

Zinga

Zinc Sulfate

PRESENTATION

Zinga 20 mg Tablet: Each film-coated tablet contains zinc sulfate monohydrate USP equivalent to 20 mg elemental zinc.

Zinga 100 ml Syrup: Each 5 ml syrup contains zinc sulfate monohydrate USP equivalent to 10 mg elemental zinc.

PHARMACOKINETICS

Zinc is absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and distributed throughout the body. The highest concentrations occur in hair, eyes, male reproductive organs and bone. Lower levels are present in liver, kidney and muscle. In blood 80% is found in erythrocytes. Plasma zinc levels range from 70 to 110 mcg/dL and about 50% of this is loosely bound to albumin. About 7% is amino acid bound and the rest is tightly bound to alpha-2 macroglobulins and other proteins.

INDICATIONS

Zinc sulfate monohydrate is indicated in zinc deficiency and/or in zinc losing conditions. Zinc deficiency can occur as a result of inadequate diet or malabsorption. Zinc is essential for the correction of growth retardation, decreased taste and smell, alopecia, dermatitis, diarrhea, immunological dysfunction, failure to thrive, gonadal atrophy, impaired spermatogenesis and congenital malformation.

Dosage & administration

Tablet:

Adult and child over 30 kg: 2 tablets 1 to 3 times daily after food. The recommended dose for child is 2 to 2.5 mg/kg/day.

Child under 10 kg: 1 tablet daily after food. Child within 10 to 30 kg: 1 tablet 1 to 3 times daily after food.

Syrup:

Child under 10 kg: 5 ml (1 teaspoonful) 2 times daily after food.

Child between 10-30 kg: 10 ml (2 teaspoonfuls) 1-3 times daily after food.

Adults and child over 30 kg: 20 ml (4 teaspoonfuls) 1-3 times daily after food.

SIDE EFFECTS

Side effects of zinc salts are abdominal pain, dyspepsia, nausea, vomiting, gastric irritation, gastritis, irritability, headache, lethargy.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Hypersensitivity to zinc, abdominal pain and gastrointestinal disturbances.

Use in pregnancy & lactation

The safety of zinc in human pregnancy has not been established. Zinc crosses the placenta and is present in breast milk.

PRECAUTIONS

Oral zinc therapy should only be given when there is good evidence of deficiency. Side effects of zinc salts are abdominal pain and dyspepsia. In acute renal failure, zinc accumulation may occur, so dose adjustment is needed.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Concomitant intake of tetracycline and zinc may decrease the absorption of both the tetracycline and zinc. Similarly concomitant administration of zinc and quinolone may also decrease the absorption of both. Concomitant intake of penicillamine and zinc may decrease absorption of zinc.

OVERDOSAGE

Symptoms of overdose may include severe nausea, vomiting, dizziness, fainting and shortness of breath. If overdose is suspected, then contact with local poison control center or emergency room may be needed.

STORAGE

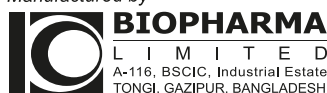
Store in a cool and dry place, protected from light.

COMMERCIAL PACK

Zinga 20 mg Tablet: Each box contains 5X10's tablets in alu-pvc blister pack.

Zinga 100 ml Syrup: Each amber color glass bottle contains 100 ml syrup.

Manufactured by



For further query on the use of this medicine, consult to a registered Doctor or Pharmacist.