SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

<Trade Name> <Strength> tablets BP

1. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each tablet contains 300 mg calcium lactate BP equivalent to 0.96 mmol calcium (Ca2+).

Excipient(s) with known effect:

<Regarding the approval>

For a full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

1. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Tablets

<Regarding the approval>

1. CLINICAL PARTICULARS
	1. Therapeutic indications

 Indicated for the treatment of calcium deficiency states as a therapeutic supplement in pregnancy, lactation, osteoporosis, post-gastrectomy malabsorption, osteomalacia and rickets.

* 1. Posology and method of administration

 Calcium lactate tablets BP should not be taken for long periods without medical advice.

 *Adults including elderly:*

 1-2 tablets (300-600mg) daily.

 *Pregnant women: (During the third trimester and also during lactation)*

 3-4 tablets (0.9- 1.2 g) daily.

 *Children over 3 years:*

 One tablet (300mg) daily.

 For oral administration.

* 1. Contraindications

 Severe hypercalcaemia and hypercalciuria (e.g. hypervitaminosis D, hyperparathyroidism, severe renal failure, osteoporosis due to immobility and decalcifying tumors such as plasmocytoma and skeletal metastases). Patients receiving therapy with cardiac glycosides such as digoxin must not be given calcium supplements.

* 1. Special warnings and precautions for use

 Careful monitoring of blood levels and urinary calcium excretion is necessary, particularly when high dose calcium therapy has been used, especially in children.

 Treatment should be suspended if calcium blood levels exceed 2.625- 2.75 mmol/litre (105-110 mg/litre) or if urinary calcium excretion exceeds 5 mg/kg.

 Calcium salts should be administered with care to infants with hypokalaemia, as elevation of serum calcium levels may further reduce serum potassium levels.

 Calcium salts should be administered with caution to patients with impaired renal function, cardiac disease, or sarcoidosis.

* 1. Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

 Calcium lactate tablets BP must be used with care in patients receiving alternative compound vitamin or mineral preparations, which often contain additional sources of calcium.

 Calcium enhances the effects of digitalis on the heart and may precipitate digitalis intoxication.

 Calcium salts reduce the absorption of tetracyclines.

 No Data Held.

* 1. Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

 There is epidemiological evidence of the safety of calcium in pregnancy.

 No problems are anticipated with the administration of Calcium lactate tablets during lactation.

* 1. Effects on ability to drive and use machines

 None known.

* 1. Undesirable effects

 Calcium salts may cause constipation.

 Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

 Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via Health Product Vigilance Center; HPVC, Thai FDA.

* 1. Overdose

 The symptoms of overdosage with calcium include anorexia, lassitude, nausea, vomiting, headache, extreme thirst, vertigo, and raised blood urea; calcium may be deposited in many tissues including the kidney and arteries and the plasma cholesterol level may become elevated. Cardiac arrhythmias and bradycardia may also occur.

 Calcium intake should be reduced to a minimum and any dehydration and electrolyte imbalance corrected immediately. Severe hypercalcaemia should be treated with an IV infusion of sodium chloride 0.9%; a loop diuretic may be given to increase urinary calcium excretion. If this fails, calcitonin may be administered by injection, or alternative, biphosphonates, plicamycin or corticosteroids may be used. Phosphate infusion must not be given due to the danger of metastatic calcification. In severe cases, significant amounts of calcium may be removed by peritoneal dialysis.

 Patients with symptoms of overdosage should avoid exposure to direct sunlight. Special care must be exercised when treating overdosage in patients with impaired renal or hepatic function.

1. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES
	1. Pharmacodynamic properties

 Calcium lactate is used in calcium deficiency.

* 1. Pharmacokinetic properties

 Calcium is absorbed from the small intestine; about one third of ingested calcium is absorbed. Absorption decreases with age and may be more efficient when the body is deficient in calcium or from diets deficient in calcium. It is excreted in sweat, bile, pancreatic juice, saliva, urine, faeces and milk.

* 1. Preclinical safety data

 Not applicable.

1. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS
	1. List of excipients

<Regarding the approval>

* 1. Incompatibilities

 <Regarding the approval>

* 1. Shelf life

<Regarding the approval>

* 1. Special precautions for storage

<Regarding the approval>

* 1. Nature and contents of container

<Regarding the approval>

* 1. Special precautions for disposal

<Regarding the approval>

1. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

<Regarding the approval>

1. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

<Regarding the approval>

1. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

<Regarding the approval>

1. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT1

<Regarding the approval>