IFOZIN SR

DRIED FERROUS SULPHATE BP; FOLIC ACID BP & ZINC SULPHATE MONOHYDRATE BP

Compositions:
Ifozin SR Capsule is a combination of blended pellets of dried Ferrous Sulphate BP 150 mg (equivalent to 47 mg of elemental Iron), Zinc Sulphate Monohydrate USP 61.8 mg (equivalent to 22.5 mg of elemental Zinc), and Folic Acid BP 0.5 mg.

Pharmacology:
Ifozin SR Capsule is a combination preparation of Iron, Folic acid and Zinc. Iron and Zinc are especially formulated for timed release over several hours. This triple combination is especially designed for pregnancy and lactation.

Dosage And Administration:
Adults : 1 Capsule a day. In more severe cases, 2 Capsules may be required. Children : Aged over 1 year : 1 Capsule a day. The capsule may be opened and the pellets may be mixed with soft cool food, but they must not be chewed.

Contraindications:
Hypersensitivity to any component of the product.

Warning And Precaution:
Care should be taken in patients who may develop iron overload such as: those with heamochromatosis, haemolytic anaemia or red cell aplasia. In patients with renal failure, risk of Zinc accumulation could exist

Side Effects:
Black discoloration of stool is usual during Iron therapy. Nausea and other symptoms of gastro-intestinal irritation such as: anorexia, vomiting, discomfort, constipation and diarrhoea are sometimes encountered. Zinc may also produce gastro-intestinal upset. There have been rare reports of allergic reactions.

Use in Pregnancy and Lactation:
Use of any drug during the first trimester of pregnancy should be avoided if possible. Thus administration of Iron during the first trimester requires definite evidence of Iron deficiency

Drug Interaction:
Iron and Zinc chelate with Tetracycline and absorption of all three agents may be impaired. The absorption of Zinc may be reduced in presence of Iron. Absorption of Iron may be impaired by Penicillamine and by Antacid.

Overdosage:
Iron overdose is threatening, particularly in children and requires immediate attention. Gastric Iavage should be carried out in the early stages or if this is not possible, vomiting should be induced. These procedures should not be undertaken where signs of the corrosive effect of Zinc are present. In this case, give oral Desferrioxamine (2 gm for a child or 5 gm for an adult) and demulcents (milk). If the patient is in coma, intravenous Desferrioxamine should be used. Chelating agents such as: Dimercaprol, Penicillamine or Edetic acid have been recommended. Symptomatic and supportive measures should be given as required. The Sustained Release Capsule presentation may delay excessive absorption of Iron and Zinc and allow more time for initiation of appropriate counter measures.

Storage:
Store at 15-30°C. Protect from light and moisture.

Packing:
Ifozin SR capsule: Box contains 10 x 5's Sustained Release Capsules in blister strip.

Manufactured By:
The IBN SINA Pharmaceutical Industry PLC.
Shafipur, Gazipur, Bangladesh.