

J-bans

Quality With Innovation



India's 1st company of Complete Electrolyte Injection Ranges

1. Sodium Bicarbonate 8.4% 10 ml
2. Sodium Bicarbonate 8.4% 25 ml
3. Sodium Bicarbonate 8.4% 100 ml
4. Potassium Chloride 10ml injection
5. Calcium Gluconate with Calcium-Lactobionate 10 ml injection

SODA-Q100TM



Renal Care



Gastroenterology



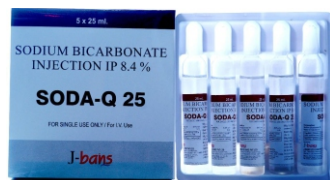
Cardiac Care



Neurology

SODA -Q 25

**SODIUM BICARBONATE
INJECTION IP 8.4%
25ML**



SODA -Q 25

Sodium bicarbonate 8.4% solution has several indications, including:

1. Metabolic acidosis: To correct acid-base imbalance.
2. Cardiac arrest: As part of advanced cardiac life support.
3. Severe hyperkalemia: To help lower potassium levels.
4. Tricyclic antidepressant overdose: To manage cardiac complications.

SODA-Q 100

**SODIUM BICARBONATE
INJECTION IP 8.4% w/v
100ML**



SODA -Q 100

Sodium bicarbonate 8.4% solution has several indications, including:

1. Metabolic acidosis: To correct acid-base imbalance.
2. Cardiac arrest: As part of advanced cardiac life support.
3. Severe hyperkalemia: To help lower potassium levels.
4. Tricyclic antidepressant overdose: To manage cardiac complications.

POTCIBAN-10ML

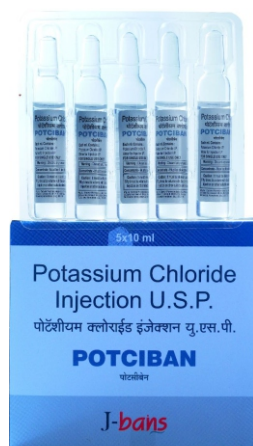
**POTASSIUM CHLORIDE
INJECTION U.S.P.-10ML**

Potassium chloride

10ml injection is typically used to treat hypokalemia (low potassium levels).

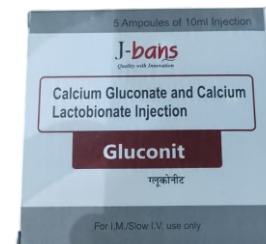
Indications include:

1. Hypokalemia: Treatment of potassium deficiency.
2. Cardiac arrhythmias: Due to low potassium levels.
3. Potassium depletion: From excessive vomiting, diarrhea, or certain medications.



GLUCONIT-10ML

**CALCIUM GLUCONATE AND
CALCIUM LACTOBIONATE
INJECTION-10ML**



Calcium gluconate with lactobionate injection, also known as Calcium Gluconate with Calcium Lactobionate, is used in specific medical scenarios.

indications include:-

- Hypocalcemia (low calcium levels) treatment
- Cardiac arrest due to hyperkalemia or hypocalcemia
- Magnesium toxicity
- Emergency treatment for severe hyperkalemia

MINOBAN 7 NEPHRO

**AMINO ACIDS INFUSION (7% w/v)
WITH MALIC ACID FOR RENAL
INSUFFICIENCY 250ML**



Amino Acid 7% with Nephro indications likely refers to a specialized parenteral nutrition solution designed for patients with renal impairment or acute kidney injury.

indications include:-

- Renal failure or acute kidney injury
- Patients requiring parenteral nutrition with renal impairment
- Electrolyte and fluid management in renal patients

MINOBAN HEPA 8%

**AMINO ACID (8% W/V)
INJECTION 200ML**



Amino Acid 8% with Hepa indications likely refers to a specialized parenteral nutrition solution designed for patients with liver disease or hepatic impairment.

indications include:-

- Liver disease or hepatic impairment
 - Patients requiring parenteral nutrition with liver dysfunction
 - Prevention or treatment of malnutrition in liver disease patients
- The solution typically contains amino acids tailored to support liver function and minimize hepatic encephalopathy risk.

AGGRA BAN

**TIROFIBAN INFUSION
5MG / 100ML**

Tirofiban injection is a medication used to prevent platelet aggregation.

indications for Tirofiban include:-

- Acute coronary syndrome (ACS)
 - Unstable angina
 - Non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI)
 - Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI)
- Tirofiban works by inhibiting platelet glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptors, reducing thrombus formation risk.



GLUTABAN-IV

**L-Alanyl-L-GLUTAMINE
SOLUTION FOR INFUSION
(20% W/V)-50ML**



L-Alanyl-L-Glutamine 50ml injection is likely used as a supplement in parenteral nutrition.

indications include:-

- Parenteral nutrition support
 - Glutamine deficiency
 - Critical illness or trauma- Post-operative nutrition support
- L-Alanyl-L-Glutamine provides essential amino acids and supports gut health.

J-PRED-40

METHYLPREDNISOLONE SODIUM SUCCINATE FOR INJECTION USP-40MG

Methylprednisolone 40mg injection is a corticosteroid used to treat various inflammatory conditions.

indications include:-

- Severe allergic reactions
- Asthma exacerbations
- Rheumatoid arthritis flare-ups
- Inflammatory bowel disease (e.g., Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis)

Certain types of anemia or blood disorders

Methylprednisolone works by reducing inflammation and suppressing the immune system.



J-PRED-125

METHYLPREDNISOLONE SODIUM SUCCINATE FOR INJECTION USP-125MG

Methylprednisolone 125mg injection is a corticosteroid used for various conditions.

indications include:-

- Severe inflammation
- Autoimmune disorders
- Allergic reactions
- Rheumatic disorders
- Certain types of multiple sclerosis relapses

It's often used in higher doses for short-term treatment of acute exacerbations



J-PRED-500

METHYLPREDNISOLONE SODIUM SUCCINATE FOR INJECTION USP-500MG

Methylprednisolone 500mg injection is a high-dose corticosteroid typically used for severe or life-threatening conditions.

indications include:-

- Severe autoimmune disorders (e.g., lupus, multiple sclerosis)
- Acute exacerbations of multiple sclerosis
- Severe allergic reactions or anaphylaxis
- Life-threatening inflammatory conditions (e.g., severe asthma, vasculitis)

Organ transplant rejection prophylaxis or treatment This high dose is often used for short-term treatment (pulse therapy) to rapidly control severe inflammation.



J-PRED-1000

METHYLPREDNISOLONE SODIUM SUCCINATE FOR INJECTION USP-1GM

Methylprednisolone Sodium Succinate 1000 mg

1. Severe allergic reactions
2. Asthma exacerbations
3. Rheumatoid arthritis flare-ups
4. Inflammatory bowel disease (e.g., Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis)
5. Certain types of anemia or blood disorders
6. Autoimmune disorders
7. Multiple sclerosis relapses
8. Severe inflammation



J-FOST

FOSPHENYTOIN SODIUM INJECTION USP-2ML

J-Fost Injection – Indications

Status epilepticus – acute, severe seizures that keep recurring without recovery in between.

Seizure control during/after neurosurgery or severe head injury when oral antiepileptics can't be given.

Short-term seizure prophylaxis when a patient is unable to take oral meds and needs immediate IV/IM coverage.

It's essentially used for any situation where rapid, parenteral seizure termination is needed and oral phenytoin is not feasible.



J-CETAM

PIRACETAM INJECTION-15ML

Piracetam is a nootropic agent, and its injectable form is used in certain clinical scenarios. Common indications for piracetam injection include:-

- Acute ischemic stroke
- Cognitive impairment
- Post-stroke aphasia
- Vertigo
- Sickle cell anemia (vaso-occlusive crisis)



CITCOL-J

CITICOLINE INJECTION I.P. -2ML

Citicoline injection is used for:-

Unconsciousness due to brain damage, head injury, or brain surgery

Cerebral infarction-helps in recovery, especially for upper-extremity hemiplegia after a stroke- Acute ischemic stroke-often given within 12 h of onset and continued for 7 days to aid recovery.

Cerebrovascular disorders (stroke, vascular dementia)- Cognitive disorders and memory problems linked to reduced brain blood flow

Head injury – supports neuronal repair and functional recovery

Parkinson's disease – as an adjunct to improve symptoms



EDROBAN

EDARAVONE INJECTION-20ML

Edaravone injection is indicated for the treatment of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS). It's a prescription medicine used to slow the progression of ALS by protecting nerve cells, though it isn't a cure. The drug is administered intravenously, typically as a 60 mg infusion over 60 minutes, following an initial 14-day dosing cycle then 14-day drug-free periods, with later cycles often 10 days on/14 days off. Common side effects include bruising, gait problems, and headache, and it contains sodium bisulfite, which can trigger allergic reactions in some patients



JEPSOLIN

PHENYTOIN INJECTION I.P. -2ML



Phenytoin Injection (2 ml) – Indications
Status epilepticus – control of generalized tonic-clonic status epilepticus when oral dosing isn't possible.
Seizure prophylaxis – for neurosurgery or severe head trauma patients who can't take oral meds.
Acute seizure control – short-term management of seizures during medical emergencies or procedures.
Administered IV or IM, usually 100 mg every 6–8 h for status epilepticus (max 50 mg/min IV).

VIRRAPA

BRIVARACETAM INJECTION 50MG/5ML (10MG/ML)



Brivaracetam Injection – Indications
Brivaracetam (Briviact) injection is used for: Monotherapy or adjunctive therapy for focal (partial) onset seizures in adults and adolescents ≥16 years.
Given when oral administration is temporarily not possible.
Works as an antiepileptic, similar to levetiracetam but with higher potency.
Administered intravenously at the same dose as oral therapy, infused over 2-15 minutes.

K-BAN 10

PHYTOMENADIONE INJECTION IP 10MG/1ML



Phytomenadione (Vitamin K1) 10 mg Injection – Indications- Vitamin K deficiency – treats or prevents bleeding caused by low vitamin K (e.g., malabsorption, malnutrition).- Newborns – prophylaxis of hemorrhagic disease of the newborn (HDN).- Reversal of warfarin (or other vitamin K antagonist) anticoagulation – when serious bleeding or urgent surgery needed.- Liver disease – when coagulopathy is due to vitamin K deficiency (since liver disease impairs synthesis of clotting factors).- Over-anticoagulation emergencies – rapid reversal of elevated INR due to vitamin K antagonist overdose.

LABTEC

LABETALOL INJECTION I.P. - 4ML



Labetalol injection (4ml) Indications..
1. Severe hypertension (high blood pressure emergency).
2. Hypertensive crisis management.
3. Pre-eclampsia and eclampsia related hypertension in pregnancy.
4. Perioperative hypertension control.
5. Acute myocardial infarction related.

THIMBAN

THIAMINE INJECTION I.P. - 2ML



Thiamine injection
1. Thiamine deficiency
2. Beriberi treatment
3. Wernicke's encephalopathy
4. Alcohol withdrawal syndrome
5. Malnutrition
6. Parenteral nutrition support

LEVETRABAN

LEVETIRACETAM CONCENTRATE FOR INFUSION- 5ML



Levetiracetam Injection – Indications
Monotherapy or adjunctive therapy for focal (partial) onset seizures in adults and children.
Adjunctive therapy for myoclonic seizures in adults and adolescents with Juvenile Myoclonic Epilepsy.
Adjunctive therapy for primary generalized tonic-clonic seizures in adults and children with Idiopathic Generalized Epilepsy.
Given when oral administration is temporarily not possible.
Works as an antiepileptic.

K-BAN 1

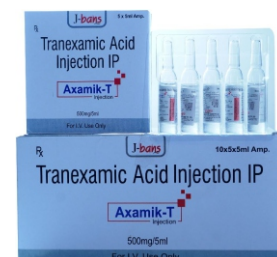
PHYTOMENADIONE INJECTION I.P.- 1MG/0.5ML



Vitamin K1 Injection (Phytomenadione) is used for:
1. Prevention and treatment of vitamin K deficiency bleeding (VKDB) in newborns.
2. Reversing anticoagulant overdose (e.g., warfarin).
3. Treating bleeding disorders due to vitamin K deficiency in adults (e.g., malabsorption, liver disease).
Dosage:-
Newborns: 0.5-1 mg IM/SC (single dose for prophylaxis).
Adults: 1-10 mg SC/IM/IV (depending on indication).

AXAMIK-T

TRANEXAMIC ACID INJECTION I.P. - 5ML



AXAMIK -T injection (Tranexamic Acid Injection) is used for:-
Reducing bleeding in hemophilia patients (e.g., during dental extraction)- Managing heavy menstrual bleeding (menorrhagia)-
Reducing blood loss during surgery- Controlling significant hemorrhage-
Minimizing blood loss in cardiac and orthopedic surgeries

MEGBAN

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE INJECTION I.P.-2ML



Magnesium sulphate injection (2ml)

1. Severe magnesium deficiency (hypomagnesemia)
2. Eclampsia and pre-eclampsia management (seizure prevention)
3. Asthma exacerbation (bronchodilation)
4. Torsades de pointes (life-threatening arrhythmia)
5. Preterm labor (tocolysis to delay delivery).

MUCODRAIN-2ML

ACETYL CYSTEINE INJECTION BP 400MG/2ML

Acetylcysteine Injection – Indications

Paracetamol (acetaminophen) overdose – antidote to prevent hepatotoxicity; given IV as a loading dose followed by maintenance doses.

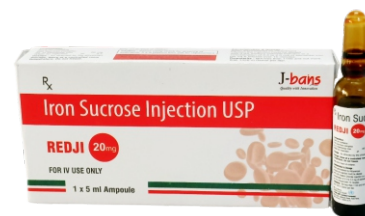
Mucolytic therapy – for viscid mucus in respiratory conditions (e.g., cystic fibrosis, COPD) when inhalation is not feasible.

Adjunct in contrast-induced nephropathy prophylaxis – sometimes used off-label to reduce renal injury risk.-



REDJI

IRON SUCROSE INJECTION USP- 20MG/5ML



Iron sucrose injection is typically used to treat iron deficiency anaemia, especially in patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD). It's given intravenously and is a good option when oral iron supplements aren't effective or tolerated.

Some common indications include:-

CKD patients on dialysis or not on dialysis

Iron deficiency anaemia in patients intolerant to oral iron-

Patients requiring rapid iron replenishment

MUCODRAIN-5ML

ACETYL CYSTEINE INJECTION BP 1GM / 5ML

Acetylcysteine Injection – Indications

Paracetamol (acetaminophen) overdose – antidote to prevent hepatotoxicity; given IV as a loading dose followed by maintenance doses.

Mucolytic therapy – for viscid mucus in respiratory conditions (e.g., cystic fibrosis, COPD) when inhalation is not feasible.

Adjunct in contrast-induced nephropathy prophylaxis – sometimes used off-label to reduce renal injury risk.-



DUALI-BAN

LEVOSALBUTAMOL & IPRATROPIUM BROMIDE RESPIRATOR SOLUTION 1.25MG & 500MCG - 2.5ML

Dualiban (Ipratropium + Levosalbutamol) Inhaler – Indications- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) – maintenance therapy to relieve bronchospasm & improve airflow.- Acute exacerbation of COPD – as a bronchodilator rescue alongside nebulized therapy.- Asthma – adjunct in moderate-to-severe attacks when combined β_2 -agonist + anticholinergic needed.- Reversible airway obstruction – conditions like chronic bronchitis & emphysema where dual bronchodilation improves symptoms.



BUDNI-BAN

BUDESONIDE NEBULISER SUSPENSION BP 0.5MG / 2ML

Budesonide Respules (Inhalation Suspension) – Indications- Asthma – maintenance therapy in children & adults who need a nebulized steroid for chronic control.- Croup (Acute Laryngotracheobronchitis) – often used off-label in pediatric patients for quick anti-inflammatory relief.- COPD – sometimes in nebulized form for patients unable to use inhalers.- Severe exacerbations – when oral steroids aren't feasible, nebulized budesonide can be an alternative.



DEXANIT

DEXAMETHASONE SODIUM PHOSPHATE INJECTION IP- 2ML



Dexamethasone Injection – Indications

Severe inflammation (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, lupus flare, severe allergic reactions)

Endocrine emergencies – acute adrenal insufficiency (Addisonian crisis)

Cerebral edema – especially due to brain tumor or trauma

Shock – anaphylactic or septic shock (adjunct)-

Malignancy-related issues – chemotherapy-induced nausea/vomiting, palliative care for pain-

Obstetrics – preterm labor (to promote fetal lung maturity)

DOXY FILL

DOXOXYLLINE INJECTION- 10ML



Doxofylline Injection – Indications

Acute exacerbation of COPD – rapid relief of bronchospasm when oral route not feasible.

Severe asthma attack – adjunct to bronchodilators & steroids for quick symptom control.

Chronic bronchitis - short-term management of worsening symptoms.-

Bronchial asthma - when IV administration is needed for fast action.-

Respiratory distress – in ICU or emergency settings where oral meds can't be taken.

Typically given IV (slow infusion) or IM, 100–200 mg every 8–12 h, max 400 mg/day.

DOXYBIN-100

DOXYCYCLINE FOR INJECTION USP-100MG



Doxycycline Injection – Indications

Severe respiratory infections – community-acquired pneumonia, atypical pneumonia (Mycoplasma, Chlamydia).

Acute exacerbations of COPD – when oral route is not viable.

Urinary tract infections – complicated or resistant cases.

Sexually transmitted infections – gonorrhea, chlamydia, syphilis (if oral therapy not tolerated). **Rickettsial infections** – Rocky Mountain spotted fever, typhus.

Malaria prophylaxis – in areas with chloroquine-resistant *P. falciparum*.

Acne vulgaris – severe inflammatory cases requiring IV therapy.

AMOXYBAN

AMOXICILLIN & POTASSIUM CLAVULANATE INJECTION I.P. - 1.2GM



Amoxicillin-Potassium Clavulanate Injection – Indications-

Severe bacterial infections where oral therapy isn't feasible:

Lower respiratory tract infections – community-acquired pneumonia, exacerbations of COPD.

Urinary tract infections – complicated, catheter-related, pyelonephritis.

Intra-abdominal infections – peritonitis, post-surgical infections.

Skin & soft-tissue infections – cellulitis, abscesses, wound infections.

Gynecological infections – pelvic inflammatory disease, post-partum sepsis.

Sepsis – mixed gram-positive/negative coverage needed.

MEROBAN 1GM

MEROPENEM INJECTION I.P.-1GM



Meropenem 1 g Injection – Indications

Severe bacterial infections caused by multi-drug resistant gram-negative organisms: **Intra-abdominal infections** – complicated peritonitis, post-surgical infections.

Lower respiratory tract infections – hospital-acquired pneumonia, ventilator-associated pneumonia.

Urinary tract infections – complicated, ESBL-producing *E. coli* or *Klebsiella*.

Sepsis – especially when carbapenem coverage is needed.

Meningitis – bacterial meningitis caused by susceptible strains.

Skin & soft-tissue infections – severe necrotizing infections.

ZETRABAN

AZTREONAM INJECTION USP-1000MG



Aztreonam Injection – Indications-

Gram-negative aerobic infections:

Urinary tract infections – complicated, catheter-related.

Lower respiratory tract infections – hospital-acquired pneumonia, ventilator-associated pneumonia.

Intra-abdominal infections – peritonitis (as part of combination therapy).

Septicemia – caused by susceptible gram-negative bacteria. - **Skin & Soft-tissue infections** – especially when *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is involved.

Gynecological infections – pelvic inflammatory disease (in combination). Useful in patients with penicillin/cephalosporin allergy (no cross-reactivity).

CEFBAN-1.5

CEFOPERAZONE & SULBACTAM FOR INJECTION 1.5G



Cefoperazone-Sulbactam (1.5 g) Indications

Severe bacterial infections caused by susceptible organisms:

Intra-abdominal infections – peritonitis, biliary tract infections.

Lower respiratory tract infections – pneumonia, bronchiectasis exacerbations.

Urinary tract infections – complicated pyelonephritis, catheter-related infections.

Skin & soft-tissue infections – cellulitis, abscesses, wound infections.

TAZOBAN

PIPERACILLIN & TAZOBACTAM INJECTION IP 4.5GM



Piperacillin-Tazobactam 4.5 g – Indications

Severe gram-negative & mixed infections: Intra-abdominal infections – peritonitis, post-operative infections.

Lower respiratory tract infections – hospital-acquired pneumonia, ventilator-associated pneumonia.

Urinary tract infections – complicated, catheter-related.

Skin & soft-tissue infections – diabetic foot, necrotizing fasciitis.

Gynecological infections – pelvic inflammatory disease, post-partum sepsis.

Sepsis – especially when *Pseudomonas* or ESBL-producing organisms suspected.

Febrile neutropenia – empiric coverage in immunocompromised patients.

MEROBAN-S

MEROPENEM & SULBACTAM FOR INJECTION 1.5GM



Meropenem-Sulbactam Injection – Indications

Severe multi-drug resistant infections:

Complicated intra-abdominal infections – peritonitis, post-operative infections.

Hospital-acquired pneumonia & ventilator-associated pneumonia.

Complicated urinary tract infections – ESBL-producing organisms.

Sepsis – when broad-spectrum gram-negative coverage needed.

Skin & soft-tissue infections – severe or necrotizing infections.

Febrile neutropenia – empiric therapy in immunocompromised patients.

Mixed aerobic-anaerobic infections - where β -lactamase production is suspected.

AMIKABAN-J

AMIKACIN SULPHATE INJECTION I.P.- 500MG/2ML



Amikacin Injection

Indications- Severe gram-negative infections:

Hospital-acquired pneumonia & ventilator-associated pneumonia.

Septicemia – especially when resistant to other aminoglycosides. -

Complicated urinary tract infections – ESBL-producing organisms.

Intra-abdominal infections – as part of combination therapy.

Skin & soft-tissue infections – severe or necrotizing infections. -

Meningitis – when gram-negative coverage needed (rare, usually intrathecal).

CLINDABAN 600

CLINDAMYCIN INJECTION I.P. - 4ML



Clindamycin Injection

Indications- Anaerobic infections & gram-positive aerobes:

Intra-abdominal infections – peritonitis, post-operative infections.

Lower respiratory tract infections – aspiration pneumonia, lung abscess.

Skin & soft-tissue infections – cellulitis, abscesses, diabetic foot.

Septicemia – when anaerobes or Staphylococcus involved.

Gynecological infections – pelvic inflammatory disease, post-partum sepsis.

Bone & joint infections – osteomyelitis (as adjunct).

CLINDABAN-300

CLINDAMYCIN PHOSPHATE INJECTION I.P. - 2ML



Clindamycin Injection

Indications- Anaerobic infections & gram-positive aerobes:

Intra-abdominal infections – peritonitis, post-operative infections.

Lower respiratory tract infections – aspiration pneumonia, lung abscess.

Skin & soft-tissue infections – cellulitis, abscesses, diabetic foot.

Septicemia – when anaerobes or Staphylococcus involved.

Gynecological infections – pelvic inflammatory disease, post-partum sepsis.

Bone & joint infections – osteomyelitis (as adjunct).

JAPRIN-25000

HEPARIN SODIUM INJECTION IP 25000IU / 5ML

Heparin 25,000 IU (High-Dose)

Indications-

Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) – initial treatment.

Pulmonary embolism (PE) – acute management.

Unstable angina & non-ST-elevation MI – adjunctive anticoagulation.

Atrial fibrillation with embolization – short-term bridging.

Cardiac catheterization & cardiopulmonary bypass – systemic anticoagulation.

Hemodialysis – circuit anticoagulation.

(e.g., orthopedic, abdominal) when high-risk.



CORTIBAN-100

HYDROCORTISONE SODIUM SUCCINATE INJECTION IP 100MG



Hydrocortisone 100 mg Injection Indications

Adrenal insufficiency – acute Addisonian crisis, peri-operative stress dosing.

Severe allergic reactions – anaphylaxis (adjunct to epinephrine), angioedema.

Asthma exacerbation – status asthmaticus, severe acute bronchospasm.

COPD exacerbation – when systemic steroids needed urgently.

Inflammatory/autoimmune flares – rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, vasculitis.

Septic shock – adjunctive therapy in vasopressor-refractory shock.

Cerebral edema – due to brain tumor or trauma (high-dose short course).

NOREDEO

STERILE NORADRENALINE CONCENTRATE I.P. - 2ML



(Noradrenaline) Injection – Indications

Septic shock – to maintain mean arterial pressure (MAP \geq 65 mm Hg) after fluid resuscitation.

Cardiogenic shock – when hypotension persists despite inotropes and fluids.

Neurogenic shock – e.g., after spinal cord injury with refractory hypotension.

Anaphylactic shock – second-line after epinephrine if hemodynamics remain unstable.

Hypotension during anesthesia- intra-operative refractory low BP.

JASIX

FRUSEMIDE INJECTION I.P.- 2ML / 20MG



Furosemide Injection (2 mL \approx 20 mg) – Indications

Acute pulmonary edema – rapid relief of congestive heart failure-related dyspnea.- Severe hypertension – hypertensive emergency when IV diuresis needed.

Fluid overload – renal failure, nephrotic syndrome, cirrhosis with ascites.

Hypercalcemia – adjunctive forced diuresis to enhance calcium excretion.

Management of edema – post-operative, trauma, or burn-related fluid retention.

LESSO

LEVOSULPRIDE INFUSION 25MG / 2ML



Levosulpiride Injection (2 mL) – Indications

Severe nausea & vomiting – chemotherapy-induced, post-operative, or gastroparesis-related.

Acute exacerbation of dyspepsia – when rapid relief needed and oral route not feasible.

Gastro-esophageal reflux disease (GERD) – adjunctive IV therapy for severe symptoms.

Functional gastrointestinal disorders – short-term management of motility-related pain.

ORNIBAN

L-ORNITHINE L-ASPARTATE INFUSION - 10ML



L-Ornithine L-Aspartate Injection (10 mL) – Indications- Hepatic encephalopathy – acute or acute-on-chronic, to lower ammonia levels.

Liver cirrhosis – adjunctive therapy for hepatic decompensation with hyperammonemia.

Post-hepatectomy or post-transplant support – helps prevent/treat encephalopathy.

Severe alcoholic hepatitis – as part of supportive care to reduce ammonia.

ESOMERZ

ESOMEPRAZOLE SODIUM INJECTION - 40MG



Esomeprazole Injection – Indications- Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) – severe erosive esophagitis or symptomatic GERD when oral therapy isn't possible.- Peptic ulcer disease – prevention & treatment of NSAID-associated ulcers, especially in high-risk patients.- Zollinger-Ellison syndrome – control of excessive acid secretion.- Upper GI bleeding – adjunct for stress-related mucosal damage prophylaxis in ICU patients.- Helicobacter pylori eradication – part of triple/quadruple therapy when IV route is needed.

RABEBAN

RABEPRAZOLE INJECTION I.P. - 20 MG



Rabeprazole Injection – Indications- Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) – healing of erosive esophagitis and symptomatic relief when oral dosing is not feasible.- Peptic ulcer disease – treatment of duodenal ulcer and NSAID-associated ulcer prophylaxis in high-risk patients.- Zollinger-Ellison syndrome – control of acid hypersecretion.- Upper GI bleeding – adjunct for stress-related mucosal damage prophylaxis in critically ill patients.- Helicobacter pylori eradication – part of combination therapy when IV administration is required.

ONDABAN

ONDANSETRON INJECTION I.P. - 2ML



Ondansetron Injection – Indications- Chemotherapy-induced nausea & vomiting (CINV) – prophylaxis & treatment for highly/moderately emetogenic regimens.- Radiotherapy-induced nausea & vomiting (RINV) – prevention in patients receiving radiation.- Post-operative nausea & vomiting (PONV) – prophylaxis & treatment after surgery.- Gastroenteritis-related vomiting – off-label use for severe dehydration when oral route fails.

PANTOBAN-40

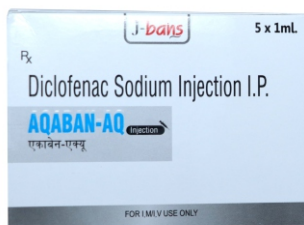
PANTOPRAZOLE FOR INJECTION - 40MG



Pantoprazole Injection – Indications- Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) – severe erosive esophagitis or symptomatic GERD when oral therapy isn't possible.- Peptic ulcer disease – treatment of duodenal ulcer and NSAID-associated ulcer prophylaxis in high-risk patients.- Zollinger-Ellison syndrome – control of acid hypersecretion.- Upper GI bleeding – adjunct for stress-related mucosal damage prophylaxis in ICU patients.- Helicobacter pylori eradication – part of combination therapy when IV administration is required.

AQABAN-AQ

DICLOFENAC SODIUM INJECTION I.P. - 1ML



Diclofenac Injection – Indications- Acute severe pain – post-operative, post-traumatic, or renal colic pain when oral route is not feasible.- Moderate to severe musculoskeletal pain – like acute gout attacks, severe arthritis flare-ups.- Renal colic – effective for rapid pain relief in ureteric stones.- Inflammatory conditions – such as ankylosing spondylitis or rheumatoid arthritis exacerbations when IV use is needed.

DROTABAN

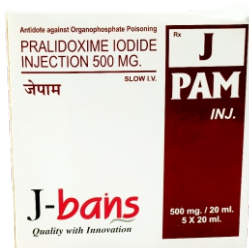
DROTAVERINE HYDROCHLORIDE INJECTION - 2ML



Drotaverine injection is used to treat:- Smooth muscle spasms: like renal colic, biliary colic, or gastrointestinal colic- Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS): to relieve abdominal pain and discomfort- Dysmenorrhea: to relieve painful menstrual cramps. It's usually administered via IV or IM injection.

JPAM

PRALIDOXIME IODIDE INJECTION 500 MG



Pralidoxime injection (J PAM)* is used to treat:- Organophosphate poisoning: to counteract nerve agent or pesticide poisoning- Anticholinesterase toxicity: to reverse muscle weakness and paralysis. It's usually administered via IV injection, often alongside atropine.

JDR

ADRENALINE BITARTRATE INJECTION I.P. - 1ML



Adrenaline injection, also known as Adrenaline or Epinephrine, is used to treat life-threatening conditions like:- Cardiac Arrest: to restart the heart and restore blood flow- Severe Allergic Reactions (Anaphylaxis): to relieve symptoms like swelling, hives, and difficulty breathing- Hypotension due to Septic Shock: to raise blood pressure- Bradycardia: to increase heart rate- Mydriasis: to dilate pupils during eye surgery

CEFROBIN 500

CEFUROXIME AXETIL
TABLETS IP



FAROBIN-ER 300

FAROPENEM SODIUM
EXTENDED RELEASE TABLETS



TRYZYME

TRYPSIN, BROMELAIN &
RUTOSIDE TRIHYDRATE TABLETS



CLINDABAN 300

CLINDAMYCIN
HYDROCHLORIDE CAPSULE IP



RIFABIN

RIFAXIMIN TABLETS 400MG



RIFABIN-550

RIFAXIMIN TABLETS



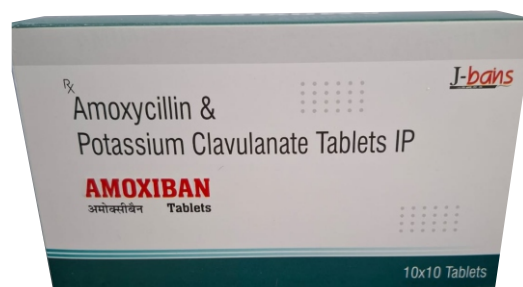
AMOXIBAN-LB

AMOXYCILLIN, POTASSIUM
CLAVULANATE & LACTIC ACID
BACILLUS TABLETS



AMOXIBAN-625

AMOXYCILLIN, POTASSIUM
CLAVULANATE TABLETS



FLOXBIN-500

LEVOFLOXACIN TABLETS I.P.



FLOXBIN-750

LEVOFLOXACIN TABLETS I.P.



BROFEK

ACEBROPHYLLINE CAPSULES
100MG



MULTIBIN 9G

Omega 3 Fatty Acid, Ginseng, Green Tea Extract, Grape Seed Extract, Ginkgo Biloba Extract, Guggul Extract, Glycyrrhiza Glabra Extract, Ginger Extract, Garlic Extract, Green Coffee Bean Extract, Antioxidants, Vitamin & Minerals Softgel Capsules



CALZIN-CT

CALCITRIOL, CALCIUM CITRATE
MALATE, Zinc Oxide & Magnesium
Softgel Capsules



Carbometh-XT

CALCIUM CARBONATE, VITAMIN D3
METHYLCOBALAMIN, L-METHYLFOLATE
CALCIUM AND PYRIDOXAL-PHOSPHATE
TABLETS



UDOBIN-300

URSODEOXYCHOLIC ACID
TABLETS IP 300 MG



ACECLOBIN-SP

ACECLOFENAC, PARACETAMOL
& SERRATIOPEPTIDASE TABLETS



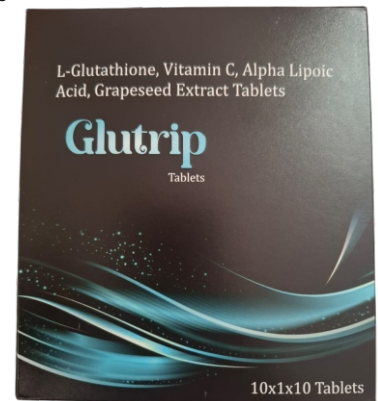
LINZOBIN

**LINEZOLID TABLETS
IP 600 MG**



GLUTRIP

**L-GLUTATHIONE, VITAMIN C, ALPHA LIPOIC ACID
GRAPSEED EXTRACT TABLETS**



PREDNISOL-4

**METHYLPREDNISOLONE
TABLETS IP 4MG**



MONTIBAN-LC

**MONTELUKAST &
LEVOCETIRIZINE TABLETS IP**



COCIT-P

**Citicoline & Piracetam
Tablets**



POLMIDE

**PALMITOYLETHANOLAMIDE (MICRONIZED GRADE) 300MG
DAIDZEIN 50MG, GENISTEIN 4MG CAPSULE**



LYCOBINE

**LYCOPENE WITH MULTIVITAMIN &
MULTIMINERAL SYRUP**



LACTUBIN

LACTULOSE SOLUTION U.S.P





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