

# Summary of Product Characteristics

## 1 NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Traxam 3 % w/w Gel

## 2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Felbinac 3 % w/w.

### Excipient(s) with known effect

Ethanol-300 mg/g

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

## 3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Gel

A clear, smooth, non-greasy, non-staining gel.

## 4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

### 4.1 Therapeutic indications

For the relief of symptoms associated with painful inflammatory conditions of the musculo-skeletal system such as:

Soft tissue traumas (sprains, strains and contusions).

Extra-articular rheumatic or inflammatory conditions including bursitis, capsulitis, frozen shoulder, myalgia, tendonitis, tenosynovitis and tennis elbow.

For the relief of pain and stiffness of rheumatic or non-serious arthritic conditions (i.e. common arthritis).

### 4.2 Posology and method of administration

#### Posology

Rub 1g of Traxam 3%w/w Gel (approximately 1 inch (2.5cm) of gel) lightly into the affected area 2 to 4 times a day. If symptoms do not resolve, the patient should be reviewed to assess whether continued treatment is appropriate. The total dose should not exceed 25g a day, regardless of the number of affected areas. Treatment should not be extended beyond 6 weeks.

#### **Elderly**

No special dosage recommendations are made for elderly patients, however, NSAIDs should be used with particular caution in elderly patients who are more prone to adverse events. The lowest dose compatible with adequate safe clinical control should be employed. See also Section 4.4.

*Paediatric population:* There is insufficient information regarding the safety and efficacy of this medicine in children. It is not recommended for children under 18 yrs.

#### Method of administration

Topical to affected area

Hands should be washed following application of Traxam 3%w/w Gel, unless they are the treatment sites.

### 4.3 Contraindications

1. Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

2. Patients in whom attacks of asthma, urticaria or acute rhinitis are precipitated by aspirin or other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents.
3. Use on broken skin or denuded skin.
4. Use with occlusive dressings.
5. Use simultaneously to the same site with any other topical preparations.
6. Use in the presence of local infection.
7. Use in patients with active peptic ulceration.
8. Pregnancy and breast feeding.

#### **4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use**

Undesirable effects may be reduced by using the minimum effective dose for the shortest possible duration. Concomitant long term use of NSAIDs long term, should undergo regular medical supervision to monitor for adverse events. Avoid contact with eyes and mucus membrane.

The total dose of product should not exceed 25g daily.

If there is no improvement or the condition is aggravated, the doctor should be consulted. Although the systemic effects should be low, the drug should be used with caution in patients with renal, cardiac or hepatic impairment, history of peptic ulceration, inflammatory bowel disease or bleeding diathesis.

Elderly patients are particularly susceptible to the adverse effects of NSAIDs. Prolonged use of NSAIDs in the elderly is not recommended. Where prolonged therapy is required, patients should be reviewed regularly.

As NSAIDs can interfere with platelet function, they should be used with caution in patients with intracranial haemorrhage and bleeding diathesis. It should only be used on non-diseased skin.

To avoid the possibility of photosensitivity, patients should be advised against excessive exposure to sunlight of treated areas.

This medicine contains 300 mg of alcohol (ethanol) in each 1 g. which is equivalent to 300 mg/g (30%w/w). It may cause burning sensation on damaged skin.

#### **4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction**

Felbinac is highly protein bound, however serum levels following topical application are extremely low, therefore clinical drug interactions are unlikely.

#### **4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation**

##### Pregnancy

Felbinac is suspected to cause serious birth defects when administered during pregnancy. Traxam 3% w/w Gel is contraindicated (see section 4.3) in pregnancy. As with other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents, which inhibit prostaglandin synthesis, dystocia and delayed parturition were observed when felbinac was administered subcutaneously in animal studies.

##### Breast-feeding

Traxam 3% w/w Gel should not be used during breast-feeding. Traxam 3% w/w Gel is contraindicated during breastfeeding (see section 4.3).

##### Fertility

No human data available.

#### **4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines**

Traxam 3% gel has no or negligible influence on ability to drive and use machine.

## 4.8 Undesirable effects

The following adverse reactions are classified by system organ class and ranked under heading of frequency using the following convention: very common ( $\geq 1/10$ ), rare ( $\geq 1/10,000, \leq 1/1000$ ), Not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

The overall incidence of side effects reported with Traxam 3%w/w Gel is low (less than 2%).

MedDRA System Organ Class	Frequency	Undesirable Effects
Immune system disorders	Not known	Anaphylaxis
Nervous system disorders	Very common	Paresthesia
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	Rare	Bronchospasm, wheeziness
Gastrointestinal disorders	Rare	Gastrointestinal disturbances
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	Very common	Mild local erythema, irritation, dermatitis and pruritus
	Rare	hypersensitivity reaction as widespread rashes including urticaria
	Not known	skin photosensitivity has been reported. Bullous dermatoses such as epidermal necrolysis and erythema multiforme

### Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via HPRA Pharmacovigilance, Website: [www.hpra.ie](http://www.hpra.ie).

## 4.9 Overdose

It is unlikely that felbinac gel would cause adverse systemic effects, even if accidental ingestion should occur. Consult a doctor if ingestion is suspected.

## 5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

### 5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Topical products for joint and muscular pain, ATC code: M02AA08

Felbinac is an anti-inflammatory/analgesic agent, which has been developed into a topical gel for local treatment of pain and inflammation associated with conditions of the musculoskeletal system.

### 5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

#### Absorption

Clinical pharmacokinetic studies show that a topical dose of 10g felbinac gel results in low circulating levels of felbinac in serum (600ng/ml). This is more than 20 times less than the levels recorded following oral administration of a single dose of 600mg Fenbufen.

#### Distribution

Results of distribution studies demonstrate that felbinac is transferred preferentially to a site of inflammation when applied topically.

#### Biotransformation

The metabolism of felbinac is consistent with the known metabolic profile of fenbufen. In humans, FENBUFEN is almost completely absorbed after oral administration. It is metabolised to two main metabolites, HBPBA and BPAA, of which BPAA is the active compound. These are then further metabolised to other inactive compounds in the manner of cascade.

## Elimination

The elimination half-life of fenbufen and its metabolites is approximately 10-17 hours. FENBUFEN is excreted mainly by the kidney in the form of conjugated metabolites which are largely inactive.

Only about 4% of a dose is excreted as unchanged fenbufen, indicating extensive metabolism of the parent compound.

## **5.3 Preclinical safety data**

Not applicable.

## **6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**

### **6.1 List of excipients**

Ethanol  
Carbomers  
Di-isopropanolamine  
Purified water

### **6.2 Incompatibilities**

Not applicable.

### **6.3 Shelf life**

18 months (aluminium tubes).  
18 months (laminated tubes).

#### **In Use shelf life: Discard within 3 months after first opening**

### **6.4 Special precautions for storage**

Do not store above 25°C. Keep the container tightly closed.

### **6.5 Nature and contents of container**

Aluminium Tubes

- Flurovinyl resin – coated Aluminium Tubes
- Polyamide-imide or Epoxy-phenolic Aluminium Tubes

Laminated Tubes

- LDPE / Aluminium Foil / LDPE Laminate Tubes

Each containing 7.5g, 25g, 50g or 100g

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

### **6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling**

No special requirements. Any unused product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

**7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

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**8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER**

PA1142/025/001

**9 DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION**

Date of first authorisation: 06 October 1987

Date of last renewal: 06 October 2007

**10 DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT**

December 2025