

Carbomet

(Carbonyl Iron, Folic acid, Zinc, Vitamin B-Complex & Vitamin-C)

COMPOSITION

Each **Carbomet** capsule contains -

Elemental Iron (as Carbonyl Iron) INN 50 mg, Zinc sulfate monohydrate USP 61.8 mg, Folic acid (vitamin-B₉) USP 500 mcg, Thiamine mononitrate (vitamin-B₁) USP 2 mg, Riboflavin (vitamin -B₂) USP 2 mg, Pyridoxine hydrochloride (vitamin-B₆) USP 1 mg, Nicotinamide (vitamin-B₃) USP 10 mg & Ascorbic acid (vitamin-C) USP 50 mg.

INDICATION

Carbomet is indicated for

- Pregnant women
- Lactating mothers
- Women with heavy menstrual bleeding
- Women with plan to conceive
- Women of child bearing age (15-45 years)
- Geriatric patients
- Generalized weakness due to vitamins and minerals deficiency
- Hospitalized patients
- Diabetic patients to meet nutritional requirements

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Adults □ : One capsule daily before meal. In more severe case, 2 capsules a day may be

□ □ required or as directed by the physician.

Children : Not recommended.

USE IN PREGNANCY & LACTATION

Recommended.

CONTRAINDICATION

This product is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to any of the ingredients. Iron therapy is contraindicated in the presence of hemolytic anaemia.

SIDE EFFECT

Dark stool is usual during iron therapy, and symptoms of gastrointestinal irritation, such as anorexia, discomfort, constipation and diarrhea are sometimes encountered. Zinc may also produce gastrointestinal upset. Iron is present as carbonyl iron to reduce the possibility of gastrointestinal irritation. There have been rare reports of allergic reactions.

PRECAUTION

Special care should be taken in patients who may develop iron overload, such as those with hemochromatosis, hemolytic anaemia or red cell aplasia. Iron chelates with tetracycline and absorption may be impaired. In patient with renal failure there may be risk of zinc accumulation.

DRUG INTERACTION

Drug interactions occur with chloramphenicol, penicillamine, methyl dopa, levodopa, cimetidine, quinolone (e.g., ciprofloxacin, norfloxacin) and tetracycline antibiotics.

OVERDOSE

Accidental overdose of iron containing products is a leading cause of fatal poisoning in children fewer than 6 years. Avoid higher doses if you have liver disease or hemochromatosis; excess can cause bloody diarrhea, vomiting, acidosis, darkened stools, abdominal pain. Symptoms may clear in a few hours. Riboflavin is reported to be completely safe and no toxic symptoms have been reported so far. Higher doses of Nicotinamide may cause vomiting, diarrhea. Sensory neuropathy was observed in individuals consuming more than 200 mg Pyridoxine for very long periods. No cases of Folic acid overdose have been reported. Acute ingestion of Ascorbic acid, even of massive doses, is unlikely to cause significant effects.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRECAUTION

Store below 25⁰C. Protect from light. Keep out of reach of children.

PACKAGING

Box containing 6 × 10's capsule in blister pack.



Manufactured by
SOMATEC PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.
SARULIA, DEMRA, DHAKA, BANGLADESH

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