

# Aggreno

Aspirin USP 25 mg & extended-release  
pellets of Dipyridamole USP 200 mg

## Composition

**Aggreno:** Each Capsule contains Aspirin USP 25 mg & extended-release pellets of Dipyridamole USP 200 mg.

## Pharmacology

**Aggreno** is a combination of anti-platelet agents Aspirin & Dipyridamole intended for oral administration.

Aspirin inhibits platelet aggregation by irreversible inhibition of platelet cyclooxygenase and thus inhibits the generation of thromboxane A<sub>2</sub>.

Dipyridamole inhibits platelet aggregation by inhibiting the uptake of adenosine into platelet, which is a potent mediator of vasodilation. Dipyridamole increases local concentration of adenosine which increases cAMP (cyclic- adenosine monophosphate) level thus decreased Ca<sup>++</sup> concentration and inhibits platelet aggregation. Dipyridamole also inhibits phosphodiesterase (PDE) especially cyclic-guanosine monophosphate-PDE (cGMP-PDE), which increases cGMP produced by EDRF (endothelium-derived relaxing factor) Nitric oxide a potent vasodilator.

## Indication

**Aggreno** is a combination of antiplatelet agents indicated to reduce the risk of stroke in patients who have had transient ischemia of the brain or a complete ischemic stroke due to thrombosis.

## Dosage and Administration

The recommended dose of **Aggreno** is one capsule given orally twice daily. One in the morning and one in the evening. Capsules should be swallowed whole without chewing. **Aggreno** can be administered with or without food.

## Adverse Reactions

The most frequently reported adverse reactions are headache, dyspepsia, abdominal pain, nausea and diarrhea.

## Warnings and Precautions

**Aggreno** is not interchangeable with the individual components of Aspirin and Dipyridamole tablets. **Aggreno** increases the risk of Intracranial Hemorrhage & Gastrointestinal Bleeding. Avoid **Aggreno** in patient with peptic ulcer, coronary artery diseases, hypotension & severe renal failure or hepatic insufficiency.

## Overdosage

Overdosage of **Aggreno** is likely to be dominated by signs and symptoms of Dipyridamole & Aspirin overdoses. Overdose of Dipyridamole shows hemodynamic effects with various symptoms such as warm feeling, flushes, sweating, restlessness, feeling of weakness, dizziness and a drop in blood pressure and tachycardia might also be observed. The sign of Aspirin overdose includes tinnitus, hyperthermia and hypovolemia. Treatment of overdose consists primarily of supporting vital functions, increasing drug elimination, correcting acid-base disturbances and gastric emptying or lavage as soon as possible after ingestion. Maintain fluid, electrolyte balance and to control the hypoglycemic condition intravenous fluid and infusion of glucose must be administered. Administration of Xanthine derivatives (e.g. aminophylline) may reverse the hemodynamic effects of Dipyridamole overdose.

## Specific Population

**Pregnancy:** Pregnancy Category D.

**Labor and Delivery:** Aspirin can result in excessive blood loss at delivery as well as prolonged gestation and prolonged labor. So **Aggreno** should be avoided in the third trimester of pregnancy and during labor and delivery.

**Nursing Mothers:** Both Dipyridamole and Aspirin are excreted in human milk. **Aggreno** capsules not to be administered to a nursing woman.

**Pediatric Use:** Safety and effectiveness of **Aggreno** in pediatric patients have not been studied. So, the use of **Aggreno** in the pediatric population is not recommended.

## Drug interaction

Co-administration with anticoagulants, antiplatelets or NSAIDs can increase risk of bleeding. Decreased renal function can occur with co-administration with NSAIDs, beta blockers and diuretics. Dipyridamole may counteract the anticholinesterase effect of cholinesterase inhibitors, thereby potentially aggravating myasthenia gravis.

## Contraindication

**Hypersensitivity:** **Aggreno** is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to any of the product components.

**Allergy:** Aspirin is contraindicated in patients with known allergy to Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and in patients with the syndrome of asthma, rhinitis and nasal polyps. Aspirin may cause severe urticaria, angioedema or bronchospasm.

**Reye Syndrome:** Aspirin should not be used in children or teenagers with viral infections because of the risk of Reye syndrome.

## Storage

Store at cool & dry place. Protect from light. Keep away from reach of children.

## Packaging

Each box contains 5 x 8's capsules in Alu Alu strip pack.

Manufactured by



**Ziska Pharmaceuticals Ltd.**

Kaliakoir, Gazipur, Bangladesh