

For consumer information only

Vismart[®] 200 ml Suspension

(Multivitamin, Multimineral and antioxidant Suspension)

Composition:

Each 10 ml contains:-

Thiamin (B1).....	1.4 mg
Riboflavin (B2).....	1.6 mg
Nicotinamide (B3)	5 mg
Pantothenic acid (B5)	5 mg
Pyridoxine HCL (B6).....	2 mg
Biotin (B7)	30 mcg
Folic acid (B9).....	300 mcg
Cyanocobalamine (B12)	1 mcg
Vitamin A (1250 I.U)	375 mcg
Vitamin E (10 I.U)	6.6 mg
Vitamin C	40 mg
Zinc	5 mg
Magnesium... ..	22 mg
Manganese	2 mg
Potassium Iodide... ..	50 mcg
Copper... ..	25 mcg
Selenium... ..	10 mcg
Chromium... ..	10 mcg
Molybdenum... ..	8 mcg
Boron	0.3 mg
Lycopene.....	2000 mcg
Taurine.....	5 mg
Choline.....	0.8 mg
Inositol.....	10 mg

Flavour: Delicious mango flavour.

Clinical Pharmacology:

Thiamin (B1) is used as a dietary supplement when the amount of thiamine in the diet is not enough. It is needed by the body to turn foods into energy, which is important for the growth, development, and function of cells.

Riboflavin (B2) is a cofactor in redox reactions (FAD and FMN). Deficiency leads to cheilosis (inflammation of lips and fissures of the mouth) and corneal vascularization.

Nicotinamide (B3), known as vitamin B₃, is essential to life as it is part of the coenzyme NADH/NAD⁺ that is crucial to biological redox reactions. Also, Nicotinamide is present in food and can also be synthesized in body.

Pantothenic acid (B5) is a component of coenzyme A and fatty acid synthase, both of which are necessary for energy production and the formation of hormones.

Pyridoxine HCL (B6) plays an important role in the body. It is needed to maintain the health of nerves, skin, and red blood cells. Pyridoxine has been used to prevent or treat a certain nerve disorder (peripheral neuropathy) caused by certain medications (such as isoniazid).

Biotin (B7) is necessary for the metabolism of protein, fats, and carbohydrates. Deficiency can lead to muscle pain, heart problems, anemia, and depression.

Folic acid (B9) is a water-soluble vitamin associated with the other B vitamins. In its fully reduced form (tetrahydrofolate), folate serves as a 1-carbon donor for synthesis of purines and thymidine as well as in the remethylation cycle of homocysteine to methionine.

Cyanocobalamine (B12) is a synthetic compound of vitamin B12 used mainly to improve neurological functions.

Vitamin A is crucial for maintaining vision, promoting growth and development, and protecting epithelium and mucus integrity in the body. Vitamin A is known as an anti-inflammation vitamin because of its critical role in enhancing immune function.

Vitamin E possesses anti-inflammatory properties are beneficial in various aspects of health, especially in neuroprotection and cardiovascular, skin and bone health.

Vitamin C contributes to immune defense by supporting various cellular functions of both the innate and adaptive immune system. Vitamin C supports epithelial barrier function against pathogens and promotes the oxidant scavenging activity of the skin, thereby potentially protecting against environmental oxidative stress.

Zinc is an essential element for various physiological activities in the body such as cell growth, cell differentiation and development. It shows catalytic activity for various enzymes in both plants and animals.

Magnesium plays an important role in the regulation of several bodily processes including blood pressure, insulin metabolism, muscular contraction, vasomotor tone, cardiac excitability, nerve transmission and neuromuscular conduction.

Manganese is used for prevention and treatment of manganese deficiency, a condition in which the body doesn't have enough manganese. It is also used for weak bones (osteoporosis), a type of "tired blood" (anemia), and symptoms of premenstrual syndrome (PMS).

Potassium Iodide (KI) affects the production of thyroid hormone and is useful in treating conditions related to thyroid hormone, especially severe cases of thyrotoxicosis. Also, KI is a salt that can protect the thyroid in cases of high radiation exposure.

Copper is a transition metal and a trace element in the body. It is important to the function of many enzymes including cytochrome c oxidase, monoamine oxidase and superoxide dismutase. Copper is commonly used in contraceptive intrauterine devices (IUD).

Selenium is a trace metal in the human body particularly important as a component of glutathione peroxidase, an important enzyme in the prevention of cellular damage by free radicals and reactive oxygen species.

Chromium helps to maintain normal glucose metabolism and peripheral nerve function. Chromium increases insulin binding to cells, increases insulin receptor density and activates insulin receptor kinase leading to enhanced insulin sensitivity.

Molybdenum is an essential mineral. It is vital for the function of several enzymes, but is easily obtained through the diet.

Boron, a bioactive trace element, has been included in nutritional supplements or natural remedies designed to improve bone and joint health.

Lycopene increases carotenoid concentrations and the resistance of lymphocytes to oxidative stress. There by increasing immune response. Lycopene is the most potent antioxidant among various common carotenoids. Lycopene can trap singlet oxygen and reduce mutagenesis.

Inositol is used as a nutrient supplement in special dietary foods and infant formula.

Taurine plays an important role in essential biological processes. This conditional amino acid can be either be manufactured by the body or obtained in the diet mainly by the consumption of fish and meat.

Choline is widespread in nature in living beings. In most animals, Choline phospholipids are necessary components in cell membranes, in the membranes of cell organelles, and in very low-density lipoproteins.

Indications:

- Essential for healthy growth & development.
- Co-prescribed in cardiovascular problem.
- To aid in recovery from illness.
- Co-prescribed in infectious conditions.
- In pregnancy & lactation.
- Post surgery.
- As a nutritional supplement.

Contraindications:

- Impaired renal function
- Nephrolithiasis

Precautions and Warnings:

Vismart contains multivitamins. Do not use if you are allergic to multivitamins or any ingredients contained in this formulation. Keep out of reach of children. In case of overdose, get medical help.

Drug Interactions: Taking Vismart along with diabetes medications might cause your blood sugar to go too low. The dose of diabetes medication might need to be changed. Warfarin-Vismart contains vitamin K which may reduce the effectiveness of warfarin. This may be more likely to occur in individuals who have low levels of vitamin K in their blood.

Adverse effects: Upset stomach, headache or unpleasant taste in your mouth.

Route of administration: Oral.

Storage: Store in cool, dark and dry place. Protect from light, heat & moisture. Keep out of reach of children.

Presentation: Vismart is available as 200 ml suspension.

Marketed By:



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