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# **Sam Albendazole Chewable Tablets 400 mg**

## **Summary of Product Characteristics**

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## 1 NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Sam Albendazole Chewable Tablets 400 mg

## 2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITIONS

Each uncoated tablet contains

Albendazole BP 400 mg

Excipients Q.S.

For a full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

## 3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORMS

Oral Tablets

## 4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

### 4.1 Therapeutic Indication.

Single dose or short term courses of Albendazole are indicated in the treatment of single or mixed infestations of intestinal and tissue parasites, in adults and children over 2 years of age. Clinical studies have shown Albendazole to be effective in the treatment of infections caused by: *Enterobius vermicularis* (pinworm/threadworm), *Ascaris lumbricoides* (roundworm), *Ancylostoma duodenale* and *Necator americanus* (hookworms), *Trichuris trichiura* (whipworm), *Strongyloides stercoralis*, animal hookworm larvae causing cutaneous larva migrans, and the liver flukes *Opisthorchis viverrini* and *Clonorchis sinensis*. Albendazole is also indicated for the treatment of *Hymenolepis nana* and *Taenia* spp. (tapeworm) infections, when other susceptible helminths species are present. Treatment courses should be extended to 3 days

### 4.2 Posology and method of administration.

Albendazole 400mg chewable tablets may be crushed or chewed and swallowed with a drink of water Adults and Children (over two years):

- *Enterobius vermicularis*, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Ancylostoma duodenale*, *Necator americanus* and *Trichuris trichiura*: 400mg Albendazole as a single dose, taken on an empty stomach.
- Suspected or confirmed *Strongyloides stercoralis* infestation: Albendazole 400mg once daily, taken on an empty stomach for three consecutive days. Patients should then be appropriately followed for at least 2 weeks to confirm cure.
- Cutaneous larva migrans: 400mg once daily, taken with food for one to three days has been reported to be effective.
- Suspected or confirmed *Taenia* spp. or *Hymenolepis nana* infestation, when other susceptible helminths species are present: Albendazole 400mg once daily, taken on an empty stomach for three consecutive days. If the patient is not cured after three weeks, a second course of Albendazole treatment is indicated. In cases of proven *H. nana* infestation, retreatment in 10-21 days is recommended.

- Mixed worm infestations including *Opisthorchis viverrini* and *Clonorchis sinensis*: 400mg twice a day, taken with food for three days is effective. Patients should be re-examined 1 month after treatment to confirm fluke eradication.

### 4.3 Contraindications

Albendazole should not be administered during pregnancy or in women thought to be pregnant. Albendazole has been shown to be teratogenic and embryotoxic in rats and rabbits. Women of childbearing age should be advised to take effective precautions against conception during and within one month of completion of treatment with Albendazole (see Use in Pregnancy, Category D). Albendazole is contraindicated in persons who are known to be hypersensitive to albendazole, other benzimidazole derivatives, or any component of the tablets.

### 4.4 Special warnings and precaution for use.

Use in Systemic Helminth Infections (longer duration of treatment at higher doses) Mild to moderate elevations of liver enzymes have been reported with albendazole. In prolonged higher dose albendazole therapy for hydatid disease there have been rare reports of severe hepatic abnormalities associated with jaundice and histological hepatocellular damage, which may be irreversible. Enzyme abnormalities usually normalise on discontinuation of treatment. Patients with abnormal liver function test results (transaminases) prior to commencing albendazole therapy should be carefully evaluated and therapy should be discontinued if liver enzymes are significantly increased (greater than twice the upper limit of normal) or full blood count decreased by a clinically significant level (see Adverse Reactions). Albendazole treatment may be restarted when liver enzymes have returned to normal limits, but patients should be carefully monitored for a recurrence. Case reports of hepatitis have also been received (see Adverse Reactions). Liver function tests should be obtained before the start of each treatment cycle and at least every two weeks during treatment. Albendazole has been shown to cause bone marrow suppression and therefore blood counts should be performed at the start and every two weeks during each 28 day cycle. Patients with liver disease, including hepatic echinococcosis, appear to be more susceptible to bone marrow suppression leading to pancytopenia, aplastic anaemia, agranulocytosis and leukopenia and therefore warrant closer monitoring of blood counts. Albendazole should be discontinued if clinically significant decreases in blood cell counts occur. Symptoms associated with an inflammatory reaction following death of the parasite may occur in patients receiving albendazole treatment for neurocysticercosis (e.g. seizures, raised intracranial pressure, focal signs). These should be treated with appropriate steroid and anticonvulsant therapy. Oral or intravenous corticosteroids are recommended to prevent cerebral hypertensive episodes during the first week of treatment. Pre-existing neurocysticercosis may also be uncovered in patients treated with albendazole for other conditions, particularly in areas with high taeniosis infection. Patients may experience neurological symptoms e.g. seizures, increased intracranial pressure and focal signs as a result of an inflammatory reaction caused by death of the parasite within the brain. Symptoms may occur soon after treatment, appropriate steroid and anticonvulsant therapy should be started immediately. There is a risk that treatment of *Taenia solium* infections may be complicated by cysticercosis, and appropriate measures should be taken to minimise this possibility. Confirmation of eradication of many intestinal and tissue parasites is necessary after treatment. (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION) Use in Impaired Renal or Hepatic Function The use of Albendazole in patients with impaired renal or hepatic function has not been studied. However, caution should be used in patients with pre-existing liver disease, since Albendazole is metabolised by the liver and has been associated with

idiosyncratic hepatotoxicity. Use In Children There is limited experience with Albendazole in children under 2 years of age, therefore use in this age group is not recommended.

**Carcinogenicity and Mutagenicity** No evidence of carcinogenic activity was observed in mice given albendazole in the diet at doses up to 400mg/kg/day for 25 months. In rats, dietary administration of doses of 3.5, 7 and 20mg/kg/day did not affect the total incidence of adrenocortical tumours (adenoma plus carcinoma), however, in females there was an increased incidence of adrenocortical carcinomas. Mutagenicity tests with bacterial cells and an assay of chromosomal damage in vivo have shown no clear evidence that albendazole has genotoxic activity. A cell transformation assay showed a slight dose-related increase in the transformation rate of cultured mouse cells in the presence of metabolic activation.

#### **4.5 Interaction with other medicinal product and other forms of interaction.**

Cimetidine, praziquantel and dexamethasone have been reported to increase the plasma levels of the albendazole active metabolite. Ritonavir, phenytoin, carbamazepine and phenobarbital may have the potential to reduce plasma concentrations of the active metabolite of albendazole; albendazole sulfoxide. The clinical relevance of this is unknown, but may result in decreased efficacy, especially in the treatment of systemic helminth infections. Patients should be monitored for efficacy and may require alternative dose regimens or therapies

#### **4.6 Pregnancy and Lactation.**

**Use in Pregnancy (Category D)** See CONTRAINDICATIONS. Albendazole is contraindicated during pregnancy, and for one month prior to conception. In order to avoid administering albendazole during early pregnancy, women of child bearing age should initiate treatment during the first week of menstruation or after a negative pregnancy test. The use of Albendazole in human pregnancy has not been studied, but in animal studies it is teratogenic in more than one species. In animal studies oral treatment with maternotoxic doses of albendazole (30mg/kg/day) during the period of organogenesis was associated with multiple malformations in rats and ectrodactyly in rabbits. In one study in rats, an oral dose (10mg/kg/day) similar to the human therapeutic dose was not maternotoxic, but was associated with microphthalmia and microfetalis. The latter occurred alone and together with multiple malformations including cranioschisis, talipes and renal agenesis. There is no information on the possible effect of albendazole on the human foetus. **Use in Lactation:** Adequate human and animal data on use during lactation are not available. Therefore breast feeding should be discontinued during and for a minimum of 5 days after treatment.

#### **4.7 Effect on the ability to drive and use machine.**

None known

## 4.8 Undesirable effect.

### ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following adverse events were observed during clinical studies. It should however be noted that causality has not necessarily been established for these events.

Common ( $\geq 1\%$ ) Abdominal pain was the most frequently reported symptom (1%) during short term dosing, however this frequency was not significantly different from that in placebo-treated patients.

Uncommon ( $>0.1\%$  and  $< 0.1\%$ )

Diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, itchiness and/or skin rashes were reported. There was no significant difference in the percentage of patients experiencing diarrhoea, compared to placebo-treated patients.

Rare ( $< 0.1\%$ )

Rarely reported events included bone pain, proteinuria, and low red cell count. Leucopenia and transiently raised hepatic enzymes were reported in studies with laboratory monitoring, however no definite relationship to the drug was shown.

Hypersensitivity reactions including rash, pruritis and urticaria have been reported very rarely.

During prolonged higher dose albendazole therapy of hydatid disease there have also been reports of severe hepatic abnormalities, including jaundice and hepatocellular damage which may be irreversible.

### Post-Marketing Data

During post-marketing surveillance, the following reactions have been reported additionally in temporal association with Albendazole.

Use in intestinal infections and Cutaneous larva migrans (short duration treatment at lower dose): Headache has been reported uncommonly ( $\geq 0.1\%$  and  $< 1\%$ ) in treatment with albendazole. Erythema multiforme and Stevens-Johnson syndrome have been reported very rarely ( $< 0.01\%$ )

Use in systemic helminth infections (longer duration of treatment at higher doses): Headache has been reported very commonly ( $\geq 10\%$ ). Reversible alopecia (thinning of hair, and moderate hair loss) and fever have been reported commonly ( $\geq 1\%$  and  $< 10\%$ ) Hepatitis has been uncommonly associated with albendazole treatment. Blood disorders such as pancytopenia, aplastic anaemia and agranulocytosis have been associated very rarely with albendazole treatment. Patients with liver disease, including hepatic echinococcosis, appear to be more susceptible to bone marrow suppression (see Precautions). There have been very rare cases of Erythema multiforme and StevensJohnson syndrome.

## 4.9 Overdose.

Significant toxicity and mortality were shown in animal studies at doses exceeding 5,000 mg/kg; in rats, at estimated doses between 1,300 and 2,400 mg/kg; in hamsters, at doses exceeding 10,000 mg/kg; and in rabbits, at estimated doses between 500 and 1,250 mg/kg. In the animals, symptoms were demonstrated in a dose-response relationship and included diarrhea, vomiting,

tachycardia, and respiratory distress. In case of overdosage, symptomatic therapy and general supportive measures are recommended.

## 5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

### 5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties.

Albendazole is a broad-spectrum anthelmintic, which is highly effective against a wide range of intestinal helminths. Albendazole is also effective against tissue helminth infections, such as cutaneous larva migrans (see INDICATIONS). Albendazole therapy has also been used in the high dose, long term treatment of tissue helminth infections including hydatid cysts and cysticercosis. The antihelminthic action of albendazole is thought to be mainly intra-intestinal. However, at higher albendazole doses, sufficient is absorbed and metabolised to the active sulphoxide metabolite, to have a therapeutic effect against tissue parasites. Albendazole exhibits larvicidal, ovicidal and vermucidal activity, and is thought to act via inhibition of tubulin polymerization. This causes a cascade of metabolic disruption, including energy depletion, which immobilizes and then kills the susceptible helminth.

### 5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties.

In man, the full extent of albendazole absorption following oral administration has not been established. However, it is known that albendazole is poorly absorbed with most of an oral dose remaining in the gastrointestinal tract. The poor absorption is believed to be due to the low aqueous solubility of albendazole. Absorption is significantly enhanced (approximately 5 fold) if albendazole is administered with a fatty meal. Albendazole rapidly undergoes extensive first-pass metabolism in the liver, and is generally not detected in plasma. Albendazole sulphoxide is the primary metabolite, which is thought to be the active moiety in effectiveness against systemic tissue infections. The plasma half life of albendazole sulphoxide is 8½ hours. Albendazole sulphoxide and its metabolites appear to be principally eliminated in bile, with only a small proportion appearing in the urine

## 6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

### 6.1 List of excipients

Lactose Monohydrate	BP
Colour sunset yellow	In House
Methyl Hydroxy Benzoate	BP
Propyl Hydroxy Benzoate	BP
Sodium Saccharine	BP
Maize Starch	BP
Purified Water	BP
Purified Talc	BP
Magnesium Sterate	BP
Flavour Dry Mix fruit	In House
Cardamon Fruit	In house

**6.2 Incompatibilities**

Unknown

**6.3 Shelf-life**

36 months

**6.4 Special precautions for storage**

Do not store above 30°C. Store in a dry place.

**6.5 Nature and composition of immediate packaging**

1 tablets to packed in a blister made up of rigid non toxic PVC and printed aluminum foil. Such 1 blister are packed in a carton along with a leaflet.

**6.6 Special precautions for the disposal of unused veterinary medicinal products or waste materials**

None.

**7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION/MANUFACTURER**

SAM PHARMACEUTICAL LIMITED  
8/9, OYADIRAN ESTATE,  
SABO, YABA,  
LAGOS, NIGERIA.

**8. MARKETING AUTHORIZATION NUMBERS**

B4-7174.

**9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF AUTHORIZATION**

4<sup>th</sup> July 2017

**10. DATE OF REVISION OF TEXT**

20<sup>TH</sup> March 2025