

Uriviga 0.4 MR Tablet

Tamsulosin (0.4mg) Capsule

Category: Alpha-1 Adrenergic Blocker

Dosage Form: Oral Capsule

Description:

Tamsulosin (0.4mg) is an alpha-1 adrenergic receptor antagonist primarily used to treat benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), a non-cancerous enlargement of the prostate gland. It works by relaxing the smooth muscles in the prostate and bladder neck, which helps improve urine flow and reduce symptoms of BPH, such as frequent urination, difficulty starting urination, and weak urine stream.

Tamsulosin is selective for alpha-1A adrenergic receptors in the prostate, which minimizes the potential for side effects like low blood pressure (common with non-selective alpha blockers) while still being effective in treating BPH symptoms.

Composition (Per Capsule):

- Tamsulosin Hydrochloride (0.4mg)

Indications:

Tamsulosin is indicated for the treatment of:

1. **Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH):**
To relieve symptoms such as

difficulty urinating, frequent urination, and weak urine flow associated with an enlarged prostate.

2. **Urinary Symptoms:** Associated with BPH, such as nocturia (frequent urination at night), urinary urgency, and hesitancy.

Dosage and Administration:

- **Recommended Dose:**
 - The usual dose for adults is 0.4 mg once daily, taken approximately 30 minutes after the same meal each day.
 - If the 0.4mg dose is ineffective, the dosage can be increased to 0.8 mg daily after 2–4 weeks, as directed by the healthcare provider.
- **Administration:**
 - Swallow the capsule whole with water.
 - Do not crush or chew the capsule.
 - Take it at the same time each day, preferably after breakfast, to improve absorption and minimize the risk of side effects.

Mechanism of Action:

Tamsulosin works by selectively blocking alpha-1A adrenergic receptors in the smooth muscle of the prostate, bladder neck, and urethra. This relaxes the smooth muscles, which:

- Improves urine flow.
- Relieves symptoms of BPH.
- Reduces the resistance to urine flow in the prostate and bladder, helping ease urination.

Unlike non-selective alpha blockers, which can affect blood pressure, Tamsulosin's selectivity for alpha-1A receptors limits its effect on blood vessels, significantly reducing the risk of orthostatic hypotension (sudden drop in blood pressure upon standing).

Contraindications:

Tamsulosin should not be used in the following situations:

- Hypersensitivity to Tamsulosin or any of its components.
 - Severe liver impairment: Patients with a history of severe liver disease should avoid Tamsulosin, as it may be metabolized more slowly, increasing the risk of side effects.
 - Orthostatic hypotension: Tamsulosin can cause a sudden decrease in blood pressure when standing up (a condition known as orthostatic hypotension), especially during the first dose.
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Warnings and Precautions:

1. **Hypotension:** Patients may experience a drop in blood pressure, particularly after the first dose or dose escalation. It is important to take the capsule with food and avoid sudden posture changes (e.g., standing up too quickly).

2. **Prostate Cancer:** Tamsulosin is not indicated for the treatment of prostate cancer. BPH and prostate cancer can present with similar symptoms. It is important to rule out prostate cancer before starting Tamsulosin therapy.
 3. **Cataract Surgery (Intraoperative Floppy Iris Syndrome):** Tamsulosin may cause changes to the iris during cataract surgery, leading to intraoperative floppy iris syndrome (IFIS). Patients undergoing cataract surgery should inform their ophthalmologist if they are taking Tamsulosin.
 4. **Severe Renal Impairment:** Caution is advised in patients with severe renal impairment. Tamsulosin is primarily excreted via the kidneys, and dose adjustments may be required.
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Adverse Effects:

Common Side Effects:

- Dizziness or light-headedness, especially when standing up.
- Ejaculation disorders (e.g., retrograde ejaculation, decreased semen).
- Headache.
- Fatigue.
- Nausea.

Serious Side Effects:

- **Severe hypotension:** A sudden drop in blood pressure that may cause fainting, dizziness, or even shock.
- **Syncope (fainting).**
- **Intraoperative Floppy Iris Syndrome:** Associated with cataract surgery.

- **Priapism (rare):** A painful and prolonged erection that can damage the penis if not treated promptly.
 - **Allergic reactions:** Rash, swelling, or difficulty breathing.
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Drug Interactions:

- **Alpha-blockers:** Concomitant use with other alpha-1 blockers (e.g., doxazosin, terazosin) may increase the risk of hypotension and syncope.
 - **CYP3A4 Inhibitors** (e.g., ketoconazole, itraconazole): May increase Tamsulosin levels and enhance the risk of side effects.
 - **CYP2D6 Inhibitors:** Some drugs that inhibit CYP2D6 (e.g., quinidine) may increase Tamsulosin concentrations.
 - **PDE5 inhibitors** (e.g., sildenafil, tadalafil): Concurrent use with Tamsulosin may increase the risk of hypotension.
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Storage Instructions:

- **Store at room temperature (15°C - 30°C).**
 - **Keep away from moisture and direct sunlight.**
 - **Keep out of reach of children.**
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Key Points:

- **Tamsulosin (0.4mg)** is an alpha-1 blocker used to treat symptoms of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH).
- **The drug works by relaxing smooth muscles in the prostate and bladder**

neck, improving urine flow and reducing BPH symptoms.

- **The recommended dose is 0.4mg once daily, taken after breakfast.**
 - **Hypotension and cataract surgery (intraoperative floppy iris syndrome) are important considerations for users of Tamsulosin.**
 - **It is crucial to take the medication regularly, as prescribed, to manage BPH symptoms effectively.**
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Always consult with your healthcare provider before starting treatment with Tamsulosin to ensure it is appropriate for your condition.

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