

# Windo

## Doxofylline

### Presentation

Windo 200 Tablet: Each film coated tablet contains Doxofylline INN 200 mg .

Windo 400 Tablet: Each film coated tablet contains Doxofylline INN 400 mg .

### Description

Doxofylline is a novel bronchodilator. It structurally differs from Theophylline due to the presence of a dioxolane group in position 7. Doxofylline selectively inhibits phosphodiesterase-4 thereby relaxes bronchial smooth muscle. However, differently from Theophylline, Doxofylline appears to have decreased affinities toward adenosine A1 and A2 receptors, which may account for the better safety profile of the drug. Doxofylline is reported to inhibit platelet activating factor (PAF) and generation of leukotriene production.

### Indication and uses

Doxofylline is used to treat asthma, COPD and bronchospasm.

### Dosage & administration

*Adults:* 400 mg tablet daily in the evening. However, in certain cases, 400 mg tablet twice daily is recommended on the basis of the clinical response. Doses as high as 1200 mg/day (400 mg tablet 3 times daily) may also be prescribed.

*Elderly:* In elderly patients with concomitant cardiovascular, hepatic and renal diseases recommended dosage should be 200 mg tablet twice daily.

*Children (above 6 years of age):* The recommended dosage of Doxofylline is 6 mg/kg twice daily. The dose may be increased up to 18 mg/kg daily on the basis of clinical response.

### Side-effects

Doxofylline rarely causes serious side effects. However, possible side effects are similar for taking excess amount of caffeine. These include: nausea, vomiting, headache, upset stomach and heartburn.

### Precaution

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 and in those patients taking certain other drugs like erythromycin, troleandomycin, lincomycin, allopurinol, cimetidine, propranolol 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 & Lactation

Animal reproduction studies indicate that, Doxophylline does not cause fetal 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. Doxophylline is contraindicated in nursing mothers.

### Contraindication

Doxofylline is contraindicated in acute myocardial infarction

It is also contraindicated in patients with hypotension, in lactating women & patients who have shown hypersensitivity to Doxofylline and its components.

### Drug interaction

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 erythromycin, 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

Store in a cool and dry place, keep away from light. Keep out of reach of children.

### Commercial Pack

Windo 200 Tablet: Each box contains 5 blister strips of 10 tablets.

Windo 400 Tablet: Each box contains 3 blister strips of 10 tablets.



Manufactured by

**ONE PHARMA LTD.**

C-23-24, BSCIC I/A

Bogura, Bangladesh

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