

Qtpair 100 Tablet

Brand Name: Qtpair 100 Tablet

Dosage Form: Tablet

Therapeutic Category: Atypical Antipsychotic

Composition:

Each film-coated tablet contains:

- **Quetiapine Fumarate I.P.** equivalent to **Quetiapine 100 mg**
- **Excipients** – q.s.
- **Colour:** Approved colour used

Pharmacology & Mechanism of Action:

Quetiapine is an atypical antipsychotic that acts by antagonizing multiple neurotransmitter receptors in the brain. It exhibits high affinity for serotonin 5-HT_{2A} and dopamine D₂ receptors. Its antipsychotic activity is believed to be mediated through a combination of dopamine type 2 (D₂) and serotonin type 2A (5HT_{2A}) receptor antagonism. It also has affinity for histamine H₁ and adrenergic α 1- and α 2-receptors.

Indications:

- Schizophrenia
- Bipolar disorder – manic and depressive episodes
- Bipolar maintenance therapy (in combination)
- Adjunct treatment for major depressive disorder (as approved by physician)

Dosage & Administration:

- Dose must be individualized by the physician based on indication, age, and patient response
- **Adults (schizophrenia or bipolar disorder):** Starting dose usually 50 mg/day, titrated up to effective dose of 300–800 mg/day in divided doses
- Should be taken with or without food
- Dose adjustments may be required in elderly or hepatic impairment
- Taper gradually if discontinuing to avoid withdrawal effects

Contraindications:

- Hypersensitivity to Quetiapine or any excipient in the formulation
- Concomitant use with strong CYP3A4 inhibitors (e.g., ketoconazole) unless dose adjustment is made

Warnings & Precautions:

- Increased risk of mortality in elderly patients with dementia-related psychosis
- May cause sedation, orthostatic hypotension, and metabolic changes (weight gain, lipid, and glucose elevation)
- Monitor for extrapyramidal symptoms and tardive dyskinesia
- Caution in patients with cardiovascular disease, seizure disorders, or hepatic impairment
- Avoid use with alcohol and CNS depressants

Drug Interactions:

- CYP3A4 inhibitors (e.g., erythromycin, ketoconazole) may increase serum levels
- Inducers like phenytoin, carbamazepine may reduce efficacy
- Additive sedation with CNS depressants
- Monitor QT prolongation risk with other QT-prolonging drugs

Adverse Effects:

- Very common: Somnolence, dizziness, dry mouth
- Common: Weight gain, constipation, orthostatic hypotension, increased appetite
- Less common: Extrapyrimalidal symptoms, increased blood sugar or lipid levels
- Rare: Neuroleptic malignant syndrome, seizures, priapism

Overdose:

Symptoms: Drowsiness, hypotension, tachycardia, QT prolongation, seizures

Treatment: Supportive care with monitoring of cardiovascular and respiratory status

Activated charcoal may be used if within a few hours of ingestion

Storage:

Store in a cool, dry place below 25°C

Protect from moisture and direct sunlight

Keep out of reach of children

Manufactured in India for:



Cafoli Lifecare Pvt. Ltd.

(An ISO 9001: 2015 Certified Co.)

Plot no.: 367-FF, Industrial Area Phase-I,

Panchkula-134113

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