

CHYMOVARD TABLETS  
(Vardhman Exports),

## **SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS**

## **1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

CHYMOVARD TABLETS 50000 UNITS

## **2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION**

Each enteric sugar coated tablet contains:

Trypsin / Chymotrypsin (6:1) equivalent to 50000 units of Proteolytic enzyme activity.

Excipients with known effects:

Each tablet contains 1.500 mg of Magnesium Stearate & 1.250 mg of Diethyl Phthalate

For full list of excipients, see section 6.1

## **3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM**

Red coloured, circular, biconvex, enteric sugar coated tablets with "CHYMOVARD" printed on one side in black ink.

## **4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS**

### **4.1 Therapeutic indications**

Chymovard tablets are indicated in post-operative wounds, oedema and haematoma, prevention of inflammation of the surgical stitches, pelvic inflammatory disease, caesarean section, episiotomy, abdominal hysterectomy, tooth extraction, peri-apical abscess, maxillofacial surgery, post-traumatic oedema, soft tissue injury, fractures and dislocation, sports injuries, and sprains and strains. Treatment should begin as soon as possible after injury occurs.

### **4.2 Posology and method of administration**

#### **Posology**

One tablet, four times a day, half an hour before meals or as directed by the physician. The tablet must be swallowed whole to preserve the enteric coating.

#### **Method of Administration**

Tablets should be swallowed whole with adequate fluids (at least 100ml of water) and should be taken in an upright sitting or standing position

### **4.3 Contraindications**

Chymovard tablets are contraindicated in patients with severe liver problems, kidney impairment, peptic ulcer, high vitreous pressure, and hypersensitivity.

- Hypersensitivity to the ingredients of CHYMOVARD Tablets.
- CHYMOVARD Tablets

Erythromycin is contraindicated in patients taking simvastatin, tolterodine, mizolastine, amisulpride, astemizole, terfenadine, domperidone, cisapride or pimozone.

Erythromycin is contraindicated with ergotamine and dihydroergotamine.

#### **4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use**

Rarely, chymotrypsin might cause an allergic reaction when taken by mouth. Symptoms include itching, shortness of breath, swelling of the lips or throat, shock, loss of consciousness, and death.

#### **4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction**

##### **Herbal Supplements/Alcohol**

Systemic proteases may increase the effectiveness of herbal supplements. Chymotrypsin is also known to interact with alcohol.

##### **Antibiotics**

Administration of the trypsin-chymotrypsin combination (intramuscularly) has been found to increase the levels of orally administered semi-synthetic penicillin antibiotics in the blood serum and organs of rats.

Chymotrypsin is known to interact with chloramphenicol.

#### **4.6. Fertility, Pregnancy and lactation**

##### **Pregnancy**

Not enough is known about the use of trypsin and chymotrypsin during pregnancy.

##### **Lactation**

Not enough is known about the use of trypsin and chymotrypsin during breastfeeding.

#### **4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines**

Not relevant.

#### **4.8 Undesirable effects**

Rarely, chymotrypsin might cause an allergic reaction when taken by mouth. Symptoms include itching, shortness of breath, swelling of the lips or throat, shock, loss of consciousness, and death.

Occasional gastric disturbance may also occur.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product.

#### **4.9 Overdose**

No case of overdose has been reported

## **5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

### **5.1 Pharmacodynamics properties**

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Drugs used as Enzymes

ATC code: B06AA04

The cells in the pancreas synthesize and produce digestive enzymes that breakdown fats (lipases), starches (amylases) and proteins (proteases). Pancreatic proteases can be divided into several families of enzymes that differ in structure and catalytic effect in how they interact with the peptide bonds of proteins. Trypsin and chymotrypsin are two types of proteases originally synthesized in the pancreas in the inactive form of zymogen precursors (trypsinogen and chymotrypsinogen) for the purpose of stopping unnecessary cellular activity and controlling when and where enzyme activity occurs. Zymogens are then carried either into the bloodstream or the intestines where they are excreted or are converted by the process of proteolysis into the active enzymes that aid digestion. When taking the trypsin-chymotrypsin combination, the active proteolytic enzymes are being ingested and used in addition to the inactive forms the body naturally produces. Trypsin and chymotrypsin give the body the extra boost it might need for smoother digestion of proteins as well as for reducing inflammation and fighting infection.

### **5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties**

Fibrinolytic Activity:

When fibrin clots have stopped bleeding, the body's own fibrinolytic agent, plasmin, breaks the fibrin barrier. The liver, in response to trauma, releases acute-phase reactants (APRs) that inhibit plasmin (and its fibrinolytic action). Chymotrypsin and trypsin together break down the fibrin barrier, thus improving and restoring circulation, resolving oedema, haematoma and pain, promoting phagocytosis to remove the debris, and accelerate recovery.

There are reports suggesting that the chymotrypsin-trypsin combination helps modulate the process of inflammation. Thus, the trypsin-chymotrypsin combination reduces the pro-inflammatory mediators and fastens the healing process.

Smoothens the Process of Digestion

Trypsin helps to break down large protein molecules by cutting protein chains at specific sites. The large protein molecule is actually a chain of smaller units called amino acids, which are linked, end-to-end, in chains of hundreds. There are 20 different amino acids from which these protein chains are made. The specific site along the protein chain where trypsin is active is one with the amino acids, lysine and arginine, which are two of the smaller amino acids.

The enzyme, chymotrypsin, also cuts the larger protein chain, but at sites that are different from where trypsin cuts it. Chymotrypsin makes its cut at positions along the protein chain that contain very large amino acids such as phenylalanine, tyrosine and tryptophan. Otherwise, it is very similar to trypsin.

In some individuals, the production of these digestive enzymes is deficient, resulting in the inability to completely digest food. This can result in abdominal pain, indigestion, gas and malnutrition. This condition is treatable with trypsin-chymotrypsin enzyme supplements.

### **5.3 Preclinical safety data**

None Clinical reveal on safety data.

## **6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**

### **6.1 List of excipients**

Gum Accacia,  
Gum Tragacanth,  
Mannitol,  
Magnesium Stearate,  
P.E.G -4000,  
Instant Sorbitol Powder,  
Bleached Shellac,  
Purified Talc,  
Gelatin,  
Pharma Grade Sugar,  
Diethyl Phthalate,  
Acetone,  
Kaolin,  
Maize Starch,  
Calcium Carbonate.

### **6.2 Incompatibilities**

Not applicable

### **6.3 Shelf life**

3 years

### **6.4 Special precautions for storage**

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

### **6.5 Nature and contents of container**

PACK TYPE I:

500 tablets are sealed in PP bag printed with VARDHMAN packed in a 400ml Metal tin with outer carton having two silica bags and a literature.

PACK TYPE II:

10 tablets are striped in strip having printed aluminium foil with plain and printed. Such 03 strips packed in printed inner carton and such 10 inner cartons are packed in printed outer carton.

### **6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling**

No special requirements.

## **7. APPLICANT/MANUFACTURER**

### **NAME & ADDRESS:**

#### **VARDHMAN EXPORTS**

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