



**MECURE INDUSTRIES PLC**

**SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS (SmPC)**

## SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

### 1. Name of the medicinal product

**ZESTUP VITAMIN B-COMPLEX SYRUP**

### 2. Qualitative and quantitative composition

Each 5ml contains

Vitamin B1 BP 5mg

Vitamin B2 BP 2mg

Vitamin B6 BP 2mg

Niacinamide BP 20mg

### 3. Pharmaceutical form

Syrup

Yellow coloured liquid in an amber bottle

### 4. Clinical particulars

#### 4.1 Therapeutic indications

Oral prophylactic and therapeutic treatment of vitamin B complex deficiency. For the treatment of clinical and sub-clinical vitamin B deficiency states (manifestations of which include glossitis, stomatitis, cheilosis, the heart manifestations of beriberi, the skin manifestations of pellagra, corneal vascularisation and polyneuritis).

#### 4.2 Posology and method of administration

Children: 2.5ml to 5ml to be taken two times a day.

Adults: 5ml to 10ml to be taken two times a day.

Or as prescribed by the physician.

#### 4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substances or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

#### 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Excipients

*Lactose:*

Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, total lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine

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

The pyridoxine hydrochloride may reduce the effectiveness of levodopa.

#### **4.6 Pregnancy and lactation**

The usual precautions should be observed when administering drugs during pregnancy, especially in the first trimester.

In high doses, pyridoxine may interfere with prolactin release and should only be used with caution in nursing mothers.

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

None stated

#### **4.8 Undesirable effects**

Toxic effects are unlikely since any excess vitamin B is excreted.

#### 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. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via [pv@mecure.com](mailto:pv@mecure.com).

#### **4.9 Overdose**

Excess vitamin B is readily excreted; therefore no serious problems are anticipated for the administration of vitamin B in this form.

### **5. Pharmacological properties**

#### **5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties**

ATC NAME: Vitamin B-complex

ATC CODE: A11EA

The vitamin B-complex comprises a group of water-soluble factors more or less closely associated in their natural occurrence. It is known that nearly every vitamin of the B-complex forms part of a co-enzyme essential for the metabolism of protein, carbohydrate or fatty acid.

***Vitamin B1:*** A water soluble vitamin. It is a co-enzyme for carbohydrate metabolism.

***Vitamin B2:*** A water soluble vitamin converted in the body to flavine mononucleotide and flavine adenine dinucleotide and then involved as co-enzymes in oxidative and reductive metabolic processes.

**Niacinamide:** A water soluble vitamin considered part of the Vitamin B group. Converted to Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide and Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide Phosphate in the body, both of which are co-enzymes important in electron transfer in respiratory reactions.

**Vitamin B6:** A water soluble vitamin. Involved in carbohydrate and fat metabolism, but also important in haemoglobin formation.

## **5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties**

Nicotinamide is readily absorbed from the GI tract following oral administration and is widely distributed in the body tissues. Small amounts of nicotinamide are excreted unchanged in urine following therapeutic doses, however, the amount excreted unchanged is increased with larger doses.

Pyridoxine is absorbed from the GI tract and is converted to the active form pyridoxal phosphate. It is excreted in the urine as 4-pyridoxic acid.

Riboflavine is absorbed from the GI tract and in the circulation is bound to plasma proteins. Although widely distributed, little is stored in the body, and amounts in excess of requirements are excreted in the urine.

Thiamine is absorbed from the GI tract and is widely distributed to most body tissues. It is not stored to any appreciable extent in the body and amounts in excess of requirements are excreted in the urine as unchanged thiamine or metabolites.

All the actives are water soluble vitamins. Quantities in excess of the bodies requirements are excreted either unchanged or as metabolites, mainly in the urine but to a lesser extent also in the faeces.

## **5.3 Preclinical safety data**

None stated

## **6. Pharmaceutical particulars**

### **6.1 List of excipients**

Vitamin B1 HCl

Vit.B2 5 phosphate

Vit.B6

Niacinamide

Sucrose

Liquid glucose

Sodium benzoate

Di-sodium. EDTA

Sodium.metabisulphite

Sorbitol

Glycerin

Xanthan Gum

Tartrazine

Banana

Mango

Pineapple

Orange booster

Citric acid anhydrous

Water

## **6.2 Incompatibilities**

None known

## **6.3 Shelf life**

24 months.

## **6.4 Special precautions for storage**

Store in a cool dry place at temperature below 30 °C. Protect from light.

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

100ml in an amber plastic bottle.

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

None stated

## **7. Marketing authorisation holder**

Me Cure Industries Limited

Plot 6 Block H, Debo Industries Compound,

Oshodi Industrial Scheme,

Oshodi,

Lagos,

Nigeria.

**8. Marketing Authorisation number: NAFDAC NO: A4-4946**