NANOTROPIL Novo
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active substance: phenylpiracetam - 50.00 mg or 100.00 mg;
excipients: povidone K-17, microcrystalline cellulose, sodium carboxy-methyl starch, magnesium stearate.
Tablets, 50 mg, 100 mg.

On 10 tablets in a blister strip packaging from a film of polyvinyl chloride and a printed aluminum foil varnished.

On 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 blister strip packagings together with the application instruction in a pack from a cardboard.

Description of the dosage form
Round flat-cylindrical tablets from white to white with a yellowish tint with a facet for a dosage of 50 mg, with a facet and a risk for a dosage of 100 mg.

pharmachologic effect
Nootropic agent.

Pharmacokinetics
Absorption

Quickly absorbed. Absolute oral bioavailability is 100%.

Distribution

Penetrates into various organs and tissues, easily passes through the blood-brain barrier. The maximum concentration in the blood (Tmax) is reached after 1 h.

Metabolism

Not metabolized in the body.

Breeding

The elimination half-life (T1 / 2) is 3-5 hours. It is excreted unchanged: approximately 40% - by the kidneys and 60% - with bile and sweat.

Pharmacodynamics
A nootropic drug with a pronounced anti-amnestic effect helps to consolidate memory, facilitates the learning process, increases the resistance of brain tissue to toxic effects, and has an anticonvulsant effect.

It has a positive effect on metabolic processes, stimulates redox processes, increases the energy potential of the body due to the utilization of glucose. It increases the content of norepinephrine, dopamine and serotonin in the brain, does not affect the level of GABA, does not bind to GABA and GABAA receptors, does not significantly affect the spontaneous bioelectric activity of the brain.

It does not affect respiration and the cardiovascular system, exhibits an unexpressed diuretic effect, and has anorexigenic activity in case of course use.

The stimulating effect is manifested in the ability to have a moderately pronounced effect, which is manifested in relation to motor reactions, increased physical performance, as well as weakening the severity of hypnotic effects of ethanol and hexobarbital.

Psychostimulating action prevails in the ideational sphere.

Adaptogenic effect is manifested in increasing the body's resistance to stress in conditions of excessive mental and physical stress, fatigue, hypokinesia and immobilization, at low temperatures.

While taking the drug, an improvement in vision was noted, which manifests itself in an increase in acuity, brightness and fields of vision.

Improves blood supply to the lower extremities.

It stimulates the production of antibodies in response to the introduction of antigen, which indicates immunostimulating properties, but at the same time does not contribute to the development of immediate hypersensitivity and does not alter the allergic inflammatory reaction of the skin caused by the introduction of a foreign protein.

With the course application, drug dependence, tolerance, and “withdrawal syndrome” do not develop.

The action manifests itself in a single dose, which is important when using the drug in extreme conditions.

Indications for use
CNS diseases of various origins, accompanied by a deterioration in intellectual-mnestic functions, a decrease in motor activity.
Neurotic conditions, manifested by memory impairment.
Learning disabilities.

Psycho-organic syndromes, manifested by intellectual-mnestic disorders.
Convulsive conditions.
Obesity (alimentary-constitutional origin).
Prevention of hypoxia, increased resistance to stress, correction of the functional state of the body in extreme conditions of professional activity in order to prevent the development of fatigue and to increase mental and physical performance.
Chronic alcoholism (in order to reduce intellectual and mnestic disorders).

Contraindications
Hypersensitivity to phenylpiracetam or any excipient in the composition of the drug.

Pregnancy and the period of breastfeeding.

Age up to 18 years (due to the lack of clinical data on the effectiveness and safety of the use of phenylpiracetam in this age population).

Carefully

In patients with severe organic lesions of the liver and kidneys, severe arterial hypertension, with severe atherosclerosis, who have previously had panic attacks, acute psychotic conditions occurring with psychomotor agitation due to the possibility of exacerbation of anxiety, panic, hallucinations and delusions, as well as in patients with allergic reactions to nootropic drugs of the pyrrolidone group.

Pregnancy and children
There are no data on randomized clinical trials of phenylpiracetam in pregnant women, and therefore, the use of the drug Nanotropil® is new during pregnancy and breastfeeding is contraindicated.

Side effects
Insomnia (in case of taking the drug later than 15 hours). In some patients, in the first 1-3 days of admission, psychomotor agitation, hyperemia of the skin, a feeling of warmth, and an increase in blood pressure are possible.

Drug interaction
Phenylpiracetam can enhance the action of drugs that stimulate the central nervous system, and nootropic drugs.

Phenylpiracetam exhibits pronounced antagonism to the cataleptic effect of antipsychotics, and also weakens the severity of hypnotic effects of ethanol and hexobarbital.

Dosage
Inside.

Take immediately after eating. The dose and duration of treatment should be determined by your doctor. Doses vary depending on the characteristics of the patient. The average single dose is 150 mg (100 to 250 mg); the average daily dose is 250 mg (200 to 300 mg). The maximum daily dose of Nanotropil® novo is 750 mg. It is recommended that a daily dose of up to 100 mg be taken once in the morning, and over 100 mg divided into 2 doses. The duration of treatment can vary from 2 weeks to 3 months, an average of 30 days. If necessary, the course can be repeated after 1 month.

To improve performance - 100-200 mg once in the morning, for 2 weeks (for athletes - 3 days).

The recommended duration of drug therapy in patients with alimentary-constitutional obesity is 30-60 days at a dose of 100-200 mg 1 time per day (in the morning). It is not recommended to take the drug later than 15 hours.

Overdose
No cases of overdose were noted.

Treatment: symptomatic therapy.

Precautions
With excessive psychoemotional exhaustion amid stress and fatigue, chronic insomnia, a single dose of the drug in the first day can cause a sharp need for sleep. Such patients on an outpatient basis should be advised to begin a course of taking the drug on non-working days.

Influence on the ability to drive vehicles and control mechanisms

Caution should be exercised when driving vehicles and mechanisms, especially in the first days of admission, given the possible occurrence of drowsiness.