

ANAPROTIN[®] SYRUP

Protein supplement with Iron, Zinc, Vitamins, Minerals and L- lysine Hydrochloride

Each 5 ml contains:

Protein (as protein hydrolysate 20%).....	400 mg
Vitamin B6 IP.....	0.5 mg
Nicotinamide IP.....	12 mg
Elemental iron (as Dried Ferrous sulphate IP).....	3.33 mg
Zinc Sulphate IP.....	1.7 mg
Magnesium Chloride IP.....	3.33 mg
Manganese Chloride USP.....	0.03 mg
L-lysine Hydrochloride USP.....	8.33 mg
Flavoured syrupy base	q.s.

Appropriate overages of Vitamins added.

Indication and Usage:

Indicated for convalescence, after acute illness or post-operative, in chronic weakness, poor nutritional status, for lactating and gestating mothers, for geriatric patients and growing children.

Dosage and Administration:

2 teaspoonful twice daily orally after food or as directed by physician.

Dosage form and Strength:

5 mL Anaprotein Syrup for oral administration.

Contraindications:

This product is contraindicated in patients with a known hypersensitivity to any of the ingredients

Warning and Precautions:

Accidental overdose of iron-containing products is a leading cause of fatal poisoning in children under 6. Keep this product out of reach of children. In case of accidental overdose, call a doctor.

Adverse reaction:

Long-term administration of large doses of Vitamin B6 is associated with the development of severe peripheral neuropathies.

Drug Interaction:

Vitamine B6 (Pyridoxine) may decrease the efficacy of levodopa by increasing its metabolism. Concomitant administration of hydralazine or isoniazide may increase pyridoxine requirements. Aluminium hydroxide and Calcium carbonate can reduce the absorption of Iron.

Clinical Pharmacology:

Vitamin B6 (pyridoxine) is a water-soluble vitamin used in the prophylaxis and treatment of vitamin B6 deficiency and peripheral neuropathy in those receiving isoniazid (isonicotinic acid hydrazide, INH). Vitamin B6 has been found to lower systolic and diastolic blood pressure in a small group of subjects with essential hypertension. Hypertension is another risk factor for atherosclerosis and coronary heart disease. Another study showed pyridoxine hydrochloride to inhibit ADP- or epinephrine-induced platelet aggregation and to lower total cholesterol levels and increase HDL-cholesterol levels, again in a small group of subjects. Vitamin B6, in the form of pyridoxal 5'-phosphate, was found to protect vascular endothelial cells in culture from injury by activated platelets. Endothelial injury and dysfunction are critical initiating events in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis. Human studies have demonstrated that vitamin B6 deficiency affects cellular and humoral responses of the immune system. Vitamin B6 deficiency results in altered lymphocyte differentiation and maturation, reduced delayed-type hypersensitivity (DTH) responses, impaired antibody production, decreased lymphocyte proliferation and decreased interleukin (IL)-2 production, among other immunologic activities. Vitamin B6 is the collective term for a group of

three related compounds, pyridoxine (PN), pyridoxal (PL) and pyridoxamine (PM), and their phosphorylated derivatives, pyridoxine 5'-phosphate (PNP), pyridoxal 5'-phosphate (PLP) and pyridoxamine 5'-phosphate (PMP). Although all six of these compounds should technically be referred to as vitamin B6, the term vitamin B6 is commonly used interchangeably with just one of them, pyridoxine. Vitamin B6, principally in its biologically active coenzyme form pyridoxal 5'-phosphate, is involved in a wide range of biochemical reactions, including the metabolism of amino acids and glycogen, the synthesis of nucleic acids, hemoglobin, sphingomyelin and other sphingolipids, and the synthesis of the neurotransmitters serotonin, dopamine, norepinephrine and gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA).

How supplied / Storage :

Anaprotein Syrup is available in brown coloured liquid having characteristic protein odour and supplied in 200 mL Amber colored PET bottle with aluminium cap.

Keep in cool, dry and dark place.