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Standard Commodity Classification No. of Japan
875200

- Kampo-preparation -

# TEIKOKU Shoseiryuto Extract Granules

&lt; Shoseiryuto &gt;

<b>Storage</b>
Store at room temperature in a tight container. [See the "Precaution for handling" section.]

<b>Expiration date</b>
Shoseiryuto should be used before the expiration date indicated on the label and the package.

Approval No.	(61AM) 3698
Date of listing in the NHI reimbursement price	October 1987
Date of initial marketing in Japan	October 1987
Date of latest reevaluation	March 1996
Date of latest reevaluation	April 2014

## CONTRAINDICATIONS (Shoseiryuto is contraindicated in the following patients.)

1. Patients with aldosteronism
2. Patients with myopathy
3. Patients with hypokalemia

[1-3: These diseases or symptoms may be aggravated.]

## DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

For oral use, the usual adult dosage is 3.0 g of TEIKOKU Shoseiryuto Extract Granules three times daily before meals.

The dosage may be adjusted according to the patient's age, body weight, and symptoms.

## PRECAUTIONS

### 1. Careful Administration (Shoseiryuto should be administered with care in the following patients.)

- (1) Patients in a period of weakness after disease or with greatly declined constitution [Adverse reactions are likely to occur, and the symptoms may be aggravated.]
  - (2) Patients with an extremely weak gastrointestinal tract [Anorexia, epigastric distress, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, etc. may occur.]
  - (3) Patients with anorexia, nausea or vomiting [These symptoms may be aggravated.]
  - (4) Patients showing a remarkable tendency of sweating [Excess sweating and/or generalized weakness may occur.]
  - (5) Patients with cardiovascular disorders including angina pectoris and myocardial infarction, etc. or those with a history of such disorders.
  - (6) Patients with severe hypertension
  - (7) Patients with severe renal dysfunction
  - (8) Patients with dysuria
  - (9) Patients with hyperthyroidism
- [(5)-(9): These disease and symptoms may be aggravated.]

### 2. Important Precautions

- (1) When this product 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 this product 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.

## DESCRIPTION

Composition	9.0 g of TEIKOKU Shoseiryuto Extract Granules contains 4.22 g of a dried water extract of the following mixed crude drugs.	
		JP Ephedra Herb ----- 3.0 g JP Peony Root ----- 3.0 g JP Processed Ginger ----- 3.0 g JP Glycyrrhiza ----- 3.0 g JP Cinnamon Bark ----- 3.0 g JP Asiasarum Root ----- 3.0 g JP Schisandra Fruit ----- 3.0 g JP Pinellia Tuber ----- 6.0 g (JP: The Japanese Pharmacopoeia)
	Inactive ingredients	JP Lactose Hydrate JP Microcrystalline Cellulose JP Magnesium Stearate
Description	Dosage form	Granules
	Color	Light brown
	Smell	Characteristic smell
	Taste	Sweet and bitter with a slightly pungent
	ID code	TEIKOKU 19

## INDICATIONS

Watery sputum, watery nasal discharge, nasal obstruction, sneezing, stridor, coughing, lacrimation in the following diseases:

Bronchitis, bronchial asthma, rhinitis, allergic rhinitis, allergic conjunctivitis, and common cold

(3) When this product is coadministered with other Kampo-preparations (Japanese traditional herbal medicines), etc., attention should be paid to the duplication of the contained crude drugs.

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.

### 3. Drug Interactions

**Precautions for coadministration (Shoseiryuto should be administered with care when coadministered with the following drugs.)**

Drugs	Signs, Symptoms, and Treatment	Mechanism and Risk Factors
Preparations containing Ephedra Herb	Insomnia, excessive sweating, tachycardia, palpitation, general weakness, mental excitation, etc. are likely to occur. In such cases, this product should be administered with care by measures such as reducing the dosage.	An enhancement of the sympathetic nerve-stimulating action has been suggested.
Preparations containing ephedrine related compounds		
Monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors		
Thyroid preparations Thyroxine Liothyronine		
Catecholamine preparations Adrenaline Isoprenaline		
Xanthine preparations Theophylline Diprophylline		
Preparations containing Glycyrrhiza	Pseudoaldosteronism is likely to occur. Besides, myopathy is likely to occur as a result of hypokalemia. (Refer to the section "Clinically significant adverse reactions".)	Since glycyrrhizic acid has an accelerating action on the potassium excretion at the renal tubules, an acceleration of decrease in the serum potassium level has been suggested.
Preparations containing glycyrrhizic acid or glycyrrhizinates		

### 4. Adverse Reactions

This product 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

**1) Interstitial pneumonia:** If fever, cough, dyspnea, abnormal pulmonary sound (fine crackle), etc. are observed, administration of this product should be discontinued, and examinations such as X-ray should be performed immediately and appropriate measures such as administration of adrenocortical hormones taken. Besides, the patient should be advised to discontinue this product immediately and to make contact with the physician in the event of fever, cough, dyspnea, etc.

**2) 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.

**3) 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.

**4) Hepatic dysfunction and jaundice:** Hepatic dysfunction and/or jaundice with elevation of AST (GOT), ALT (GPT), Al-P and  $\gamma$ -GTP or other symptoms may occur. The patient should be carefully monitored for abnormal findings. Administration should be discontinued and appropriate therapeutic measures should be taken, if abnormalities are observed.

#### (2) Other adverse reactions

	Incidence unknown
<b>Hypersensitivity</b> <small>Note)</small>	Rash, Redness, Pruritus, etc.
<b>Autonomic</b>	Insomnia, Excess sweating, Tachycardia, Palpitation, Generalized weakness, Mental excitation, etc.
<b>Gastrointestinal</b>	Anorexia, Epigastric distress, Nausea, Vomiting, Abdominal pain, Diarrhea, etc.
<b>Urinary</b>	Urination disorder, etc.

Note) 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

The safety of this product in pregnant women has not been established. Therefore, the product should be used in pregnant women, women who may possibly be pregnant only if the expected therapeutic benefits outweigh the possible risks associated with treatment.

### 7. Pediatric Use

The safety of this product in children has not been established. [Insufficient clinical data.]

**CLINICAL STUDIES**

Shoseiryuto improved paroxysmal sneezing, nasal discharge, and nasal obstruction in a double-blind comparative study on perennial nasal allergy, with the final global improvement rates shown below <sup>1)</sup>.

	Rate of improvement (%)	
	“Moderately improved” or better evaluations	“Slightly improved” or better evaluations
Shoseiryuto group	44.6 (41/92)	83.7 (77/92)
Placebo group	18.1 (17/94)	43.6 (41/94)

**PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING**

- 1.This product should not be stored in direct rays and should be stored in a cool place with, if possible, little humidity.
- 2.Since it is hygroscopic property, this product should not be stored in humid places after opening.

**PACKAGING**

- Bottles of 500 g
- Boxes of 3.0 g×42 packets
- Boxes of 3.0 g×252 packets

**REFERENCES**

- 1) Baba, S. et al. Practica Otologica. 1995, **88**(3), p.389.

**REQUEST FOR LITERATURE SHOULD BE MADE TO:**

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