

Summary of Product Characteristics

1 NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Fultium-D3 67 IU/drop Oral Drops, solution

2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

1 ml oral solution contains: 2 740 IU Cholecalciferol (equivalent to 68.5 micrograms/ml vitamin D³)

1 drop contains 67 IU Cholecalciferol (equivalent to 1.67 micrograms vitamin D³)

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Oral drops, solution.

Clear, colourless to slightly yellow oil.

4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic Indications

Prevention and treatment of vitamin D deficiency in adults, adolescents and children with an identified risk.

In addition to specific therapy for osteoporosis in patients with vitamin D deficiency, preferably in combination with calcium.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

Adults

Prevention of vitamin D deficiency and osteoporosis:

Recommended dose is 6-12 drops (400 IU – 800 IU) per day.

Treatment of vitamin D deficiency:

12 drops (800IU) per day. Higher doses should be adjusted dependent upon desirable serum levels of 25-hydroxycholecalciferol (25(OH)D), the severity of the disease and the patient's response to treatment.

The daily dose should not exceed 4,000 IU (60 drops).

Paediatric population

Prevention:

Children (0 up to 11 years old) with an identified risk: 6 drops (400 IU) per day.

Adolescents (12 years to 18 years) with an identified risk: 6-12 drops (400 IU – 800 IU) per day.

Treatment:

In vitamin D deficiency, the dose should be adjusted dependent upon desirable serum levels of 25-hydroxycholecalciferol (25(OH)D), the severity of the disease and the patient's response to treatment.

The daily dose should not exceed 1000 IU per day for infants <1 years, 2000 IU per day for children 1-10 years and 4000 IU per day for adolescents >11 years.

Alternatively, national posology recommendations in prevention and treatment of vitamin D deficiency can be followed.

Where higher doses are required, higher strength products may be more appropriate to deliver the dose.

Dosage in hepatic impairment

No dose adjustment is required.

Dosage in renal impairment

Fultium-D₃ should not be used in patients with severe renal impairment (see section 4.3).

Method of administration

Oral

Instructions for Use

The pack contains a 25 ml bottle with a dropper.

The bottle should be held vertically while dispensing drops.

Fultium-D₃ Drops can be dispensed onto a spoon or mixed with a small amount of cold or lukewarm food or drink immediately prior to use. The whole portion should be consumed.

4.3 Contraindications

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

Hypervitaminosis D

Nephrolithiasis

Diseases or conditions resulting in hypercalcaemia and/or hypercalciuria

Severe renal impairment

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Vitamin D should be used with caution in patients with impairment of renal function and the effect on calcium and phosphate levels should be monitored. The risk of soft tissue calcification should be taken into account. In patients with severe renal insufficiency, vitamin D in the form of cholecalciferol is not metabolised normally and other forms of vitamin D should be used (see section 4.3).

Caution is required in patients receiving treatment for cardiovascular disease (see section 4.5 – cardiac glycosides including digitalis).

Vitamin D₃ should be prescribed with caution to patients suffering from sarcoidosis because of the risk of increased metabolism of vitamin D to its active form. These patients should be monitored with regard to the calcium content in serum and urine.

During long-term treatment with an equivalent daily dose exceeding 1,000 IU vitamin D the serum calcium values and renal function must be monitored, especially in elderly patients. In case of hypercalciuria (exceeding 300 mg (7.5mmol)/ 24 hours) or signs of impaired renal function, the dose should be reduced or the treatment discontinued.

The content of vitamin D in Vitamin D³ Internis should be considered when prescribing other medicinal products containing vitamin D. Additional doses of vitamin D should be taken under close medical supervision. In such cases it is necessary to monitor serum calcium levels and urinary calcium excretion frequently.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interactions

Concomitant treatment with phenytoin or barbiturates can decrease the effect of vitamin D because of metabolic activation. Concomitant use of glucocorticoids can decrease the effect of vitamin D.

The effects of digitalis and other cardiac glycosides may be accentuated with the oral administration of calcium combined with vitamin D. Strict medical supervision is needed and, if necessary monitoring of ECG and calcium.

Simultaneous treatment with ion exchange resins such as cholestyramine or laxatives such as paraffin oil may reduce the gastrointestinal absorption of vitamin D.

The cytotoxic agent actinomycin and imidazole antifungal agents interfere with vitamin D activity by inhibiting the conversion of 25-hydroxyvitamin D to 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D by the kidney enzyme, 25-hydroxyvitamin D-1-hydroxylase.

Ketoconazole may inhibit both synthetic and catabolic enzymes of vitamin D. Reductions in serum endogenous vitamin D concentrations have been observed following the administration of 300 mg/day to 1,200 mg/day ketoconazole for a week to healthy men. However, in vivo drug interaction studies of ketoconazole with vitamin D have not been investigated.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

Vitamin D deficiency is harmful for mother and child. There are no signals that recommended doses of vitamin D₃ are harmful for the embryo/fetus. High doses of vitamin D have been shown to have teratogenic effects in animal experiments (see section 5.3). Overdose of vitamin D must be avoided during pregnancy, as prolonged hypercalcaemia can lead to physical and mental retardation, supraventricular aortic stenosis and retinopathy of the child.

Fulvicum-D₃ is not recommended during pregnancy in patients without a vitamin D deficiency. Where there is a vitamin D deficiency the recommended dose is dependent on national guidelines, however, the maximum dose should not exceed 4,000 IU/day.

Breast-feeding

Vitamin D₃ and metabolites pass into the breast-milk. No adverse events have been observed in breast-fed infants. Fulvicum-D₃ can be used at recommended doses during lactation in case of a vitamin D deficiency, however additional vitamin D₃ intake to the child should be considered.

Fertility

Normal endogenous levels of vitamin D are not expected to have any adverse effects on fertility.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

There are no data about the effect of this product on driving capacity. An effect is, however, unlikely.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Adverse reactions are listed below, by system organ class and frequency. Frequencies are defined as: uncommon (> 1/1,000, < 1/100) or rare (> 1/10,000, < 1/1,000).

Metabolism and nutrition disorders

Uncommon: Hypercalcaemia and hypercalciuria.

Skin and subcutaneous disorders

Rare: Pruritus, rash and urticaria.

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 most serious consequence of acute or chronic overdose is hypercalcaemia due to vitamin D toxicity. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, polyuria, anorexia, weakness, apathy, thirst and constipation. Chronic overdoses can lead to vascular and organ calcification as a result of hypercalcaemia.

Treatment should consist of stopping all intake of vitamin D and rehydration.

5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Vitamin D and analogues, ATC code: A11CC05

In its biologically active form, vitamin D₃ stimulates intestinal calcium absorption, incorporation of calcium into the osteoid, and release of calcium from bone tissue.

In the small intestine it promotes rapid and delayed calcium uptake. The passive and active transport of phosphate is also stimulated.

In the kidney, it inhibits the excretion of calcium and phosphate by promoting tubular resorption. The production of parathyroid hormone (PTH) in the parathyroids is inhibited directly by the biologically active form of vitamin D³. PTH secretion is inhibited additionally by the increased calcium uptake in the small intestine under the influence of biologically active vitamin D³.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption

Vitamin D is well absorbed from the gastro-intestinal tract in the presence of bile, so the administration with food might therefore facilitate the absorption of vitamin D³.

Distribution and Biotransformation

Colecalciferol and its metabolites circulate in the blood bound to a specific globulin. It is hydroxylated in the liver to form 25-hydroxycolecalciferol and then undergoes further hydroxylation in the kidney to form the active metabolite 1, 25 dihydroxycolecalciferol (calcitriol), responsible for increasing calcium absorption. Vitamin D, which is not metabolised, is stored in adipose and muscle tissues.

After a single oral dose of colecalciferol, the maximum serum concentrations of the primary storage form are reached after approximately 7 days. 25-hydroxycolecalciferol is then slowly eliminated with an apparent half-life in serum of about 50 days.

Elimination

Vitamin D₃ and its metabolites are excreted mainly in the bile and faeces with a small percentage found in urine.

Special population

A defect in the metabolism and excretion of vitamin D has been described in patients with chronic renal failure.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Vitamin D₃ has been shown to be teratogenic in high doses in animals (4-15 times the human dose). Offspring from pregnant rabbits treated with high doses of vitamin D had lesions anatomically similar to those of supravalvular aortic stenosis and offspring not showing such changes show vasculotoxicity similar to that of adults following acute vitamin D toxicity.

6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Medium-chain triglycerides (from coconut oil and palm kernel oil).

6.2 Incompatibilities

In the absence of compatibility studies, this medicinal product must not be mixed with other medicinal products.

6.3 Shelf life

2 years.

Once opened, use within 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

Type III amber glass bottle containing 25 ml (corresponding to 1,025 drops), closed with a white tamper-evident polypropylene screw cap, fitted with a white, polyethylene dropper applicator.

The pack contains 1 dropper bottle.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal

Any unused product should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

Do not store any product or food mixture that contains Fultium-D₃ for use at a later time or a next meal.

7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Stada Arzneimittel AG
Stadastrasse 2-18
D-61118 Bad Vilbel
Germany

8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

PA0593/044/004

9 DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

Date of first authorisation: 24th November 2017

10 DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

March 2019 CRN008R7J