e-Banner	Project: CO-0038000	Document: PPC-0025898	Version: 3
	Site Code: 12000000115227	Operator: NB216483	Date/Time Created: 25.Mar.2021 12:35 GMT

1200000115227	
ZENTEL	
Albendazole	
QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION	
Tablet containing 400 mg albendazole. 4 % w/v suspension to be taken orally; 4 g albendazole per 100 mL. 2 % w/v suspension to be taken orally; 2 g albendazole per 100 mL.	
CLINICAL INFORMATION	
Indications	
ZENTEL is a benzimidazole carbamate with anthelmintic and anti-protozoal activity against the following intestinal and tissue parasites: Roundworm (Ascaris lumbricoides), pinworm (Enterobius vermicularis), hookworm (Necator americanus, Ancylostoma duodenale), whip-worm (Trichuris trichiura), threadworm (Strongyloides stercoralis), tapeworm (Taenia spp and Hymenolepis nana only in the case of associated parasitism), Chlonorchiasis (Chlonorchis sinensis), Opisthorchiasis (Opisthorchis viverrini) and cutaneous larva migrans; Giardiasis (G.lamblia, G.duodenalis, G.intestinalis, Lamblia intestinalis) in children.	
Dosage and Administration	
Pharmaceutical Form:	

Tablet.

Suspension.

### Dosage

Indications	Age	Dose	Period
- Roundworm - Pinworm*	Adults and children over 2 years of age.	400 mg [one 400 mg tablet(s) or 10 mL 4% or 20 mL 2% suspension]#	Single dose.
- Hookworms - Whipworm	Children 1-2 years of age.	200 mg (5 mL 4% or 10 mL 2% suspension)	Single dose.
- Strongyloidiasis - Taeniasis - Hymenolepiasis=	Adults and children over 2 years of age.	400 mg (#see above)	One dose per day for 3 days.
- Chlonorchiasis - Opisthorchiasis	Adults and children over 2 years of age.	400 mg (#see above)	Two doses per day for 3 days.
- Cutaneous larva migrans	Adults and children over 2 years of age.	400 mg	One dose per day for 1 to 3 days.
- Giardiasis	Children 2 – 12 years of age only.	400 mg (#see above)	One dose per day for 5 days.

\*In order to obtain a complete cure in the case of pinworm infestation, prescribe strict measures of hygiene, also treat the relatives and individuals sharing the same housing.

=In cases of proven Hymenolepiasis, retreatment in 10 to 21 days is recommended.

### Method of Administration

If the patient is not cured after three weeks, a second course of treatment is indicated.

No special procedures, such as fasting or purging, are required.

The tablets can be chewed or taken with water. Some people, particularly young children, may experience difficulties swallowing the tablets whole and should be encouraged to chew the tablets with a little water, alternatively the tablets may be crushed.

### **Special Patient Populations**

### • Elderly

Experience in patients 65 years of age or older is limited. Reports indicate that no dosage adjustment is required, however, ZENTEL should be used with caution in elderly patients with evidence of hepatic dysfunction (see Hepatic Impairment and Pharmacokinetics).

### • Renal impairment

Since renal elimination of albendazole and its primary metabolite, albendazole sulfoxide, is negligible, it is unlikely that clearance of these compounds would be altered in these patients. No dosage adjustment is required, however, patients with evidence of renal impairment should be carefully monitored.

### • Hepatic impairment

Since albendazole is rapidly metabolised by the liver to the primary pharmacologically active metabolite, albendazole sulfoxide, hepatic impairment would be expected to have significant effects on the pharmacokinetics of albendazole sulfoxide. Patients with abnormal liver function test results (transaminases) prior to commencing albendazole therapy should be carefully monitored.

# Contraindications

ZENTEL should not be administered during pregnancy, or in women thought to be pregnant. ZENTEL is contraindicated in patients with a known history of hypersensitivity to the drug (albendazole or constituents).

	Version:		gsk	
	Harmony AMS Artwork Inform	nation I	Panel	
Manufacturing Site Number:		1		
12000000115227 Manufacturing Site(s):			1	
ASPEN_BAD OLDESLOE_GERMANY  Product Market Trade Name:				
	Zentel Approving Marke Georgia-GEO	et(s):		
Print Process: N/A		1		
	Colour Standard	Refere	nce:	1
	Technical Drawin BE68_148X594	<b>1g</b> (Do NOT in	nclude version number):	
	Material Spec. (Do N/A	NOT include	version number):	
	Material Type: N/A		N/A	
	Total Colours	& Varni	ishes: 1	200 mm Measuring Bar
	BLACK			surin
				Mea
				50
	Total Special F	inishe	s: 0	
		1		
ľ				1
	Body Text Size: 9.0pt		·	
	Smallest Text Siz 9.0pt	ze:		ļ
	Leading: 11.0pt			
	Horizontal Scale	:		
	Microtext: N			
	Additional Info ( N/A	1):		
I	Additional Info (2 N/A	2):		
	Additional Info (			

AIP\_Production\_V\_INDD - 04\_2017 - Harmony - Version 2

PHARMA CODE Nº 60



# Warnings and Precautions

In order to avoid administering ZENTEL during early pregnancy, women of childbearing age should initiate treatment during the first week of menstruation or after a negative pregnancy test.

Treatment with ZENTEL may uncover pre-existing neurocysticercosis, particularly in areas with high taenosis infection. Patients may experience neurological symptoms e.g. seizures, increased intracranial pressure and focal signs as a result of an inflammatory reaction caused by death of the parasite within the brain. Symptoms may occur soon after treatment, appropriate steroid and anticonvulsant therapy should be started immediately.

### Excipients

ZENTEL tablets contain sunset yellow FCF (E110 or FD&C Yellow No 6) which may cause allergic-type reactions.

ZENTEL suspension contains benzoic acid which is a mild irritant to the skin, eyes and mucous membrane. It may increase the risk of jaundice in newborn babies.

### Interactions

Cimetidine, praziquantel and dexamethasone has been reported to increase the plasma levels of the albendazole active metabolite responsible for the systemic efficacy of the product.

Ritonavir, phenytoin, carbamazepine and phenobarbital may have the potential to reduce plasma concentrations of the active metabolite of albendazole; albendazole sulfoxide. The clinical relevance of this is unknown, but may result in decreased efficacy, especially in the treatment of systemic helminth infections. Patients should be monitored for efficacy and may require alternative dose regimens or therapies.

# **Pregnancy and Lactation**

### Pregnancy

ARMA CODE Nº (

ZENTEL should not be administered during pregnancy or in women thought to be pregnant (see Contraindications).

#### Lactation

It is not known whether albendazole or its metabolites are secreted in human breast milk. Thus ZENTEL should not be used during lactation unless the potential benefits are considered to outweigh the potential risks associated with treatment.

### Effects on Ability to Drive and Use Machines

There have been no studies to investigate the effect of ZENTEL on driving performance or the ability to operate machinery. However, when driving vehicles or operating machinery, it should be taken into account that dizziness has been reported after using ZENTEL (see Adverse Reactions).

### **Adverse Reactions**

Data from large clinical studies were used to determine the frequency of very common to rare undesirable reactions. The frequencies assigned to all other undesirable reactions (i.e. those occurring at < 1/1000) were mainly determined using post-marketing data and refer to a reporting rate rather than a true frequency.

The following convention has been used for the classification 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

#### Immune system disorders

Hypersensitivity reactions including rash, pruritis and urticaria.

# Nervous system disorders

Uncommon: Headache and dizziness.

Gastrointestinal disorders

Upper gastrointestinal symptoms (e.g. epigastric or abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting) and diarrhoea.

### Hepatobiliary disorders

Elevations of hepatic enzymes Rare:

### Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders

Erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome Very rare:

# Overdose

Uncommon:

Rare:

Treatment

Further management should be as clinically indicated or as recommended by the national poisons centre, where available.

### PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

**Pharmacodynamics** 

ATC code

P02CA03

#### Mechanism of Action

Albendazole exhibits larvicidal, ovicidal and vermicidal activity, and it is thought to exert its anthelmintic effect by inhibiting tubulin polymerisation. This causes the disruption of the helminth metabolism, including energy depletion, which immobilises and then kills the susceptible helminth.

approve the change documentation, artwork brief and final artwork, ensuring that it is accurate, consistent and complete.

GSK SDC is responsible for site technical requirements and pre-press suitability.

GSK Market is responsible to advise SDC when changes required impact the following:

Formulation Tablet embossing Storage conditions Shelf Life

# **ASPEN BAD OLDESLOE**

### Site Additional Artwork Information Panel

**Production Site:** 

ASPEN BAD OLDESLOE GERMANY

Superseded Manufacturing Site Number: N/A

# NOTE TO MARKET

Local approvers must ensure that trade mark and copyright statements included in the brief comply with guidance provided by Legal: Global Trade Marks.

This PDF has been verified using PitStop 12 PDF is both PDF/X-4 compliant and GSK compliant for the workflow PRODUCTION Leaflet



<b>Q</b> <sub>a</sub>	Project: CO-0038000	Document: PPC-0025898	Version: 3
e-Banner	Site Code: 12000000115227	Operator: NB216483	Date/Time Created: 25.Mar.2021 12:35 GMT

### Pharmacokinetics

### Absorption

In man, albendazole is poorly absorbed (less than 5%) following oral administration.

The systemic pharmacological effect of albendazole is augmented if the dose is administered with a fatty meal, which enhances the absorption by approximately five-fold.

### Distribution

Following oral administration of a single dose of 400 mg albendazole, the pharmacologically active metabolite, albendazole sulfoxide, has been reported to achieve plasma concentrations from 1.6 to 6.0 micromol/L when taken with breakfast.

### Metabolism

Albendazole rapidly undergoes extensive first-pass metabolism in the liver, and is generally not detected in plasma. Albendazole sulfoxide is the primary metabolite, which is thought to be the active moiety in effectiveness against systemic tissue infections.

### Elimination

The plasma half-life of albendazole sulfoxide is 8.5 hours.

Albendazole sulfoxide and its metabolites appear to be principally eliminated in bile, with only a small proportion appearing in the urine.

### **Special Patient Populations**

### • Elderly

Although no studies have investigated the effect of age on albendazole sulfoxide pharmacokinetics, data in 26 hydatid cyst patients (up to 79 years) suggest pharmacokinetics similar to those in young healthy subjects. The number of elderly patients treated for either hydatid disease or neurocysticercosis is limited, but no problems associated with an older population have been observed.

### • Renal Impairment

The pharmacokinetics of albendazole in patients with impaired renal function have not been studied.

### • Hepatic Impairment

The pharmacokinetics of albendazole in patients with impaired hepatic function have not been studied.

# **Clinical Studies**

No Text.

### NON-CLINICAL INFORMATION

Albendazole has been shown to be teratogenic and embryotoxic in rats and rabbits. Albendazole was negative for evidence of mutagenicity or genotoxicity in a panel of in vitro (including Ames inactivated and activated) and in vivo tests. In long-term toxicity studies conducted in rats and mice at daily doses of up to 30 times the recommended human doses, no treatment-related tumour formation was seen.

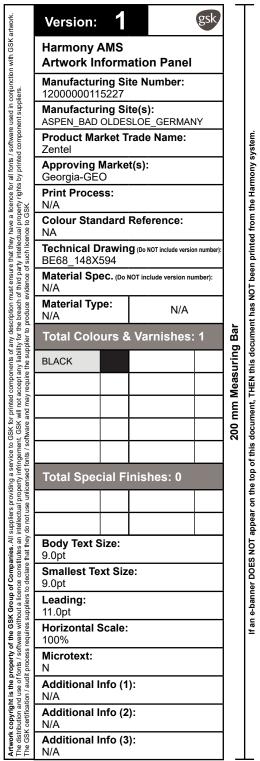
# PHARMACEUTICAL INFORMATION

# List of Excipients

Tablets 400 mg	Suspension (2%, 4%)
Lactose	Aluminium magnesium silicate
Microcrystalline cellulose	Carboxymethylcellulose sodium
Maize starch	Glycerin
Croscarmellose sodium	Polysorbate 80
Povidone K30	Sorbitan monolaureate
Sodium lauryl sulphate	Potassium sorbate
Sunset yellow FCF (E110 or FD&C Yellow No 6) (see <i>Warnings and Precautions</i> )	Benzoic acid (see Warnings and Precautions)
Sodium saccharin	Sorbic acid
Magnesium stearate*	Silicone antifoam 1510
Flavourings	Saccharin sodium
	Flavourings

### Shelf-Life

The expiry date is indicated on the packaging.		
Storage		
The storage conditions are detailed on the packaging.		
Nature and Contents of Container		
Tablets:	Blister packs, polypropylene containers and cap.	
<i>Suspensions:</i> Glass/Plastic bottle with polypropylene cap.		
Incompatibilities		
There are no special requirements for use on handling of this product		



AIP\_Production\_V\_INDD - 04\_2017 - Harmony - Version 2



Use and Handling

Suspensions: Shake well before use.

Not all presentations are available in every country.

Manufactured by: Suspension: Aspen Bad Oldesloe GmbH

Industriestrasse 32–36, 23843 Bad Oldesloe, Germany Tablet: GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare South Africa (Pty) Ltd. 39 Hawkins Avenue, Epping Industria 1, 7460, Cape Town, South Africa

Version number: GDS27/IPI11 Date of issue: 28 May 2020

Trade marks are owned by or licensed to the GSK group of companies.



approve the change documentation, artwork brief and final artwork, ensuring that it is accurate, consistent and complete.

GSK SDC is responsible for site technical requirements and pre-press suitability.

GSK Market is responsible to advise SDC when changes required impact the following:

Formulation Tablet embossing Storage conditions Shelf Life

# **ASPEN BAD OLDESLOE**

**Site Additional Artwork Information Panel** 

Production Site: ASPEN\_BAD OLDESLOE\_GERMANY

Superseded Manufacturing Site Number:

----

N/A

# NOTE TO MARKET

Local approvers must ensure that trade mark and copyright statements included in the brief comply with guidance provided by Legal: Global Trade Marks.

This PDF has been verified using PitStop 12 PDF is both PDF/X-4 compliant and GSK compliant for the workflow PRODUCTION Leaflet

