

(Dovulamine Succinate + Pyridoxine HCI)

DESCRIPTION:

Xyquil \overline{DR} is the combination of doxylamine succinate (an antihistamine) and pyridoxine hydrochloride (vitamin B_6)

COMPOSITION:

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY:

Doxylamine succinate, an antihistamine, provides the antinauseant and antiemetic activity; pyridoxine HCI provides a supplement of vitamin B_6 to prevent a possible pyridoxine deficiency during pregnancy

PHARMACOKINETICS:

Doxylamine and pyridoxine are absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract, mainly in the jejunum

The Cmax of doxylamine and pyridoxine are achieved within 7.5 and 5.5 hours, respectively the administration of food delays the absorption of both doxylamine and pyridoxine. This delay is associated with a lower peak concentration of doxylamine, but the extent of absorption is not affected.

Doxylamine is biotransformed in the liver by N-dealkylation to its principle metabolites N-desmethyl doxylamine and N, N-didesmethyl doxylamine

Pyridoxine is a prodrug primarily metabolized in the liver. The terminal elimination half-life of doxylamine and pyridoxine are 12.5 hours and 0.5 hours, respectively

INDICATION:

Treatment of pregnancy associated nausea and vomiting

LIMITATIONS OF USE:

 $\mathbf{Xyquil}^{\mathbb{N}}\mathbf{DR}$ has not been studied in women with hyperemesis gravidarum

PRECAUTIONS:

Due to a risk of drowsiness, Xyquil DR must be prescribed with caution to automobile drivers and machine operators. It must also be used with caution in combination with alcohol and other CNS depressing drugs or with epileptic patients

DRUG INTERACTIONS:

Use of Xyquil DR is contraindicated in women who are taking monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs), which prolong and intensify the anticholinergic (drying) effects of antihistamines. Concurrent use of alcohol and other CNS depressants (such as hypnotic sedatives and tranquilizers) with Xyquil DR are not recommended

PREGNANCY RISK CATEGORY A:

Nursing Mothers:

Women should not breast-feed while using Xyquil DR because the antihistamine component (doxylamine succinate) in Xyquil DR can pass into breast milk

ADVERSE REACTIONS:

Doxylamine succinate may cause drowsiness, vertigo, nervousness, epigastric pain, headache, palpitation, diarrhea, disorientation, irritability, convulsions, urinary retention or insomnia. Pyridoxine is a vitamin that is generally recognized as having no adverse effects

SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT OF OVERDOSE:

Symptoms of overdose may include severe drowsiness, restlessness, dilated pupils, vertigo, mental confusion, tachycardia, severe dry mouth, trouble breathing, fainting, hallucinations, and seizures

Treatment: If treatment is needed, it consists of gastric lavage, emetics or activated charcoal and a symptomatic treatment

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

2 tablets at bedtime. Add 1 tablet in the morning and 1 tablet in mid-afternoon when nausea or vomiting occurs during the day or in

The dosing strategy for 24-hour control of symptoms of nausea and vomiting of pregnancy is as follows:		
)		Take two (2) tablets at bedtime to control NVP occurring in the morning
₩¥		Take another one (1) tablet in the morning to control mid-day NVP*
		And one (1) tablet mid-afternoon to control evening NVP*

*NVP = Nausea and Vomiting of Pregnancy

OR

As directed by physician

AVAILABILITY:

Xyquil™DR tablets available in pack of 30's

STABILITY:

See expiry on the pack

INSTRUCTIONS:

Keep out of reach of children Avoid exposure to heat, light and humidity Store between 15 to 30°C Improper storage may deteriorate the medicine

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