

DESCRIPTION:

PIDOTIMUNE Tablets contains Pidotimod, a synthetic dipeptide molecule with immunomodulatory properties focused on both adaptive and innate immunity.

COMPOSITION:

PIDOTIMUNE-400

PIDOTIMUNE-800

Each Film coated Tablet contains
Pidotimod - 400 mg

Each Film coated Tablet contains

Pidotimod - 800 mg

MECHANISM OF ACTION:

Pidotimod works as immunostimulant by enhancing innate as well as adaptive immune responses.

INDICATIONS:

- · Recurrent Upper & Lower Respiratory tract Infections in children and Adults
- Acute Respiratory tract infections
- Asthma
- Chronic Obstructive pulmonary Disorders
- Chronic bronchitis
- Immunological disorders

DOSAGE:

PIDOTIMOD is recommended for 60 days therapy in following dosing pattern:

Children: First 15 days: 400 mg twice daily

Remaining 45 days: 400 mg once daily

Adults: First 8 days: 800 mg twice daily

Rest 60 days: 800 mg once daily

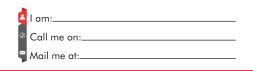
PACKAGING:

PIDOTIMUNE - 400 & 800 available as 10 tablets in a strip.

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<u>La Renon</u>



Pidotimune

Pidotimod 400 mg and 800 mg Tablet

THE FORGOTTEN PANDEMICS:

At present, despite the introduction of new antibiotics and vaccines which contribute to reduce the risk of mortality and morbidity, they remain widespread and affect both young and elder people:

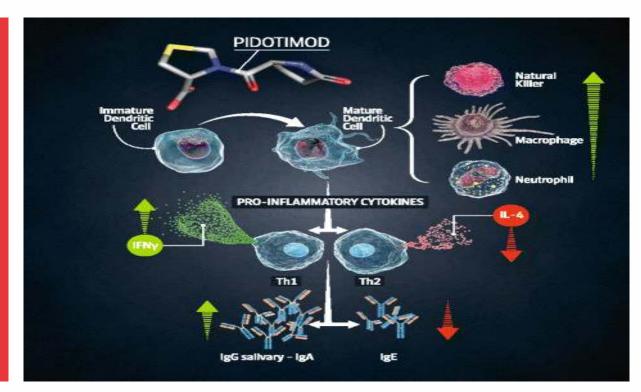
- Recurrent Respiratory Tract Infections
- Acute Respiratory Infections
- Asthma
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorders
- Chronic Bronchitis

THE URGE OF IMMUNOSTIMULANT:

- Increased risk of exposure to infectious agents coupled with the immaturity of the immune system in Children
- The immune system, in fact, during senile age goes through age-associated alterations, defined as "immunosenescence" which lead to a lower ability to respond to infections and to develop immunity after vaccination
- Lower expression of toll-like receptors (TLRs) on epithelial cell membranes has been reported, and this leads to less efficient recognition of pathogens and a delayed and less effective induction of the innate immune response
- The activity of lymphocytes, macrophages, and dendritic cells is poor in the first years of life
- Socio-economic burden of ARTIs remains high, considering the cost of symptomatic drugs, antibiotics, hospitalization and the indirect cost of absence from work or loss of school days.

PIDOTIMOD:

• 3-L-pyroglutamyl-L-thiaziolidine-4carboxylic acid is a synthetic dipeptide molecule with immunomodulatory properties focused on both adaptive and innate immunity.



- Higher expression of TLR2 and of HLA-DR molecules
- Induction of dendritic cell maturation and release of pro-inflammatory molecules
- Stimulation of Tlymphocyte proliferation and differentiation toward a Th1 phenotype
- Enhances natural killer (NK) cells functions and Promotes phagocytosis.



CLINICAL EVIDENCE

IMMUNOMODULATORY EFFECTS OF PIDOTIMOD IN ADULTS WITH COMMUNITYACQUIRED PNEUMONIA UNDERGOING STANDARD ANTIBIOTIC THERAPY

Group of Patients: Sixteen patients with a diagnosis of CAP and a PSI score III or IV and/or a CURB-65 0-2

Study Group (PDT): Levofloxacin plus Pidotimod (800mg, 2 daily doses).

Control Group: Only Standard Antibiotics (Levofloxacin 500 mg b.i.d. alone)

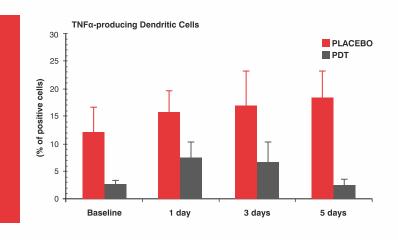
Evaluation: At the time of recruitment (T0) (i.e., before therapy administration), at T3 and T5 (i.e., 3 and 5 days after the initiation of therapy).

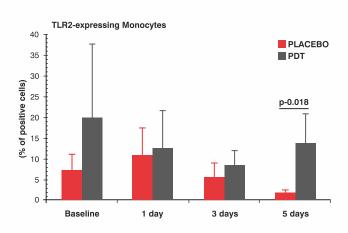
Immunologic and clinical parameters were analyzed at each time point.

Results:

- Effects of pidotimod on antibacterial and immunomodulatory proteins
 Significantly Upregulated by number of genes in PDT group
- Modulation of TLR2 and TLR4 expression by pidotimod

Results showed that TLR2- and TLR4-expressing Cd14 β cells (monocytes) were significantly increased in patients in PDT group





• Effects of pidotimod on inflammatory proteins

Genes responsible for the generation of cytokines (CCL and CXL) as well as those for the inflammatory cytokines IL1 and TNF- α were down regulated.

· Modulation of HLA class II and CD80 and CD86 expression by pidotimod

Results indicate that HLA class II expressing DC were increased, indicating that antigen presentation might be improved by pidotimod.

The percentage of CD80- and CD86-expressing DC was increased significantly as well at day 3 in the PDT (P < 0.05). Because CD80 and CD86 are key proteins in initiating B-T lymphocyte collaboration and in the generation of antibodies

Conclusion: These results confirm that supplementation of antibiotic therapy with Pidotimod in patients with CAP results in a potentially beneficial modulation of innate immunity

References: Pulmonary Pharmacology & Therapeutics 44 (2017) 24-29.