

**Composition :** Each film coated tablet contains Calcium Carbonate USP equivalent to 500mg Calcium.

**Pharmacology :** Calcium is absorbed from the GI tract requires vitamin D, It readily enters extracellular fluid. Calcium crosses the placenta and enters breast milk. It excreted mostly in the feces; 20% eliminated by the kidneys.

**Indications :** Calcium cation are used for the treatment or prevention of calcium depletion in patients in whom dietary measures are inadequate. Calcium therapy used for the treatment of osteoporosis in elderly, tooth formation, osteomalacia, chronic hypoparathyroidism, rickets, latent tetany, hypocalcemia and as supplemental therapy for pregnancy and lactation, pre and post menopausal woman, children and adolescents (specially girls). Calcium deficiency include achlorhydria, chronic diarrhea, vitamin D deficiency, steatorrhea, sprue, pancreatitis, renal failure, alkalosis and hyperphosphatemia.

**Dosage and administration :** 1 tablet daily. calcium carbonate used as a dietary supplement, such as for the prevention of osteoporosis (500-1500 mg calcium) daily is recommended in general, but again this will need to be tailored to the individual patient depending on any specific disease such as calcium deficiency malabsorption or parathyroid function. In pregnancy and lactation the Calcium Carbonate Calcium supplement. Or, as directed by the registered physician.

**Contraindications :** Hypersensitivity to any component of this preparation. Hypercalcemia, hyperparathyroidism, over dosage of vitamin D, severe hypercalciuria or renal insufficiency, renal calculi.

**Precautions :** In the presence of hypercalcemia and of mild hypercalciuria excretion levels must be carefully monitored and where necessary the dose of calcium 500 tablets be reduced or treatment stopped. High doses of vitamin D should be avoided

**CALDIL**  
Tablet



**DRUG  
INTERNATIONAL  
LTD.**

during calcium therapy unless specifically indicated. Calcium should be used cautiously in patients with sarcoidosis, renal or cardiac disease and in patients receiving cardiac glycoside.

**Side effects :** In rare cases, flatulence, diarrhea or constipation.

**Use in pregnancy and lactation :** Calcium containing drugs have been widely used in pregnancy by way to oral calcium supplementation or antacid therapy. Calcium carbonate can be used in lactating women too. □

**Use in child :** Caution should be taken when it is administered to a child.

**Drug interactions :** Oral calcium can reduce the intestinal absorption of tetracycline and fluoride preparations and an interval of at least 3 hours should therefore be allowed between ingestion of these medications. Vitamin D increases intestinal absorption of calcium. At high doses and in combination with Vitamin D, calcium may decrease the response to verapamil and possibly to other calcium antagonists. □

**Overdose :** Assess patient for nausea, vomiting, anorexia, thirst, severe constipation, paralytic ileus and bradycardia. Contact physician or other health care professional immediately if these signs of hypercalcemia occur.

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

**Packing :** Each box contains 50's tablets in blister pack.