

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS (SMPC)

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

CYNVENT (Salbutamol BP 4 mg Tablets)

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each tablet contains salbutamol sulphate equivalent to 4mg salbutamol.

Excipient(s) with known effect:

Each tablet contains 50.0 mg lactose.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Tablets

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic Indications:

Salbutamol Tablets are indicated in adults, adolescents and children aged 2 to 12 years.

- For the relief of bronchospasm in bronchial asthmas of all types.
- Chronic bronchitis.
- Emphysema.

4.2 POSOLOGY AND METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

Posology

Adults:

The usual effective dose is 4mg three or four times per day. If adequate bronchodilation is not obtained each single dose may be gradually increased to as much as 8mg. However, it has been established that some patients obtain adequate relief with 2mg three or four times daily.

In elderly patients or in those known to be unusually sensitive to beta-adrenergic stimulant drugs, it is advisable to initiate treatment with 2mg three or four times per day.

Children:

The following doses should be administered three or four times daily.

2-6 years: 1-2mg

6-12 years: 2mg

Over 12 years: 2-4mg

The product is not recommended for children under 2 years of age. The drug is well tolerated by children so that, if necessary, these doses may be cautiously increased.

Method of administration

For oral use.

4.3 Contraindication:

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

Non-i.v. formulations of salbutamol must not be used to arrest uncomplicated premature labour or threatened abortion.

4.4 Special Warnings and Precautions for Use:

Bronchodilators should not be the only or main treatment in patients with severe or unstable asthma. Severe asthma requires regular medical assessment including lung function testing as patients are at risk of severe attacks and even death. Physicians should consider using oral corticosteroid therapy and/or the maximum recommended dose of inhaled corticosteroid in those patients.

Patients should seek medical advice if treatment with salbutamol tablets becomes less effective. The dosage or frequency of administration should only be increased on medical advice.

Patients taking salbutamol tablets may also be receiving short-acting inhaled bronchodilators to relieve symptoms. Increasing use of bronchodilators, in particular short-acting inhaled beta₂-agonists to relieve symptoms indicates deterioration of asthma control.

The patient should be instructed to seek medical advice if short acting relief bronchodilator treatment becomes less effective or they need more inhalations than usual.

In this situation patients should be reassessed, and consideration given to the need for increased anti-inflammatory therapy (e.g. higher doses of inhaled corticosteroids or a course of oral corticosteroid). Severe exacerbations of asthma must be treated in the normal way.

Patients should be warned that if either the usual relief with salbutamol tablets is diminished or the usual duration of action reduced, they should not increase the dose or its frequency of administration but should seek medical advice.

Cardiovascular effects may be seen with sympathomimetic drugs, including salbutamol. There is some evidence from post-marketing data and published literature of rare occurrences of myocardial ischaemia associated with salbutamol. Patients with underlying severe heart disease (e.g. ischaemic heart disease, arrhythmia or severe heart failure) who are receiving salbutamol should be warned to seek medical advice if they experience chest pain or other symptoms of worsening heart disease. Attention should be paid to assessment of symptoms such as dyspnea and chest pain, as they may be of either respiratory or cardiac origin.

Salbutamol should be administered cautiously to patients suffering from thyrotoxicosis.

Potentially serious hypokalaemia may result from beta-2 agonist therapy mainly from parenteral and nebulized administration. Particular caution is advised in acute severe asthma as this effect may be potentiated by hypoxia and by concomitant treatment with xanthine derivatives and steroids. It is recommended that serum potassium levels are monitored in such situations.

In common with other β -adrenoceptor agonists, salbutamol can induce reversible metabolic changes such as increased blood glucose levels. Diabetic patients may be unable to compensate for the increase in blood glucose and the development of ketoacidosis has been reported. Concurrent administration of corticosteroids can exaggerate this effect. Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, total lactase deficiency or glucose – galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine.

Salbutamol tablets contain carmoisine (E122) which may cause allergic reactions.

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

4.5 Interaction with Other Medicinal Products and Other Forms of Interaction:

Salbutamol tablets and non-selective beta-blocking drugs, such as propranolol, should not usually be prescribed together.

The effects of salbutamol may be altered by tricyclic antidepressants (e.g. clomipramine) and monoamine oxidase inhibitors (e.g. rasagiline, selegiline, isocarboxazid, phenelzine, tranylcypromine).

Potassium depleting agents

Owing to the hypokalemic effect of beta-agonists, concurrent administration of serum potassium depleting agents known to exacerbate the risk of hypokalaemia, such as diuretics (e.g. bendroflumethiazide, indapamide, bumetanide, furosemide), digoxin, methyl xanthines

(e.g. aminophylline, theophylline) and corticosteroids (e.g. betamethasone, prednisolone, triamcinolone), should be administered cautiously after careful evaluation of the benefits and risks with special regard to the increased risk of cardiac arrhythmias arising as a result of hypokalaemia (see section 4.4).

There is an increased risk of hypokalaemia if high doses of theophylline or high doses of corticosteroids are given with higher doses of salbutamol.

4.6 Pregnancy and Lactation:

Pregnancy

Salbutamol should only be used during pregnancy if it is considered essential by the physician.

Breast-feeding salbutamol is probably secreted in breast milk. Its use in nursing mothers requires careful consideration. It is not known whether salbutamol has a harmful effect on the neonate, and so its use should be restricted to situations where it is felt that the expected benefit to the mother is likely to outweigh any potential risk to the neonate.

Fertility There is no information on the effects of salbutamol on human fertility. There were no adverse effects on fertility in animals.

4.7 Effects on Ability to Drive and Use Machines:

None known.

4.8 Undesirable effects

The frequencies of adverse reactions are ranked according to the following MedDRA convention: Common ($\geq 1/100$ to $< 1/10$); Uncommon ($\geq 1/1,000$ to $< 1/100$); Rare ($\geq 1/10,000$ to $< 1/1,000$); Very rare ($< 1/10,000$); Not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

System organ class	Common	Uncommon	Rare	Very rare	Not known
Immune system disorders				Hypersensitivity reactions including angioedema, urticaria, bronchospasm, hypotension and collapse	
Metabolism and	Hypokalaemia	Hyperglycaemia			Lactic

nutrition disorders	(with high doses)				acidosis Metabolic change
Nervous system disorders	Tremor Headache Dizziness			Hyperactivity	
Cardiac disorders	Cardiac arrhythmias* Tachycardia Palpitations	Myocardial ischemia		Peripheral vasodilation	
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders		Pulmonary oedema			
Gastrointestinal disorders	Nausea				Vomiting
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	Muscle cramps			Akathisia	Feeling of muscle tension

* including atrial fibrillation, supraventricular tachycardia and extrasystoles.

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.

4.9 Overdose:

The most common signs and symptoms of overdose with salbutamol are transient beta agonist pharmacologically mediated events, including tachycardia, tremor, hyperactivity and metabolic effects including hypokalaemia (see sections 4.4 and 4.8).

Hypokalaemia may occur following overdose with salbutamol. Serum potassium levels should be monitored.

Lactic acidosis has been reported in association with high therapeutic doses as well as overdoses of short-acting beta-agonist therapy, therefore monitoring for elevated serum lactate and

consequent metabolic acidosis (particularly if there is persistence or worsening of tachypnea despite resolution of other signs of bronchospasm such as wheezing) may be indicated in the setting of overdose. Nausea, vomiting and hyperglycaemia have been reported, predominantly in children and when salbutamol overdose has been taken via the oral route.

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

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic Properties:

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Selective beta-2-adrenoreceptor agonists, ATC code: R03CC02

Salbutamol is a selective beta-2-adrenergic agonist. At therapeutic doses it acts on the beta-2 adrenoceptors of bronchial muscle providing short acting (4-6 hours) bronchodilation in reversible airways obstruction.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic Properties

Absorption

After oral administration, salbutamol is absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and undergoes considerable first-pass metabolism to the phenolic sulfate. Both unchanged drug and conjugate are excreted primarily in the urine. The bioavailability of orally administered salbutamol is about 50%.

Elimination

Salbutamol administered intravenously has a half-life of 4 to 6 hours and is cleared partly renally and partly by metabolism to the inactive 4'-O-sulfate (phenolic sulfate) which is also excreted primarily in the urine. The faeces are a minor route of excretion. The majority of a dose of salbutamol given intravenously, orally or by inhalation is excreted within 72 hours. Salbutamol is bound to plasma proteins to the extent of 10%.

5.3 Preclinical Safety Data:

In common with other potent selective beta-2-agonists, salbutamol has been shown to be teratogenic in mice when given subcutaneously. In a reproductive study, 9.3% of foetuses were found to have cleft palate at 2.5mg/kg dose, 4 times the maximum human oral dose. In rats, treatment at the levels of 0.5, 2.32, 10.75 and 50mg/kg/day orally throughout pregnancy resulted in no significant foetal abnormalities. The only toxic effect was an increase in neonatal

mortality at the highest dose level as the result of lack of maternal care. Reproductive studies in the rabbit at doses of 50mg/kg/day orally (i.e., much higher than the normal human dose) have shown fetuses with treatment related changes; these included open eyelids (ablepharia), secondary palate clefts (palatoschisis), changes in ossification of the frontal bones of the cranium (cranioschisis) and limb flexure.

In an oral fertility and general reproductive performance study in rats at doses of 2 and 50 mg/kg/day, with the exception of a reduction in number of weanlings surviving to day 21 post-partum at 50 mg/kg/day, there were no adverse effects on fertility, embryofetal development, litter size, birth weight or growth rate.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of Excipients:

Maize Starch

Lactose

Calcium Hydrogen Phosphate

Sodium Methyl Hydroxybenzoate

Sodium Propyl Hydroxybenzoate

Purified Water

Purified Talc

Magnesium Stearate

6.2 Incompatibilities:

Not known.

6.3 Shelf Life:

36 Months

6.4 Special Precautions for Storage:

Store below 30°C. Protect from light.

6.5 Nature and Contents of Container:

Primary Packing: **10 Tablets to be packed in Alu PVC blister.**

Secondary Packing: **Such 10-blisters are to be packed in a carton along with pack insert**

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

None.

7. Marketing Authorisation Holder

CORAL LABORATORIES LTD.

Plot No.57 / 1 (16),

Bhenslore, Dunetha,

Nani Daman - 396 210.

INDIA.

8. Marketing Authorization Number:

07903/REN/2021

9. Date of first authorization / renewal of authorization

First authorization: 15/08/2017

Date of latest renewal: 24/05/ 2021

10. Date of revision of the text:

December 2023

11. REFERENCES