

SOIHENZ™

| Acetyl Cysteine 150 mg + Taurine 500 mg |

the
right
choice



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BACKGROUND :

Oxidative stress and anti-oxidant therapy :

Oxidative stress plays an important role in the pathogenesis of several disease conditions in Human body. Use of SOIHENZ™ for a month in moderate doses would reduce the oxidative stress in patients and reduce the ROS related damage in tissues.

Harmful effects of Reactive oxygen species (ROS) on the cell are most often :

1. Damage of DNA
2. Oxidations of polyunsaturated fatty acids in lipids
3. Oxidations of amino acids in proteins
4. Oxidatively inactivate specific enzymes by oxidation of co-factors

ANTIOXIDANTS :

N-acetyl cysteine comes from the amino acid L-cysteine. N-Acetyl-L-Cysteine (NAC) reinforces the body's natural antioxidant defenses. It is a precursor to L-Glutathione, a sulfur containing tri-peptide involved in natural detoxification.

Taurine is a protein found in breast-milk, meat, and fish.

EFFECTIVE FOR :

N-acetyl cysteine –

- Acetaminophen (Tylenol) poisoning
- Reducing mucus and helping with breathing in various lung conditions
- Preventing kidney problems with dyes used during some X-ray exams
- Reducing homocysteine levels (a possible risk factor for heart disease)
- Reducing symptoms of the flu

Taurine –

- Congestive heart failure (CHF)
- Inflammation of the liver (hepatitis)
- High blood pressure, high cholesterol

WHY SOIHENZ?

- Oral N-acetylcysteine (NAC) treatment results in the reduction of interleukin-6 (IL-6) and C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) in patients who are on regular hemodialysis (HD). This suggests that patients with SRD benefits from the anti-inflammatory effects of NAC.¹
- NAC is found to be safe and effective in amikacin-related ototoxicity in patients with peritoneal dialysis (PD) related peritonitis.²
- NAC administration reduces oxidative stress in chronic HD patients. No major side-effects were observed.³
- The major characteristics of taurine in terms of kidney function are:⁴

Renal Structure	Role of Taurine
Vasculature	Regulate blood flow
Glomerulus	Scavenge ROS (reactive oxygen species)
Proximal	tubuleNa ⁺ transport Regulate taurine body pool size
Medulla	Osmoregulation Cell volume regulation

- The effect of taurine on renal blood vessels is to alter blood flow, and stabilizes the endothelium of the extensive renal vascular network.⁴

ADVANTAGES :

1. Prevents glomerular damage in diabetes
2. Prevents deterioration in microalbuminuria
3. Taurine may exert a beneficial effect in preventing diabetes associated microrangiopathy
4. Improves Residual Renal Function in chronic hemodialysis patient
5. Induces significant decrease in homocysteine level during dialysis

REFERENCES :

1. Saudi J Kidney Dis Transpl; 25(1): 2014: 66-72 | 2. Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol;272(10): 2015: 2611-20
3. Saudi J Kidney Dis Transpl;27(1): 2016: 88-93 | 4. Journal of Biomedical Science; 17(1): 2010

DESCRIPTION

Correction of redox imbalance associated with decreased reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation might induce these changes in kidney cell biology. N-Acetylcysteine (NAC) has been reported to protect the kidney from injury induced by contrast media, ischemia, and toxins. The kidney is key to aspects of taurine body pool size and homeostasis. This review will examine the renal-taurine interactions relative to ion reabsorption; renal blood flow and renal vascular endothelial function; antioxidant properties, especially in the glomerulus; and the role of taurine in ischemia and reperfusion injury.

INDICATION

SOIHENZ™ is indicated for the chronic management of following pathophysiology in CKD patient

1. **Diabetic Nephropathy** – Possible mechanism of actions - Attenuates UACR (Urinary Albumin / Creatinine Ratio) and sTGFβ1 (Serum Transforming Growth Factor β1) levels in microalbuminurea type 2 diabetes.
2. **Radiocontrast induced Nephropathy** – Vasoconstriction is a contributing factor in RCIN- NAC has an important role in vasodilation and hence to some degree helps in radiocontrast induced nephropathy.
3. **Paracetamol Poisoning** – Promotes detoxification of an intermediate which helps reduce the intensity of effect of over dosage of paracetamol.
4. **Mucolytic** - May decrease the viscosity of secretions by splitting of disulphide bonds in mucoproteins.

DOSAGE

The recommended starting dose of SOIHENZ™ are as follows :

1. **Mucolytic** - TID
2. **Paracetamol Poisoning** – 140 mg/kg followed by maintenance doses of 70 mg / kg every day for 4 hr for a total of 17 doses
3. **Diabetic Nephropathy** – 3 - 4 tablets a day
4. **Radio contrast induced Nephropathy (RICN)** – 600 - 1200 mg per day for 2 days

PRESENTATION

SOIHENZ™ is available as a strip of 10 tablets in Alu-PVDC blister Packing.

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