



PRIME – B6 TABLET

Description: White, round with top-scored tablet.

Contents

Each tablet contains : Pyridoxine HCl 25mg

Pharmacology

Pyridoxine is converted to pyridoxal phosphate and pyridoxamine phosphate which acts as coenzymes for various metabolic functions affecting protein, carbohydrate and lipid metabolism. Pyridoxine is involved in conversion of tryptophan to niacin.

Indications:

Pyridoxine deficiency.

Precaution:

Exposure to large doses of pyridoxine in utero may result in a pyridoxine dependency syndrome in the newborn. Concurrent administration with chloramphenicol, cycloserine, ethionamide, hydralazine, immunosuppressants, isoniazide or penicillamine may cause anaemia or peripheral neuritis by acting as pyridoxine antagonists or increasing renal excretion of pyridoxine. Hence, increased doses of pyridoxine may be required.

Concurrent use of levodopa and pyridoxine is not recommended since levodopa's antiparkinsonian effects are reversed by as little as 5mg of pyridoxine orally. This problem does not occur with the carbidopa-levodopa combination.

Recommended dosage, Dosage schedule and Route Of Administration:

For convulsions caused by pyridoxine deficiency in infants, the dosage is 4mg per kg body-weight daily for short periods. For the treatment of anaemia induced by pyridoxine deficiency in an adult, the dosage is 50 to 150mg daily in divided doses. Some types of megaloblastic anaemia possibly caused by pyridoxine deficiency have been treated with 100 to 200mg daily. A daily dose of 150mg may be given as a prophylactic against peripheral neuritis in patients on isoniazid therapy: children may be given 25 to 50mg daily.

Storage	: Keep container tightly closed. Store in a cool, dry place, below 30°C. Protect from light.
Presentation/Packing	: Tablet 25mg x 90's
Shelflife	: 3 years
Manufactured & Distributed by	: Prime Pharmaceutical Sdn. Bhd.