

MECOVIT

Generic Name:	Methylcobalamin
Drug Category:	Nerve Supplement
Composition:	Each Sublingual tablet contains Methylcobalamin 1000 and 1500 mcg
Presentation:	Available in a pack size of 10 Tablets x 10 Blisters

MECHANISM OF ACTION

Methylcobalamin works by functioning in the production of a material called myelin, which covers and protects nerve fibers. Without enough Methylcobalamin, the myelin sheath does not form properly or stay healthy. As a result, nerve transmission suffers, and people experience irreversible nerve damage. Methylcobalamin acts differently than other vitamins. An intrinsic factor (made in the stomach), that must be present in the intestinal tract in significant amounts to allow for its absorption, combines with the Vitamin B12 that is released from food during digestion. People lacking this intrinsic factor eventually show symptoms of a Vitamin B12 deficiency - a condition called Pernicious Anemia. It is a slow and insidious process that can ultimately end in death. Pernicious (anemia) in fact means, "Leading to death."

INDICATIONS

- Bell's Palsy
- Diabetic Neuropathy
- Eye Function
- Homocysteinemia
- Male Impotence
- Sleep Disturbances
- Peripheral Neuropathy
- Drug induced Neuropathy
- Sciatica
- Stroke
- Osteoporosis

PHARMACOKINETICS

Methylcobalamin is utilized and absorbed more efficiently than cyanocobalamin to increase levels of one of the coenzyme forms of vitamin B12 following oral administration. The quantity of cobalamin detected following a small oral dose of methylcobalamin is similar to the amount following administration of cyanocobalamin; but significantly more cobalamin accumulates in liver tissue following administration of methylcobalamin. Human urinary excretion of

methylcobalamin is about one-third that of a similar dose of cyanocobalamin, indicating substantially greater tissue retention.

Absorption: Vitamin B12 gets bind to intrinsic factor (IF) and form a complex. This IF-B12 complex is then absorbed in distal ileum. This absorption is done by a very specific receptor mediated transport system.

Distribution: Vitamin B12 is distributed to different cells of the body upon binding to transcobalamin II. It is stored in the liver in amount of 300-500 µg.

Elimination: Normally, very little amount is excreted through urine or feces but upon parenteral administration large amount is found in urine.

DOSAGE and ADMINISTRATION

2-4 tablets daily. To be placed under the tongue for faster dissolution and absorption.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Patients known to have allergy to any form of Vitamin B-12.

SIDE EFFECTS

- Rarely hypersensitivity reactions like rash may occur.
- Gastrointestinal adverse drug reactions included anorexia, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea

For further information, please contact:

Market Planning Department



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