VITAMIN PREPARATIONS USED IN MEDICINE

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Annotatsiya. VITAMIN B1, THIAMINE (Thiamine).Синонимы: anurine, anevayl, bannerva, phenurina, perin, pedapiona, bethamin, betanurina, bedaviton, pitoxin, phethiamine, bevimin, bivital, pitakin, cristovippex, orysenina, thiamine, vitaplex bee1 др.

In nature, vitamin B1 is found in yeast, germ and shells of wheat, oats, buckwheat, as well as in bread made from plain flour. In fine grinding, the parts of the grain that are richest in vitamin B1 are removed with bran, so the content of vitamin B1 in the highest grades of flour and bread is sharply reduced

PHOSPHOTHIAMINE (PASBOTIFICATION).

It is used as a remedy for neuritis, polyneuritis (including those not associated with vitamin B1 deficiency), for asthenic conditions, as an additional remedy for chronic circulatory insufficiency, for chronic gastritis accompanied by disorders of the motor and secretory functions of the stomach, and for other diseases, if the use of thiamine is indicated.

- **BENPHOTHIAMINUM** . It is used for hypovitaminosis and vitamin B_1 deficiency and for chronic hepatitis, functional disorders of the nervous system, etc.
- **COCARBOXYLASE** . Diphosphorous etherthiamine.

Thiamine diphosphate. Synonyms: Cotiamine,. Thiamine pyrophosphate, Berolase, Bioxilasi, _B-Neuran, _Cobilasi, Cocarbil, Cocarbosyl, Cocarboxylase, Coenzyme B, Cothiamine, Diphosphothiamin, Pyruvodehydrase, etc. Cocarboxylase is similar in biological action to vitamins and enzymes. The biological properties of cocarboxylase do not fully coincide with those of thiamine, and for the treatment of vitamin deficiency and hypovitaminosis B1 Cocarboxylase is not used. Indications for its prescription are: acidosis of diabetic origin, hepatic and renal insufficiency, respiratory acidosis in chronic pulmonary cardiac syndrome, diabetic and hepatic coma, coronary circulatory insufficiency, peripheral neuritis, various pathological processes requiring improvement of carbohydrate metabolism

- **"GEFEFITIN"** containing brewer's yeast is excluded from the nomenclature of medicines. Solutio "Thiodinum". It contains 1 ml of thiamine bromide 12.5 mg and sodium iodide 10 mg. It is used as an antineuralic agent for lumbosacral radiculitis, brachial plexitis, as well as for inflammatory diseases of the central nervous system.

Thiamine is a component of a number of combined multivitamin preparations (Asnitine, Revit, Dekamevit, Aerovit, Panhexavit, Quadevit, Undevit, Complivit, etc.).

VITAMINE B12 (Vitaminum (Vitaminum B_{12}), Coa-[a-(5,6-Dimethylbenzimidazolyl)-Cob-cobamidcyanyl, or a-(5,6-dimethyl-benzimidazolyl)-cobamidcinide]. Synonyms: Actamin B_{12}, Almeret,_ Anacobin,_Antinem,-Antipemicin, Arcavit B_{12}

Bedodec, Bedoxyl, Bedumil, Benubigen, Biopar, Catavin, Cobastab, Cobavite, Cobione, Curibin, Cycobemin, Cycoplex, Cytacon, Cytamen, Cytobex, Cytobion, Dancavit Bi2, Distivit, Dobetin, Dociton, Dodecavit, Emobione, Grisevit, Hepagon, Lentovit, Megalovel, Novivit, Pemapar, Redamin, Reticulogen, Rubavit, Rubivitan, Rubramin, Vibicon и др.

Its synthesis in nature is carried out by microorganisms, mainly bacteria, actinomycetes, and blue-green algae. In humans and animals, it is synthesized by the intestinal microflora, from where it enters the organs, accumulating in the largest quantities in the kidneys, liver, and intestinal wall. Synthesis in the intestines of the body's need for vitamin B_{12} is not fully ensured; Additional quantities come from animal products. Vitamin B12 is found in varying amounts in medicinal preparations derived from animal liver.

VITOHEPATUM. A drug derived from fresh bovine liver. Contains cyanocobalamin (10 μg in 1 ml), folic acid and other antianemic factors found in the liver

It is used as an antianemic agent for B12-deficiency anemias, macrocytic anemia of pregnancy and other blood diseases, neurological complications caused by anemia, Botkin's disease and chronic liver damage, atrophic gastritis

Cobamamidum. It has a therapeutic effect not only in $_{12\text{-deficiency}}$ anemias, but also in diseases of the nervous system, hypotrophic processes, etc. The drug has anabolic activity.It is used as an anabolic agent in newborns with low body weight and hypotrophy phenomena, young children with a weakened appetite and low body weight, in adults with anorexia nervosa and asthenia syndrome. It is also used in t diseases of the peripheral nervous system (neuralgia, traumatic injuries, etc.); In_{12} deficient anemias, in the complex therapy of liver diseases (chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis, fatty degeneration), chronic enterocolitis, etc.

OXYCOBALAMINUM: For indications, see Cyanocobalamin. CYANOCOBALAMINUM.

CYANOCOBALAMIN has a pronounced therapeutic effect in Addison Birmer's disease, agastric anemia (after gastric resection), gastric polyposis and syphilis anemias, anemia accompanying enterocolitis, as well as other pernicious-like anemias, including those caused by invasion by a broad tapeworm, pregnancy, sprue, etc. $Vitamin_{B\ 12}$ It is a highly effective anti-anemic drug. This drug is successfully used for the treatment of malignant anemia, post-hemorrhagic and iron-deficiency anemias, aplastic anemia in children, anemia of alimentary nature, anemia caused by toxic and drug substances, and

other types of anemia.

Cyanocobalamin is an ingredient of combined (multivitamin) preparations (Tendevit, Quadevit, Complivit, etc.).

NICOTINIC ACID (Acidum nicotinicum). VITAMIN PP.Pyridine carboxylic acid. Synonyms: Vitamin B, Apelagrin, Induracin, Liplyt,_Niacin,_ Nicodan, Nicodon., Niconacid,_ Nicotene, Nicovit, Pellagramin Pelonin, Peviton, Vitaplex N. Nicotinic acid and nicotinamide are found in animal organs (liver, kidneys, muscles, etc.), milk, fish, yeast, vegetables, fruits, buckwheat and other products. Nicotinic acid and its amide have specific anti-pellagric In connection with this, they are designated as vitamin PP (from "Pellagra-Preventive" - preventive pellagra). Their use, especially in the early stages of the disease, leads to the disappearance of pellagra phenomena. Nicotinic acid doesn't just have anti-pellagric properties; It improves carbohydrate metabolism, has a positive effect on mild forms of diabetes, liver and heart diseases, gastric and duodenal ulcers and enterocolitis, sluggish healing wounds and ulcers. It also has a vasodilating effect. Nicotinic acid has lipoproteinemic activity.

Nicotinic acid is a component of the complex preparations "Nikoverin", "Nikoshpan" and is a part of the molecules "Xanthinol nicotinate" and "Picamilon". The action of these drugs is largely related to the vasodilating and other properties of nicotinic acid.

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