

RENERVE PLUS[®]

Softgel Capsules

COMPOSITION: Each soft gelatin capsule contains:

Methylcobalamine	1500 mcg
Alpha lipoic acid	200 mg
Inositol	100 mg
Folic acid	1.5 mg
Chromium Polynicotinate	200 mcg
Selenomethionine	55 mcg
Zinc monomethionine	25 mg

Approved colours used in the capsule shell.

Appropriate overages of vitamins added to compensate for loss on storage.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Methylcobalamine

The chemical name for methylcobalamin is $\text{Co}\alpha\text{-}[\alpha\text{-}(5,6\text{-dimethylbenz-1H-imidazolyl})\text{-Co}\beta\text{-methylcobamide}$. The molecular formula is $\text{C}_{63}\text{H}_{91}\text{CoN}_{13}\text{O}_{14}\text{P}$ and its molecular weight is 1344.4 g/mol. Methylcobalamin is one of the two forms of biologically active vitamin B12. It is the principle form of circulating vitamin B12, hence the form which is transported into peripheral tissue.

Methyl-B is absorbed by the intestine by a specific mechanism which uses the intrinsic factor and by a diffusion process in which approximately 1% of the ingested dose is absorbed. Cyanocobalamin and hydroxycobalamin are forms of the vitamin that require conversion to methylcobalamin

Alpha-lipoic acid

Alpha-lipoic acid (LA), also known as thioctic acid, is a naturally occurring dithiol compound that functions as a cofactor for many mitochondrial enzymes involved in energy metabolism. Endogenous Alpha-lipoic acid is bound to proteins and is involved in acyl-group transfer reactions. Both in vivo and in vitro studies demonstrate that LA exhibits the ability to scavenge free radicals, chelate redox-active transition metals, regulate the detoxification of heavy metals, and modulate various signal transduction pathways in physiological and pathological conditions.

Alpha-lipoic acid can also be absorbed from the diet, and natural food sources, as well as from nutritional supplements.

Inositol

Inositol which is a carbocyclic polyol that plays an important role as the structural basis for a number of secondary messengers in eukaryotic cells.

Folic acid

In man, an exogenous source of folate is required for nucleoprotein synthesis and the maintenance or normal erythropoiesis. Folic acid is the precursor of tetrahydrofolic acid, which is involved as a cofactor for transformylation reactions in the biosynthesis of purines and thymidylates of nucleic acids. Impairment of thymidylates synthesis in patients with folic acid deficiency is thought to account for the defective deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) synthesis that leads to megaloblastic anemia and macrocytic anemias.

Chromium polynicotinate

Chromium is an essential trace mineral. Chromium functions as an organic complex known as glucose tolerance factor (GTF), which is thought to be a complex of chromium, nicotinic acid and amino acids. It potentiates the action of insulin and thus influences carbohydrate, fat and protein metabolism. Chromium also appears to influence nucleic acid synthesis and to play a role in gene expression.

Selenomethionine

Selenomethionine is a selenoamino acid in which selenium replaces the sulphur of methionine molecule. It is a natural component of the diet and has been estimated to account for at least half of all dietary selenium. Like other forms of selenium salts and organoselenium compounds, selenomethionine is readily absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. In a number of studies in humans and animals, in particular those having selenium deficient diets, the bioavailability of selenium from selenomethionine has been shown to be approximately 1.5 to 2-fold higher than that of inorganic forms of selenium

Zinc monomethionine

Zinc is an essential trace mineral and a cofactor in more than 100 different enzymes, zinc is involved in: carbohydrate, protein and energy metabolism; nucleic acid synthesis; acid-base balance; carbon dioxide transport; metabolism of vitamin A and collagen; thyroid function; maintenance of taste acuity; development of reproductive organs; sperm production; fetal development and growth of children; and disposal of free radicals

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Renerve Plus indicated for -

- Treatment of Diabetic neuropathy.
- Painful ortho conditions.
- Prevention of oxidative stress in high risk patient and occupational hazard.
- Maintenance in convalescence.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Hypersensitivity to the active substance(s) or to any of the excipients.

INTERACTIONS

Folic acid may interact with 5-Fluorouracil, phenytoin, Capecitabine, Fosphenytoin, Methotrexate, Phenobarbital, Primidone and Pyrimethamine.

Before taking RENERVE PLUS consult your doctor or personal physician or healthcare provider if you are taking any prescription medicines or over the counter medicines or herbal products.

This document does not contain all possible interactions. Therefore, before using this product, tell your doctor or pharmacist of all the products you use.

WARNINGS & PRECAUTIONS

Do not exceed the stated dose. Keep out of the reach of children.

Any individual who has a specific health problem or is taking medications must first seek advice from his or her personal physician or healthcare provider before starting RENERVE PLUS.

Pregnancy and Lactation

Consult your personal physician or healthcare provider before starting RENERVE PLUS.

Adverse reactions

Side effects are uncommon with RENERVE PLUS therapy, but may include flushing, dizziness, headache, nausea, vomiting, syncope, paraesthesia, rash, oedema, and postural hypotension. Mild gastro-intestinal upsets are rare but may occur.

If you experience any unusual effects or discomfort after taking this medicine, contact your doctor promptly.

Symptoms of overdose and antidote

No case of poisoning or over dosage with RENERVE PLUS has been reported. In an emergency, it is suggested that the stomach be emptied by gastric lavage and the patient be treated symptomatically.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

One capsule of RENERVE PLUS can be administered orally once daily or as recommended by the doctor or physician.

PRESENTATION

15 capsules packed in blister such 2 blisters packed in a carton.

STORAGE CONDITION

Store in a cool, dry place. Protect from light. Keep all medicines away from reach of children.