Xiva

Doxofylline

DESCRIPTION
Xiva (Doxofylline) is a novel bronchodilator. It structurally differs from Theophylline due to the presence of a dioxalane group in position 7. It selectively inhibits phosphodiesterase-4 thereby relaxes bronchial smooth muscle. However, differently from Theophylline, it appears to have decreased affinities toward adenosine A_1 and A_2 receptors, which may account for the better safety profile of the drug. It is reported to inhibit platelet activating factor (PAF) and generation of leukotriene production.

COMPOSITION
Xiva-400 Tablet: Each film coated tablet contains **Doxofylline** INN 400 mg.
Xiva Syrup : Each 5 ml Syrup contains **Doxofylline** INN 100 mg.

INDICATION
Xiva is used to treat asthma, COPD and bronchospasm.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
Children: > 12 yrs: 10 ml once to three times daily, ***< 12 yrs:*** 6-9 mg/kg two times daily.
Adult: 1 tablet daily in the evening. On the basis of clinical response the dose may be increased to 1 tablet twice daily.

CONTRAINDICATION
Doxofylline is contraindicated in acute myocardial infarction (MI). It is also contraindicated in patients with hypotension, in lactating women & in patients who have shown hypersensitivity to its components.

PRECAUTIONS
The half-life of xanthine derivatives is influenced by a number of known variables. It may be prolonged in patients with liver disease, in patients with congestive heart failure (CHF) and in those patients taking certain other drugs like erythromycin, troleandomycin, lincomycin, allopurinol, cimetidine, propanolol and anti-flu vaccine. In these cases, a lower dose of **Doxofylline** may be needed. Phenytoin, other anticonvulsants and smoking may cause an increase in clearance with a shorter mean half-life. In these cases higher doses of **Doxofylline** may be needed.

USE IN PREGNANCY AND LACTATION
Animal reproduction studies indicate that, Doxofylline does not cause fatal harm when administered to pregnant animals or can not affect reproduction capacity. However, since there is limited experience in human during pregnancy, xanthines should be given to pregnant women only if clearly needed. It is contraindicated in nursing mothers.

SIDE EFFECTS
Doxofylline rarely causes serious side effects, however possible side effects are nausea, vomiting, headaches, upset stomach and heartburn.

DRUG INTERACTIONS
Doxofylline should not be administered together with other xanthine derivatives. Toxic synergism with ephedrine has been documented for xanthines. Like other xanthines, concomitant therapy with troleandomycin, lincomycin, clindamycin, allopurinol, cimetidine, ranitidine, propranolol and anti-flu vaccine may decrease the hepatic clearance of xanthines causing an increase in blood levels. No evidence of a relationship between **Doxofylline** serum concentrations and toxic events have been reported.

STORAGE CONDITION
Keep in a cool, dry place and away from light. Keep out of the reach of children.

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