

GLUTAMED

«APPROVED»

INNOVATIVE OR THE TREATMENT OF THYROID DISEASES

By THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE
REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Main department for quality control of medicines
and medical equipment

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

This instruction should be read before you start taking this medicine, as it contains important and useful information for you. For more information, you can contact your doctor or pharmacist, or the company itself

Brand Name: Glutamed

Active ingredients: Glutamed (a complex of copper(II) with glutamic acid) and potassium iodide

Release form: Tablets, in blisters and in bottles

Composition: 1 tablet contains active substances:
light blue tablet - glutamed - 0.002 g.

white tablet - potassium iodide - 131 mkg (dose equivalent to 100 mkg elemental iodine)

Excipients: Sugar, starch, calcium stearate

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Means for the treatment of endocrine system pathology

Pharmacological properties

The drug due to the content in its composition of two different bioactive substances has a wide range of pharmacological properties.

The most important role of iodine in the human body is its participation in the process of hormonogenesis occurring in the thyroid gland. Iodine ions entering the thyroid follicle epithelial cells from potassium iodide tablets under the influence of the enzyme iodide peroxidase are oxidized to elemental iodine, which is incorporated into the tyrosine molecule. In this case, one part of the tyrosine radicals in thyroglobulin is iodinated, resulting in the formation of thyronins, the main of which are thyroxine and triiodothyronine. Thyronins form a complex with thyroglobulin protein, which is deposited in the colloid of the thyroid follicle.

Iodine entering the body from the composition of the drug in physiological amounts prevents the development of endemic goiter (associated with a lack of iodine in food).

Glutamed is a complex compound of the trace element copper with glutamic acid, which play an important role in metabolic processes, including those occurring in the thyroid gland.

Copper, which is part of glutamed, is necessary for the processes of hematopoiesis, osteogenesis, pigmentation and keratinization. The role of copper is associated with its participation in the construction

and activation of a number of hormones and enzymes, including transaminases, which play an important role in the synthesis of thyroid hormones. In this case, copper plays the role of a complexing element with Schiff bases of diiodotyrosine. Thanks to these properties, it enhances the absorption of iodine and its involvement in the processes of hormone formation.

Copper also regulates the processes of biological oxidation and ATP generation, the synthesis of connective tissue proteins (collagen and elastin), activates glycolysis and tissue respiration. It catalyzes the incorporation of iron into the hemoglobin structure and promotes the maturation of red blood cells in the early stages of their development. It reduces the level of cholesterol in the blood and prevents the destruction of the walls of the aorta due to the participation in the synthesis of desmosin and isodesmosin, which are necessary for cross-linking of elastin.

Under the influence of copper, the body accumulates B vitamins, vitamins A and E, normalizes fat metabolism, including the synthesis of phospholipids, and metabolism of carbohydrates, and increases the body's immunobiological stability.

Glutamic acid, which is an integral part of glutamed, promotes the synthesis of acetylcholine, the transfer of potassium ions, participates in the protein and carbohydrate metabolism of white and gray matter in the brain, and plays an important role in the energy supply of brain functions. It plays an important role in redox reactions occurring in the cells of the brain tissue with the release of energy stored in the form of ATP, acts as a neurotransmitter, etc.

One of the important properties of glutamic acid is that it is part of the thyroglobulin iodopeptides. Glutamic acid is also an active component of transamine processes, which is one of the key reactions in the synthesis of thyroid hormones.

The high clinical efficacy of glutamed is due to its positive effect on a number of the most important hormone processes occurring in the thyroid gland.

The drug enhances the synthesis of thyroid hormones by stimulating the activity of enzymes involved in the process of hormone formation in the thyroid gland. As a result, there is a more intensive attachment of iodine to the tyrosyl ring, which is one of the initial stages of the synthesis of thyroid hormones, and the transamination process is also activated, which is one of the most important stages of endogenous hormonogenesis.

Glutamed have a normalizing effect on the structural integrity of the thyroid gland. This effect of the drug manifests itself in the form of the formation of new small follicles and an increase in the secretory activity of thyrocytes.

The drug stimulates biochemical processes in the liver. Due to this, the rate of peripheral conversion of thyroxine to triiodothyronine, which is the most active thyroid hormone, is quickly restored.

The simultaneous use of glutamed and potassium iodide tablets for diseases of thyroid etiology achieves an early and high therapeutic effect, proceeding with the restoration of hormone-forming functions of the thyroid gland, and as a result, the level of TSH is normalized.

Glutamed with nodular goiter contributes to the rapid and effective reduction of the size of nodes, up to their disappearance.

Under the influence of the drug, the main clinical symptoms of hypothyroidism quickly disappear: suffocation and a lump in the throat, hair loss, weakness, dry skin, decreased performance, etc.

The drug has immunomodulating, antioxidant and hematopoietic activity.

Indications for use

It is used for the treatment of iodine deficiency diseases, including hypothyroidism: with hypothyroidism, subclinical and manifest stages of hypothyroidism, diffuse goiter, diffuse goiter with an autoimmune component, mixed goiter, nodular / multinodal colloid proliferating goiter, thyroid thyroiditis, and hypothyroidism.

Dosage and administration

The drug as a therapeutic agent for adults is prescribed orally 1.5-2 hours before meals, 1 light blue and 1 white tablet 2 times a day or 2 light blue and 2 white tablets once a day. The course of treatment is 15-30 days.

If necessary, the course of treatment may be extended or repeated courses may be prescribed.

Side effects

The drug is well tolerated, no side effects have been identified.

Contraindications

Hyperthyroidism of any etiology, hypersensitivity to the drug.

Drug interaction

The combined use of glutamide with thyrostimulin promotes a more rapid clinical effect, since these two drugs are mutually synergistic. This is due to the fact that the components of both drugs stimulate the interconnected stages of endogenous hormone formation occurring in the thyroid gland.

Special instructions

With endogenous copper deficiency, growth retardation, hypotrophy, degenerative changes in aortic elastin, pigmentation disorders, gastrointestinal disorders, accelerated destruction of red blood cells, and the enzymatic and hormonal activity of the body are reduced.

In chronic copper deficiency, there is a violation of osteogenesis with changes in the skeleton (similar to those observed with rickets), destruction of the ends of long bones.

Lack of iodine in the body leads to an increase in the size of the thyroid gland and the formation of endemic goiter.

With iodine deficiency, lethargy, drowsiness, irritability or depression are observed, frequent headaches appear, memory worsens, mental abilities decrease, and a weakened immune system is observed.

Lack of iodine in women also leads to menstrual irregularities, the development of infertility, early menopause is possible.

Glutamed, subject to the dosing regimen indicated in the instructions for use, completely satisfies the daily requirement of the human body for such vital trace elements as copper and iodine.

The drug should be stored out of the reach of children and not used after the expiration date.

Storage conditions

In a dry place protected from light, at a temperature not exceeding 25^o C.

Shelf life

4 years.

Terms of dispensing from pharmacies

On prescription.

Manufacturer

LLC «A.B.- BIOKOM»

The company cares about the quality of its products and the health of consumers. In this regard, your feedback and wishes about the drug, about its effectiveness, or about the possible side effects identified in you, as well as any important information about the drug for you, please inform us in written form or by phone

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