Standard Commodity Classification No. of Japan 875200

- Kampo-preparation-

TSUMURA Jizusoippo Extract Granules for Ethical Use

<jizusoippo>

Approval No.	(61AM)1158
Date of listing in the NHI reimbursement price	October 1986
Date of initial marketing in Japan	October 1986

Expiration date

Use before the expiration date indicated on the container and the outer package.

Store in light-resistant, air-tight con-

DESCRIPTION

tainers

	7.5 g of TSUMUR	A Jizusoippo extract granules	
	contains 3.0 g of a dried extract of the following		
	mixed crude drugs.		
	JP Cnidium Rhizome 3.0 g		
	JP Atractylodes Lancea Rhizome 3.0 g		
	JP Forsythia Fruit 3.0 g		
	JP Lonicera Leaf and Stem 2.0 g		
Composition	JP Saposhnikovia Root 2.0 g		
	JP Glycyrrhiza 1.0 g		
	JP Schizonepeta Spike 1.0 g		
	JP Safflower 1.0 g		
	JP Rhubarb 0.5 g		
	(JP: The Japanese Pharmacopoeia)		
	Inactive ingredients	JP Magnesium Stearate	
		JP Lactose Hydrate	
Description	Dosage form	Granules	
	Color	Yellow-brown	
	Smell	Characteristic smell	
	Taste	Slightly sweet	
	ID code	TSUMURA/59	

INDICATIONS

TSUMURA Jizusoippo Extract Granules (hereafter TJ-59) is indicated for the relief of the following symptoms: Eczema, and infantile eczema

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

The usual adult dose is 7.5 g/day orally in 2 or 3 divided doses before or between meals. The dosage may be adjusted according to the patient's age and body weight, and symptoms.

PRECAUTIONS

- **1.** Careful Administration (TJ-59 should be administered with care in the following patients.)
 - Patients with diarrhea or soft feces [These symptoms may be aggravated.]

- (2) Patients with an extremely weak gastrointestinal tract [Anorexia, epigastric distress, nausea, abdominal pain, diarrhea etc. may occur.]
- (3) Patients with anorexia, nausea or vomiting [These symptoms may be aggravated.]
- (4) Patients with greatly declined constitution [Adverse reactions are likely to occur, and the symptoms may be aggravated.]

2. Important Precautions

- (1) When TJ-59 is used, the patient's "SHO" (constitution/symptoms) should be taken into account. The patient's progress should be carefully monitored, and if no improvement in symptoms/findings is observed, continuous treatment should be avoided.
- (2) Since TJ-59 contains Glycyrrhiza, careful attention should be paid to the serum potassium level, blood pressure, etc., and if any abnormality is observed, administration should be discontinued.
- (3) When TJ-59 is coadministered with other Kampopreparations (Japanese traditional herbal medicines), etc., attention should be paid to the duplication of the contained crude drugs. Special caution should be exercised when TJ-59 is coadministered with preparations containing Rhubarb.
- (4) Since there is an individual difference in the cathartic action of Rhubarb, caution should be exercised concerning the dosage and administration.

SHO: The term "SHO" refers to a particular pathological status of a patient evaluated by the Kampo diagnosis, and is patterned according to the patient's constitution, symptoms, etc. Kampo-preparations (Japanese traditional herbal medicines) should be used after confirmation that it is suitable for the identified "SHO" of the patient.

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3. Drug Interactions

Precautions for coadministration (TJ-59 should be administered with care when coadministered with the following drugs.)

Drugs	Signs, Symptoms, and Treatment	Mechanism and Risk Factors
 Preparations contain- ing Glycyrrhiza Preparations contain- ing glycyrrhizinic acid or glycyrrhizinates 	Pseudoaldosteronism is likely to occur. Besides, myopathy is likely to occur as a result of hypokale- mia. (Refer to the section "Clinically signifi- cant adverse reac- tions".)	Since glycyrrhizinic acid has an accelerat- ing action on the po- tassium excretion at the renal tubules, an acceleration of de- crease in the serum potassium level has been suggested.

4. Adverse Reactions

TJ-59 has not been investigated (drug use investigations, etc.) to determine the incidence of adverse reactions. Therefore, the incidence of adverse reactions is not known.

(1) Clinically significant adverse reactions

- Pseudoaldosteronism: Pseudoaldosteronism such as hypokalemia, increased blood pressure, retention of sodium/body fluid, edema, increased body weight, etc. may occur. The patient should be carefully monitored (measurement of serum potassium level, etc.), and if any abnormality is observed, administration should be discontinued and appropriate measures such as administration of potassium preparations should be taken.
- 2) Myopathy: Myopathy may occur as a result of hypokalemia. The patient should be carefully monitored, and if any abnormality such as weakness, convulsion/paralysis of limbs, etc. are observed, administration should be discontinued and appropriate measures such as administration of potassium preparations should be taken.

(2) Other adverse reactions

	Incidence unknown	
Hypersensitivity Note 1)	Rash, Redness, Pruritus, etc.	
Gastrointestinal	Anorexia, Epigastric distress, Nausea, Abdominal pain, Diarrhea, etc.	

Note 1) If such symptoms are observed, administration should be discontinued.

5. Use in the Elderly

Because elderly patients often have reduced physiological function, careful supervision and measures such as reducing the dose are recommended.

6. Use during Pregnancy, Delivery or Lactation

- (1) Use of TJ-59 in pregnant women, women who may possibly be pregnant is not recommended. [Rhubarb (uterotonic action and congestive action on the intrapelvic organs), Safflower contained in TJ-59 may cause premature birth or abortion.
- (2) TJ-59 should be administered with care in nursing mothers. [Anthraquinone derivatives in Rhubarb contained in TJ-59 may be excreted in breast milk and induce diarrhea in nursing infants.]

7. Pediatric Use

The safety of TJ-59 in children has not been established. [Insufficient clinical data]

PACKAGING

Bottles of 500 g 2.5 g × 42 packets 2.5 g × 189 packets

REQUEST FOR LITERATURE SHOULD BE MADE TO:

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