

Composition : Ferozi : Each timed release capsule is a combination of blended pellets of Dried Ferrous Sulphate BP 150mg, Folic Acid BP 500mcg & Zinc Sulphate Monohydrate BP 61.8mg (Eqv. to 22.5mg zinc.)

Ferozi-CI : Each timed Release Capsule Contains Elemental Iron 50mg (as Carbonyl Iron USP), Folic Acid USP 0.50mg and Zinc Sulphate Monohydrate USP 61.80mg.

Pharmacology : As a natural water-soluble substance, folic acid is involved in carbon transfer reactions of amino acid metabolism, in addition to purine and pyrimidine synthesis, and is essential for hematopoiesis and red blood cell production. Zinc has been identified as a cofactor for over 70 different enzymes, including alkaline phosphatase, lactic dehydrogenase and both RNA and DNA polymerase. Iron is stored in the liver in the oxidized or ferric state & is tightly bound to protein as ferric ferritin. Xanthine oxidase appears to be involved in the conversion of ferric ferritin to ferrous ferritin.

Indications : This Medicine is indicated for the treatment and prophylaxis of iron, folic acid and zinc deficiency, specially during pregnancy and lactation.

Dosage & Administration : Adults : One capsule daily before food. Or, as directed by the registered physician.

Contraindication : This Medicine is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to any of its component or those with iron overload.

Precautions : Absorption of iron may be impaired by penicillamine and by antacids. Such potential interactions can be reduced by separating administration of each product by several hours.

Side effects : Dark stools are usual during iron therapy and nausea and other symptoms of gastro-intestinal irritation, such as anorexia, vomiting, constipation and diarrhoea are sometimes encountered. **Ferozi** capsules are designed to reduce the possibility of gastrointestinal irritation.

Ferozi & Ferozi-CI
Capsule



Use in Pregnancy and lactation : Use of any drug during the first trimester of pregnancy should be avoided if possible. Thus administration of iron during the first trimester requires definite evidence of iron deficiency. Prophylaxis of iron deficiency where inadequate diet calls for supplementary zinc and folic is justified during the remainder of pregnancy.

Use in Child : There is no available data.

Drug Interactions : Carbonyl Iron decreases the absorption of tetracycline antibiotics, quinolone antibiotics, levodopa, levothyroxine, methyl dopa and penicillamine. Folic acid interacts with antiepileptics, so plasma concentrations of Phenobarbital, phenytoin and primidone are possible reduced.

Overdose : Symptoms of carbonyl iron include decreased energy, nausea, abdominal pain, tarry stool, weak, rapid pulse, fever, coma, seizures.

Storage : Store below 30° C in a dry place.

Packing : Ferozi : Each box contains 6 x 10's capsules in blister pack.

Ferozi-CI : Each box contains 5 x 10's capsules in blister pack.