Doxium®500

Regulator of the capillary functions

Composition

Active principle: Calcium dobesilate monohydrate 500 mg.
Excipients: Colour. (E 132), excipients for capsule.

Properties/Effects

Calcium dobesilate acts on the capillary walls by regulating its impaired physiological functions - increased permeability and decreased resistance. It increases erythrocyte flexibility, inhibits platelet hyperaggregation and, in diabetic retinopathy, it reduces plasma and blood hyperviscosity, thus improving blood rheological properties and tissue irrigation. These effects allow to correct capillary dysfunctions either of functional origin or caused by constitutional or acquired metabolic disorders.
Calcium dobesilate contributes to reduce oedema.

Pharmacokinetics

After oral administration of 500 mg of calcium dobesilate, its blood level is above 6 µg/ml between the 3rd and 10th hour, with a maximum (Cmax) of 8 µg/ml on the average after 6 hours (tmax). Twenty four hours after intake blood level is about 3 µg/ml.
The rate of protein-binding is 20 - 25%. In animals, calcium dobesilate does not cross the haematoencephalic or the placental barrier, but it is not known whether this is also the case in humans. Calcium dobesilate enters the maternal milk in very low quantities (0.4 µg/ml after intake of 1500 mg as observed in one study).
Calcium dobesilate does not enter the enterohepatic cycle and is excreted mainly unchanged with only 10% being excreted as metabolites. About 50% of the orally administered dose are eliminated in the first 24-hour urine and about 50% in the faeces.
Plasma half-life is around 5 hours.

Kinetics in particular clinical situations

It is not known to what extent renal function disorders influence the pharmacokinetic properties of calcium dobesilate (see "Precautions").

Indications and usage

Microangiopathies, in particular diabetic retinopathy.
Clinical signs of chronic venous insufficiency in the lower limbs (pain, cramps, paresthesia, oedema, stasis dermatosis), as adjuvant in superficial thrombophlebitis. Haemorrhoidal syndrome, microcirculation disorders of arteriovenous origin.

Dosage

Generally 500 to 1000 mg - 1 capsule once or twice a day - to be taken with the main meals.
Treatment duration, which is generally between a few

weeks and several months, depends on the disease and its evolution.
Dosage should be adapted individually according to the severity of the case.

Contraindications
Hypersensitivity towards calcium dobesilate.

Precautions
Dosage should be reduced in case of severe renal insufficiency requiring dialysis.
In very rare cases (0.32/million patients), incidence estimated on the basis of spontaneous reports, the intake of calcium dobesilate may induce agranulocytosis, probably linked to a hyper-sensitivity reaction. This condition may be expressed by symptoms such as high fever, oral cavity infections (tonsillitis), sore throat, ano-genital inflammation and accompanying symptoms, that are often signs of an infection.
The patient should be told that by any sign of infection he/she must immediately inform his/her physician. In that case, it is essential to control without delay the blood formula and leucogram and to discontinue the treatment.

Pregnancy/Breast-feeding
Pregnancy category C: studies in pregnant women or animals are not available. As it is not known whether calcium dobesilate crosses the placental barrier in humans, the drug should only be administered if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the foetus. Calcium dobesilate enters the maternal milk in very low quantities (0.4 µg/ml after intake of 3 x 500 mg). As a precaution, either the treatment or the breast-feeding should be stopped.

Adverse effects
Like all medicines, Doxium®500 can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.
The adverse effects reported are classed below according to their frequency (very common: ≥ 10%, common: 1-10%; uncommon: 0.1-1%; rare: 0.01-0.1%; very rare: ≤ 0.01%, including isolated cases).

Gastrointestinal disorders
Rare: nausea, diarrhea, vomiting.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders
Rare: pruritus, rash.

General disorders
Rare: fever, chills.

Musculoskeletal disorders
Rare: arthralgia.

Blood and lymphatic system disorders
Isolated cases of agranulocytosis have been reported in elderly patients and in combination with other drugs. These reactions are generally reversible when stopping treatment course.

In case of gastrointestinal disorders, the dosage should be reduced or the treatment temporarily withdrawn.
In case of skin reactions, fever, articular pain or change in blood formula, the treatment must be stopped and the treating physician informed as this may constitute hypersensitivity reactions.
If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

Interactions
No interaction is known up to now.

Overdosage
The clinical signs of a possible overdosage are not known.

Particular remarks
Incompatibilities
No incompatibility is known up to known.
Information
At therapeutic doses, calcium dobesilate may interfere with the assay of creatinine (too low values).
Special precautions for storage
The medication should be stored protected from heat (below 30°C).
The medication should not be used after the expiration date printed on the package together with the mention EXP.

Presentation
Box of 30 or 60 capsules.

This is a medicinal product

- The medicinal product is a product which affects your health, and its consumption contrary to instruction is dangerous for you.
- Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use and instruction of the pharmacist who sold the medicinal product.
- The doctor and the pharmacist are experts in medicine, its benefits and risks.
- Do not by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed for you.
- Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.

Keep medicaments out of reach of children

Supplier

OM PHARMA
Meyrin-Geneva Switzerland

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