



B-complex plus C

Water-soluble vitamins

Composition:

per 1 coated tablet (0.45 g)

Vitamin B ₁	3.0	mg
Vitamin B ₂	1.7	mg
Vitamin B ₆	10.0	mg
Vitamin B ₁₂	6.0	μg
Vitamin C	120.0	mg
Biotin	60.0	μg
Folic acid	1000.0	μg
Nicotinamide	20.0	mg
Pantothenic acid	10.0	mg

Nutritional value	per coat	ed tablet	per 1	00 g
Energy	0.56	kcal	125	kcal
	2.38	kJ	528	kJ
Protein	< 2.25	mg	< 0.50	g
Carbohydrates	112.5	mg	25.00	g
of which sugar	112.5	mg	25.00	g
Fat	9.99	mg	2.22	g
of which saturated f-a	9.68	mg	2.15	g
Salt	0.09	mg	0.02	g

BE: 3.0/100 g - 0.01/ per coated tablet

Ingredients (per 100 g coated tablets):

Vitamins: 28.4 g ascorbic acid, 4.7 g nicotinamide, 2.8 g pyridoxine, 2.4 g calcium pantothenate, 747 mg thiamin nitrate, 396 mg riboflavin, 233 mg folic acid, 70 mg biotin, 0.002 mg cyanocobalamin.

Other ingredients: talcum powder, saccharose, **lactose**, colour: titanium dioxide, cellulose, separating agent: gum arabic, silicon dioxide, vegetable palm fat, magnesium stearate, glucose sirup, gelatin, calcium carbonate, thickeners: hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, cornstarch, colour: cochenille red A, fatty acids, polyethylenglycol.

Data Sheet

Food for special medical purposes (FSMP)

Form

100 coated tablets

Renavit[®] is not a complete food and therefore not suitable for use as the sole source of nutrition. Use only under medical supervision.

Areas of Use

Food for special medical purposes: For the dietary management of water soluble vitamin deficiency in renal failure patients receiving dialysis.

Also for the medical treatment of a dialysis-related increased homocysteine level.

Dosage

Generally one coated tablet daily (swallowed, not chewed), if not otherwise prescribed by the physician.

Storage

Store in a dry place away from light and moisture - not above room temperature (25° C).

Indications

In patients with chronic renal failure, vitamin deficiencies (apart from fat soluble vitamins, particularly A and D) often arise due to

- the reduced intake of water-soluble vitamins caused by dietary restrictions (milk, fruit, vegetables, meat, bread) and / or the soaking of potassium-rich foods (potatoes) that also contain valuable vitamins.
- a loss of water-soluble vitamins during dialysis treatment.
- the uremia-related disruption of vitamin metabolism.

Renavit[®] contains all water-soluble vitamins in the recommended medical quantities. Its optimal combination of folic acid, vitamin B_6 and B_{12} lowers elevated homocysteine levels in dialysis patients.

It does not contain the fat-soluble vitamins A, D, E and K, which patients with renal failure generally do not additionally require. In addition, because of the high storage capacity of the body and metabolic disorders as well as decreased excretion, there is a danger of toxic accumulation of fatsoluble vitamins (particularly vitamin A) in cases of renal failure. When necessary, additional mono-preparations should be taken after consultation with the attending physician.

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Post RenaCare NephroMed GmbH Werrastr. 1a 35625 Hüttenberg Germany Communication 2006403-92160 Fax 06403-92163 e-Mail: mail@renacare.com Web: www.renacare.com Registration AG Wetzlar HRB - 1728 Ust-ID-Nr: DE 811 779 226 Managing Directors Lisa Lesch, Tina Bartz, Dr. med. Katharina Bartz