slowly intravenously infuse it once a day.

INTERACTIONS

Interaction with Medicine

Allopurinol

Phenytoin

Propranolol

Cimetidine

Interaction with alcohol is unknown. It is advisable to consult your doctor before consumption.

Food interactions

Avoid or limit the uptake of caffeine or caffeine-containing products while you are on treatment with Doxofylline because it may increase the risk of side effects.

PRECAUTIONS:

1. Patients suffering from heart disease, hypertension, chronic pulmonary heart disease, hyperthyroidism, liver disease, peptic ulcer, renal insufficiency or co-infection should use it with caution.
2. It is recommended not to drink caffeinated beverages and eat caffeinated food at the same time.
3. Theophylline drugs vary greatly among individuals, and the dosage should also be selected according to the changes of individual conditions, and the optimal dosage and method of administration should be selected, and the blood concentration of the drug should be monitored.
4. When increasing the dosage, attention should be paid to monitoring the blood drug concentration (the treatment is effective within the range of 10 μg/ml, and the concentration above 20 μg/ml is the toxic concentration).
5. The speed of intravenous infusion should be too fast, generally more than 45 minutes.

PREGNANT AND LACTATING WOMEN MEDICATION

Since there are not enough clinical trials during pregnancy, it should be used with caution in pregnant women; contraindicated in lactating women.

SIDE EFFECT

Major & minor side effects for Doxofylline

- Nausea or Vomiting
- Stomach pain
- Sleeplessness
- Headache
- Dizziness
- Increased heartbeat
- Low blood pressure
- Low blood potassium
- Fast/irregular heart beat

OVERDOSAGE:

If overdose, severe arrhythmia and paroxysmal convulsions may occur. This is manifested as the initial symptoms of poisoning. The drug should be suspended and the blood concentration monitored. After the above signs and symptoms of poisoning have completely disappeared, it can still be used continuously.

Storage: -store protected from light at a temperature not exceeding 30°C.
Improper Storage may be Deteriorate the product
Medicine: - Keep out of reach of children.

Presentation:-

Doxofylline Injection 10 ml ampoule, packed in 5 x 10 ml Tray, such tray pack in carton along with literature.

Manufactured by:
AMERICAN REMEDIES©
Care & Cure with Research
American Remedies Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
(An ISO 9001-2015 Certified Company)
ICO: American Remedies LLC, DE, USA
Gala No. 105 to 111, 1st Flr., Bldg. No. E-15/A,
Harihar Complex, Bhiwandi, Mumbai - 421302
At: Vill. Surajpur Nahan Road Paonta Sahib,
Distt. Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh-173001
E-mail: info@americanremedies.in
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WHO GMP CERTIFIED

Scan for Batch Certificate

For the use only of a Registered Medical Practitioner of a Hospital or a Laboratory

℞ Doxofylline Injection

AMERICAN
DOFOXO
Injection

For slow intravenous use only

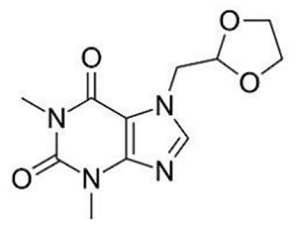
Composition:-

Each ml Contains:-

Doxofylline	IP	10 mg
Water for Injection	IP	q.s

DESCRIPTION: -

Doxofylline Injection is a Sterile Solution, which contain clear and colourless solution, Doxofylline is a methylxanthine derivative used in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, and bronchospasms.soluble in water; the chemical name of doxofylline is 1,3-dimethyl-7-(1,3-dioxolyl-2-yl)methyl-3,7-dihydro-lH-purine-2,6-diketone, and Chemicle formula is $C_{11}H_{14}N_4O_4$, and Chemical structure is.



doxofylline

MECHANISM OF ACTION

The main mechanism of action of doxofylline is unclear. One of the mechanisms of action of is thought to arise from the inhibition of phosphodiesterase activity thus increasing the levels of cAMP and promoting smooth muscle relaxation.

The interaction of doxofylline with beta-2 adrenoceptors was demonstrated by a study using nonlinear chromatography, frontal analysis and molecular docking. Serine 169 and serine 173 residues in the receptor are thought to be critical binding sites for doxofylline where hydrogen bonds are formed. Via mediating the actions of beta-2 adrenoceptors, doxofylline induces blood vessel relaxation and airway smooth muscle relaxation.

There is also evidence that doxofylline may exert anti-inflammatory actions by reducing the pleurisy induced by the inflammatory mediator platelet activating factor (PAF) according to a rat study. It is suggested that doxofylline may play an important role in attenuating leukocyte diapedesis, supported by mouse preclinical studies where doxofylline administration was associated with inhibited leukocyte migration across vascular endothelial cells in vivo and in vitro.Unlike theophylline, doxofylline does not inhibit tumour necrosis factor-induced interleukin (IL)-8 secretion in ASM cells.

PHARMACODYNAMIC

Doxofylline is a methylxanthine bronchodilator with potent bronchodilator activity comparable to that of theophylline. In animal studies, doxofylline demonstrated to attenuate bronchoconstriction, inflammatory actions and the release of thromboxane A2 (TXA2) when challenged with platelet-activating factor.

Doxofylline does not demonstrate direct inhibition of any histone deacetylase (HDAC) enzymes or known PDE enzyme is of orms and did not act as an antagonist at A2 or A2 receptors. The affinity for adenosine A1, A2A and A2B receptors are reported to be all higher than 100 μM. It only displays an inhibitory action against PDE2A1 and antagonism at adenosine A(2A) at high concentrations. A study demonstrated that doxofylline interacts with β2-adrenoceptors to induce blood vessel relaxation and airway smooth muscle relaxation. In dog studies, doxofylline decreased airway responsiveness at a dose that did not affect heart rate and respiratory rate

DOSAGE:

For adults, 200mg each time, once every 12 hours, diluted with 25% glucose injection to 40ml and injected slowly intravenously, the time should be more than 20 minutes, 5-10 days as a course of treatment or as directed by the doctor. You can also add 300mg of this product to 5% glucose injection or saline injection into 100ml of blood, and