized in liver and converted to 4-pyridoxic acid metabolite.

Thiamine undergoes rapid metabolism. Thiamine + ATP → thiamine pyrophosphate (cocarboxylase) co-enzyme.

**Elimination**

Excess Thiamine is excreted in urine. Depletion of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> occurs about 3 week with absence of Thiamine in diet. Pyridoxine metabolites are excreted in urine. Unbound vitamin B<sub>12</sub> is rapidly eliminated in the urine.

**CONTRAINDICATIONS**

Hypersensitivity to cobalt, vitamin B<sub>12</sub>, or any component of these medications.

**PRECAUTIONS**

**Pregnancy**

Category A: (Category C if used in doses greater than the RDA.)

## Back

### Lactation

Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> is excreted during lactation. Data is not available whether the thiamine is excreted in milk or not.

### Deficiency

Single vitamin B<sub>1</sub> deficiency is rare; suspect multiple vitamin deficiencies.

### Wernicke's encephalopathy

May occur or worsen suddenly in Thiamine-deficient patients given glucose. If deficiency is suspected, give Thiamine before or with dextrose-containing fluids.

### INDICATION:

- Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>6</sub>, B<sub>12</sub> deficiency leading to mono and polyneuropathy, peripheral neuropathy, dementia, Beri-Beri etc.
- Alcoholic polyneuropathy and Wernicke's encephalopathy.
- Supportive treatment in trigeminal neuralgia

### DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

One tablet daily.

For treatment during pregnancy, 1 tablet daily.

### Before using Dilconeurine:

Some medical conditions may interact with Dilconeurine. Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you have any medical conditions, especially if any of the following apply to you:

- if you are pregnant, planning to become pregnant, or are breast-feeding
- if you are taking any prescription or nonprescription medicine, herbal preparation, or dietary supplement
- if you have allergies to medicines, foods, or other substances any type of infection;
- iron or folic acid deficiency;
- kidney or liver disease; or
- if you are receiving any medication or treatment that affects bone marrow

Some MEDICINES MAY INTERACT with Pyridoxine (Vitamin B<sub>6</sub>). Tell your health care provider if you are taking any other medicines, especially any of the following:

- Hydantoins (eg., phenytoin) or levodopa because effectiveness may be decreased by Pyridoxine (Vitamin B<sub>6</sub>).

You should not use this medication if you are allergic to cobalt, or if you have Leber's disease. Cyanocobalamin can lead to optic nerve damage (and possibly blindness) in people with Leber's disease.

### INSTRUCTIONS:

- Store below 30°C.
- Protect from heat, sunlight & moisture.
- Keep out of the reach of children.

### PRESENTATION:

Dilconeurine Tablet      In pack of 10 x 10's Tablets  
Dilconeurine Tablet      In pack of 3 x 10's Tablets

For further information please contact:



Manufactured by:  
CCL Pharmaceuticals (Pvt.) Ltd.  
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