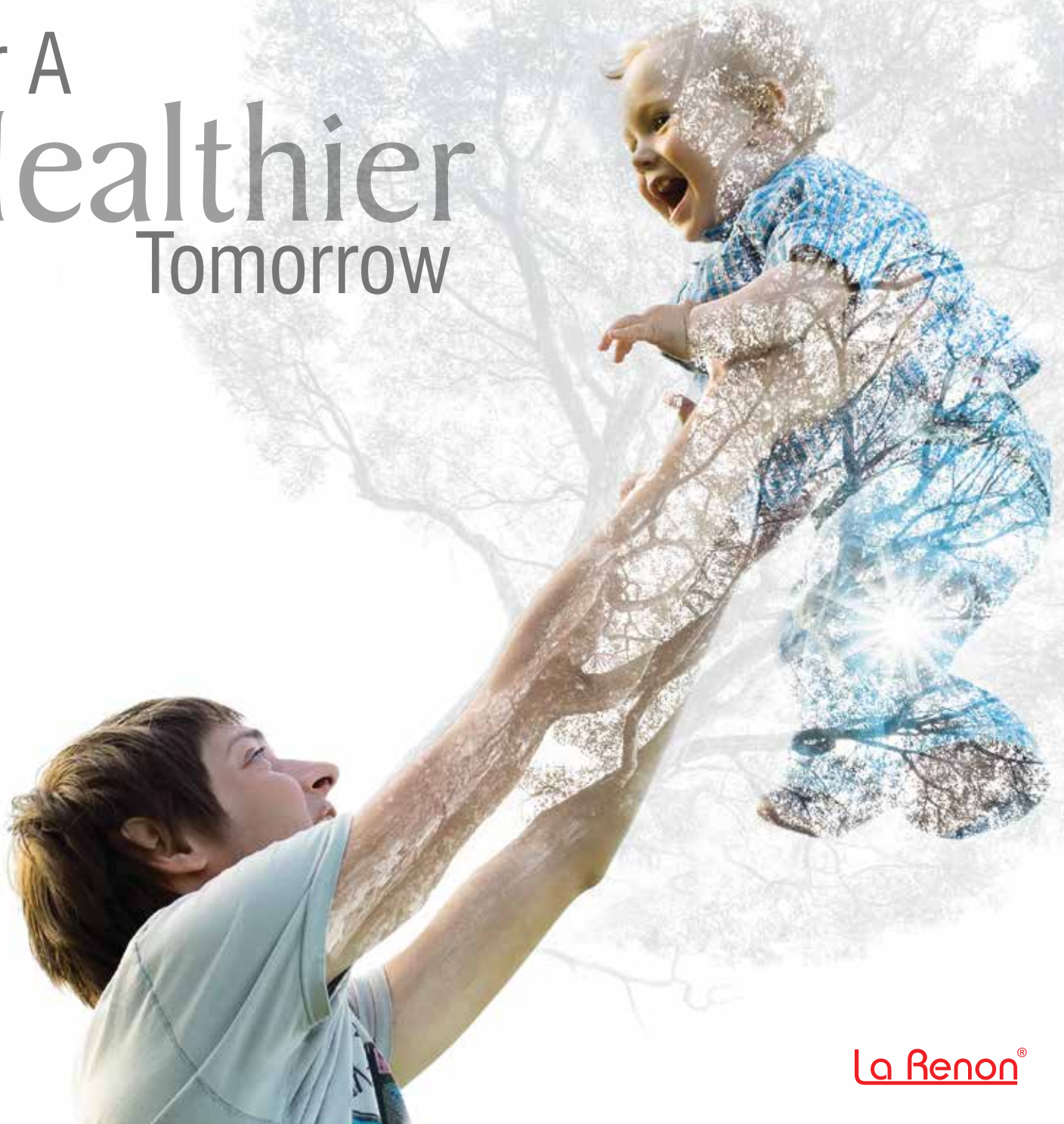


XBAREN

Oxcarbazepine Sustained Release Tablets

150 mg 300 mg 450 mg 600 mg

For A
Healthier
Tomorrow



La Renon®

Background:

Epilepsy is a central nervous system disorder (neurological disorder) in which nerve cell activity in the brain becomes disrupted, causing seizures or periods of unusual behavior, sensations and sometimes loss of consciousness. Because epilepsy is caused by abnormal activity in brain cells, seizures can affect any process your brain coordinates. Seizure signs and symptoms may include: temporary confusion, staring spell, uncontrollable jerking movements of the arms and legs, loss of consciousness or awareness and psychic symptoms

Symptoms vary depending on the type of seizure. In most cases, a person with epilepsy will tend to have the same type of seizure each time, so the symptoms will be similar from episode to episode.

Key Facts and Prevalence/ Incidence of Epilepsy:

- ▲ Around 50 million people worldwide suffer from epilepsy and it is one of the most common neurological diseases globally. ¹
- ▲ Approximately 80% of the people with epilepsy live in low and middle-income countries. ¹
- ▲ About three fourths of people with epilepsy living in low- and middle- income countries do not get the treatment they need. ¹
- ▲ Epilepsy is one of the world's oldest recognized conditions, with written records dating back to 4000 BC. ¹
- ▲ It is estimated that there are more than 10 million persons with epilepsy (PWE) in India. ²
- ▲ Age-standardized incidence rate of epilepsy in India 27.3/100,000 per year. ²
- ▲ It is estimated that there are about 2.73 million women with epilepsy in India out of which 1.5 million women with epilepsy (52%) are in reproductive age. ²
- ▲ A pediatric epilepsy study on 483 children from Mumbai reports 55.3% cases of partial epilepsy, 40.3% generalized epilepsy and 6% cases of unclassifiable epilepsy. ³
- ▲ In India with over 500,000 potential epilepsy surgery candidates, not more than 200 epilepsy surgeries per year are being undertaken today. ²

Reference:

1. WHO- February 2016

2. *Ann Indian Acad Neurol.*; 17(Suppl 1): S3-S11: 2014

3. *Epilepsia.*; 33(6):1072-7: 1992

Xbaren a drug of choice for focal Epilepsy:

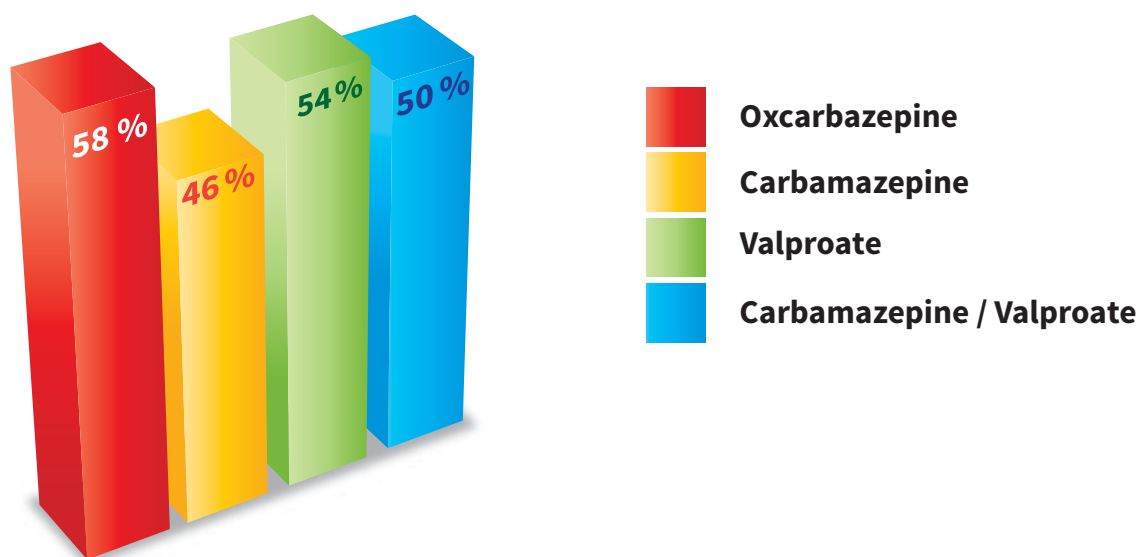
Clinical Effectiveness:

As per Seizure; 2007:

The cognitive effects of oxcarbazepine versus carbamazepine or valproate in newly diagnosed children with partial seizures

The objective of the study to investigate the effect of oxcarbazepine against standard antiepileptic drug therapy (carbamazepine and valproate) on cognitive function in children and adolescents (aged 6 to <17 years) with newly diagnosed partial seizure:

Result:



As per the study in Clin. Pharmacology; 2009

- ▲ As compared with carbamazepine, the main advantage of Oxcarbamazepine is the nonoxidative pathway that leads to a lower enzyme-induction potential and fewer and less-extensive drug interactions.
- ▲ **Oxcarbazepine** – A prodrug to monohydroxylated derivative 10,11-dihydro-10-hydro-carbamazepine (MHD) Due to the rapid and almost complete presystemic first-pass conversion to MHD.
- ▲ **Clinical observations** – Patients on high dosage add-on oxcarbazepine clearly shows better tolerability on an immediate switch from IR oxcarbazepine to extended release oxcarbazepine
- ▲ The Extended Release Oxcarbazepine may lead to better tolerability by avoidance of Oxcarbazepine plasma concentration peaks, especially in patients who require high dosages.
- ▲ The guidelines on trigeminal neuralgia management that have been agreed and jointly published by the American Academy of Neurology and the European Federation of Neurological Societies recommend carbamazepine (CBZ) and oxcarbazepine (OXC) as the first-choice medical treatments in patients with trigeminal neuralgia (TN).

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Description:

XBAREN contains Oxcarbazepine, which is a anticonvulsant class of medication. It works by decreasing abnormal excessive neuronal firing. XBAREN is an anticonvulsant and mood-stabilizing drug, used primarily in the treatment of epilepsy. It is also used to treat anxiety and mood disorders, and benign motor tics.

Mechanism of Action:

Oxcarbazepine blocks voltage-sensitive sodium channels, which inhibits repetitive firing, stabilizes hyper excited neuronal membranes and decreases release of synaptic impulses. These effects may prevent the spread of epileptic seizures.

INDICATIONS

Monotherapy or adjunctive therapy in the treatment of partial seizures with or without secondary generalised tonic-clonic seizures

Oxcarbazepine appeared effective in about one half of patients with bipolar disorder and was well tolerated.* Although the use of Oxcarbazepine in bipolar disorder as adjunctive therapy is well studied in many clinical trials, decision has to be made by physician with regards to use of this medication for patients with bipolar disorder.

DOSAGE

Adult: Initially, 600 mg daily in 2 divided doses; increase at a max increments of 600 mg daily at wkly intervals depending on response.

Maintenance: 600-1,200 mg daily. Adjunctive therapy/refractory patients switched from other anticonvulsants: Up to 2,400 mg daily.

Child: >6 yr: 8-10 mg/kg daily in 2 divided doses; increase as necessary to max increments of 10 mg/kg daily at about wkly intervals to a max of 46 mg/kg daily. Maintenance in adjunctive therapy: 30 mg/kg daily.

Special Populations: Renal impairment: CrCl <30 mL/min: ½ of the usual starting dose increased at wkly intervals or longer.

Administration: It comes as tablets and to be taken by mouth with food.

Presentation: Available as strip of 10 tablets.

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