

FAMILY HAEMOGLOBIN

COMPOSITION

Each 5ml contains:

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| Haemoglobin | BP 140mg |
| Ferric Ammonium citrate | BP 112.5mg (equivalent to 22.5mg of elemental iron) |
| Vitamin B12 | BP 20mcg |

EXCIPIENTS

Granulated sugar, Sodium Citrate, Glycerine, Sodium Methyl paraben, Sodium propyl paraben, orange

INDICATIONS

For treatment of iron deficiency anaemia.

DOSAGE

ADULT: 10ml four times daily

6– 12YEARS: 5ml four times daily

2- 5YEARS: 5ml two times daily

BELOW 2YEARS: Consult a physician

PHARMACOKINETICS

Haemoglobin is an iron protein compound found in the red blood cell. It is rapidly excreted by the kidney. Ferric Ammonium Citrate is a source of iron for iron-deficiency anaemia. Only a small amount of iron is excreted after it has been absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. Vitamin B₁₂ is absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, stored in the liver and excreted in bile and urine.

PHARMACODYNAMICS

Haemoglobin has the ability to bond to oxygen and then liberate it into tissues for cellular activities. Most absorbed iron is bound to transferrin and transported to the bone marrow where it is incorporated into haemoglobin. The rest of the iron may be stored in the form of Ferritin, Haemosiderin or as myoglobin.

ADVERSE/ SIDE EFFECTS

May be associated with Stomach discomfort, nausea, diarrhea, constipation, heart burn, dark stool colour may occur.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Patients with known hypersensitivity to any of the ingredients in the formulation.

PRECAUTIONS

Consult physician when symptoms persist after 3 to 4 days of FAMILY HAEMOGLOBIN. Iron compound should not be given to patients receiving repeated blood transfusions or to patients with anaemias not produced by iron deficiency. Oral and parenteral iron therapy should not be used together. Care should be taken in patients with iron-storage or iron-absorption diseases.

OVERDOSE

Iron overdose may be fatal. Overdose may result in iron poison, consult your physician.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Iron salts are not absorbed by the mouth, and food may further impair their absorption. Compound containing calcium and magnesium, including antacids and mineral supplements, and bicarbonates, carbonates, oxalate, or phosphates, may impair the absorption of iron by the formation of insoluble complexes. Ascorbic acid and citric acid may increase the absorption of iron.

PREGNANCY AND LACTATION

There is Limited data on the treatment of iron overdose in pregnancy. Consult your physician before taking this medicine.

PRESENTATION

Bottle pack of 200ml x 30 in a box

STORAGE

KEEP IN COOL DARK PLACE BELOW 30°C AWAY FROM DIRECT HEAT AND SUNLIGHT.
KEEP OUT OF SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN.

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PRESENTATION;

Bottle pack of 200ml x 30 in a box

MADE IN GHANA BY:
GOLDEN TOWER LTD
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