

# Resitone®

Tablet

## Description

Resitone is a combination of a potassium sparing diuretic, Spironolactone and a loop diuretic, Furosemide. This combination produces synergistic or additive diuretic effects. Furosemide component inhibits the  $\text{Na}^+/\text{K}^+/\text{2Cl}^-$  co-transporter in the ascending limb of Loop of Henle and blocks the reabsorption of sodium, potassium and chloride ions thereby increasing the quantity of sodium and the volume of water excreted in the urine. Spironolactone component inhibits the reabsorption of sodium and excretion of potassium at the distal tubule by blocking the action of aldosterone. So the excretion of sodium is increased and the excess loss of potassium, induced by Furosemide is decreased.

## Indications

Resitone is indicated for the treatment of

- ♦ Oedema
- ♦ Congestive heart failure
- ♦ Liver cirrhosis with ascites
- ♦ Essential hypertension
- ♦ Hyperaldosteronism

## Dosage and Administration

1 to 4 tablets daily (50 to 200 mg of Spironolactone and 20 to 80 mg of Furosemide) according to the patient's response.

## Contraindication

Resitone is contraindicated in patients with a history of hypersensitivity to Spironolactone or Furosemide. It is also contraindicated in acute renal insufficiency, anuria, and Hyperkalaemia.

## Precautions

It is recommended that individuals taking this medicine have their fluid and electrolyte balance monitored regularly. Resitone should be used with caution in diabetes, enlarged prostate, hypotension and hypovolaemia.

## **Drug Interactions**

When taken together with ACE inhibitors or potassium salts there is an increased risk of hyperkalaemia. Spironolactone increases the levels of cardiac glycosides such as Digoxin in the blood and this may result in digitalis toxicity. Corticosteroids may cause hypokalaemia if they are used with Spironolactone. When taken together with drugs that decrease blood pressure there is an increased risk of significant lowering of blood pressure and may cause fainting, especially when given with the first dose of ACE inhibitors (e.g., Captopril). The blood pressure lowering and diuretic effects of Furosemide may be reduced or abolished when used together with Indomethacin and possibly other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).

## **Side Effects**

Fatigue, blood disorders, skin rashes, diarrhoea, constipation, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, hyperglycaemia, hypotension, gynaecomastia, irregular menstrual cycle, disturbances in the levels of electrolyte in the blood, and impotence may occur.

## **Use in Special Populations**

*Pregnancy* : Resitone should be used with caution during pregnancy and only if expected benefit to mother is greater than the possible risk to the foetus.

*Lactation* : It is recommended that mothers should avoid using this medicine while breast feeding.

## **Commercial Pack**

Resitone<sup>®</sup> Tablet : Box containing 30 tablets in 3 x 10's blister strips. Each tablet contains Spironolactone BP 50 mg and Furosemide BP 20 mg.