

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE FINISHED PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCT

Cyclovax 5 % w/w cream

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Cyclovax cream containing 5 % w/w aciclovir.

Excipient(s) with known effect

This product contains 4 g propylene glycol.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Cream.

White, homogeneous cream.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Cyclovax Cream is indicated for the treatment of herpes simplex virus infections of the skin including initial and recurrent genital herpes and herpes labialis.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Method of administration

Cyclovax Cream should be applied five times daily at approximately four hourly intervals omitting the night time application.

Cyclovax Cream should be applied to the lesions or impending lesions as soon as possible preferably during the earliest stages (prodrome or erythema). Treatment can also be started during the later (papule or blister) stages.

Treatment should be continued for at least four days for herpes labialis and for five days for genital herpes. If healing has not occurred, treatment may be continued for up to ten days.

4.3 Contraindications

Cyclovax Cream is contra-indicated in patients known to be hypersensitive to aciclovir, valaciclovir, propylene glycol or any of the excipients of Cyclovax Cream as listed in section 6.1.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Cyclovax Cream is not recommended for application to mucous membranes such as in the mouth, eye or vagina, as it may be irritant. Particular care should be taken to avoid contact with the eye.

In severely immunocompromised patients (e.g. AIDS patients or bone marrow transplant recipients) oral Cyclovax dosing should be considered. Such patients should be encouraged to consult a physician concerning the treatment of any infection.

Cyclovax Cream contains propylene glycol

Propylene glycol can cause skin irritation.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

No clinically significant interactions have been identified.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

The use of Cyclovax Cream should be considered only when the potential benefits outweigh the possibility of unknown risks however the systemic exposure to aciclovir from topical application of aciclovir cream is very low.

A post-marketing aciclovir pregnancy registry has documented pregnancy outcomes in women exposed to any formulation of aciclovir. The registry findings have not shown an increase in the number of birth defects amongst aciclovir exposed subjects compared with the general population, and any birth defects showed no uniqueness or consistent pattern to suggest a common cause.

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.

Lactation

Limited human data show that the drug does pass into breast milk following systemic administration. However, the dosage received by a nursing infant following maternal use of aciclovir cream would be insignificant.

Fertility

See clinical studies in section 5.3

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Not applicable.

4.8 Undesirable effects

The following convention has been used for the classification of undesirable effects in terms of frequency: very common $\geq 1/10$, common $\geq 1/100$ and $< 1/10$, uncommon $\geq 1/1000$ and $< 1/100$, rare $\geq 1/10,000$ and $< 1/1000$, very rare $< 1/10,000$.

Immune system disorders

Very rare

- Immediate hypersensitivity reactions including angioedema and urticaria.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders

Uncommon

- Transient burning or stinging or itching following application of Cyclovax Cream.
- Mild drying or flaking of the skin.
- Itching

Rare

- Erythema.
- Contact dermatitis following application. Where sensitivity tests have been conducted the reactive substances have most often been shown to be components of the cream rather than aciclovir.

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 the national reporting system.

4.9 Overdose

No untoward effects would be expected if the entire contents of a Cyclovax Cream 10 g tube containing 500 mg of aciclovir were ingested orally.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Antibiotics and Chemotherapeutics for dermatological use; Chemotherapeutics for topical, ATC code: D06BB03

Aciclovir is an antiviral agent which is highly active *in vitro* against herpes simplex virus (HSV) types I and II and varicella zoster virus. Toxicity to mammalian host cells is low.

Aciclovir is phosphorylated after entry into herpes infected cells to the active compound aciclovir triphosphate. The first step in this process is dependent on the presence of the HSV-coded thymidine kinase.

Aciclovir triphosphate acts as an inhibitor of, and substrate for, the herpes-specified DNA polymerase, preventing further viral DNA synthesis without affecting normal cellular processes.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Pharmacology studies have shown only minimal systemic absorption of aciclovir following repeated topical administration of aciclovir cream.

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.

NON-CLINICAL INFORMATION

Mutagenicity

The results of a wide range of mutagenicity tests *in vitro* and *in vivo* indicate that aciclovir does not 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

Emulsifying wax
White soft paraffin
Liquid paraffin
Propylene glycol
Butylated hydroxytoluene
Poloxamer 407
Purified water

6.2 Incompatibilities

None.

6.3 Shelf life

3 years.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Do not store above 30°C. Keep the cap replaced tightly. Do not store in a refrigerator.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Aluminium tube. Packsize of 10 gcream.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

No special instructions.

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Remedica Ltd
Aharnon Str., Limassol Industrial Estate,
3056 Limassol, Cyprus

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

06393/07606/NMR/2019

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

Date of first authorization: 25 July 2021

Date of latest renewal:

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

11/07/2023