Active substance: Inosine

Pharmacologic action: metabolic, anti-hypoxic, anti-arrhythmic

Riboxin is directly involved in the metabolism of glucose and helps to activate the metabolism during hypoxia in the absence of ATP.

Riboxin stimulates the redox processes. Riboxin intensifies metabolism of pyruvic acid, it normalizes the process of tissue respiration, improves xanthine dehydrogenase activity.

Riboxin has a positive effect on metabolic processes in the myocardium, increases energy balance attack, improves coronary circulation. Riboxin increases the strength of the heart rate and enhances the relaxation of the myocardium in diastole (binds calcium ions trapped in the cytoplasm when cells excitation), thereby increasing the stroke volume and improves the blood circulation.

Riboxin decreases platelet aggregation, activates tissue regeneration (especially of gastrointestinal mucosa and infarction), prevents the effects of intraoperative renal ischemia.

Riboxin is well absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract. It is metabolized in the liver with the formation of glucuronic acid and its subsequent oxidation. In small quantities excreted by the kidneys.

Pharmacokinetics
Riboxin is well absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract. It is metabolized in the liver with the formation of glucuronic acid and its subsequent oxidation. In small quantities excreted by the kidneys.

Indications
Ischemic heart disease (myocardial infarction, coronary insufficiency, cardiac arrhythmias), congenital and acquired heart disease, rheumatic heart disease, cardiomyopathy of various origins, coronary atherosclerosis, digitalis toxicity, myocarditis, "pulmonary heart", degenerative changes of the myocardium (against the background of heavy physical exertion, infectious and endocrine genesis), liver disease (acute and chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis, alcohol, and drugs damage the liver, fatty liver), gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcers, urokoproporffirii. Poisoning by drugs, alcohol, radiation leukopenia (prevention), operations in the isolated kidney (as a means of pharmacological protection with the operated organ temporarily turn off the blood circulation).

Contraindications
Hypersensitivity, hyperuricemia, gout.

Side effects
Hyperuricemia, gout exacerbation (chronic administration in high doses), allergic reactions (redness, itching, rash).

Interaction
Immunosuppressants (azathioprine, antilimfolin, tsiklosporin, thymodepressin et al. - while the application reduce the effectiveness Riboxin.

Dosing and Administration
Tablets: before meal
The daily dose is 0.6-2.4 g
In the first days of treatment the daily dose is 0.6-0.8 g (200 mg 3-4 times a day). If well tolerated the dose is raised to 1.2 g a day (0.4 g three times a day), if necessary - up to 2.4 g / day. Duration of treatment - from 4 weeks to 1.5-3 months.
For treatment of urokoproporfiria- the daily dose is 0.8 g (200 mg four times a day). The course of treatment - 1-3
months.

**Ampoules:**
intravenously injected slowly jetting or infusion (40-60 drops per minute) start with a 200 mg (10 ml of a 2% solution) 1 time per day, then if tolerated, increasing the dose to 400 mg 1-2 times a day, the duration of the treatment - 10-15 days.
For drip diluted with 2% solution in isotonic sodium chloride solution or 5% dextrose solution to 250 ml.
In severe violations of rhythm and conduction - permissible jetting at a dose of 200-400 mg (10-20 ml of 2% solution).

**In bodybuilding:** The daily dose of Riboxin is 1,5-2,5g (divided on 3-4 takings during the day). It should be noted that the dose should be increased gradually. If the body perceives the medication well, then its dosage is increased, but if not, then it is reduced to a minimum. Course of treatment is 1-3 months.

**Manufacturer:** Avexima, Russia

**Reliable supplier with fast Worldwide shipping**
Extrapharmacy Online Store
http://extrapharmacy.ru

**Storage**
The temperature is not above 25 ° C.
Keep out of the reach of children.