NAVOPROXIN PLUS

Tablets

COMPOSITION

Each tablet contains: ***active ingredients:*** Meclizine HCl - 25 mg, Pyridoxine HCl - 50 mg; ***inactive ingredients:*** lactose monohydrate, maize starch, magnesium stearate.

PHARMACEUTICAL FORM: tablets.

PHARMACODYNAMICS

Navoproxin Plus is an antiemetic. Navoproxin Plus is a combination of Meclizine HCl and Pyridoxine HCl. Meclizine HCl is a piperazine-derivative antihistamine that is used as an antiemetic. It has antiemetic, anticholinergic and antihistaminic properties. It exhibits its action by an effect on CNS, possibly by its ability to block muscarinic receptors in the brain. It has marked effects in blocking the vasodepressor response to histamine, but only a slight blocking action against acetylcholine. It reduces the sensitivity of the labyrinthine apparatus. The site and mechanism of action of Meclizine HCl in controlling vertigo from various conditions have not been clearly defined.

Pyridoxine HCl (Vitamin B_6), either alone or combination has been used to prevent nausea and vomiting due to its antiemetic properties.

PHARMACOKINETICS

Meclizine is absorbed after oral administration with maximum plasma concentrations reaching at a median T_{max} value of 3 hours post-dose. The metabolic fate of meclizine in humans is unknown. Meclizine has a plasma elimination half-life of about 5-6 hours in humans.

Pyridoxine is readily absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract after oral administration and converted to the active forms pyridoxal phosphate and pyridoxamine phosphate. Vitamin B_6 crosses the placenta and also appears in breast milk.

INDICATIONS

For prophylaxis and symptomatic relief of nausea, vomiting, dizziness, motion sickness, radiation sickness and vertigo associated with diseases of vestibular system (e.g. Meniere's syndrome, labyrinthitis and other vestibular disturbances) and morning sickness.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Adults and children above 12 years of age

For motion sickness: the usual oral dose of Navoproxin plus for motion sickness is 1 to 2 tablets taken about one hour before travelling and repeated every 24 hours if necessary.

For morning sickness: the usual oral dose of Navoproxin plus for morning sickness is 1-2 tablets daily at bed time.

For the treatment of vertigo and vestibular disorders: up to 4 tablets/daily in divided doses has been given for the treatment of vertigo and vestibular disorders.

Radiation sickness: 2 tablets daily administered 2 to 12 hours prior to radiation treatment. Pyridoxine (vitamin B6) has been shown to be safe and effective in dosages of 50 to 200 mg per day.

Missed dose: If a dose is missed take the missed dose as soon as remembered. If it is almost time for next dose, skip the missed dose and take only next regularly scheduled dose. Do not take a double dose of this medication.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Contraindicated in individuals who have shown a previous hypersensitivity to meclizine HCl, pyridoxine HCl or any of the drug ingredients.

Navoproxin plus is not used completely during the first trimester of pregnancy.

Not recommended in last 2 weeks of pregnancy due to risk of retrolental fibroplasia.

Not recommended for children below 12 years of age.

Should not be used in patients on Levodopa therapy.

SPECIAL WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Patients should avoid alcoholic beverages while taking this drug.

Due to its potential anticholinergic action, this drug should be used with caution in patients with asthma, glaucoma, or enlargement of the prostate gland.

This drug contains lactose. Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, Lapp lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medication.

Usage in Children: clinical studies establishing safety and effectiveness in children have not been done; therefore, usage is not recommended in children under 12 years of age.

Hepatic Impairment: the effect of hepatic impairment on the pharmacokinetics of meclizine has not been evaluated. As meclizine undergoes metabolism, hepatic impairment may result in increased systemic exposure of the drug. Treatment with meclizine should be administered with caution in patients with hepatic impairment.

Renal Impairment: the effect of renal impairment on the pharmacokinetics of meclizine has not been evaluated. Due to a potential for drug/metabolite accumulation, meclizine should be administered with caution in patients with renal impairment and in the elderly as renal function generally declines with age.

INTERACTIONS

Pyridoxine reduces Levodopa's effectiveness by increasing its peripheral metabolism. Phenytoin serum levels may be decreased.

There may be increased CNS depression when meclizine is administered concurrently with other CNS depressants, including alcohol, tranquilizers, and sedatives.

Based on in-vitro evaluation, meclizine is metabolized by CYP2D6. Therefore there is a possibility for a drug interaction between meclizine and CYP2D6 inhibitors.

Concurrent use of other anticholinergics can potentiate the antichrolinergic effects of meclizine.

PREGNANCY AND LACTATION

Usage in Pregnancy: Pregnancy Category B. Reproduction studies in rats have shown cleft palates at 25-50 times the human dose. Epidemiological studies in pregnant women, however, do not indicate that meclizine increases the risk of abnormalities when administered during pregnancy. Despite the animal findings, it would appear that the possibility of fetal harm is remote. Nevertheless, meclizine, or any other medication, should be used during pregnancy only if clearly necessary.

Navoproxin plus is not used completely during the first trimester of pregnancy.

Not recommended in last 2 weeks of pregnancy due to risk of retrolental fibroplasia.

Nursing Mothers: it is not known whether this drug is excreted in human milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, caution should be exercised when meclizine is administered to a nursing woman.

UNDESIRABLE EFFECTS

Anaphylactoid reaction, drowsiness, dry mouth, headache, fatigue, vomiting and, on rare occasions, blurred vision have been reported regarding meclizine.

Sensory neuropathy reported with high doses of pyridoxine hydrochloride given for extended periods.

OVERDOSE

Symptoms: Extreme excitability, seizure, drowsiness, temporary nerve damage, hallucination. In case of Pyridoxine, hyper-vitaminosis leading to sensory neuropathy was observed in individuals consuming more than 200 mg daily for long periods.

Treatment: Appropriate supportive and symptomatic treatment. Dialysis may be a treatment option, too.

EFFECTS ON ABILITY TO DRIVE AND USE MACHINES

Since drowsiness may, on occasion, occur with use of this drug, patients should be warned of this possibility and cautioned against driving a car or operating dangerous machinery.

SHELF-LIFE

3 years.

STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store below 30°C.

PACKAGE

Carton box containing two (Al/PVC) strip each of 10 tablets + insert leaflet.

The drug should not be dispensed or redispensed without medical prescription.

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