

NEURO B

VITAMINS B-COMPLEX

PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Oral solution

COMPOSITION

NEURO B VITAMINS B-COMPLEX

Each 100 mL contains:

Vitamin B1	963.3mg
Vitamin B6	192.7mg
Vitamin B12	4.80mg
Vitamin C	1.60mg
Niacinamide	5.80mg
Biotin	9.60mg
D-Panthenol	0.50g
Riboflavin	0.01g
Choline dicitrate	0.50g
Vehicle q.s.	100mL

SPECIES

Canines
Felines

DOSAGE

DOSAGE	
SPECIES	DAILY DOSE OF NEURO B
 Canine	3-5 ml per animal/day
 Feline	2-4 ml per animal/day
ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION: Oral. The duration of treatment, the dose and frequency of administration of the product can be modified at the discretion of the veterinarian.	

INDICATIONS

It is indicated to treat deficiencies of the vitamins B-complex, intoxications and increased requirements such as: deficiency states, stress, malnutrition, nervousness, convalescence. Adjuvant in the treatment of anemia, parasites and infectious processes.

PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION

- Thiamine (Vitamin B1) combines with ATP to form a compound (thiamine diphosphate/thiamine pyrophosphate) that is used for carbohydrate metabolism without affecting blood glucose.
- Riboflavin (vitamin B2) participates in the processes of cellular respiration, liver detoxification, embryo development and maintenance of the nerve sheath. It also helps growth and reproduction and improves the condition of the skin, nails and hair. Riboflavin deficiency, except for ruminants and horses, manifests itself with skin signs such as seborrheic dermatitis, mucosal lesions, cheilosis, stomatitis, glossitis and ocular lesions such as vision disorders or corneal vascularization.
- Niacinamide (Vitamin B3), is involved in the breakdown of carbohydrates, proteins and fats, so it has an important role in energy production. Niacin participates in the maintenance of the skin, the nervous system and the digestive system. In pigs the deficiency of this vitamin can be due to prolonged treatment with antibiotics. Niacin avitaminosis causes diarrhea and necrotic enteritis.
- Pyridoxine (Vitamin B6), is converted to pyridoxal phosphate and to a lesser extent,

pyridoxamine, which serves as a coenzyme for metabolic functions affecting protein, lipid, and carbohydrate utilization. Pyridoxine requirements increase as protein intake increases.

- Cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B12) is a water-soluble, cobalt-containing vitamin that serves as an important cofactor for enzymatic reactions in mammals, which are necessary for cell development, function, and reproduction, nucleoprotein and myelin synthesis, amino acid metabolism, and metabolism. erythropoiesis.

- Biotin (vitamin B8) deficiency is manifested with scaling lesions of the skin and mucous membranes, dermatitis, hyperesthesia, muscle pain, anorexia, mild anemia and electrocardiographic changes.

PHARMACOKINETICS

- Thiamin (vitamin B1) is absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and metabolized in the liver. Elimination is renal.

- Riboflavin (vitamin B2), carries out its functions in the body in the form of two coenzymes: flavin mononucleotide (FMN), and flavin-adenine dinucleotide (FAD). when ingested Riboflavin in amounts approaching the minimum daily requirement, only about 9% appearing in the urine.

- Niacinamide (vitamin B3) is well absorbed after oral administration and is distributed throughout body tissues. It is metabolized in the liver to various metabolites, which are excreted in the urine. At the physiologic dose, a small amount of the drug is excreted unchanged in the urine, but as the dose increases, more unchanged drug will be excreted.

- Pyridoxine (vitamin B6) is mainly absorbed at the level of the jejunum. Malabsorption syndromes can cause significant impairment of pyridoxine absorption. Pyridoxine is not bound to plasma proteins, but pyridoxal phosphate is bound to them. It is stored primarily in the liver, with small amounts in the brain and muscle. It is biotransformed in the liver and various tissues, and excreted almost entirely as a metabolite in the urine.

- Cyanocobalamin (vitamin B12), binds to proteins in the stomach. The intrinsic factor-cobalamin complex is absorbed in the small intestine where it binds to cubulin, which facilitates its entry into the portal circulation. Part of the cobalamin is rapidly excreted in the bile, with enterohepatic recirculation occurring. In normal cats, the circulating half-life of cobalamin is approximately 13 days, but in 2 cats with inflammatory bowel disease it was only 5 days.

- Biotin is an essential water-soluble vitamin. Animals lack the ability to synthesize it, and ingest it with food, in low concentrations relative to the other water-soluble vitamins. The highest level of biotin is found in organs such as the kidney and liver. Biotin destined to be incorporated into apoenzymes is conjugated by polypeptides through the action of the enzyme holocarboxylase synthetase (HCS). Biotin, along with folic acid and S-adenosylmethionine, has a role in intermediate metabolism in the transfer of carbon units. In particular, biotin participates in the transfer of carbon dioxide. These carboxylation reactions are important in the metabolism of all macronutrients. Absorption and transport of biotin requires a specific transport mechanism to cross membranes. The site of maximum absorption is the jejunum.

7.CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Known hypersensitivity to any of the

components.

- The use of NEURO B is contraindicated in animals with hypervitaminosis. There are no adverse effects attributable to the product. However, on rare occasions it can cause sensitivity to one of the components, in this case administering an antihistamine in terms of pharmacological antagonism does not have any and is not incompatible either.
- Complex vitamins are contraindicated in animals with hypersensitivity to the active ingredients.

ANTIDOTE.

There is no specific antidote, the treatment is purely symptomatic.

WARNINGS

Not recommended to use in other unauthorized species.

INCOMPATIBILITIES

- Thiamine may increase neuromuscular blocking activity.
- Niacinamide combined with tetracycline may not be safe.
- Chloramphenicol may increase the requirement for pyridoxine.
- Estrogens may cause increased pyridoxine requirements.
- Corticosteroids may cause increased pyridoxine requirements.

SIDE EFFECTS

There are no adverse effects attributable to the product. However, on rare occasions it can cause sensitivity to one of the components, in this case administering an antihistamine in terms of pharmacological antagonism does not have any and is not incompatible either.

Following IM injection, muscle tenderness or pain may occur. Adverse effects of Niacinamide in dogs are rare, but can include anorexia, vomiting, and lethargy. Occasionally, an increase in liver enzymes may be observed.

STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry place, protect from light, at a temperatura between 15°C and 30°C. **Keep out of reach of children and pets.**

SALE

FREE

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