

Pentoxifylline Cas No. : 6493-05-6

This medication is used to improve the symptoms of a certain blood flow problem in the legs/arms (intermittent claudication due to occlusive artery disease). Pentoxifylline can decrease the muscle aching/pain/cramps with exercise, including walking, that occur with intermittent claudication. Pentoxifylline belongs to a class of drugs known as hemorrheologic agents. It works by helping blood flow more easily through narrowed arteries.

Active Pharmaceuticals Ingredients Manufacturers



Taj Pharma PDF

Taj Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Pentoxifylline

CAS No. : 6493-05-6

**Synonyms**

3,7-Dimethyl-1-(5-oxohexyl)purine-2,6-dione; 3,9-Dimethyl-1-(5-oxohexyl)-2,3,6,9-tetrahydro-1H-purine-2,6-dione

Pentoxifylline,

3,7-Dimethyl-1-(5-oxohexyl)purine-2,6-dione, 3,9-Dimethyl-1-(5-oxohexyl)-2,3,6,9-tetrahydro-1H-purine-2,6-dione,

CAS NO 6493-05-6

Molecular Formula C₁₃H₁₈N₄O₃

Molecular Weight 278.31

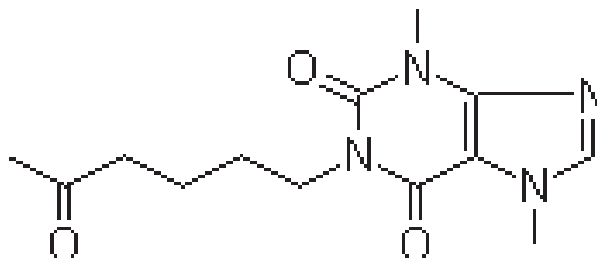
ATC code C04AD03

PubChem 4740

DrugBank APRD00121

Chemical dataFormula C₁₃H₁₈N₄O₃

Mol. mass 278.31

**Pharmacokinetic data**

Bioavailability Near 100% for oral dosing

Metabolism Hepatic and via erythrocytes

Half life 0.4 - 0.8 hours (1 - 1.6 hours for active metabolite)

Excretion Mainly urine (<4% feces)

DOSAGE

Pentoxifylline should be taken at doses specifically directed by the physician. Pentoxifylline may be taken with or without food.

This medication is best taken with meals to prevent stomach upset. Swallow the tablets whole. Do not crush or chew them since they are designed to release the medication slowly. Take this exactly as prescribed. Try to take this medication at the same time(s) each day so you remember to take it. Do not stop taking this without your doctor's approval. It may take 8 to 12 weeks to notice the effects of this medication.

The dosage of Pentoxifylline prescribed to each patient will vary. Always follow your physicians instructions and/or the directions on the prescription drug label. The following dosage information includes some common doses of Pentoxifylline. If your dose is different, do not follow any of the dosages described below unless your physician has approved.

The recommended oral dosage of Pentoxifylline is 400 milligrams taken once a day. If you have any problems with your kidneys or if you are also taking a diuretic or for adults over the age of 65 the starting dose may vary based on the the doctor's advice.

The number of tablets or capsules prescribed per-day depends on the strength of the prescription drug Pentoxifylline. In addition, the amount of tablets or capsules taken, the time between doses, and the duration the drug is taken is dependant on the medical problem related to the prescription and the discretion of the physician prescribing the drug. Always Follow the instructions given to you by your physician.



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SIDE EFFECTS

Pentoxifylline is an vasodilating agent used to treat intermittent claudication, a condition that results when hardening of the arteries reduces the leg muscles' blood supply. Pentoxifylline is also used to treat dementia, strokes, circulatory and nerve problems caused by diabetes, and Raynaud's syndrome.

Like other medicines, Pentoxifylline can cause some side effects. If they occur, the side effects of Pentoxifylline are most likely to be minor and temporary. However, some may be serious and need medical attention and may require the individual to inform the doctor or visit the nearest hospital.

It is pertinent to note that side effects of Pentoxifylline cannot be anticipated. If any side effects of Pentoxifylline develop or change in intensity, the doctor should be informed as soon as possible.

Some of the most serious Pentoxifylline side Effects include agitation, chest pain, fast or irregular heartbeat (palpitations), drowsiness, flushing and seizures (convulsions).

This is not a complete list of all Side effects. Do concur with your doctor and follow his directions completely when you are taking Pentoxifylline.

PRECAUTIONS

Tell your doctor your complete medical history before you take any medicine. This medication should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed. Because this medication appears in breast milk, consult your doctor before breast-feeding. It is best to avoid smoking because nicotine constricts blood vessels.

Patients with chronic occlusive arterial disease of the limbs frequently show other manifestations of arteriosclerotic disease. Pentoxifylline has been used safely for treatment of peripheral arterial disease in patients with concurrent coronary artery and cerebrovascular diseases, but there have been occasional reports of angina, hypotension, and arrhythmia. Controlled trials do not show that Pentoxifylline causes such adverse effects more often than placebo, but, as it is a methylxanthine derivative, it is possible some individuals will experience such responses. Patients on Warfarin should have more frequent monitoring of prothrombin times, while patients with other risk factors complicated by hemorrhage (e.g., recent surgery, peptic ulceration, cerebral and/or retinal bleeding) should have periodic examinations for bleeding including, hematocrit and/or hemoglobin.

INTERACTION

Many drugs can increase the effects of Pentoxifylline, which can lead to heavy sedation. Pentoxifylline may interact with the following drugs:

- . Cimetidine
- . Ciprofloxacin
- . Diabetic medicines
- . Some herbal supplements, like garlic, ginger or ginkgo biloba
- . Theophylline
- . Warfarin

Drugs other than those listed here may also interact with Pentoxifylline.

Usually drug interactions occur when the effect of a particular drug is altered when it is taken with another drug or with food. Before one takes a medication for a particular ailment, the health expert should be informed of any other medications including non-prescription medications and dietary supplements like vitamins, minerals and herbal, so that the doctor can warn you of any possible drug interactions.



DRUG DESCRIPTION

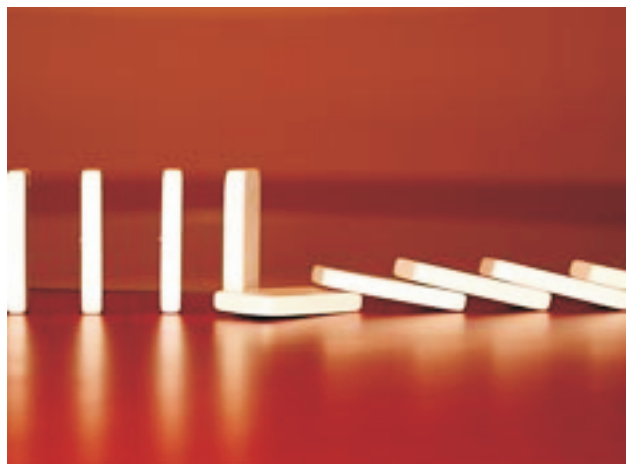
Pentoxifylline is a PDE4 inhibitor increasing intracellular cAMP and stimulating PKA activity. It is also a known inhibitor of Tumor necrosis factor-alpha

This drug is passed into the breast milk. Animal studies have shown no evidence of teratogenicity at high doses.

Pentoxifylline decreases the "stickiness" (viscosity) of blood and thereby improves its flow. This increase blood flow helps patients with peripheral arterial disease to obtain better circulation and oxygen delivery to vital tissues. Pentoxifylline is used in patients to treat a condition of painful legs that develop with exercise because of inadequate circulation to the legs and feet (intermittent claudication).

PREPARATIONS: 400mg oral tablets.

Pentoxifylline is used in patients with poor circulation of the limbs and that have intermittent claudication. Intermittent claudication causes pain in the leg when you walk. Although not approved for other use, it is often for circulation problems brought on by diabetes, sickle-cell anemia, Raynaud's syndrome, and other conditions.



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The Controlled Substances Act (CSA) was enacted into law by the Congress of the United States as Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970.[1] The CSA is the federal U.S. drug policy under which the manufacture, importation, possession, use and distribution of certain substances is regulated. The Act also served as the national implementing legislation for the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs

This document plus the full buyer/ prescribing information, prepared for health professionals can be found at:

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91 022 30601000.

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Taj Pharmaceuticals Limited,
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