

Summary of Product Characteristics

1 NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Zovirax 200 mg Dispersible Tablets

2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each tablet contains 200 mg aciclovir

Excipient(s) with known effect:

This product contains sodium as Sodium starch glycollate, see section 4.4

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1

3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Dispersible Film-coated tablet.

Zovirax 200 mg tablets are white, round film-coated tablets branded with 'GXCF3' on one side and plain on the other.

4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Zovirax Tablets 200 mg is indicated for the treatment of herpes simplex virus infections of the skin and mucous membranes including initial and recurrent genital herpes (excluding neonatal HSV and severe HSV infections in immunocompromised children).

Zovirax Tablets 200 mg is indicated for the suppression (prevention of recurrences) of recurrent herpes simplex infections in immunocompetent patients.

Zovirax Tablets 200 mg is indicated for the prophylaxis of herpes simplex infections in immunocompromised patients.

Zovirax Tablets 200 mg is indicated for the treatment of varicella infections (when clinically relevant) including chickenpox and for the treatment of herpes zoster (shingles), see section 5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

Table 1: Summary of dosage in all indications	Indication	Dosage	
Treatment of herpes simplex virus infections of the skin and mucous membranes	<i>Immunocompetent and immunocompromised adults</i> 200 mg 5 times per day for 5 days	<i>Immunocompetent and immunocompromised children</i> Children ≥2 years: 200 mg 5 times per day for 5 days Infants and children below 2 years: 100 mg 5 times per day for 5 days	
Suppression of recurrent herpes simplex infections	<i>Immunocompetent adults</i> 200 mg 4 times per day; 400 mg 2 times per day (treatment duration 6-12 months)	-	
Prophylaxis of herpes simplex infections in immunocompromised patients	<i>Immunocompromised adults</i> 200 mg 4 times per day	<i>Immunocompromised children</i> Children ≥2 years:	

	(treatment duration is determined by the duration of the period at risk)	200 mg 4 times per day Infants and children below 2 years: 100 mg 4 times per day (treatment duration is determined by the duration of the period at risk)
Treatment of varicella infections including chickenpox	<i>Immunocompetent adults</i> 800 mg 5 times per day for 7 days	<i>Immunocompetent children</i> 6 years and over: 800 mg 4 times per day for 5 days 2 - < 6 years: 400 mg 4 times per day for 5 days Under 2 years: 200 mg 4 times per day for 5 days
Treatment of herpes zoster infections	<i>Immunocompetent adults</i> 800 mg 5 times per day for 7 days	

Table 2: Summary of dosage for patients with renal impairment Creatinine clearance

	Dosage
10-25 ml/min	Varicella infections including chickenpox and herpes zoster: 800 mg 3 times per day
< 10 ml/min	Herpes simplex virus infections: 200 mg 2 times per day Suppression of recurrent herpes simplex infections in immunocompetent patients: 200 mg 2 times per day Prophylaxis of herpes simplex infections in immunocompromised patients: 200 mg 2 times per day Varicella infections including chickenpox and herpes zoster: 800 mg 2 times per day

Kindly refer to section below for detailed dosing recommendation.

Treatment of Herpes simplex

Adults

For treatment of herpes simplex infections, 200 mg aciclovir should be taken five times daily at approximately four-hourly intervals omitting the nighttime dose. Treatment should continue for five days, but in severe initial infections may have to be extended.

In severely immunocompromised patients (e.g. after bone marrow transplant) or in patients with impaired absorption from the gut the dose can be doubled to 400 mg or, alternatively, intravenous dosing could be considered.

Dosing should begin as early as possible after the start of an infection; for recurrent episodes this should preferably be during the prodromal period or when lesions first appear.

Elderly

The possibility of renal impairment in the elderly must be considered and the dosage should be adjusted accordingly (see Renal impairment).

Adequate hydration of elderly patients taking high oral doses of aciclovir should be maintained.

Renal impairment

Caution is advised when administering aciclovir to patients with impaired renal function. Adequate hydration should be maintained.

In the treatment of herpes simplex infections in patients with impaired renal function, the recommended oral doses will not lead to accumulation of aciclovir above levels that have been established safe by intravenous infusion. However, for patients with severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance less than 10 mL/min) an adjustment of dosage to 200 mg twice daily at approximately twelve-hourly intervals is recommended.

Paediatric population

For treatment of herpes simplex infections, children aged two years and over should be given adult dosages and infants and children below the age of two years should be given half the adult dose.
Other pharmaceutical forms/strengths may be more appropriate for administration to this population.

Suppression (prevention of recurrences) of recurrent Herpes Simplex infections in immunocompetent patients

Adults

For suppression of herpes simplex infections in immunocompetent patients, 200 mg aciclovir should be taken four times daily at approximately six-hourly intervals.
Many patients may be conveniently managed on a regimen of 400 mg aciclovir taken twice daily at approximately twelve-hourly intervals.
Dosage titration down to 200 mg aciclovir taken three times daily at approximately eight-hourly intervals or even twice daily at approximately twelve-hourly intervals, may prove effective.
Some patients may experience break-through infections on total daily doses of 800 mg aciclovir
Therapy should be interrupted periodically at intervals of six to twelve months in order to observe possible changes in the natural history of the disease.

Elderly

The possibility of renal impairment in the elderly must be considered and the dosage should be adjusted accordingly (see Renal impairment).
Adequate hydration of elderly patients taking high oral doses of aciclovir should be maintained.

Renal impairment

Caution is advised when administering aciclovir to patients with impaired renal function. Adequate hydration should be maintained.
In the prophylaxis of herpes simplex infections in patients with impaired renal function, the recommended oral doses will not lead to accumulation of aciclovir above levels that have been established safe by intravenous infusion. However, for patients with severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance less than 10 mL/min) an adjustment of dosage to 200 mg twice daily at approximately twelve-hourly intervals is recommended.

Paediatric population

No data are available on the suppression of herpes simplex infections in immunocompetent children.

Prophylaxis of Herpes Simplex in immunocompromised patients

Adults

For prophylaxis of herpes simplex infections in immunocompromised patients, 200 mg aciclovir should be taken four times daily at approximately six-hourly intervals.
In severely immunocompromised patients (e.g. after bone marrow transplant) or in patients with impaired absorption from the gut, the dose can be doubled to 400 mg or, alternatively, intravenous dosing could be considered.
The duration of prophylactic administration is determined by the duration of the period at risk.

Elderly

The possibility of renal impairment in the elderly must be considered and the dosage should be adjusted accordingly (see

Renal impairment).

Adequate hydration of elderly patients taking high oral doses of aciclovir should be maintained

Renal impairment

Caution is advised when administering aciclovir to patients with impaired renal function. Adequate hydration should be maintained.

In the prophylaxis of herpes simplex infections in patients with impaired renal function, the recommended oral doses will not lead to accumulation of aciclovir above levels that have been established safe by intravenous infusion. However, for patients with severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance less than 10 mL/min) an adjustment of dosage to 200 mg twice daily at approximately twelve-hourly intervals is recommended.

Paediatric population

For prophylaxis of herpes simplex infections in the immunocompromised children aged two years and over should be given adult dosages and infants and children below the age of two years should be given half the adult dose.

Other pharmaceutical forms/strengths may be more appropriate for administration to this population

Treatment of Varicella and Herpes Zoster

Adults

For treatment of varicella and herpes zoster infections, 800 mg aciclovir should be taken five times daily at approximately four-hourly intervals, omitting the night time dose. Treatment should continue for seven days.

In severely immunocompromised patients (e.g. after bone marrow transplant) or in patients with impaired absorption from the gut, consideration should be given to intravenous dosing.

Dosing should begin as early as possible after the start of the infection; treatment yields better results if initiated as soon as possible after onset of the rash.

Elderly

The possibility of renal impairment in the elderly must be considered and the dosage should be adjusted accordingly (see Renal impairment).

Adequate hydration of elderly patients taking high oral doses of aciclovir should be maintained.

Renal impairment

Caution is advised when administering aciclovir to patients with impaired renal function. Adequate hydration should be maintained.

In the treatment of varicella and herpes zoster infections, it is recommended to adjust the dosage to 800 mg twice daily, at approximately twelve-hourly intervals, for patients with severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance less than 10 mL/min) and to 800 mg three times daily, at intervals of approximately 8 hours, for patients with moderate renal impairment (creatinine clearance in the range 10 to 25 mL/min).

Paediatric population

For treatment of varicella infections in children:

6 years and over: 800 mg aciclovir four times daily

2- <6 years: 400 mg aciclovir four times daily

Under 2 years: 200 mg aciclovir four times daily

Dosing may be more accurately calculated as 20 mg aciclovir /kg bodyweight (not to exceed 800 mg) four times daily.

Treatment should continue for five days.

No data are available on the treatment of herpes zoster infections in immunocompetent children

Other pharmaceutical forms/strengths may be more appropriate for administration to this population

Administration: Zovirax Tablets 200 mg may be dispersed in a minimum of 50 mL of water or swallowed whole with a little water.

4.3 Contraindications

Zovirax Tablets 200 mg are contraindicated in patients known to be hypersensitive to aciclovir and valaciclovir or to any of the excipients as listed in section 6.1.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Use in patients with renal impairment and in elderly patients: Aciclovir is eliminated by renal clearance, therefore the dose must be adjusted in patients with renal impairment (see section 4.2). Elderly patients are likely to have reduced renal function and therefore the need for dose adjustment must be considered in this group of patients. Both elderly patients and patients with renal impairment are at increased risk of developing neurological side effects and should be closely monitored for evidence of these effects. In the reported cases, these reactions were generally reversible on discontinuation of treatment (see section 4.8).

Prolonged or repeated courses of aciclovir in severely immune-compromised individuals may result in the selection of virus strains with reduced sensitivity, which may not respond to continued aciclovir treatment (see section 5.1).

Hydration status: Care should be taken to maintain adequate hydration in patients receiving high oral doses of aciclovir.

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per dosage unit, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

No clinically significant interactions have been identified.

Aciclovir is eliminated primarily unchanged in the urine via active renal tubular secretion. Any drugs administered concurrently that compete with this mechanism may increase aciclovir plasma concentrations. **Probenecid** and **cimetidine** increase the AUC of aciclovir by this mechanism, and reduce aciclovir renal clearance. Similarly increases in plasma AUCs of aciclovir and of the inactive metabolite of **mycophenolate mofetil**, an immunosuppressant agent used in transplant patients have been shown when the drugs are coadministered. However no dosage adjustment is necessary because of the wide therapeutic index of aciclovir.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Fertility

See Clinical Studies in section 5.3

Pregnancy

The use of aciclovir should be considered only when the potential benefits outweigh the possibility of unknown risks.

A post-marketing aciclovir pregnancy registry has documented pregnancy outcomes in women exposed to any formulation of Zovirax.

The registry findings have not shown an increase in the number of birth defects amongst Zovirax exposed subjects compared with the general population, and any birth defects showed no uniqueness or consistent pattern to suggest a common cause.

Breast-feeding

Following oral administration of 200 mg aciclovir five times a day, aciclovir has been detected in breast milk at concentrations ranging from 0.6 to 4.1 times the corresponding plasma levels. These levels would potentially expose nursing infants to aciclovir dosages of up to 0.3 mg/kg/day. Caution is therefore advised if Zovirax is to be administered to a nursing woman.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

The clinical status of the patient and the adverse event profile of Zovirax should be borne in mind when considering the patient's ability to drive or operate machinery. There have been no studies to investigate the effect of Zovirax on driving performance or the ability to operate machinery. Further, a detrimental effect on such activities cannot be predicted from the pharmacology of the active substance.

4.8 Undesirable effects

The frequency categories associated with the adverse events below are estimates. For most events, suitable data for estimating incidence were not available. In addition, adverse events may vary in their incidence depending on the indication.

The following convention has been used for the classification of undesirable effects in terms of frequency: Very common ($>1/10$); common ($>1/100$ to $<1/10$); uncommon ($>1/1000$ to $<1/100$); rare ($>1/10,000$ to $<1/1000$); very rare ($<1/10,000$).

Blood and lymphatic system disorders

Very rare: Anaemia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia

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Immune system disorders

Rare: Anaphylaxis

Psychiatric and nervous system disorders

Common: Headache, dizziness

Very rare: Agitation, confusion, tremor, ataxia, dysarthria, hallucinations, psychotic symptoms, convulsions, somnolence, encephalopathy, coma

The above events are generally reversible and usually reported in patients with renal impairment, or with other predisposing factors (see section 4.4).

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Rare: Dyspnoea

Gastrointestinal disorders

Common: Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pains

Hepato-biliary disorders

Rare: Reversible rises in bilirubin and liver related enzymes

Very rare: Hepatitis, jaundice

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders

Common: Pruritus, rashes (including photosensitivity)

Uncommon: Urticaria. Accelerated diffuse hair loss.

Accelerated diffuse hair loss has been associated with a wide variety of disease processes and medicines, the relationship of the event to aciclovir therapy is uncertain.

Rare: Angioedema

Renal and urinary disorders

Rare: Increases in blood urea and creatinine

Very rare: Acute renal failure, renal pain.

Renal pain may be associated with renal failure.

General disorders and administration site conditions

Common: Fatigue, fever

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.

4.9 Overdose

Symptoms & signs: Aciclovir is only partly absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract. Patients have ingested overdoses of up to 20g aciclovir on a single occasion, usually without toxic effects. Accidental, repeated overdoses of oral aciclovir over several days

have been associated with gastrointestinal effects (such as nausea and vomiting) and neurological effects (headache and confusion).

Overdosage of intravenous aciclovir has resulted in elevations of serum creatinine, blood urea nitrogen and subsequent renal failure.

Neurological effects including confusion, hallucinations, agitation, seizures and coma have been described in association with intravenous overdosage.

Management: Patients should be observed closely for signs of toxicity. Haemodialysis significantly enhances the removal of aciclovir from the blood and may, therefore, be considered a management option in the event of symptomatic overdose.

5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: group Anti infective, ATC code J05AB01.

Mechanism of Action

Aciclovir is a synthetic purine nucleoside analogue with *in vitro* and *in vivo* inhibitory activity against human Herpes viruses, including Herpes simplex virus (HSV) types I and II and Varicella zoster virus (VZV), Epstein Barr virus (EBV) and cytomegalovirus (CMV). In cell culture, aciclovir has the greatest antiviral activity against HSV-1, followed (in decreasing order of potency) by HSV-2, VZV, EBV and CMV.

The inhibitory activity of aciclovir for HSV I, HSV II, VZV, EBV and CMV is highly selective. The enzyme thymidine kinase (TK) of normal, non-infected cells does not use aciclovir effectively as a substrate, hence toxicity to mammalian host cells is low; however, TK encoded by HSV, VZV and EBV converts aciclovir to aciclovir monophosphate, a nucleoside analogue which is further converted to the diphosphate and finally to the triphosphate by cellular enzymes. Aciclovir triphosphate interferes with the viral DNA polymerase and inhibits viral DNA replication with resultant chain termination following its incorporation into the viral DNA.

Pharmacodynamic Effects

Prolonged or repeated courses of aciclovir in severely immunocompromised individuals may result in the selection of virus strains with reduced sensitivity, which may not respond to continued aciclovir treatment. Most of the clinical isolates with reduced sensitivity have been relatively deficient in viral TK, however, strains with altered viral TK or DNA polymerase have also been reported. *In vitro* exposure of HSV isolates to aciclovir can also lead to the emergence of less sensitive strains. The relationship between the *in vitro*-determined sensitivity of HSV isolates and clinical response to aciclovir therapy is not clear.

Clinical efficacy and safety

Studies have shown that early treatment of shingles with aciclovir has a beneficial effect on pain and can reduce the incidence of post-herpetic neuralgia (zoster-associated pain), see section 4.1 Therapeutic indications.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption

Aciclovir is only partially absorbed from the gut. The average oral bioavailability varies between 10 and 20%. Under fasting conditions, mean peak concentrations (C_{max}) of 0.4 microgram/mL (1.8 micromoles) are achieved at approximately 1.6 hours after a 200 mg dose administered as oral suspension or capsule. Mean peak plasma concentrations (C_{ssmax}) increase to 0.7 microgram/mL (3.1 micromoles) at steady state following doses of 200 mg administered every four hours. A less than proportional increase is observed for C_{ssmax} levels following doses of 400 mg and 800 mg administered four-hourly, with values reaching 1.2 and 1.8 microgram/mL (5.3 and 8 micromoles), respectively.

Distribution

The mean volume of distribution of 26 L indicates that aciclovir is distributed within total body water. Apparent values after oral administration (V_d/F) ranged from 2.3 to 17.8 L/kg. As plasma protein binding is relatively low (9 to 33%), drug interactions involving binding site displacement are not anticipated. Cerebrospinal fluid levels are approximately 50% of corresponding plasma levels at steady-state.

Metabolism

Aciclovir is predominantly excreted unchanged by the kidney. The only known urinary metabolite is 9-[(carboxymethoxy)methyl]guanine, and accounts for 10-15% of the dose excreted in the urine.

Elimination

Mean systemic exposure ($AUC_{0-\infty}$) to aciclovir ranges between 1.9 and 2.2 microgram*h/mL after a 200 mg dose. In adults the terminal plasma half-life after oral administration has been shown to vary between 2.8 and 4.1 hours. Renal clearance of aciclovir ($CL_R = 14.3$ L/h) is substantially greater than creatinine clearance, indicating that tubular secretion, in addition to glomerular filtration, contributes to the renal elimination of the drug. The half-life and total clearance of aciclovir are dependent on renal function. Therefore, dosage adjustment is recommended for renally impaired patients

5.3 Preclinical safety data

- **Fertility**

There is no information on the effect of aciclovir oral formulations or IV for infusion on human female fertility. In a study of 20 male patients with normal sperm count, oral aciclovir administered at doses of up to 1g per day for up to six months has been shown to have no clinically significant effect on sperm count, motility or morphology.

- **Teratogenicity**

Systemic administration of aciclovir in internationally accepted standard tests did not produce embryotoxic or teratogenic effects in rabbits, rats or mice. In a non-standard test in rats, foetal abnormalities were observed but only following such high subcutaneous doses that maternal toxicity was produced. The clinical relevance of these findings is uncertain.

NON-CLINICAL INFORMATION

- **Mutagenicity**

The results of a wide range of mutagenicity tests *in vitro* and *in vivo* indicate that aciclovir is unlikely to pose a genetic risk to man.

- **Carcinogenicity**

Aciclovir was not found to be carcinogenic in long-term studies in the rat and the mouse.

- **Fertility**

Largely reversible adverse effects on spermatogenesis in association with overall toxicity in rats and dogs have been reported only at doses of aciclovir greatly in excess of those employed therapeutically. Two-generation studies in mice did not reveal any effect of (orally administered) aciclovir on fertility.

6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Core

Microcrystalline cellulose
Aluminium magnesium silicate
Sodium starch glycollate
Povidone K30
Magnesium stearate

Film Coat

Colour Concentrate Y-1-7000, white

Containing: Hypromellose
Titanium dioxide
Macrogol 400

Polish

Macrogol 8000

6.2 Incompatibilities

There are no special requirements for use on handling of this product

6.3 Shelf life

3 years

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Do not store above 30°C.

Store in the original container.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

PVC/PVDC/Aluminium/Paper child resistant foil blister packs.

Pack size: 25 tablets.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal

No special requirements

7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

GlaxoSmithKline (Ireland) Limited
12 Riverwalk
Citywest Business Campus

Dublin 24
Ireland

8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

PA1077/084/007

9 DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

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