

Trymatch D Tablet

Triamcinolone Acetonide (40mg) Tablet

Category: Corticosteroid

Dosage Form: Oral Tablet

Description:

Triamcinolone Acetonide (40mg) Tablet is a synthetic corticosteroid used to treat a variety of inflammatory conditions, including allergic reactions, autoimmune diseases, and certain types of arthritis. It works by reducing inflammation and suppressing the immune response. Triamcinolone is a potent anti-inflammatory agent that is often used for conditions such as arthritis, skin disorders, asthma, and other chronic inflammatory diseases.

It is commonly prescribed for conditions requiring systemic steroid treatment, including but not limited to rheumatoid arthritis, allergic disorders, dermatologic conditions, gastrointestinal conditions, and respiratory diseases.

Composition:

- **Active Ingredient:**
 - Triamcinolone Acetonide – 40mg per tablet
- **Excipients:**
 - Lactose
 - Starch
 - Magnesium stearate
 - Other inert binders and fillers to form the tablet.

Indications:

Triamcinolone Acetonide tablets are used for the treatment of a variety of conditions, including:

1. **Inflammatory and Autoimmune Conditions:**
 - Rheumatoid arthritis
 - Osteoarthritis
 - Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
 - Gouty arthritis
 - Ankylosing spondylitis
 2. **Allergic Conditions:**
 - Severe allergies or allergic reactions
 - Allergic rhinitis (hay fever)
 - Atopic dermatitis (eczema)
 3. **Skin Disorders:**
 - Psoriasis
 - Contact dermatitis
 - Seborrheic dermatitis
 4. **Respiratory Conditions:**
 - Asthma (when inhaled treatments are not sufficient)
 - Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
 5. **Gastrointestinal Conditions:**
 - Ulcerative colitis
 - Crohn's disease
 6. **Other Conditions:**
 - Adrenal insufficiency (when the body cannot produce enough cortisol)
 - Autoimmune diseases and inflammatory bowel diseases
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Dosage and Administration:

- **Adults:**
 - The typical dosage of Triamcinolone Acetonide (40mg) is one tablet daily or as directed by the healthcare provider, based on the specific condition being treated.
 - The dosage may vary based on the severity of the condition and the patient's response to treatment.
 - For chronic conditions like arthritis, a lower maintenance dose may be used after an initial higher dose to control symptoms.
 - **Children:**
 - Pediatric dosing should be individualized based on the child's condition, age, and weight.
 - Always follow the healthcare provider's prescription.
 - **Administration Method:**
 - The tablet should be taken orally with a glass of water, with or without food.
 - Swallow the tablet whole; do not crush or chew.
 - **Hypersensitivity to Triamcinolone Acetonide or any of the tablet components.**
 - **Systemic fungal infections:** Corticosteroids may exacerbate fungal infections.
 - **Active or latent tuberculosis:** Triamcinolone should not be used in patients with untreated tuberculosis.
 - **Severe viral infections such as herpes simplex, varicella (chickenpox), and measles, unless specifically indicated by a healthcare provider.**
 - **Peptic Ulcer Disease:** Corticosteroids can worsen existing peptic ulcers or contribute to their formation.
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Warnings and Precautions:

1. **Infections:** Corticosteroids like triamcinolone may suppress the immune system, making it harder for the body to fight infections. Monitor for signs of infection during treatment.
2. **Gastrointestinal Effects:** Triamcinolone may cause gastritis, peptic ulcers, or GI bleeding. Patients with a history of gastrointestinal disorders should be monitored closely.
3. **Hyperglycemia:** Corticosteroids can increase blood sugar levels. Monitor blood glucose levels in patients with diabetes or those at risk of developing diabetes.
4. **Osteoporosis:** Long-term use of corticosteroids may lead to bone loss and increase the risk of fractures. Calcium and vitamin D supplementation may be recommended.
5. **Psychiatric Effects:** Corticosteroids can cause mood swings, depression, anxiety, and other psychiatric disturbances. Patients should be monitored for significant mood or behavior changes.

Mechanism of Action:

Triamcinolone acetonide is a corticosteroid that works by suppressing inflammation and immune system activity. It inhibits the release of pro-inflammatory mediators such as prostaglandins and leukotrienes, which are responsible for the inflammation process in the body. By binding to glucocorticoid receptors in various cells, it modulates gene expression to reduce the production of inflammatory cytokines and enzymes. This helps reduce symptoms of inflammation, pain, and swelling in various conditions.

Contraindications:

6. **Cushing's Syndrome:** Prolonged use of corticosteroids can lead to Cushing's syndrome, characterized by weight gain, fatty tissue accumulation (especially in the face and upper body), and thinning of the skin.
 7. **Tapering Dosage:** Do not stop taking Triamcinolone suddenly after long-term use. A gradual tapering of the dose is necessary to prevent adrenal insufficiency (inability of the adrenal glands to produce cortisol).
 8. **Renal and Hepatic Impairment:** Use with caution in patients with kidney or liver disease.
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Adverse Effects:

Common Side Effects:

- Headache
- Upset stomach
- Weight gain
- Mood changes
- Increased appetite
- Insomnia
- Fluid retention (edema)

Serious Side Effects:

- Osteoporosis (bone thinning)
- Increased risk of infection
- Peptic ulcers
- Gastrointestinal bleeding
- High blood pressure
- Severe mood or behavioral changes (e.g., depression, aggression)
- Hyperglycemia or diabetes exacerbation
- Cushing's syndrome (moon face, abdominal obesity, thinning of the skin)
- Glaucoma or cataracts (with prolonged use)
- Adrenal insufficiency (especially after abrupt discontinuation)

If any serious side effects occur, discontinue the medication and consult a healthcare provider immediately.

Drug Interactions:

1. **Anticoagulants (e.g., Warfarin):** Corticosteroids may alter the effect of anticoagulants, requiring close monitoring of prothrombin time (PT) and INR levels.
 2. **Antidiabetic Drugs:** Triamcinolone may interfere with the effectiveness of insulin and other antidiabetic drugs by increasing blood glucose levels.
 3. **Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs):** When used together, corticosteroids and NSAIDs can increase the risk of gastrointestinal bleeding.
 4. **Diuretics (e.g., Furosemide):** The combination of corticosteroids and diuretics may increase the risk of hypokalemia (low potassium levels).
 5. **Vaccines:** Immunosuppressive drugs like triamcinolone may reduce the effectiveness of live vaccines and increase the risk of infection after vaccination.
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Storage Instructions:

- Store at room temperature (20°C - 25°C).
 - Keep the tablets in a dry place, away from heat and moisture.
 - Keep out of reach of children.
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Key Points:

- Triamcinolone Acetonide (40mg) Tablet is a corticosteroid used to treat inflammatory conditions like arthritis,

allergic disorders, asthma, and skin conditions.

- **It works by reducing inflammation and controlling immune responses.**
- **Long-term use requires monitoring for side effects such as bone loss, weight gain, and blood sugar changes.**
- **Always follow prescribed dosage, and consult a healthcare provider for personalized treatment, especially for long-term therapy.**

Consult your healthcare provider for personalized advice and treatment.

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