PACKAGE LEAFLET

NEUROBEX

ATC code: A11DB00

PHARMACOTHERAPEUTIC GROUP:

Vitamins. Combined vitamins of B group.

COMPOSITION:

Thiamine hydrochloride (Vitamin B₁) 15 mg, Pyridoxine hydrochloride (Vitamin B₆) 10 mg, Cyancobalamin (Vitamin B₁₂) 0,02 mg in one dragée.

ACTION:

This is a combined preparation containing vitamins of B group which are parts of enzymes catalysing the metabolite reactions of carbohydrates, fats and proteins.

Vitamin B₁ lacks pharmacodynamic activity in its therapeutic doses and even in large doses provokes hardly evident effects. Vitamin B₁ after absorbtion is transformed to thiamine pyrophosphate that is a coenzyme of enzymes which take part in the decarboxylation of pyruvic and α-ketoglutaric acid. Its lack leads to accumulation of lactic and pyruvic acid that provokes polyneurites, and in severe hypo- and avitaminosis: beri-beri, Wernicke encephalopathy and Korsakoff syndrome by alcoholic polyneuropathy and disturbances of the heart function. Its daily absorbtion is ranging from 8 to 15 mg. Toxic effect is seen after prolonged reception only. There are rarely cases of hypersensibility.

Vitamin B₆ has also a slight pharmacodynamic activity. The physiologic functions of Vitamin B₆ as a coenzyme include metabolite transformations of the aminoacids:
decarboxylation, transamination, racemisation and enzyme transformations in the metabolism of the sulphate-containing and the hydroxyaminoacids as well. It takes part in the transformation of tryptophan into 5-hydroxytryptamine, and of methionine into cysteine. Deficiency of Vitamin B\textsubscript{6} could develop in insufficient nutritional supply, disturbed intestinal absorbtion, reception of drugs which are its antagonists, radiotherapy. The symptoms of deficiency are manifested with seborrhoea-like lesions around eyes, nose, glossitis, stomatitis; peripheral neuritis, seizures; anemia.

Vitamin B\textsubscript{12} does not exert pharmacodynamic activity. The physiologic significance of the active coenzymes methylcobalamin and 5-deoxyadenosincobalamin is essential for the cellular growth and replication. Methylcobalamin is needed for creation of methionine and its derivatives. It participates in the processes of transmethylation and transportation of hydrogen cations in the synthesis of choline, methionine, creatinine and nucleic acids. It takes an important part in the processes of hemopoesis (especially in the erythrocyte maturation). It exerts favourable activity on liver and nervous system by by increasing the myeline and DNA production. Vitamin B\textsubscript{12} deficiency is manifested with symptoms of the side of hemopoietic and nervous system.

The combination of the vitamins of B group into the Neurobex preparation aids for influencing of numerous important processes and functions in the organism.

The vitamin ingredients are absorbed well in peroral reception.

**INDICATIONS:**

Neurobex is administered as a part of combined therapy in: neurites, polyneurites (alcoholic, postinfectious, toxic, diabetic polyneuritis), neuralgies, lumbago, radiculitis, chorea, paresthesias, myasthenia, spasmodic states of central origin,
atherosclerosis, diabetes, chronic alcoholism, asthenia; dermatites, exemas, psoriasis, exudative diathesis, acne.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

Allergy to vitamins of B group, acute thromboembolism, erythrosis and erythremia.

ADVERSE REACTIONS/SIDE EFFECTS:

Allergic reactions. In high doses: nervous excitement, tachycardia, pains in the heart area.

DRUG AND NON-DRUG REACTIONS:

Vitamin B₆ decreases the antiparkinsonic effect of L-dopa. The metabolism of Vitamin B₆ is disturbed in concomitant administration with oral contraceptives. Vitamin B₆ antagonists are: isoniazid, penicillamine, cycloserine, thiosemicarbazones (the effects are inhibited).

PRECAUTIONS AND WARNINGS:

It should be carefully applied in angina pectoris. Neurotoxicity with slight manifestation of dependence could be provoked in prolonged reception of 200 mg Vitamin B₆.

PREGNANCY AND BREAST-FEEDING:

It is not contraindicated but in pregnant women and nursing mothers the optimal feeding regimen and sufficient supply of vitamins with meal is recommended.

EFFECTS ON ACTIVE ATTENTION, DRIVING ABILITY AND OPERATION OF MACHINERY:

There are no data about unfavourable influence on the active attention, reflexes and motor activity.
MODE OF ADMINISTRATION AND DOSAGE:

3-4 times of 1-2 dragées per day with or after meal.

OVERDOSAGE:

Nervous excitement, tachycardia, pains in the heart area. Symptomatic treatment.

DOSAGE FORM AND PACKAGES:

30 dragées in one package.

STORAGE:

In a dry and protected from light place at a temperature of 15-25°C.