Title: Flexijoint Glucosamine 1500mg Powder - PI Date: 05 Jul 2024

Skin: Skin reactions such as erythema and pruritus have been reported with therapeutic administration of Glucosamine.

Storage:
Store below 30°C. Protect from light, heat and moisture.
Keep out of reach of children.

Shelf Life:
3 years from the date of manufacture.

Manufacturer and Product Registration Holder
WINWA MEDICAL SDN. BHD.
1952, Lorong I.K.S. Bukit Minyak 3,
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MAL07091052X BRU15101952NP

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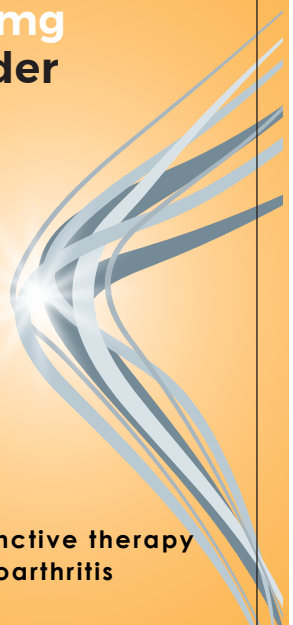
flexijoint®

Glucosamine 1500mg Powder



As adjunctive therapy for osteoarthritis

Active Ingredient:
Each sachet contains -
Crystalline Glucosamine Sulphate 1884mg
(equivalent to 1500mg of Glucosamine Sulphate)

Presentation:
Box of 4g x 30 sachets.

Product Descriptions:
White coloured powder.

Pharmacology:
Glucosamine is a natural amino monosaccharide and a basic building block for the biosynthesis of glycoprotein, glycolipids, hyaluronic acid, glycosaminoglycans and proteoglycans, which are important constituents of the articular cartilage. Glucosamine is important for maintaining the elasticity, strength and resilience of cartilage in joints. This helps to reduce damage to the joints.
In addition to supporting cartilage and other connective tissue, Glucosamine enhances the production of hyaluronic acid and enhances the anti-inflammatory action of this molecule. The administration of Glucosamine is believed to stimulate production of cartilage components and allow rebuilding of damaged cartilage.
About 90% of Glucosamine administered orally as a Glucosamine salt gets absorbed from the small intestine, and from there it is transported via the portal circulation to the liver. It appears that a significant fraction of the ingested Glucosamine is catabolized by first-pass metabolism in the liver. Following oral administration, Glucosamine Sulphate is rapidly desulphated and metabolized to smaller molecules and ultimately to carbon dioxide, water, and urea. Glucosamine is not protein-bound but rather incorporates into plasma proteins (primarily globulins). About 10% of the oral administered dose is excreted in the urine and approximately 11% is excreted in the faeces as unabsorbed drug. Also, Glucosamine is partly eliminated as carbon dioxide in expired air via lung. Glucosamine incorporated into plasma proteins has an elimination half-life of around 68 hours after oral administration.

Indications:
Flexijoint Glucosamine 1500mg Powder is indicated as adjunctive therapy for osteoarthritis.

Dosage and Administration: For oral administration only.
Initial: Take the content of 1 sachet (dissolved in water) once daily before meal.
The initial therapy should be taken for at least 3 months (or as directed by healthcare professional) to get the full benefits of this product.
Maintenance: Take the content of 1 sachet (dissolved in water) once daily before meal.
Following the initial 3 months therapy, dose can be increased or decreased based on individual response.

Symptoms and Treatments of Overdose:
No cases of accidental overdose are known or haven been reported.

Contraindications:
Contraindicated in patients allergic to shellfish.
Not suitable for people with known hypersensitivity to Glucosamine.
Not suitable for people with Phenylketonuria.

Precautions:
Glucosamine Sulphate is a causal therapy and the therapeutic effect is only seen after 1 week. Therefore, it is advisable to include an anti-inflammatory drug (in case of severe pains) during the first few days of treatment with Glucosamine.
This product contains Glucosamine derived from decalcified shells of shellfish.
Caution should be taken for people with diabetes, impaired liver or kidney functions.

Use in Pregnancy and Lactation:
During pregnancy and lactation, Glucosamine should not be taken unless advised by the doctor. Administration during the first trimester of pregnancy must be avoided.

Interactions with Other Medicaments:
The use of Glucosamine with oral hypoglycaemic agent (Metformin, Tolbutamide, Rosiglitazone) may reduce oral hypoglycaemic agent effectiveness.

Undesirable Effects:
Cardiovascular: Peripheral oedema, tachycardia were reported in a few patients following larger clinical trials investigating oral administration in osteoarthritis. Causal relationship has not been established.
Central nervous system: Drowsiness, headache, insomnia have been observed rarely during therapy (less than 1%).
Gastrointestinal: Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, dyspepsia or epigastric pain, constipation, heartburn and anorexia have been described rarely during oral therapy with Glucosamine.

Size: 106mm x 120mm
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