# Martikovich

Description true on 18.09.2014 As active ingredients the medicine contains pyridoxine hydrochloride, diclofenac sodium thiamine hydrochloride cyanocobalamin. In addition it contains the following additional components silicone antispamimage agent SE2 MC povidone titanium dioxide trimetilatsetat iron oxide yellow iron oxide red copolymer of methacrylic acid and ethylacrylate talc gelatin. The drug is available in capsule form. The drug has anti-inflammatory antipyretic and analgesic effects. Diclofenac sodium is characterized as antiplatelet, anti-inflammatory analgesic and antipyretic. It has indiscriminate suppressive action on COX-1 and COX-2 reduces the amount of prostaglandins at the site of inflammation and inhibits the arachidonic acid metabolism. In rheumatic diseases this substance helps to reduce the swelling of the joints pain the severity of morning stiffness. This greatly improves the functional condition of the joints. Pyridoxine hydrochloride normalizes the nervous system. It serves as a coenzyme for important enzymes which are found in nervous tissues. Also participates in the biosynthesis of many neurotransmitters. Thiamine hydrochloride entering the human body is converted into a kokarboksilazu. Is a coenzyme for many enzymes. It is an important component of metabolic processes in the body. Actively involved in the processes of neural excitation in the synapses. Cyanocobalamin tool for the stabilization of hematopoiesis and maturation of red blood cells which takes part in many biochemical reactions necessary for normal functioning of the body. It also positively affects the processes taking place in the nervous system. Coenzyme forms of the substance are needed for the renewal and growth of cells. A combination of b vitamins which is Neurotiquette pyridoxine thiamine cyanocobalamin potentiates the analgesic properties of diclofenac. Diclofenac is characterized by rapid and complete absorption when intake. However, the eating slows this process for 1-4 hours and also reduces the maximum concentration of the active ingredient at 40%. After application of the capsules inside, maximum concentration is reached in the body after 2-3 hours. It is linearly dependent on the magnitude of the dose administered. The degree of bioavailability of the drug is 50%. Strong relationship with blood plasma proteins. Half-life from synovial fluid is approximately 4-5 hours. The maximum concentration in synovial fluid is achieved approximately 3 hours later than in plasma. 50% of the active component is broken down by the liver. Metabolic processes

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