



Composition:

Each Zello Tablets contains Allopurinol 100-300 mg.

Pharmacological Classification:

Xanthine oxidase inhibitors.

Intended Use (Common Use of the Drug):

Reduce the formation of urate/uric acid that is deposited in the joints and causes gout attacks accompanied by severe pain.

Mechanism of Action:

Allopurinol is a xanthine-oxidase inhibitor, Allopurinol and its main metabolite oxipurinol lower the level of uric acid in plasma and urine by inhibition of xanthine oxidase, the enzyme catalyzing the oxidation of hypoxanthine to xanthine and xanthine to uric acid. In addition to the inhibition of purine catabolism in some patients.

Pharmacokinetics:

Absorption: Allopurinol is rapidly absorbed from the upper gastrointestinal tract. The bioavailability varies from 67% to 90%. Peak plasma levels of allopurinol generally occur approximately 1.5 hours after oral administration of the drug. Peak plasma levels of oxipurinol generally occur after 3-5 hours after oral administration of the drug.

Distribution: Allopurinol is negligibly bound by plasma proteins. The volume of distribution is approximately 1.6 L/kg.

Metabolism: The main active metabolite of the drug is oxipurinol.

Elimination: Approximately 20% of the ingested allopurinol is excreted in the faeces, and less than 10% of the unchanged drug excreted in the urine. Allopurinol has a plasma half-life of about 0.5 to 1.5 hours.

Pharmacokinetics in patients with renal impairment: Allopurinol and oxipurinol clearance is greatly reduced in patients with poor renal function resulting in higher plasma levels in chronic therapy.

Indications:

- Use this medicine exactly as described in this leaflet or as directed by your doctor or pharmacist, consult your doctor if you are not sure.
- This drug is used to reduce the formation of urates/uric acid in conditions where urates/uric acid are formed (e.g. gouty arthritis, skin tophi, nephrolithiasis).
- The drug is also indicated for idiopathic gout; uric acid lithiasis; acute uric acid nephropathy; neoplastic disease, myeloproliferative disease and certain enzyme disorders which lead to overproduction of urate.
- The drug is indicated for the management of renal stones related to deficient activity of adenine phosphoribosyl transferase.
- The drug is also indicated for the management of recurrent mixed calcium oxalate renal stones in the presence of hyperuricosuria.

Contraindications:

This medicine should not be used in case of hypersensitivity to the active ingredient (allopurinol) or to any of the excipients used.

Side Effects:

Like all medicines, this one can cause side effects, although not everyone experiences them.

Common: Blood thyroid stimulating hormone increased, Rash.

Rare: Hepatitis (including hepatic necrosis and granulomatous hepatitis), Stevens-Johnson syndrome/toxic epidermal necrolysis, Urolithiasis.

Inform your doctor or pharmacist if you experience any side effects not listed in this leaflet.

Warnings & Precautions:

- Allopurinol should be withdrawn immediately when a skin rash or other evidence of sensitivity occurs as this could result in more serious hypersensitivity reactions, (including Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN)).
- Screening for HLA-B*58:01 (The HLA-B*58:01 allele has been identified as a genetic risk factor for allopurinol associated SJS/TEN) should be considered before starting treatment with allopurinol.
- Patients with chronic renal impairment and concomitant diuretic use, in particular thiazides, may be at increased risk of developing hypersensitivity reactions.
- Reduced doses should be used in patients with hepatic or renal impairment or patients under treatment for hypertension or cardiac insufficiency.
- Allopurinol treatment should not be started until an acute attack of gout has completely subsided. If acute attacks develop in patients receiving allopurinol, treatment should continue at the same dosage while the acute attack is treated with a suitable anti-inflammatory agent.
- In conditions where the rate of urate formation is greatly increased, the concentration of xanthine in urine could, in rare cases, rise sufficiently to allow deposition in the urinary tract. This risk may be minimized by adequate hydration to achieve optimal urine dilution.
- Adequate therapy with this drug will lead to dissolution of large uric acid renal pelvic stones, with the remote possibility of impaction in the ureter.
- These tablets contain lactose and therefore should not be administered to patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, the lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption.

Drug and Food Interactions:

- Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are using, have recently used or might use any other drugs, and for how long you will be using the drug.
- When 6-mercaptopurine or azathioprine is given concurrently with this drug, only one-quarter of the usual dose of 6-mercaptopurine or azathioprine should be given because inhibition of xanthine oxidase will prolong their activity.
 - Large doses of salicylate may accelerate the excretion of oxipurinol (the major metabolite of allopurinol), this may decrease the therapeutic activity of the drug.
 - All patients receiving anticoagulants must be carefully monitored when co-administered with Allopurinol.
 - Allopurinol may inhibit hepatic oxidation of phenytoin.
 - Theophylline levels should be monitored in patients taking allopurinol.
 - An increase in frequency of skin rash has been reported among patients receiving ampicillin or amoxicillin concurrently with allopurinol. However, it is recommended an alternative to ampicillin or amoxicillin is used where available.
 - The possibility of enhanced ciclosporin toxicity should be considered if the drugs are co-administered because the plasma concentration of ciclosporin may be increased.

- An increased risk of hypersensitivity has been reported when allopurinol is given with diuretics, in particular thiazides, and with ACE inhibitors especially in renal impairment.

Pregnancy & Lactation & Fertility:

Pregnancy: The drug is used during pregnancy only when there is no safe alternative and when the disease itself poses a risk to the mother or fetus.

Lactation: There are no studies on the effect of allopurinol or one of its metabolites on the infant through the breast milk of a nursing mother.

Fertility: There are insufficient clinical data on the effect of allopurinol on fertility.

Effects on ability to drive and use machines:

Since adverse reactions such as somnolence, vertigo and ataxia have been reported in patients receiving allopurinol, patients should exercise caution before driving.

Dosage and method of use:

- Use this drug exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has prescribed it. Ask your doctor if you are not sure.

Adults: 100 to 200 mg daily in mild conditions, 300 to 600 mg daily in moderately severe conditions, 700 to 900 mg daily in severe conditions.

Children under 15 years: 10 to 20 mg/kg bodyweight/day up to a maximum of 400 mg daily.

Older people: the lowest dosage which produces satisfactory urate reduction should be used.

Patients with renal impairment: In severe renal insufficiency, it may be advisable to use less than 100 mg per day or to use single doses of 100 mg at longer intervals than one day.

Patients with hepatic impairment: Reduced doses should be used in patients with hepatic impairment. Dosage should be at the lower end of the recommended dosage schedule.

- Inform your doctor or pharmacist if you forget Take medicine and before stopping its use.

Overdoses/Toxicity/methods of treatment:

Symptoms: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and dizziness in a patient who ingested 20 g allopurinol.

Treatment: Adequate hydration to maintain optimum diuresis facilitates excretion of allopurinol and its metabolites also, hemodialysis may be used.

Physical Properties:

White, round, biconvex, tablets.

Storage Conditions:

Store at a temperature below 30° C.

Keep out of reach of children.

Packaging:

Each Zello 100 - 300 carton box contains 20 tablets in 2 blister strips.

