

IVIT-12 INJECTION

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

Abbreviated Prescribing information for IVIT-12 INJECTION [Combination Pack of Vitamin C Injection I.P. (Part 1) & Vitamin B12, Folic Acid & Niacinamide Injection (Part 2)]

[Please refer the complete prescribing information available at www.torrentpharma.com]

PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES:

MECHANISM OF ACTION:

INDICATIONS: Useful as a co-prescription in the management of chronic diseases like Cardiovascular disorders such as hyperlipidemia, megaloblastic anemias, Malignancy of pancreas or bowel prehypertension/hypertension, coronary artery disease; Diabetes associated conditions such as insulin resistance, prediabetes, polycystic ovary syndrome, multiple sclerosis; Chronic inflammatory condition such as rheumatoid arthritis; Ophthalmological conditions such as cataract, glaucoma, diabetic retinopathy, age related macular degeneration and infertility.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: IVIT-12 injection must only be administered by the IV or IM route. But before administering the first dose to a new patient, a test dose of IVIT-12 injection should be given. Dose should be given as directed by the physician.

CONTRAINDICATION: Hypersensitivity to any of the components of formulation.

WARNINGS & PRECAUTIONS: Increased intake of ascorbic acid over a prolonged period may result in an increase in renal clearance and deficiency may result if it is withdrawn too rapidly. Hypokalemia and sudden death may occur in severe megaloblastic anemia which is treated intensely. Caution should also be used when niacinamide is used in patients with unstable angina or in the acute phase of an MI, particularly when such patients are also receiving vasoactive drugs such as nitrates, calcium channel blockers, or adrenergic blocking agents. Niacinamide is rapidly metabolized by the liver and excreted through the kidneys.

DRUG INTERACTIONS: Concomitant administration of aluminium-containing antacids may increase urinary aluminium elimination. Concurrent administration of antacids and ascorbic acid is not recommended, especially in patients with renal insufficiency. Niacin may also interact with agents for the heart, agents that widen blood vessels, agents used for the liver, agents used for seizures, alcohol, androgens, antibiotics, antigout agents, antihistamines, antithyroid agents, aspirin, benzodiazepines, birth control taken by mouth, calcium-channel blockers, cholesterol-lowering agents (bile acid sequestrants, fibrates, HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors), epinephrine, estrogens, ganglionic blocking drugs, griseofulvin, neomycin, nicotine, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), primidone, probucol, procetofene, progestins, pyrazinamide, theophylline, and thyroid hormones.

ADVERSE REACTIONS: Faintness, dizziness, Polycythemia vera, itching; transitory exanthema, Mild transient diarrhea, feeling of swelling of entire body, anorexia, nausea, abdominal distention, flatulence, erythema, skin rash, itching, general malaise, respiratory difficulty due to bronchospasm, burning sensation and irritation, over activity, excitement, mental depression, confusion, and impaired judgment.

MARKETED BY:

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(Additional information is available on request)