

Zinc Sulfate

Composition

Each 5 ml of Zis DS[®] syrup contains Zinc Sulfate Monohydrate USP equivalent to 10 mg of elemental Zinc.

Pharmacology

Zinc is an essential element of nutrition and traces are present in a wide range of foods. It is a constituent of many enzyme systems and is present in all tissues. Features of Zinc deficiency include growth retardation, defects of rapidly dividing tissues (skin), the immune system and the intestinal mucosa. Zinc deficiency can occur in individuals on inadequate diet, in malabsorption, during intravenous feeding and with protein-losing conditions due to trauma and burns.

Indications

Growth retardation, RTI, dermatitis, diarrhoea, immunologic dysfunction, failure to thrive, psychological disturbances, impaired spermatogenesis, congenital malabsorption, defective and delayed wound healing, acrodermatitis enteropathica and many other afflictions.

Dosage And Administration

Route of administration: Oral

Child (under 10 kg): 1 to 2 teaspoonful Zis DS[®] syrup once daily after meal.

Child (10-30 kg): 2 teaspoonful Zis DS[®] syrup 1 to 3 times daily after meal.

Adult and child (over 30 kg): 3-5 teaspoonful Zis DS[®] syrup 1 to 3 times daily after meal.

Elderly: As adult dose.

Or as directed by the Physician.

Contraindications

It is contraindicated in patients with hypersensitivity to Zinc.

Warning & Precaution

Concurrent administration of Zinc salt with Penicillamine might diminish the effect of Penicillamine and reduce the absorption of Zinc. The absorption of Zinc, although poor, may be decreased by various compounds including some foods. Chelation may occur with tetracyclines.

Side Effects

Common side effects: Gastric ulcer, pancreatitis, lethargy, anemia, fever, nausea, vomiting, respiratory distress, pulmonary fibrosis have been observed.

Rare side effects: Indigestion, stomach cramps.

Use in Pregnancy & Lactation

The limited available data with Zinc use in pregnant women are insufficient to inform a drug-associated risk of major birth defects and miscarriages.

Safety of Zinc use during lactation has not been established.

Use in Children & Adolescents

Safe for use in children & adolescent.

Drug Interactions

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Overdose

High doses of Zinc cause emesis. In addition, Zinc sulfate is corrosive at high doses, and may cause irritation and corrosion of the gastrointestinal tract, including ulceration of the stomach. Over dosage with Zinc has also been associated with acute renal tubular necrosis and interstitial nephritis. Prolonged high dose Zinc supplementation may result in copper deficiency.

Storage

Store below 30° C temperature & in dry place, protected from light.

Keep out of reach of children.

Packing

Each PET bottle contains 100 ml syrup with a measuring spoon.

*** Further information is available on request.**



Manufactured by:

The ACME Laboratories Ltd.
Dhulivita, Dhamrai, Dhaka, Bangladesh

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