

Cardiovascular Portfolio

Products are marketed only in the developing markets as generic or branded generic formulations and not intended for use or marketing in other markets. Brand names of various products may vary from market to market depending upon the licensing agreement. Product monograph and prescribing information may also vary based on the regulatory requirements of different markets.

Amlodapine	5 mg and 10mg tablets	Amlodipine (as besylate, mesylate or maleate) is a long-acting calcium channel blocker (dihydropyridine (DHP) class) used as an anti-hypertensive and in the treatment of angina. Like other calcium channel blockers, amlodipine acts by relaxing the smooth muscle in the arterial wall, decreasing total peripheral resistance and hence reducing blood pressure; in angina it increases blood flow to the heart muscle (although DHP-class calcium channel blockers are more selective for arteries than myocardium, as the cardiac calcium channels are not of the dihydropyridine-type).
Atorvastatin	Tablets of 10, 20, 40, and 80 mg	Atorvastatin is a member of the drug class known as statins, used for lowering blood cholesterol. It also stabilizes plaque and prevents strokes through anti-inflammatory and other mechanisms. Like all statins, atorvastatin works by inhibiting HMG-CoA reductase, an enzyme found in liver tissue that plays a key role in production of cholesterol in the body.
Lisinopril	Tablets of 2.5, 5, 10, 20, 30 and 40 mg.	Lisinopril is a drug of the angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor class primarily used in treatment of hypertension, congestive heart failure, and heart attacks, and also in preventing renal and retinal complications of diabetes. Its indications, contraindications and side effects are as those for all ACE inhibitors.
Heparin Injection	10vialx25000IUx5ml	Heparin also known as unfractionated heparin, a highly sulfated glycosaminoglycan, is widely used as an injectable anticoagulant. It can also be used to form an inner anticoagulant surface



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		on various experimental and medical devices such as test tubes and renal dialysis machines.
ENALAPRIL	30X5mg 30X10mg 10X20mg	Enalapril is an angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor used in the treatment of hypertension and some types of chronic heart failure. ACE raises blood pressure by constricting blood vessels. ACE inhibitors such as enalapril prevent this effect. Enalapril has been shown to lower the death rate in systolic heart failure. ¹ Enalapril was the first member of the group known as the dicarboxylate-containing ACE inhibitors.
NIFEDIPINE	Soft gel 50X5mg Soft gel 50X10mg	Nifedipine is a dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker. Its main uses are as an antianginal (especially in Prinzmetal's angina) and antihypertensive, although a large number of other indications have recently been found for this agent, such as Raynaud's phenomenon, premature labor, and painful spasms of the esophagus such as in cancer and tetanus patients. It is also commonly used for the small subset of pulmonary hypertension patients whose symptoms respond to calcium channel blockers.
Atenolol	Tablets of 25, 50, 100 mg.	Atenolol is a selective β_1 receptor antagonist, a drug belonging to the group of beta blockers (sometimes written β -blockers), a class of drugs used primarily in cardiovascular diseases. Introduced in 1976, atenolol was developed as a replacement for propranolol in the treatment of hypertension. The chemical works by slowing down the heart and reducing its workload. Unlike propranolol, atenolol does not pass through the blood-brain barrier thus avoiding various central nervous system side effects. ²

¹ McMurray JJV, Systolic heart failure, N Engl J Med, 362:228, Jan. 21, 2010).

² Agon P, Goethals P, Van Haver D, Kaufman JM (August 1991). "Permeability of the blood-brain barrier for atenolol studied by positron emission tomography". J. Pharm. Pharmacol. 43 (8): 597-600.

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Dipyridamole	25mg and 100mg tablets	Dipyridamole is a drug that inhibits thrombus formation ³ when given chronically and causes vasodilation when given at high doses over a short time. Dipyridamole is used in combination with anticoagulants such as warfarin to keep clots from forming after heart valve replacements. Clots are a serious complication that can cause strokes, heart attacks, or blocked blood vessels in the lungs (pulmonary embolisms). It may also be used to reduce the risk of stroke in patients who are at higher risk of clots, such as those who have had "mini-strokes" (transient ischemia attacks), stroke, heart attack, surgery, or heart valve disease.
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³ De Schryver ELLM, Algra A, van Gijn J. (2007). Algra, Ale. ed. "Dipyridamole for preventing stroke and other vascular events in patients with vascular disease.". Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2007 (2): CD001820.