

150225268013

GASTRODOMINA 20 mg Famotidine TABLETS

150225268013

1. NAME OF THE MEDICAL PRODUCT

Gastrodomina 20 mg Tablets

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each tablet contains famotidine 20 mg. Excipient with known effect: Each tablet contains 0.094 mg of lactose. For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACOLOGICAL FORM

Tablet

White to off-white round flat bisected from one side tablets free from foreign matter

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Gastrodomina Tablets are indicated for the following conditions;

Duodenal ulcers

Prevention of relapses of duodenal ulceration

Benign gastric ulcers

Zollinger-Ellison syndrome

Symptomatic treatment of mild to moderate reflux oesophagitis

3.2 Prevalence and method of administration

Poology

Adults

Duodenal ulcer.

The initial recommended dose is 40 mg of famotidine to be taken at night. Healing generally occurs in most patients within 4-weeks. This period, however, may be shortened if an endoscopic examination reveals that the ulcer has healed. However, in those patients whose ulcers have not healed within this 4-week period, treatment should continue for a further 4-weeks.

Prevention of relapses of duodenal ulceration

The recommended dose of 40 mg of famotidine to be taken at night. Treatment should continue for between 4-5 weeks unless earlier healing is revealed by endoscopy.

Benign gastric ulcer.

The recommended dose of 40 mg of famotidine to be taken at night. Treatment should continue for between 4-5 weeks unless earlier healing is revealed by endoscopy.

Zollinger-Ellison syndrome

Patients who are not receiving any antsecretory therapy should be started on a dose of 20 mg of famotidine every 8 hours. The dosage should then be adjusted to individual response. Doses up to 800 mg daily have been used up to one year without the development of significant adverse effects or tachyphylaxis.

If the desired inhibition of acid secretion cannot be attained with a daily dosage of 800 mg, alternative treatment should be considered to regulate acid secretion, since no long-term experience with dosages of more than 800 mg of famotidine/day have been recorded.

Treatment should be continued for as long as necessary. Patients who have been receiving other H₂-receptor antagonist treatment may be switched directly to famotidine treatment at a higher dosage than the initial dosage that is usually recommended. The starting dosage will depend on the severity of the disease and the dosage of the last dose of H₂-antagonist previously used.

Symptomatic treatment of mild to moderate oesophagitis

The recommended dose in cases of mild oesophagitis is 20 mg of famotidine twice daily, in case of mild to moderate oesophagitis the recommended dose is 40 mg twice daily. Generally, treatment should be conducted for 5 weeks. If the condition has not improved, treatment should be continued for a further 5 weeks.

Elderly

The dosage regimen recommended for elderly patients is the same as for adults.

Use in impaired renal function

Famotidine is primarily eliminated via the kidneys. For patients with impaired renal function when creatinine clearance is less than 30ml/min, the daily dosage of famotidine should be reduced by 50%. Caution is advised in patients with renal impairment.

Dialysis patients should also take doses that are reduced by 50%. Gastrodomina 20 mg Tablets should be administered at the end of dialysis or thereafter since some of the active ingredient is removed via dialysis.

Paediatric population

The efficacy and safety of famotidine in children have not been established.

Method of administration

For oral use

Gastrodomina tablets can be taken with or without food (see section 5.2). The tablet is taken a whole without division

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance, to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1, or to other H₂-receptor antagonists.

Cross sensitivity in this class of compounds has been observed. Therefore, famotidine should not be administered to patients with a history of hypersensitivity to other H₂-receptor antagonists.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Gastric neoplasm

The presence of gastric malignancy should be excluded prior to the use of famotidine for the treatment of gastric ulcers. Symptomatic responses of gastric ulcers following treatment with famotidine do not preclude the presence of gastric malignancy.

Renal dysfunction

As famotidine is excreted primarily via the kidneys, caution should be exercised when treating patients who are suffering from impaired renal function. A reduction in daily dosage to 20 mg at night should be considered if creatinine clearance falls below 10 ml/min (see section 4.2).

Paediatric population

The safety and efficacy of famotidine in children have not been established.

Use in the elderly

When famotidine was administered to elderly patients in clinical trials, no increase in the incidence or change in the severity of adverse effects was observed. No dosage adjustment is required based on age alone.

General

The use of long-term treatment with high dosage, monitoring of blood count and liver function is recommended. In case of long-standing ulcer disease, abrupt withdrawal after symptom relief should be avoided.

This medicine contains lactose. Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, the Lapp lactase deficiency or glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency should not take this medicine.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

No clinically important interactions have been identified.

Famotidine does not interact with the cytochrome P450 drug metabolizing enzyme system. Compounds metabolized by this system, which have been tested in man have included warfarin, theophylline, phenytoin, diazepam, prochlorperazine, antihypertensive and antispasmodic.

Indomethacin given as an index of hepatic blood flow and/or hepatic drug extraction has been tested and no significant effects have been found.

Studies in patients stabilized on phenprocoumon therapy have shown no pharmacokinetic interaction with famotidine and no effect on the pharmacokinetics of phenprocoumon.

In addition, studies with famotidine have shown no accumulation of expected blood alcohol levels resulting from No clinically important interactions have been identified.

Alterations of gastric pH may affect the bioavailability of certain drugs, resulting in a decrease in the absorption of alzacranol. The absorption of ketorolacum and tramazocane could be reduced; ketorolacone should be administered two hours before administering famotidine.

Probenecid inhibits the renal tubular secretion of famotidine and has been shown to cause a 50% increase in famotidine plasma concentrations. Therefore, concomitant use of probenecid and famotidine should be avoided.

Concomitant use of famotidine and antacids may reduce the famotidine absorption and lead to lower plasma levels of famotidine. Therefore, famotidine should be administered 1-2 hours before taking an antacid.

Concomitant use of sucralfate inhibits the absorption of famotidine. Therefore, sucralfate should as a rule not be administered within two hours of the famotidine dose.

Risk of loss of efficacy of calcium carbonate when co-administered as phosphate binder with famotidine in haemodialysis patients.

4.6 Fertility, Pregnancy and Lactation

Pregnancy

Gastrodomina is not recommended for use in pregnancy, and should be prescribed only if clearly needed.

Before a decision is made to use famotidine during pregnancy, the physician should weigh the potential benefits from the drug against the possible risks involved.

Breast-feeding

Famotidine is excreted in breast milk. Breast-feeding mothers should either stop using this drug or stop breast-feeding, since there is a possibility of famotidine affecting the infant's gastric acid secretion.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Some patients have experienced adverse reactions such as dizziness and headache while taking famotidine. Patients should be informed that they should avoid driving vehicles or operating machinery or doing activities which require prompt vigilance if they experience these symptoms. (see section 4.8).

4.8 Undesirable effects

Famotidine has been demonstrated to be generally well-tolerated.

[Common (>1/100), Uncommon (1/1000- <1/100), rare (<1/10000- <1/100000) very rare (<1/10000), including isolated reports. Not known cannot be estimated from the available data.]

Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders

Very rare: Thrombocytopenia, Leukopenia, Agranulocytosis, Pancytopenia, Neutropenia

Immune system disorders

Very rare: Hypersensitivity reactions (anaphylaxis, angioneurotic oedema, bronchospasm)

Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders

Uncommon: Anorexia

Psychiatric Disorders

Very rare: Reversible psychological disturbances including Hallucinations, Disorientation, Confusion, Anxiety

Nervous system disorders

Common: Headache, Dizziness

Uncommon: Tinnitus

Very rare: Parosmia, Somnolence, Convulsions, Grand mal seizures (particularly in patients with impaired renal function)

Cardiovascular disorders:

Very rare: Arrhythmias, AV block, palpitation, Prolonged QT interval in patients with impaired renal function has been noted very rarely.

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Very rare: Interstitial pneumonia, sometimes fatal

Gastrointestinal Disorders

Common: Constipation, Diarrhoea

Uncommon: Dry mouth, Nausea and/or Vomiting, Flatulence, Abdominal discomfort or distension.

Hepato-Biliary Disorders

Very rare: Liver enzyme abnormalities, Hepatitis, Cholestatic jaundice. Isolated cases of worsening of existing hepatic dysfunction.

Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders

Uncommon: Rash, Pruritus, Urticaria

Very rare: Alopecia, Stevens Johnson syndrome/toxic epidermal necrolysis sometimes fatal

Musculoskeletal, connective tissue and bone disorders

Very rare: Myalgia, Myositis, musculoskeletal pain including muscle cramps, arthralgia.

Reproductive system and breast disorders:

Very rare: Dyspareunia

General disorders and administration site conditions:

Uncommon: Fatigue

Very rare: Chest tightness

Investigations

Very rare: Increases in laboratory values (transaminases, gamma GT, alkaline phosphatase, bilirubin).

Adverse Effects - Causal Relationship Unknown

Rare cases of myoclonus, have been reported, however, in controlled clinical trials the incidences were not greater than those seen with placebo.

Reporting suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows detection of any new or rare adverse effects. For information on how to report suspected adverse reactions, see: [http://www.medicines.gov.uk](#)

The Egyptian Pharmaceutical Vigilance Center (EPVC) at:

epvc@mednet.gov.eg

MUP Pharmacovigilance Department at:

mup@mednet.gov.eg

4.9 Overdose

The adverse reactions in overdose cases are similar to the adverse reactions encountered in normal clinical experience (see section 4.8).

In the event of overdose the aim should be to remove any unabsorbed drug from the alimentary tract with the usual measures from the gastrointestinal tract, clinical monitoring, and supportive therapy to be employed.

Patients suffering from Zollinger-Ellison syndrome have received daily doses of up to 800 mg over a period of one year without exhibiting any significant undesirable effects.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Drugs for peptic ulcer and gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD), H₂-receptor antagonists, ATC code: A02BA03

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption:

The drug is rapidly absorbed and takes effect within an hour of oral administration, reaching dose-related peak plasma concentrations within 1-3 hours. Oral bioavailability is not affected by the presence of food in the stomach. Repeated doses do not lead to accumulation of the drug.

Distribution:

The drug is relatively low (15-20%) protein binding of famotidine in the plasma. The plasma half-life after a single oral dose is approximately 3.5 hours.

Elimination:

Famotidine is excreted mainly unchanged in the urine (25-60%); a small amount of the drug may be excreted as the sulfoxide.

Linear/non-linearly

Famotidine follows linear kinetics.

5.3 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

5.3.1 List of excipients

Tablets contain:

Lactose

Millex starch

Colloidal silica

Polysorbate monolane K30

Magnesium stearate

Sodium croscarmellose

5.3.2 Incompatibilities

None

5.3 Shelf life

3 years

5.4 Special precautions for storage

Store at temperature not exceeding 30° C in a dry place.

Store in the original packaging.

5.5 Material and container

Carton box containing 2 (Al/transparent colobres PVC) strips each of 10 tablets + an insert (tablet)

5.6 Special precautions for disposal

No special instructions.

7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Medicines Division, Ministry of Health (MUP)

Alba-Sultan - Ikenalla - EGYPT

ابو سلطان- إينكالا- مصر

DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

03/01/2014

إذا كان لديك أي أسئلة أخرى حول استخدام هذا الدواء ، اسأل طبيبك أو الصيدلي

اللائحة الصحية المصنعة

من جميع الأدوية، مثل هذا الدواء ، هذا الدواء ، يجب أن لا تأخذ بها كل ما تستخدمه هذا الدواء

توقف عن تناول جاسترو دومينا وأصل طبيبك إذا توجه إلى أقرب طوارئ أو المستشفى لتلقي العلاج بما يلي:

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