



A BRIEF REVIEW ON COMBINATION PREPARATIONS, TRADE NAME OF DRUGS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS ON DRUG ACCIDENTS AND THE SAFETY OF MEDICINES

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ABSTRACT

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Drug is a chemical substance which is administered in order to treat or prevent an illness. This present review aims at explaining various combination preparations, trade name of various drugs and committee report on drug accidents and safety of medicines. Combination preparation can be administered for /multiple disease conditions, however it can give rise to many unnecessary effects. So a thorough knowledge of combination preparations are mandatory. Trade name is assigned for a specific identification of product manufactured by a particular company.

INTRODUCTION

A combination drug is a fixed dose combination, which includes two or more active pharmaceutical ingredients combined in a single dosage form and is manufactured and distributed in fixed doses. The Food and Drug Administration USA define “a combination product as a product composed of any combination of a drug or a device or a drug or a biological product”. Most of the drugs are formulated as single compounds and is to target single disease. Combination preparations have proven advantage over single compounds and can target multiple diseases also. Combination preparations are highly popular in Indian pharmaceutical market and have been flourishing in the last few years. The rationality of combination preparation should be based on certain aspects. Drug in combination should act by different

mechanism. It should perform better efficacy and synergistic mechanism. The pharmacokinetics must not be widely different. The combination should not have supra additive toxicity of the ingredients. It should provide improved patient compliance. It should be able to simplify disease management of chronic diseases like HIV, diabetes, hypertension, asthma etc.

Example: Amoxicillin and Clavulanic acid, Ferrous salt and Folic acid, Rifampicin, Isoniazid and Pyrazinamide

The irrationality of fixed drug combinations is based on the adverse drug reactions. Example: Nimesulide and paracetamol. It is widely used as an analgesic, anti-inflammatory and antipyretic. Antacids with anti anxiety drugs. The simultaneous use reduces the absorption of anti anxiety drug. Irrational fixed combination impose unnecessary

financial burden on consumers. According to the WHO the combination drugs increase the risk of side effects, stability problems, reduction in efficacy in many formulations.

Trade name: A trade name, or trading or business name is a pseudonym used by companies to perform their under a name that differs from the registered, legal name of the business. Trade names are typically used by the companies to conduct their operations under a simpler brand as opposed to using their formal name within all public communications or when a desired name was not able to be registered by the business operator, or if that business owned by a separate company, franchisee or a sole proprietorship. A trade name does not afford any brand name protection or provide you with unlimited rights for the use of that name.

Registering a Trade Name: Naming business is an important branding exercise. If we choose to name our business as anything other than our personal name, then we need to register it with appropriate authority as a "doing business as" (DBA) name.

Examples of Trade

Drug - Trade Name:

Adalimumab – Humira

Ledipasvir- Harvoni

Etanercept- Enbrel

Infliximab- Remicade

Insulin glargine- Lantus. Trade Name of Drug: For example, ibuprofen is marketed as Advil, Motrin, Nuprin and others. The trade name is often printed on the medication label in larger and usually bolder type than the generic name of the drug. Paracetamol (generic drug) is manufactured by 368 companies. Example: Brand Name: 37C (500mg) Manufacturer: Argon Remedies Pvt Ltd Type: Tablet Unit: 500 mg. Brand Name: A 125(60ml) Manufacturer: Adventure Life Sciences Pvt Ltd Type: Suspension Unit: 60ml/ 5ml. Trade names are used by profit and non- profit entities, political and religious organizations, industry and

agriculture, manufactures and producers, wholesalers and retailers, sole proprietorships and joint ventures, partnerships and corporations and a host of other business associations. A trade name may be the actual name of a given business operates and holds itself out to the public. Trade name regulation derives from the common Law of Unfair competition. The right to use a particular trade name ordinarily is established by priority of adoption. Trade name regulation serves four purposes. First, the law seeks to protect the economic intellectual and creative investments made by business in distinguishing their trades. Second, the law seeks to preserve the good will and reputation that are often associated with a particular trade name. Third, the law seeks to promote clarity and stability in the market place by encouraging consumer to rely on a merchant's trade name when evaluating the quality of its merchandise. Fourth, the law seeks to increase competition by requiring business to associate their own trade names with the value and quality of their own trade names with the value and quality of their goods and services. Committee on Safety of Medicines (CSM) was an independent advisory committee that advised the UK Licensing Authority on the quality, efficacy and safety of medicines. Following the thalidomide tragedy of 1957 to 1961 the government asked Sir Derrick Dunlop to set up a committee to investigate the control and introduction of new medicines in the United Kingdom. In June 1963 the Committee on Safety of Drugs (CSD) was established. As a result of the subsequent report to the Department of Health, which reinforced the need for specially trained doctors in pharmaceutical industry and academic departments of medicine, Dunlop became the first chairman of the Committee. In 1970, the CSD was replaced by the Committee on Safety of Medicines (CSM). The CSM was one of the advisory committees established by the Medicines Act 1968. It was

replaced on 30 October 2005 by the Commission on Human Medicines which combines the functions of both the Committee on Safety of Medicines and medicines commission.

Expert Committee On Alcohol: The first session of the Expert Committee on Alcohol was held in Geneva from 5 to 10 October 1953.

Addiction: The definition of alcoholism. The Joint committee of the National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence and the American Society of Addiction.

Poppers: (Redirect from rush) senate, chair committee on Labor and Human Resources. Report of the committee on Labor and Human Resources comprehensive alcohol Abuse.

Heroin: On 12 September 2012. Retrieved 26 July 2012. European monitoring centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (2008).

Zanzibar: Injecting drugs within the previous three months 77.5% reported being paid for six within the previous year, and 71.2% reported having female.

Adverse Effect: Adverse Drug Reaction Advisory Committee (ADRAC), a subcommittee of Australian Drug Evaluation Committee (ADEC)

Insomnia: (Doxylamine) the drug was reported to be banned from the original on 9 December 2013. Retrieved 4 June 2013.

Potassium Iodide: Food and Drug administration approved potassium iodide to parathyroid gland from radioactive iodine involving accidents or fission emergencies.

Various Committee Reports:

Hathi Committee Report

The idea of setting up of National drug Authority (NDA) started with Hathi Committee report, which state that, with a view to tackling the problem of large scale production and destruction of drugs, the committee recommence the creation of a statutory body which may be called the National Drug Authority of

India(NDA)'. Mudaliar Committee: A health survey and planning committee was appointed in June 1959, under the chairmanship of Dr. A. Lakshman Swami Mudiliar. It was prepared according to Indigenous system of medicine were brought within the pre view of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. Bhatia Committee: The Government of India in 1953 appointed the Pharmaceutical enquiry committee under the chairmanship of S.H.Bhatia.

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