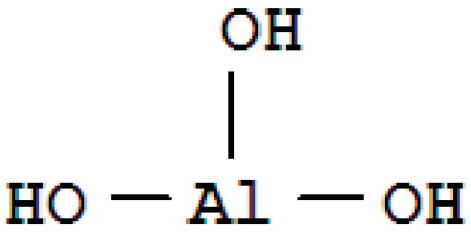
Taj Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
Aluminium Magnesium Hydroxide
CAS No. : 21645-51-2

Identifiers

Molecular Formula Al(OH)3
Molecular Weight 78.00
CAS Registry Number 21645-51-2
EINECS 244-492-7
Appearance White amorphous powder.



Density 2.4 g/cm³, solid.
Melting point
300 °C
Solubility in water Insoluble.
Hazards
MSDS External MSDS
EU classification Irritant (I)
R-phrases R36, R37, R38
S-phrases S26, S36
Flash point Non-flammable.
Related compounds
Other anions None.

DOSAGE

Take aluminum hydroxide exactly as directed by your doctor or as directed on the package. If you do not understand these directions, ask your pharmacist, nurse, or doctor to explain them to you.
Take the tablets and capsules with a full glass of water. To ensure that you get the correct dose, measure the liquid form of aluminum hydroxide with a dose-measuring spoon or cup, not a regular table spoon. If you do not have a dose-measuring device, ask your pharmacist where you can get one. Shake the suspension well before measuring a dose. A dose of the liquid formulation can be followed with a drink of water if you desire. Store aluminum hydroxide at room temperature away from moisture and heat.

This medication comes as a chewable tablet and liquid to take by mouth. Chew tablets thoroughly; do not swallow them whole. Drink a full glass of water after taking the tablets. Shake the oral liquid well before each use to mix the medicine evenly. The liquid may be mixed with water or milk.

Follow the directions on the package label or on your prescription label carefully, and ask your doctor or pharmacist to explain any part you do not understand. Take aluminum hydroxide and magnesium hydroxide antacids exactly as directed. Do not take more or less of it or take it more often than prescribed by your doctor. Do not take antacids for more than 1-2 weeks unless prescribed by your doctor.

SIDE EFFECTS
Side effects from aluminum hydroxide and magnesium hydroxide are not common.

* diarrhea
* constipation
* loss of appetite
* unusual tiredness
* muscle weakness

Stop taking aluminum hydroxide and seek emergency medical attention if you experience an allergic reaction (difficulty breathing; closing of your throat; swelling of your lips, tongue, or face; or hives).

Other, less serious side effects may be more likely to occur. Continue to take aluminum and talk to your doctor if you experience constipation. Increased fluid intake may lessen constipation.

Side effects other than those listed here may also occur. Talk to your doctor about any side effect that seems unusual or that is especially bothersome.

PRECAUTIONS

Before taking aluminum hydroxide, talk to your doctor if you take any other medicines. Aluminum can decrease the effects of many other medicines by binding to them or by changing the acidity of the stomach or the urine.

Do not take more of this medication than is recommended.

Before taking aluminum hydroxide and magnesium hydroxidetell your doctor and pharmacist if you are allergic to aluminum hydroxide and magnesium hydroxide antacids or any other drugs.

tell your doctor and pharmacist what prescription and nonprescription medications you are taking, especially aspirin, cinoxacin ciprofloxacin , digoxin , diazepam , enoxacin , ferrous sulfate fluconazole , indomethacin, isoniazid , itraconazole , ketoconazole , levofloxacin , lomefloxacin , nalidixic acid , norfloxacin , ofloxacin sparfloxacin , tetracycline , and vitamins.

If your doctor tells you to take antacids while taking these medications, do not take them within 2 hours of taking an antacid.
tell your doctor if you have or have ever had kidney disease.

tell your doctor if you are pregnant, plan to become pregnant, or are breast-feeding. If you become pregnant while taking aluminum hydroxide and magnesium hydroxide antacids

INTERACTION

Before taking aluminum hydroxide, talk to your doctor if you take any other medicines. Aluminum can decrease the effects of many other medicines by binding to them or by changing the acidity of the stomach or the urine.

Drugs other than those listed here can also interact with aluminum hydroxide. Talk to your doctor and pharmacist before taking any over-the-counter or prescription medicines.

Aluminium hydroxide can influence the resorption of several drugs - in particular of fluoroquinolones (e.g. ciprofloxacin) and most of the tetracyclines, isoniazid, iron, and captopril.

DRUG DESCRIPTION

Aluminium hydroxide, Al(OH)3, is the most stable form of aluminium in normal conditions. It is found in nature as the mineral gibbsite (also known as hydrargillite) and its three, much more rare, polymorphs: bayerite, doyleite and nordstrandite. Closely related are aluminium oxide hydroxide, AlO(OH), and aluminium oxide, Al2O3, differing only by loss of water. These compounds together are the major components of the aluminium ore bauxite. Freshly precipitated aluminium hydroxide forms gels, which is the basis for application of aluminium salts as flocculants in water purification. This gel crystallizes with time.

Aluminium hydroxide gels can be dehydrated (e.g., with the utility of water-miscible non-aqueous solvents like ethanol) to form an amorphous aluminium hydroxide powder, which is readily soluble in acids. Heat-dried aluminium hydroxide powder is known as activated alumina and is used in gas purification, as a catalyst support and an abrasive.

Aluminium hydroxide works as an antacid by neutralizing excess acid in the stomach.
It works as a phosphate binder by combining with phosphate in the stomach which allows it to be removed it from the body instead of being absorbed.

PHYSICAL STATE odorless white powder
MELTING POINT

300 C
BOILING POINT
SPECIFIC GRAVITY 2.42
SOLUBILITY IN WATER insoluble
pH weak basic
VAPOR DENSITY

AUTOIGNITION
NFPA RATINGS
Health: 1; Flammability: 0; Reactivity: 0

REFRACTIVE INDEX
FLASH POINT Not considered to be a fire hazard
STABILITY Stable under ordinary conditions

Note /Government Notification: These chemicals are designated as those that are used in the manufacture of the controlled substances and are important to themanufacture of the substances. For any (Control Substance) products Import and Export *** subjected to your country government laws /control substance ACT.

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The Controlled Substances Act (CSA) was enacted into law by the Congress of the United States as Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970.[1] The CSA is the federal U.S. drug policy under which the manufacture, importation, possession, use and distribution of certain substances is regulated. The Act also served as the national implementing legislation for the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs

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