Carbizol®

Carbimazole BP

COMPOSITION
Carbizol® 5 Tablet: Each tablet contains Carbimazole BP 5 mg.
Carbizol® 10 Tablet: Each tablet contains Carbimazole BP 10 mg.

PHARMACOLOGY
Carbimazole is an anti-thyroid substance which depresses the formation of thyroid hormone. It reduces the uptake and concentration of inorganic iodine by the thyroid but its main effect is to reduce the formation of di-iodotyrosine and thyroxine. Carbimazole is absorbed rapidly from the gastro-intestinal tract and is widely distributed throughout the body. Carbimazole is completely metabolised to methimazole and it is the metabolite that is responsible for its clinical activity. Carbimazole readily crosses the placental barrier and also attains a high concentration in the milk of lactating patients.

INDICATION AND USAGE
Carbimazole is indicated in the management of hyperthyroidism, thyrotoxicosis (including thyroid storm), and also for the preparation of patients for thyroidectomy. Carbimazole can also be used in combination with radio-active ablative therapy.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
Adults:
The initial dose: 20 – 60 mg, in 2-3 divided doses until the patient is euthyroid. Daily dosage should be divided.
Maintenance regimen: Dose is gradually reduced to maintain a euthyroid state.Final dosage is usually in the range of 5 – 15 mg/day which may be taken as a single daily dose.
Neonates & Children below 12 years:
The usual initial dose is 250 mcg /Kg/day in divided doses
Duration of treatment: 18 to 24 months

CONTRAINDICATIONS
Hypersensitivity to carbimazole or other thiourea antithyroid agents.

PRECAUTIONS
Carbimazole should be given with the utmost caution, or not at all, if there is any degree of tracheal obstruction, as high dosages may produce thyroid enlargement and obstructive symptoms may become marked.

PREGNANCY AND LACTATION
Carbimazole may be given during pregnancy to a thyrotoxic patient, but the smallest effective dose should be used a overdosage adversely affects the foetus. Carbimazole crosses the placenta and is excreted into the breast milk. Carbimazole may, therefore, cause foetal or neonatal hypothyroidism and goitre.

DRUG INTERACTIONS
Carbimazole may interact adversely with other medicines. Iodine or iodine excess may decrease the response to Carbimazole, requiring an increase in dosage or longer duration of therapy with antithyroid agents.
As thyroid and metabolic status of patient decreases toward normal, response to oral anticoagulants may decrease, however, if thioamide-induced hypoprothrombinemia occurs, anticoagulant effects may be enhanced. Adjustment of oral anticoagulant dosage on the basis of prothrombin time is recommended. Serum concentrations of digoxin and digitoxin have been reported to increase as the thyroid and metabolic status of patients taking antithyroid agents decreased, reduction in dosage of any digitalis glycoside may be necessary as patients become euthyroid.

ADVERSE REACTIONS
Side-effects may include rash, pruritis, skin pigmentation, paraesthesias, urticaria, headache, arthralgia, and gastro-intestinal disturbances (including nausea, vomiting and gastric discomfort), and abnormal hair loss. Drug fever, a lupus-like syndrome, vasculitis and nephritis, and hepatic disorders, most commonly jaundice, and taste disturbances following carbimazole therapy have been reported.

OVERDOSE
Overdose or accidental poisoning may result in hypothyroidism and goitre. If blood dyscrasias occur, the drug should be immediately withdrawn. Further treatment is symptomatic and supportive.

STORAGE CONDITION
Store below 30°C. Protect from light. Keep out of the reach of children.

HOW SUPPLIED
Carbizol® Tablet: Each box contains 100 tablets in blister pack.
Carbizol® 10 Tablet: Each box contains 60 tablets in blister pack.

Manufactured by
SQUARE
PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.
BANGLADESH