



ENHANCES
BRAIN FUNCTIONS



PIRAHENZ

Piracetam Tablets 800 mg / Piracetam Injection 200 mg/ml (15 ml Ampoule)

La Renon











What is Stroke ???



STROKE IS A MEDICAL EMERGENCY

- Difficulty talking or understanding words.
- Loss of feeling or strange feeling on one side.
- Weakness of the face, arm or leg on one side.
- Severe unexplainable headache.
- Sudden decreased, or blurred vision.
- Unexplained dizziness or loss of balance.

Effect Of Stroke ???

COGNITIVE EMOTIONAL EFFECTS	QUALITY OF LIFE EFFECTS	PHYSICAL EFFECTS	PEDIATRIC STROKE
<p>MEMORY PROBLEM</p> <p>Can lead to confusion, getting lost in familiar places & difficulty following instruction.</p> 	<p>RETURN TO WORK</p> <p>About 1/2 of stroke survivors are able to return to work.</p> 	<p>VISION</p> <p>Vision issues can lead to balance & posture problems, disorientation, trouble focusing or a reduced blink rate.</p> 	<p>Teenagers, children, newborns and unborn babies can have strokes too. Some effects of stroke more common in pediatric stroke survivors are:</p> <p>SEIZURES EPILEPSY CEREBRAL PALSY</p>
<p>PSEUDOBULBAR EFFECT</p> <p>Sudden & Uncontrollable Episodes of Crying or laughing.</p> 	<p>FINANCIAL</p> <p>80% of people affected by stroke who are worried about their financial future.</p> 	<p>SLEEP</p> <p>Sleep related breathing disorder, changing, sleeping pattern & insomnia can develop.</p> 	<p>74% Of stroke survivors face some form of PAIN.</p> <p>80% Of stroke survivors experience HEMIPARESIS, or one-sided weakness.</p> <p>70% Of stroke survivors have increased FATIGUE.</p> <p>40-60 PERCENT Of stroke survivors develop, the lack of ability to control bladder/bowel movements.</p>
<p>DEPRESSION</p> <p>About 1/3 of stroke survivors experience post-stroke depression.</p> 	<p>DRIVING</p> <p>Many stroke survivors lose their ability to drive.</p> 	<p>SAFETY</p> <p>Injuries from falls are among the most common post-stroke complications.</p> 	

Prevalence:

- Stroke is the third main cause of death after heart disease and cancer, and the first cause of severe disability.
- One third of fatal strokes occur before age 65 years.
- For all stroke types combined, the mortality varies from country to country between 20 and 250 per 100,000 per year.
- In the USA strokes are the cause of 150,000 deaths per annum.
- The incidence of stroke is estimated to be about 150 per 100,000 population per year in industrial countries.



Clinical Effectiveness:

1. Stroke, 2000

“Piracetam Improves Activated Blood Flow and Facilitates Rehabilitation of Post stroke Aphasic Patients”

- Twenty-four stroke patients with aphasia randomly allocated to 2 groups: 12 patients received 2400 mg piracetam twice daily, 12 placebo.
- Before and at the end of the 6-week treatment period in which both groups received intensive speech therapy, the patients were examined neuropsychologically and studied with H215O PET at rest and during activation with a word-repetition task.
- Blood flow analyzed in 14 language-activated brain regions defined on reconstructed surface views from MRI coregistered to the PET images.

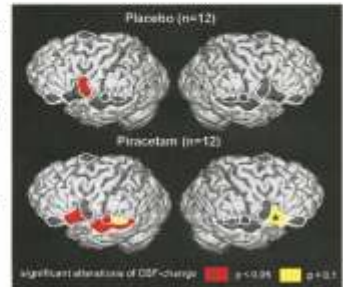


Fig. A significant enhancement of blood flow change at the end of treatment was observed only in the left hemisphere in the piracetam group. tDCI was significantly higher in the left transverse temporal gyrus, left triangular part of inferior frontal gyrus, and left posterior superior temporal gyrus after the treatment period compared with the initial measures. The suppression effect of the right Broca area (area with asterisk) is compatible with successful language recovery. The placebo group showed an increase of activation effect only in the left vocalization area.

Table. Summed-Changes of Task-Related Flow Changes (mean \pm SD) in Language-Related Brain Regions Before and After Treatment Period.

	PIRACETAM		PLACEBO	
	Left	Right	Left	Right
Frontal				
BA 44	0.49 \pm 2.91	-0.95 \pm 2.98	0.25 \pm 3.42	-0.68 \pm 3.14
BA 45	1.61 \pm 2.38*	-0.62 \pm 2.29	-1.24 \pm 2.79	-0.38 \pm 1.89
Primary Vocalizing Area	1.52 \pm 3.15	0.69 \pm 2.39	3.07 \pm 4.10	-1.10 \pm 3.08
Temporal				
Heschl's Gyrus				
BA 41 & 42	3.25 \pm 4.08*	1.31 \pm 9.72	2.51 \pm 6.04	-0.56 \pm 4.76
BA 22	3.09 \pm 5.74	1.80 \pm 5.83	2.74 \pm 7.76	-2.37 \pm 4.69
	3.51 \pm 5.34*	1.94 \pm 7.40	1.11 \pm 4.47	0.51 \pm 2.50
Other				
Supplementary Motor Area	1.04 \pm 7.26	1.07 \pm 7.15	0.73 \pm 2.98	1.15 \pm 4.21

As shown in the Figure and Table, activation-induced flow changes increased in several left hemisphere regions over the treatment period and reached significant levels ($P < 0.05$) in the left transverse temporal gyrus (Heschl's gyrus), the left superior temporal gyrus (BA 22, Wernicke's region), and the triangular part of the left frontal gyrus (BA 44, Broca's area) in the piracetam treated group. The placebo group showed significantly increased activation only in the inferior part of the left precentral gyrus (vocalizing area). In neither group were enhancements of the activation responses observed for right hemisphere regions. In the piracetam group, a tendency but not a significant suppression of tDCI in the right Broca area was observed.

Conclusion:

Piracetam as an adjuvant to speech therapy improves recovery of various language functions, and this effect is accompanied by a significant increase of task-related flow activation in eloquent areas of the left hemisphere.

2. Singapore Med J 2013

“Comparison of the effectiveness of intravenous piracetam and intravenous dimen hydrinate in the treatment of acute peripheral vertigo in the emergency department”

- 200 patients, with a chief complaint of vertigo and were subsequently diagnosed with peripheral vertigo, were included in the study.

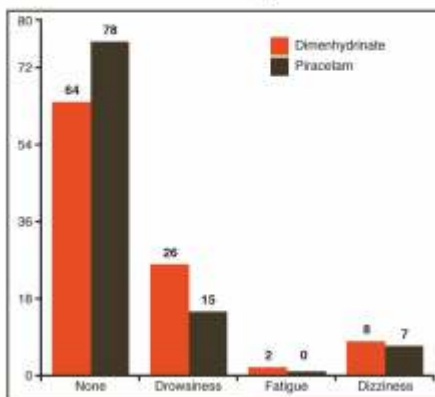


Fig. Graph shows the incidence of side effects in the best treatment groups.

Conclusion:

Piracetam could be more frequently used in the treatment of acute vertigo in the emergency department, as it has fewer side effects and better vestibular compensation than dimenhydrinate, and is effective in both acute and chronic vertigo.

PIRAHENZ®

Piracetam Tablets 800 mg / Piracetam Injection 200 mg/ml (15 ml Ampoule)

Description

PIRAHENZ Tablets contains film coated tablets of piracetam 800 mg. PIRAHENZ Injection contains piracetam in the injection form of 200 mg/ml (15 ml ampoule). Piracetam is a nootropic drug in the racetams group, with chemical name 2-oxo-1-pyrrolidine acetamide. Piracetam is a cyclic derivative of GABA.

Mechanism of Action

Piracetam basic mechanism of action is neither cell- nor organ-specific. Piracetam binds physically in a dose-dependent manner to the polar head of phospholipids membrane models, inducing the restoration of the membrane lamellar structure characterised by the formation of mobile drug-phospholipid complexes. This probably accounts for an improved membrane stability, allowing the membrane and transmembrane proteins to maintain or recover the three-dimensional structure or folding essential to exert their function. Piracetam has neuronal and vascular effects.

Indications

Adults:

- Symptomatic treatment of the psycho-organic syndrome - memory loss, attention disorders, stroke.
- Vertigo and associated disorders of balance, with the exception of dizziness of vasomotor or psychic origin.
- In patients with chronic alcoholism for the treatment of psychoorganic and withdrawal syndromes.

Children:

Treatment of dyslexia with appropriate measures eg, speech therapy.

Dosage

Tablets:

- The total daily dose can range from 30 to 160 mg/kg/day depending on the indication.
- Piracetam as a long-term therapy for psycho-organic syndrome in the elderly is in the doses ranging from 1.2 g to 2.4 g daily, according to the severity of the symptoms.

Parenteral formulations

For intravenous use:

- The total daily dose can range from 30 to 160 mg/kg/day depending on the indication.
- This is administered twice daily, but may also be given in three or four separate doses.
- When treating severe symptoms, 12 g daily may need to be administered as an intravenous infusion.
- PIRAHENZ, as a long-term therapy for psycho-organic syndrome in the elderly is given in doses ranging from 1.2 to 2.4 g daily, according to the severity of the symptoms. The loading dose can be as high as 4.8 g/day during the initial weeks of treatment.

Presentation: Available as strip of 10 tablets & as 15 ml ampoule.

Storage: Store at a temperature not exceeding 30°C, protected from light and moisture.

La Renon Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

207-208 ISCON Elegance | Circle P | Prahlad Nagar Cross Roads
S.G.Highway | Ahmedabad - 380015 | Gujarat | India.
Phone: +91-79-6616-8998 | Fax: +91-79-6616-8998
E-Mail: info@larenon.com | www.larenon.com



YOU CAN CALL ME ON

YOU CAN MAIL ME ON