

VITABION

Each film coated tablet contains:

Thiamine mononitrate (Vitamin B1)	100 mg
Pyridoxine hydrochloride (Vitamin B6)	200 mg
Cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B12)	200 mcg

- PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:**
Salmon, round, biconvex, bevelled on both sides, film coated tablet with engraved manufacturer’s logo on one side and plain on the other
- MECHANISM OF ACTION:**
Pharmacology
Thiamine combines with adenosine triphosphate (ATP) to form a coenzyme, thiamine pyrophosphate (thiamine diphosphate, cocarboxylase), which is necessary for carbohydrate metabolism. Pyridoxine is converted in erythrocytes to pyridoxal phosphate and to a lesser extent pyridoxine phosphate, which act as coenzymes for various metabolic functions affecting protein, carbohydrate, and lipid utilization. Pyridoxine is involved in conversion of tryptophan to niacin or serotonin, breakdown of glycogen to glucose- 1 phosphate, conversion of oxalate to glycine, synthesis of gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) within the CNS, and synthesis of heme. Cyanocobalamin acts as coenzyme for various metabolic functions, including fat and carbohydrate metabolism and protein synthesis. It is necessary for growth, cell replication, hematopoiesis, and nucleoprotein and myelin synthesis, largely due to its effects on metabolism of methionine, folic acid, and malonic acid.
Pharmacokinetics
Thiamine: It is widely distributed to most body tissues and appears in breast milk. Thiamine is not stored to any appreciable extent in the body and amounts in excess of the body's requirements are excreted in the urine.
Pyridoxine: They stored mainly in the liver and excreted in the urine, Pyridoxal crosses the placenta and appears in breast milk.
Cyanocobalamin: It is bound to specific plasma proteins. They stored in the liver excreted in the bile and urine. It diffuses across the placenta and also in breast milk.
- INDICATION:**
Mono- and polyneuropathies such as diabetic, alcoholic and toxic neuropathies, neuritis and neuralgia, especially cervical syndrome, shoulder-arm syndrome, lumbago, sciatica, root irritation due to degenerative changes of the vertebral column.
Deficiency or raised requirement of Vitamin B₁, B₆ and B₁₂.
- DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:**
Oral
One tablet three times daily or as directed by physician.
- PRECAUTION:**
Precaution to patient who are hypersensitivity to Thiamine, Cyanocobalamin, and Pyridoxine. Long term administration of large doses of Pyridoxine is associated with the development of severe peripheral neuropathies. This may occur with doses in excess of about 2 grams daily.
Cyanocobalamin should not be used in megaloblastic anaemia of pregnancy, administration of doses greater than 10 microgram daily may produce a haematological response in patients with folate deficiency.
Pregnancy and lactation
Thiamine: Widely distributed to most body tissues and appears in breast milk.
Pyridoxal and Cyanocobalamin: Crosses the placenta and also appears in breast milk.
- WARNING:**
This product contains Vitamin B6. Stop taking this product if you experience tingling, burning or numbness and see your doctor as soon as possible.
- SIDE EFFECT:**
Incidence rare
Thiamine: Anaphylactic reaction (coughing; difficulty in swallowing; hives; itching of skin; swelling of face, lips, or eyelids; wheezing or difficulty in breathing) usually after a large intravenous dose.
Pyridoxine: High doses taken for several months have caused severe sensory neuropathy, progressing from unstable gait and numb feet to numbness to clumsiness of hands.
Cyanocobalamin: Anaphylactic reaction (skin rash, itching, wheezing)
Incidence less frequent
Diarrhea; itching of skin
- CONTRAINDICATION:**
Except under special circumstances, this medication should not be used when the following medical problem exists:
Cyanocobalamin: Leber's disease (optic nerve atrophy has occurred rapidly after administration; cyanocobalamin concentrations are already elevated)
Risk-benefit should be considered when the following medical problems exist:
Thiamine: Sensitivity to Thiamine; Wernicke's encephalopathy (intravenous glucose loading may precipitate or worsen this condition in Thiamine-deficient patients; Thiamine should be administered prior to glucose)
Pyridoxine: Sensitivity to Pyridoxine.
Cyanocobalamin: Sensitivity to Cyanocobalamin or hydroxocobalamin
- DRUG INTERACTION:**
Pyridoxine: Cycloserine, Ethionamide and Hydralazine, Immunosuppresants, such as: Azathioprine, Chlorambucil, corticosteroids, corticotropin (ACTH), cyclophosphamide, cyclosporine, mercaptopurine, isoniazid and penicillamine. Estrogen and contraceptives, estrogen-containing, Levodopa.
Cyanocobalamin: Aminoglycosides, aminosalicilyc acid, anticonvulsants, biguanides, chloramphenicol, cholestyramine, cimetidine, colchicine, potassium salts and methyl dopa.
- OVERDOSE AND TREATMENT:**
Since there is no specific antidote, treatment should be symptomatic and supportive and may include the following:
To decrease absorption: Induction of emesis or use of gastric lavage to empty the stomach.
Supportive care: Maintenance of adequate hydration. Patients in whom intentional overdose is confirmed or suspected should be referred for psychiatric consultation.
- STORAGE:**
Store at temperature of not more than 30°C.
- DOSAGE FORM AND PACKAGING AVAILABLE:**
Tablet, Blister 50x10’s
- DATE OF REVISION:**
July 22, 2026

Manufactured by:
UNISON LABORATORIES CO., LTD.
39 Moo 4, Klong Udomcholjorn, Muang Chachoengsao,
Chachoengsao 24000 Thailand

C-MY/220726-09 (AR)
(USP DI 20th Ed, IRA Memo 16-065 (D))

IVMY 0043

PM Specification	Product	Code No.	Dimension	Packaging Type	Thickness
	VITABION Tablet	IVMY 0043	W 19 x L 27 cm.	Wood Free Paper (กระดาษปลอด)	60 g (0.08 mm.)
Designed by: (PDM, PDC-M, PDC-A, PDO-M, PDO-A) Checked by: (PDM) Approved by: (MD (Only Pattern and Colors))					
Approved by: PLC: (Date) LRA: (Date) IRA: (Date) QCC-PM: (Date) CUSTOMER/SALES DEPT.: (Date)					