Summary of Product Characteristics

1 NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Senziola 0.5 mg/ml nasal spray, solution

2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

1 ml of nasal spray contains 0.5 mg of xylometazoline hydrochloride.

1 spray (= 90 microlitres) contains 45 micrograms of xylometazoline hydrochloride.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Nasal spray, solution (nasal spray)
Clear, colourless solution. (pH 3.5 – 6.5, osmolality: 0.260 – 0.320 osmol/kg)

4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic Indications

Symptomatic relief of nasal congestion due to rhinitis or sinusitis.

Senziola 0.5 mg/ml nasal spray is intended for children between 2 and 10 years.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

Children between 2 and 10 years:
1 spray into each nostril no more than 3 times per day.
The maximum treatment duration is 5 days. If after 3 days of treatment the patient does not feel better or feels worse; the clinical situation should be evaluated. Prolonged and excessive use can cause rebound congestion. The recommended dose should not be exceeded.

Children under 2 years:
Senziola 0.5 mg/ml should not be used in children less than 2 years old. The safety and efficacy of Senziola 0.5 mg/ml in children younger than 2 years have not yet been established.

Method of administration

Before the first application, it is necessary to spray a few times (4 times) in the air, to achieve a uniformity of dose. The bottle should be in vertical position. If the product is not used for several days at least one test spray in the air should be done in order to achieve a uniform dose.

The product should be used after blowing one’s nose.

This medicinal product is intended for nasal use only. The nasal spray should be delivered while seated. In addition, small children should be seated on an assistant's lap.

To minimize the risk of spreading infections, this medicinal product should not be used by more than one person, and the pump should be rinsed following use.

4.3 Contraindications

The medicinal product must not be used in the following cases:

- hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.
- following transsphenoidal hypophysectomy or transnasal/transoral surgeries exposing dura mater.
- in patients with narrow angle glaucoma
- in patients with dry inflammation of the nasal mucosa (rhinitis sicca)
- in patients with atrophic or vasomotor rhinitis
- in patients being treated with monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs), or patients who have used these medications within the previous 2 weeks

Senziola 0.5 mg/ml nasal spray must not be used in children less than 2 years old.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Xylometazoline should be used with caution in patients with strong reactions to sympathomimetics as it may cause, for example, insomnia, dizziness, tremors, arrhythmia or hypertension.

Xylometazoline may only be used after careful evaluation of the risks and benefits of the treatment for patients with:
- cardiovascular disease or hypertension
- phaeochromocytoma
- hyperthyroidism
- diabetes mellitus
- prostatic hyperplasia

Direct contact with the eyes should be avoided.

Swelling of nasal mucosa may recur when long-term treatment with xylometazoline is stopped. In this case, it could also be due to the so-called rebound effect due to the medication itself. In order to prevent this, the treatment period should be kept as short as possible (see section 4.2). Bacterial infections of the nose and sinuses must be treated appropriately. Infections may spread if the same spray bottle is used by several persons.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Xylometazoline is not recommended to be used concurrently with tricyclic or tetracyclic antidepressants or monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors or within two weeks of having taken MAO inhibitors.
Because of the potential hypertensive effects of xylometazoline, use of Senziola in patients receiving medication that may lead to increased blood pressure should be carefully considered.
Complex interactions may occur with both α- and β-receptor blockers, resulting in hypo- or hypertension and tachy- or bradycardia.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy
Data from a limited number of exposures during the first trimester of pregnancy did not reveal any adverse effects to the pregnancy or the foetus/newborn. No other epidemiological data is available. Animal studies have shown reproductive toxicity of xylometazoline above the recommended therapeutic dose (see section 5.3).
Due to the risk of systemic vasoconstrictive effect, Senziola 0.5 mg/ml nasal spray should not be used during pregnancy.

Breastfeeding
There is insufficient/limited information on the excretion of xylometazoline in human or animal breast milk. A risk to the suckling child cannot be excluded. A decision on whether to continue/discontinue breastfeeding or to discontinue/abstain from treatment with Senziola 0.5 mg/ml nasal spray should be made, taking into account the benefit of breastfeeding to the child and the benefit of therapy for the woman.

As overdosing may lead to a reduction of milk production, it is particularly important that the recommended dose of xylometazoline is not exceeded whilst breastfeeding.

Fertility
There are no known effects on fertility from xylometazoline treatment.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

When used correctly, xylometazoline has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines, but if the patient feels drowsiness/sleepiness it would be preferable that she/he does not drive or use machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

The most frequently reported undesirable effects of the medication are a stinging or burning sensation in the nose and throat and dry nasal mucosa.

The frequency of undesirable effects is defined using the following convention:
Common (≥ 1/100 and < 1/10)
Rare (≥ 1/10 000 and < 1/1000)

Immune system disorders	Rare: systemic allergic reactions
Psychiatric disorders	Rare: nervousness, insomnia
Nervous system disorders	Rare: headache, dizziness
Eye disorders	Rare: transient visual disturbances
Cardiac disorders	Rare: heart palpitations
Vascular disorders	Rare: hypertension
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	Common: stinging or burning sensation in the nose and throat; dry nasal mucosa Unknown: increased swelling of mucous membranes after discontinuation of treatment, epistaxis
Gastrointestinal disorders	Rare: nausea

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, Earlsfort Terrace, IRL - Dublin 2; Tel: +353 1 6764971; Fax: +353 1 6762517. Website: www.hpra.ie; E-mail: medsafety@hpra.ie.

4.9 Overdose

The observed toxic effects were suppression of the central nervous system, including serious cases, sedation, oral dryness, perspiration and symptoms caused by stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system (tachycardia, irregular heartbeat and hypertension). Intranasal administration of drops (a single dose) for adults (1 mg/ml) containing xylometazoline caused a 4-hour coma in a 15-day-old child. The child fully recovered after subsequent treatment.
Especially in children, an overdose can quickly cause severe central nervous system depression and cardiovascular adverse effects. In three 3-year-old boys a xylometazoline intoxication was diagnosed by toxicological analysis. On admission to an emergency unit all three children were still unresponsive. One triplet showed respiration of 15-20 breaths/min and required oxygen support (3L/min) via face mask; his ECG revealed sinus bradycardia of 64 beats/min with supraventricular extrasystoles. However, no interventions were necessary except fluid management. 11 hours after the event, two of the triplets were awake but still not fully oriented. The third triplet woke up 20h after instillation of nose drops.

Intoxication treatment is symptomatic.
Administration of activated charcoal (adsorbens) and natriumsulfate (laxans), or where necessary gastric lavage is only

useful in case of severe overdose and immediately after intake since xylometazoline can be absorbed rapidly. In case of severe overdose admission on the intensive care is indicated. As an antidotum a non- selective alfa-sympathicolyticum can be administered.

5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Decongestants and other nasal preparations for topical use, sympathomimetic, plain, ATC Code: R01AA07.

Xylometazoline is an imidazoline derivative with sympathomimetic effects. When used topically, vasoconstriction is usually achieved within minutes of administration. The nasal anti-congestive effect usually lasts 6 to 8 hours.

Symptoms of a rebound effect which sometimes occur with long-term use (mucous membrane swelling and congestion) are probably caused by the stimulating effects of the constituents on pre-synaptic alpha2 receptors and the suppressing effects on noradrenaline release. With vasoconstrictors, rebound-effect symptoms usually occur after 2 to 3 weeks of continuous treatment. However, xylometazoline has been administered in tests to healthy individuals for a period of 6 weeks without occurrence of mucous membrane swelling or tachyphylaxis.
A reduction of cilia function caused by xylometazoline has been observed i*n vitro;* this effect, however, is not permanent.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

With correct use and dosage, absorption of xylometazoline into systemic circulation is minimal. However, absorption and subsequent systemic effects may occur with higher doses or when swallowed. There are no sufficient data on breakdown, metabolism or secretion of xylometazoline in humans.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Preclinical data from conventional studies on acute toxicity, repeated dose toxicity, carcinogenicity, and genotoxicity reveal no special hazard for humans in addition to those already included elsewhere in other sections of this SmPC. No teratogenic effects could be observed in rats and mice. Doses above the therapeutic levels led to a reduced growth of the foetus. Milk production was reduced in rats. There is no evidence of effects on fertility.

6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Sodium chloride
Potassium dihydrogen phosphate
Purified water

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

3 years

Shelf life after opening: 6 months.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

This medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Multidose HDPE bottle with target delivery amount of 10 ml of solution, and with PP/PE/Steel metered dose spray pump attached to the bottle neck with a plastic cover.

The number of actuations per bottle is not less than 100.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal

No special requirements.

7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Actavis Group PTC ehf.
Reykjavíkurvegi 76-78
220 Hafnarfjörður
Iceland

8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

PA1380/167/001

9 DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

Date of first authorisation: 15th July 2016

10 DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT