



Potassium Magnesium Citrate Tablets 978 mg

GUSHOUT® SYRUP

Potassium Magnesium Citrate with Vitamin B6 Syrup

DRUG CLASS: Urinary Alkalizer

DESCRIPTION:

Potassium Magnesium citrate is an alkanizing agent which increases the pH of urine to 6-7. It prevents the formation of kidney stone.

INDICATION:

- > For treatment of calcium oxalate and uric acid kidney stones.
- > Prevention of recurrence of urinary stones.
- > Renal tubular acidosis.
- > Hypocitraturic calcium oxalate nephrolithiasis of any etiology.
- > Uric acid lithiasis with or without calcium stones.
- > Thiazide induced hypokalemia and hypomagnesemia in hypercalciuric nephrolithiasis.

MECHANISM OF ACTION :

Restores the citrate level in urine.

This citrate gets chelated with calcium and forms calcium & Citrate complex in urine.

This helps in reducing chances of calcium oxalate stone formation.

Which in turn helps in ling chances of calcium stone formation.

I VITAMIN B6 :

It lowers homocysteine levels. By inhibiting the production of oxalate, vitamin B6 prevent calcium oxalate kidney stone recurrence.

DOSAGE :

As prescribed by the medicinal practitioner.

I STORAGE :

Store in well closed container. Keep out of the reach of children.

La Renon Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

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Call me on
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GUSHOUT®

Potassium Magnesium Citrate Tablets 978 mg & Potassium Magnesium Citrate with Vitamin B6 Syrup 200/450 ml

La Renon[®]



Efficacy of Potassium magnesium Citrate & vitamin B6 in multiple calcium oxalate & Phosphate UrolithiasisA 6 months follow up result.

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S.V. Krishna et. al; Korean J Urol 2014;55:411-416

I PATIENT POOL :

247 patients with recurrent idiopathic hypocitraturia with or without hyperuricosuria and randomized controls were studied prospectively for 3 years.

CONTROL GROUP 1 :

Consists of 61 patients (24.7%) who had moderate to severe hypocitraturia with or without hyperuricosuria and were recurrent stone formers but discontinued prophylaxis because of drug intolerance within 1 month of therapy.

CONTROL GROUP 2 :

Consists of 53 patients (21.5%) who were first-time stone formers and who had mild hypocitraturia with or without hyperuricosuria and were not put on prophylactic therapy and were followed for 3.16 ± 0.08 years.

CONTROL GROUP 3 :

Consists of 133 patients (54.8%) who were recurrent stone formers who had moderate to severe hypocitraturia with or without hyperuricosuria and were put on prophylaxis therapy and were followed for 3.16 ± 0.08 years. All patients were followed up at 6-month intervals for 3 years.

RESULT:

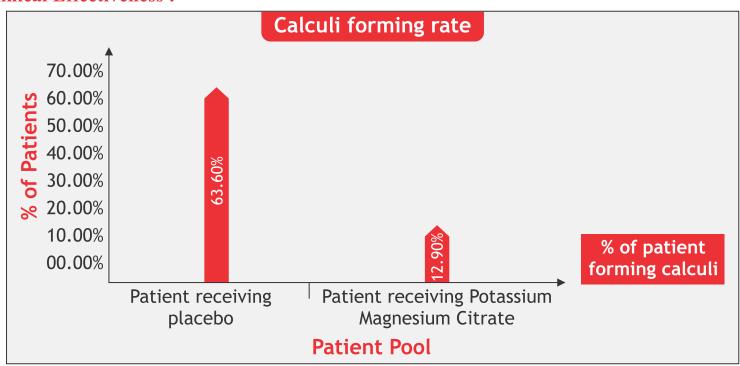
Sr No	Parameters	Treatment	
		Before treatment	After treatment
1	Urinary Citrate excretion rate	221.79 mg/dl	604.04 mg/dl
2	Urinary pH	5.62	6.87
3	Stone recurrence rate	3.23/patient/year	0.35/patient/year

CONCLUSION:

Potassium magnesium citrate prophylaxis was effective in reducing the recurrence of calcium oxalate and phosphate urolithiasis.



Clinical Effectiveness:



Source: - J Urol. 1997 Dec; 158(6): 2069-73.

WHY GUSHOUT???

- > Citrate salts present in Gushout are an effective intervention in the treatment and prevention of kidney stones.
- > The therapy restores normal urinary citrate excretion and increases urinary pH to the range optimal for the control of calcium stone formation¹.
- > Does not appear to induce lesion in gastric mucosa².
- > Also significantly decreases stone recurrence rate¹.
- > KMgCit is equally effective as potassium chloride in correcting thiazide-induced hypokalemia³.
- > Citrate therapy significantly reduced the incidence of new stone growth compared to control⁵.

PEFFRENCES .

- 1. Korean J Urol 2014;55:411-416.
- . Aliment Pharmacol Ther 1998:12: 105-110.
- 3. Kidney International, Vol. 57 (2000), pp. 607-612.
- 4. <u>J Urol</u>. 1997 Dec;158(6):2069-73.
- 5. Cochrane Database Syst Rev; 10: 2015 Oct 6.

