

Phosdip

Sucroferic Oxyhydroxide
Chewable Tablets

A Palatable Dip in Phosphorus

Product Description: Each chewable tablet contains:

Sucroferic Oxyhydroxide (2500mg)

Equivalent to Iron 500 mg

- **General Information:** Sucroferic oxyhydroxide is used to lower high blood phosphate levels in people who are on dialysis due to severe kidney disease. It is a non-calcium, iron-based phosphate binder used for the control of serum phosphorus levels in adults with chronic kidney disease (CKD) on haemodialysis (HD) or peritoneal dialysis (PD). It is used in form of chewable tablets. Dialysis removes some phosphate from your blood, but it is difficult to remove enough to keep your phosphate levels balanced. Sucroferic oxyhydroxide binds dietary phosphate in the gastrointestinal (GI) tract by ligand exchange involving its hydroxyl groups and/or associated water molecules. Serum Ca X P levels are consequently decreased due to reduced dietary phosphate absorption, with bound phosphate being eliminated in the faeces.
- **Mechanism of Action:** Sucroferic oxyhydroxide acts locally in the gastrointestinal tract without significant systemic absorption. When taken with meals, sucroferic oxyhydroxide binds dietary phosphate through its iron (III)-oxyhydroxide core. This binding results in the formation of insoluble iron-phosphate complexes, which are not absorbed into the bloodstream and are instead excreted in the feces. By preventing the absorption of phosphate from the diet, sucroferic oxyhydroxide effectively lowers serum phosphate levels, helping to maintain phosphate balance and reduce the risk of complications such as vascular calcification and hyperphosphatemia associated with chronic kidney disease.

- **Medical Uses:** Sucroferric oxyhydroxide is primarily used in the medical management of:

1. Hyperphosphatemia in Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) Patients and Dialysis Patients:

- Its main approved use is to control elevated serum phosphate levels in patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) who are receiving hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis.
- CKD patients often have reduced phosphate excretion due to impaired kidney function, leading to phosphate buildup, which can cause bone disorders, vascular calcification, and cardiovascular disease.
- Sucroferric oxyhydroxide helps lower phosphate levels by binding dietary phosphate in the gastrointestinal tract, thereby reducing its absorption.
- **Indications:** Hyperphosphatemia, when serum phosphorus level >5 mg/dL
- **Dosage and administration:** Tablets must be taken with meals, chewed and not swallowed whole. The tablets may be crushed as an aid to chewing.

☐ Starting Dose

- The recommended starting dose of PhosDip is 1,500 mg iron per day (3 tablets). PhosDip is for oral administration only and must be taken with meals.

☐ Titration and Maintenance

- Serum phosphorus levels must be monitored and the dose of PhosDip up or down titrated in increments of 500 mg iron (1 tablet) per day every 2-4 weeks until an acceptable serum phosphorus level is reached, with regular monitoring afterwards.

☐ Maximum Tolerated Daily Dose

- The maximum recommended dose is 3,000 mg iron (6 tablets) per day.

When not to use?

1. Iron Overload Disorders:

- Conditions like hemochromatosis or other iron accumulation disorders.
- Although systemic absorption of iron from sucroferric oxyhydroxide is low, some iron may still be absorbed, potentially worsening iron overload.

2. Active Gastrointestinal Bleeding, Ulcers, or Inflammation:

- Use is not recommended in patients with active GI ulcers, bleeding, or severe inflammation (e.g., inflammatory bowel disease) due to the potential for GI irritation or worsening of symptoms.

3. Hypersensitivity to Iron or Any Component of the Drug:

- Known allergy or serious reaction to iron-containing compounds or excipients in the formulation.

4. Severe Liver Impairment:

- Although not directly contraindicated, liver disease may affect drug metabolism or tolerance.

5. Pregnancy and Breastfeeding:

- Safety in pregnant or breastfeeding women has not been well established, so it should be used only if clearly needed and prescribed by a physician.

- **Side effects of Phosdip:**

(i) Discoloration of stool

(ii) Diarrhea

(iii) Nausea

Competitor Brands : Phosdip

BRAND	CORPORATE	Sum of MAT VAL APR'22	Sum of MAT VAL APR'23	Sum of MAT VAL APR'23 GR%
DYNULTA	EMCURE*	1.6	2.7	63.0
SUCROBIND	LA RENON	0.0	0.1	#DIV/0!
Grand Total		1.6	2.8	71.6