

DOXYSINA

DOXYCYCLINE HYDROCHLORIDE BP

Compositions:

Each capsule contains Doxycycline 100 mg as Doxycycline Hydrochloride BP.

Pharmacology:

Doxysina (Doxycycline) is a semisynthetic oxytetracycline derivative with bacteriostatic activities. It acts principally by interference with protein synthesis. Doxysina is a broad spectrum antibiotic and is active against a wide range of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria, spirochetes, chlamydia, mycoplasma, rickettsiae etc. The drug is almost completely absorbed (96%) from gastro-intestinal tract. Food does not interfere with the absorption of Doxycycline. 90% of the drug in circulation is bound to plasma protein. The drug is excreted in the faeces, largely as an inactive conjugate or perhaps as a chelate.

Dosage And Administration:

Adult: 200 mg at a time or 100 mg every 12 hours for the first day followed by 100 mg per day. The dosage may be doubled depending on severity of the infection. Children (Over 8 years of age): Patients weighed 100 pounds or less (45 kg) use the usual adult dose. Doxycycline may be taken anytime of the day and in case of gastric irritation, may be taken with food or milk. Special Dosage Schedule: Acute gonococcal infection: 200 mg immediately, then 100 mg at bed time on the first day, followed by 100 mg 2 times/day for 3 days. Primary and secondary syphilis: 300 mg per day in divided doses for at least 10 days. Uncomplicated urethral, endocervical or rectal infections in adult caused by Chlamydia trachomatis: 100 mg twice daily for at least 7 days. Acne: 50 mg daily for 6-12 weeks or longer. Travelers' Diarrhoea: Doxycycline is used to prevent Traveler's diarrhoea caused by enterotoxigenic in a dose of 100 mg once a day for 3 weeks.

Contraindications:

: Hypersensitivity to any of the tetracyclines contraindicates the use of Doxycycline.

Warning And Precaution:

The use of drug of tetracycline group during tooth development (last half of pregnancy, infancy and childhood to the age of 12 years) may cause permanent discoloration of the teeth. Tetracyclines, therefore, should not be used in these age groups unless other drugs are not likely to be effective or are contraindicated

Side Effects:

Doxycycline may produce gastrointestinal irritation to a varying degree in some but not all individuals. Epigastric distress, abdominal discomfort, may occur. Long term therapy with doxycycline may produce hematological changes. Various skin reactions including rashes, urticaria, exfoliative dermatitis may follow the use of Doxycycline but they are rare.

Use in Pregnancy and Lactation:

Doxycycline should be avoided in pregnant women, because of the risk of both staining and effect on bone growth in the foetus. Doxycyclines enter breast milk, and mothers taking these drugs should not breastfeed their child.

Drug Interaction:

Absorption of tetracyclines is impaired by antacid containing aluminium, calcium or magnesium, and iron containing preparation. Absorption of tetracyclines is also impaired by bismuth salicylate. Barbiturates, carbamazepine and phenytoin decrease half-life of doxycycline. Concurrent use of tetracyclines may render oral contraceptive less effective.

Patients who are on anticoagulant therapy may require downward adjustment of their anticoagulant dosages. It is advisable to avoid giving tetracyclines in conjunction with penicillin.

Overdosage:

In case of overdosage, discontinue medication, treat symptomatically and institute supportive measures. Dialysis does not alter serum half-life and thus would not be of benefit in treating cases of overdosage.

Storage:

Keep all medicines out of reach of children. Store in a cool and dry place, protected from light.

Packing:

Box contains 100 (10x10's) capsules in blister strip.

Manufactured By:

The IBN SINA Pharmaceutical Industry PLC.

Shafipur, Gazipur, Bangladesh.