

# **Lamifen** Terbinafine Tablets 125,250 mg Broad spectrum antifungal

**Composition:** • Lamifen 125 mg tablets: **Active Ingredient:** 125mg terbinafine.

**Inactive Ingredients:** Microcrystalline Cellulose (Avicel PH 102), Colloidal Silicon Dioxide (Aerosil 200), Hydroxy Propyl Methyl Cellulose (Methocel E 15), Magnesium Stearate Croscarmellose Sodium, Tween 80 (Emaral 80).

• **Lamifen 250 mg tablets: Active Ingredient:** 250mg terbinafine.

**Inactive Ingredients:** Microcrystalline Cellulose (Avicel PH 102), Colloidal Silicon Dioxide (Aerosil 200), Hydroxy Propyl Methyl Cellulose (Methocel E 15), Magnesium Stearate Croscarmellose Sodium, Tween 80 (Emaral 80).

**Indications:** • Onychomycosis (fungal infection of the nail) caused by dermatophyte fungi, \* Tinea capitis.

\* Fungal infections of the skin for the treatment of tinea corporis, tinea cruris, tinea pedis and yeast infections of the skin caused by the genus Candida (e.g. Candida albicans) where oral therapy is generally considered appropriate owing to the site, severity or extent of the infection. Note: In contrast to topical Lamifen, Oral Lamifen is not effective in pityriasis versicolor.

**Dosage and Administration:** The duration of treatment varies according to indication and severity of infection.

**Adults:** 250mg once daily. **Skin infections:** Recommended duration of treatment:

Tinea pedis (interdigital, plantar/moccasin type): 2 to 6 weeks, Tinea corporis, cruris: 2 to 4 weeks.

Cutaneous candidiasis: 2 to 4 weeks. Complete resolution of the signs and symptoms of infection may not occur until several weeks after mycological cure. **Hair & scalp infections:** Recommended duration of treatment- Tinea capitis:

4 weeks. Tinea capitis occurs primarily in children. **Onychomycosis:** For most patients the duration of successful treatment is 6 to 12 weeks. **Fingernail onychomycosis:** 6 weeks of therapy is sufficient for fingernail infections in most cases. **Toenail onychomycosis:** 12 weeks of therapy is sufficient for toenail infections in most cases.

Some patients with poor nail outgrowth may require longer treatment. The optimal clinical effect is seen some months after mycological cure and cessation of treatment. This is related to the period required for outgrowth of healthy nail. **Additional information on special population: Liver impairment:** Lamifen tablets are not recommended for patients with chronic or active liver disease (See section Special Warnings and Precautions for use).

**Renal impairment:** The use of Lamifen tablets has not been adequately studied in patients with renal impairment and is therefore not recommended in this population (See section Special Warnings and Precautions for use and section Pharmacokinetics).

**Elderly:** There is no evidence to suggest that elderly patients require different dosages or experience different side effects than younger patients. When prescribing lamifen tablets for patients in this age group, the possibility of pre-existing impairment of liver or kidney function should be considered (See section Special Warnings and Precautions for use).

**Contraindications:** Known hypersensitivity to terbinafine or to any of the excipients of the product. **Special Warnings & Precautions For Use:** Doctors prescribing oral terbinafine should first ensure that there is a clear indication for its use (use oral form only after adequate trial of topical therapy). **Liver function:** Lamifen tablets are not recommended for patients with chronic or active liver diseases. Before prescribing Lamifen tablets pre-existing liver disease should be assessed. Hepatotoxicity may occur in patients with and without pre-existing liver disease. Very rare cases of serious liver failure (some with a fatal outcome, or requiring liver transplant) have been reported in patients treated with tablets. In the majority of liver failure cases the patients had serious underlying systemic conditions and a causal association with the intake of terbinafine tablets was uncertain (see Undesirable Effects). Patients prescribed Lamifen tablets should be warned to report immediately any symptoms of unexplained persistent nausea, anorexia, fatigue, vomiting, right upper abdominal pain, or jaundice, dark urine or pale stools. Patients with these symptoms should discontinue taking oral terbinafine and their patients liver function should be immediately evaluated.

**Dermatological effects:** Serious skin reactions (e.g. Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis) have very rarely reported in patients taking terbinafine tablets. If progressive skin rash occurs, Lamifen tablets treatment should be discontinued. **Haematological effects:** Very rare cases of blood dyscrasias (neutropenia, agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenia, pancytopenia) have been reported in patients treated with terbinafine tablets. Etiology of any blood dyscrasias that occur in patients treated with terbinafine tablets should be evaluated and consideration should be given for a possible change in medication regimen, including discontinuation of treatment with lamifen tablets. **Renal function:** In patients with renal impairment (creatinine clearance less than 50 ml/min or serum creatinine of more than 300 micro mol/l) the use of terbinafine tablets has not been adequately studied, and therefore, is not recommended (See section Pharmacokinetics).

**Drug Interactions:** In vitro and vivo studies have shown that terbinafine inhibits the CYP2D6 metabolism. Therefore, patients receiving concomitant treatment with drugs predominantly metabolized by CYP2D6, e.g. certain members of the following drug classes, tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs), beta-blockers, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), antiarrhythmics (including class 1A, 1B and 1C) and monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAO-Is) Type B, should be followed up, especially if co-administered drug has a narrow therapeutic window (see section Interactions).

**Interactions: Effect of other medicinal products on terbinafine:**

The plasma clearance of terbinafine may be accelerated by drugs, which induce metabolism and may be inhibited by drugs, which inhibit cytochrome P450. Where co-administration of such agents is necessary, the dosage of lamifen tablets may need to be adjusted accordingly. **The following medicinal products may increase the effect or plasma concentration of terbinafine:** Cimetidine decreases the clearance of terbinafine by 33%.

Fluconazole increased the Cmax and AUC of terbinafine by 52% and 69% respectively, due to inhibition of both CYP3A4 enzymes- Similar increase in exposure may occur when other drugs which inhibit both CYP2C9 and CYP3A4 such as ketoconazole and amiodarone are concomitantly administered with terbinafine.

**The following medicinal products may decrease the effect or plasma concentration of terbinafine:** Rifampicin increases the clearance of terbinafine by 100%. **Effect of terbinafine on other medicinal products:** According to the results from studies undertaken in vitro and in healthy volunteers, terbinafine shows negligible potential for inhibiting or enhancing the clearance of most drugs that are metabolized via the cytochrome P450 system (e.g. terfenadine, triazolam, tolbutamide or oral contraceptives) with exception of those metabolized through CYP2D6 (see below). Terbinafine does not interfere with the clearance of aminylirine or diploxin. There was no effect of terbinafine on the pharmacokinetics of fluconazole. Further there was no clinically relevant interaction between terbinafine and the potential comedications cotrimoxazole (trimethoprim and sulfamethoxazole), zidovudine or theophylline. Some cases of menstrual irregularity have been reported in patients taking terbinafine tablets concomitantly with oral contraceptives, although the incidence of these disorders remains within the background incidence of patients taking oral contraceptives alone. **Terbinafine may increase the effect or plasma concentration of the following medicinal products:** Caffeine. Terbinafine decreased the clearance of caffeine administered intravenously by 19%. **Compounds predominantly metabolized by CYP2D6:** In vitro and in vivo studies have shown that terbinafine inhibits the CYP2D6-mediated metabolism. This finding may be of clinical relevance for compounds predominantly metabolized by CYP2D6, e.g. certain members of the following drug classes, tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs), beta-blockers, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), antiarrhythmics (including class 1A, 1B and 1C) and monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAO-Is) Type B, especially and if they have a narrow therapeutic window (see section Special Warnings and Precautions For Use). **Terbinafine decreases the clearance of desipramine by 82%. In studies in healthy subjects characterized as extensive metabolizers of dextromethorphan (antitussive drug and CYP2D6 probe substrate), terbinafine increased the dextromethorphan/dextrophan metabolic ratio in urine by 16- to 97-fold on average. Thus, terbinafine may convert extensive CYP2D6 metabolizers to poor metabolizer status.**

**Terbinafine may decrease the effect or plasma concentration of the following medicinal products:** Terbinafine increases the clearance of ciclosporin by 15%. **Pregnancy & Lactation:** **Pregnancy:** Lamifen tablets:

Foetal toxicity and fertility studies in animals suggest no adverse effects. Since clinical experience in pregnant women is very limited, Lamifen Tablets should not be used during pregnancy unless the potential benefits outweigh any potential risks. **Lactation:** Lamifen tablets: Terbinafine is excreted in breast milk; mothers receiving oral treatment with Lamifen should therefore not breast-feed. **Effects on ability to drive and use machines:** No studies on the effects of terbinafine tablets treatment on the ability to drive and use machines have performed. Patients who experience dizziness as an adverse effect should avoid driving vehicles or using machines.

**Undesirable effects:** In general Lamifen tablets are well tolerated. Side effects are usually mild to moderate and transient. The following adverse reactions have been observed in the clinical trials or during post marketing experience. Very common (> 1/10): Common (> 1/100, < 1/10); Uncommon (> 1/1000, < 1/100); Rare (> 1/10000, < 1/1000); Very Rare (< 1/10000); including isolated reports. \* Blood & lymphatic disorders: Very rare: Neutropenia, agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenia, pancytopenia. life threatening blood dyscrasias : (white blood cell disorders, severe skin reactions) \* Immune System disorders: Very rare: Anaphylactoid reactions (including angioedema), cutaneous and systemic lupus erythematosus. \* Nervous system disorders: Common: Headache. Uncommon: Taste disturbance, including taste loss, which usually recover within several weeks after discontinuation of the drug. Isolated cases of prolonged taste disturbances have been reported. A decrease of food intake leading to significant weight loss was observed in very few severe cases. Very rare: Dizziness, paraesthesia and hypoaesthesia. \* Gastrointestinal disorders: Very Common: Gastrointestinal symptoms (Feeling of fullness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, nausea, mild abdominal pain, diarrhoea). \* Hepato-biliary disorders: Rare: Hepatobiliary dysfunction (primarily cholestatic in nature), including very rare cases of serious liver failure (some with a fatal outcome or requiring liver transplant). In the majority of liver failure cases the patients had serious underlying systemic conditions and a causal association with the intake of terbinafine tablets was uncertain. hepatotoxicity: hepatic disorders and insufficiency including jaundice and hepatitis) Skin & subcutaneous tissue disorders: Very rare: non serious forms of skin reactions (rash, urticaria). Very rare: serious skin reactions (e.g. Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis). Psoriasisiform eruptions or exacerbation of psoriasis. Hair loss, although a causal relationship has not been established. \* Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders: Very common: Musculoskeletal reactions (arthralgia and myalgia). \* General Disorders: Very rare: fatigue. **Other adverse drug reactions from post-marketing spontaneous reports:** The following adverse drug reactions have been identified based on post-marketing spontaneous reports and are organized by system organ classes. Because the reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency. \* Blood and lymphatic system disorders: anaemia. \* Immune system disorders: anaphylactic reaction, serum sickness-like reaction. \* Psychiatric disorders: anxiety and depressive symptoms secondary to taste disturbances. \* Ear and labyrinth disorders: hypoaacusis, impaired hearing, tinnitus. \* Vascular disorders: vasculitis. \* Nervous system disorders: anosmia including permanent anosmia, hyposmia. \* Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders: photosensitivity reactions (e.g. photodermatitis, photosensitivity allergic reaction and polymorphic light eruption). \* Gastrointestinal disorders: pancreatitis. \* Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders: rhabdomyolysis. \* General disorders and administration site conditions: influenza-like illness, pyrexia. \* Investigations: blood creatine phosphokinase increased. If you notice the appearance of any of these symptoms, stop the treatment and consult your doctor. **Overdose:** A few cases of overdose (up to 5gm) have been reported, giving rise to headache, nausea, epigastric pain and dizziness. The recommended treatment of overdose consists of eliminating the drug, primarily by the administration of activated charcoal, and giving symptomatic supportive therapy, if needed.

**Pharmacodynamics:** Terbinafine is an allylamine which has a broad spectrum of activity against fungal pathogens of the skin, hair and nails including dermatophytes such as Trichophyton (e.g. T. rubrum, T. mentagrophytes, T. verrucosum, T. tonsurans, T. violaceum), Microsporum (e.g. M. canis), Epidermophyton floccosum, and yeasts of the genera Candida (e.g. C. albicans) and Pityrosporum. At low concentrations terbinafine is fungicidal against dermatophytes, moulds and certain dimorphic fungi. Its activity against yeasts is fungicidal or fungistatic, depending on the species. Terbinafine interferes specially with fungal sterol biosynthesis at an early step. This leads to a deficiency in ergosterol and to an intercellular accumulation of squalene, resulting in fungal cell death.

Terbinafine acts by inhibition of squalene epoxidase in the fungal cell membrane. The enzyme squalene epoxidase is not linked to the cytochrome P450 system. When given orally, the drug concentrates in skin, hair and nails at levels associated with fungicidal activity. **Pharmacokinetics:** Following oral administration, terbinafine is well absorbed (> 70%) and the absolute bioavailability of terbinafine tablets as a result of first pass metabolism is approximately 50%. A single oral dose of 250 mg terbinafine resulted in a mean peak plasma concentration of 1.3 microgram/ml within 1.5 hours of administration. A steady-state, in comparison to a single dose, peak concentration of terbinafine was on average 25% higher and plasma AUC increased by a factor of 2.3. From the increase in plasma AUC an effective half-life of ~30 hours can be calculated. The bioavailability of terbinafine is moderately affected by food (increase in the AUC of less than 20%), but not sufficiently to require dose adjustments. Terbinafine binds strongly to plasma proteins (99%). It rapidly diffuses through the dermis and concentrates in the lipophilic stratum corneum. Terbinafine is also secreted in sebum, thus achieving high concentrations in hair follicles, hair and sebum-rich skin. There is also evidence that terbinafine is distributed into the nail plate within the first few weeks after commencing therapy. Terbinafine is metabolized rapidly and extensively by at least seven CYP isoenzymes with major contributions from CYP2C9, CYP1A2, CYP3A4, CYP2C8 and CYP2C19. Biotransformation results in metabolites with no antifungal activity, which are excreted predominantly in the urine. No clinically relevant age-dependent changes in steady-state plasma concentrations of terbinafine have been observed. Single dose pharmacokinetic studies in patients with renal impairment (creatinine clearance < 50 ml/min) or with pre-existing liver disease have shown that the clearance of terbinafine tablets may be reduced by about 50%. **Preclinical safety Data:** In long term studies (up to 1 year) in rats and dogs no marked toxic effects were seen in either species up to oral doses of about 100 mg/kg a day. At high oral doses the liver and possibly also the kidneys were identified as potential target organs. In a two-year oral carcinogenicity study in mice. No neoplastic or other abnormal findings attributable to treatment were made up to doses of 130(males) and 156(females) mg/kg a day. In a two-year oral carcinogenicity study in rats, an increased incidence of liver tumors was observed in males at the highest dose level of 69 mg/kg a day. The changes which may be associated with peroxisome proliferation have been shown to be species-specific since they were not seen in the carcinogenicity study in mice or in other studies in mice, dogs or monkeys. During high-dose studies in monkeys, refractile irregularities were observed in the retina at the higher doses (non-toxic effect level 50 mg/kg). These irregularities were associated with the presence of terbinafine metabolite in ocular tissue and disappeared after drug discontinuation. They were not associated with histological changes. An 8-week oral study in juvenile rats provided a no-toxic-effect level (NTEL) of close to 100mg/kg/day, with the only finding being slightly increased liver weights, while in maturing dogs at >100 mg/kg/day (AUC values about 13x (m) and 6x (f) those in children), signs of central nervous system (CNS) disturbance including single episodes of convulsions in individual animals were observed. Similar findings have been observed at high systemic exposure upon intravenous administration of terbinafine to adult rats or monkeys. A standard battery of in vitro and in vivo genotoxicity tests revealed no evidence of mutagenic or clastogenic potential. No adverse effects on fertility or other reproduction parameters were observed in studies in rats or rabbits. **Incompatibilities:** None Known.

**Package:** Lamifen 125mg: Carton box containing 14 tablets in two (Al/PVC) strips, each strip contains 7 tablets and an inner leaflet. **Lamifen 250mg:** Carton box containing 14 tablets in two (Al/PVC) strips, each strip contains 7 tablets and an inner leaflet. **Storage:** Store at a temperature not exceeding 30°C, in dry place. Keep out of reach of children.

Manufactured by:

Egyptian Group For Pharmaceutical Industries.



