NATIONAL AGENCY FOR FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION & CONTROL (NAFDAC)

Registration & Regulatory Affairs (R & R) Directorate

Product Name

LEOBETA-N

(Betamethasone and Neomycin Eye/Ear Drops)

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS (SmPC)

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1. Name of the Medicinal Product

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(Betamethasone and Neomycin Eye/Ear Drops)

2. Qualitative and Quantitative Composition

Composition :

Betamethasone Sodium Phosphate BP 0.1% w/v

Neomycin Sulphate BP 0.5% w/v

Thiomersal BP 0.005% w/v

(As preservative)

3. Pharmaceutical Form

Eye/Ear Drops

4. Clinical Particulars

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Eye

Short-term treatment of steroid responsive inflammatory conditions of the eye when prophylactic antibiotic treatment is also required, after excluding the presence of viral and fungal disease.

Ear

Otitis externa or other steroid responsive conditions where prophylactic antibiotic treatment is also required.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Dosage and Administration

The frequency of dosing depends on the clinical response. If there is no clinical response within 7 days of treatment, the drops should be discontinued.

Treatment should be the lowest effective dose for the shortest possible time. Normally, it should not be given for more than 7 days, unless under expert supervision. After more prolonged treatment (over 6 to 8 weeks), the drops should be withdrawn slowly to avoid relapse.

Eyes

1 or 2 drops applied to each affected eye up to six times daily depending on clinical response.

Ears

2 or 3 drops instilled into the ear three or four times daily.

4.3 Contraindications

Viral, fungal, tuberculous or purulent conditions of the eye. Fungal infections of the nose or ear. Use is contra-indicated if glaucoma is present or herpetic keratitis (e.g. dendritic ulcer) is considered a possibility. Use of topical steroids in the latter condition

can lead to an extension of the ulcer and marked visual deterioration.

Otitis externa should not be treated when the eardrum is perforated because of the risk of ototoxicity.

Corticosteroids should not be used in patients with a perforated tympanic membrane.

Hypersensitivity to any component of the preparation.

4.4 Special warning and special precaution for use

A patient information leaflet should be supplied with this product.

Topical corticosteroids should never be given for an undiagnosed red eye as inappropriate use is potentially blinding. Treatment with corticosteroid/antibiotic combinations should not be continued for more than 7 days in the absence of any clinical improvement, since prolonged use may lead to occult

extension of infection due to the masking effect of the steroid. Prolonged use may also lead to skin sensitisation and the emergence of resistant organisms. Ophthalmological treatment with corticosteroid preparations should not be repeated or prolonged without regular review to exclude raised intraocular pressure, cataract formation or unsuspected infections.

Aminoglycoside antibiotics may cause irreversible, partial or total deafness when given

systemically or when applied topically to open wounds or damaged skin. This effect is dose related and is enhanced by renal or hepatic impairment. Although this effect has not been reported following topical ocular use, the possibility should be considered when high dose topical treatment is given to small children or infants. Nasal administration of corticosteroids is not advised if an untreated nasal infection is

present or if the patient has pulmonary tuberculosis or following nasal surgery (until healing
has occurred).
Systemic effects of nasal corticosteroids may occur, particularly at high doses prescribed for prolonged periods. These effects are much less likely to occur than with oral corticosteroids and may vary in individual patients and between different corticosteroid
preparations. Potential systemic effects may include Cushing's syndrome, Cushingoid
features, adrenal suppression, growth retardation in children and adolescents, cataract,
glaucoma and more rarely, a range of psychological or behavioural effects including psychomotor hyperactivity, sleep disorders, anxiety, depression or aggression (particularly in children).
Visual disturbance may be reported with systemic and topical corticosteroid use. If a patient presents with symptoms such as blurred vision or other visual disturbances, the patient should be considered for referral to an ophthalmologist for evaluation of possible causes which may include cataract, glaucoma or rare diseases such as central serous chorioretinopathy (CSCR) which have been reported after use of systemic and topical corticosteroids.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and form of interaction

It contain benzalkonium chloride as a preservative and therefore should not be used as eye drops to treat patients who wear soft contact lenses. Co-treatment with CYP3A inhibitors, including cobicistat-containing products, is expected
to increase the risk of systemic side-effects. The combination should be avoided unless the benefit outweighs the increased risk of systemic corticosteroid side-effects, in which case patients should be monitored for systemic corticosteroid side-effects.

4.6 Pregnancy and lactation

Safety for use in pregnancy and lactation has not been established. There is inadequate evidence of safety in human pregnancy. Topical administration of corticosteroids to pregnant animals can cause abnormalities of foetal development including cleft palate and intrauterine growth retardation. There may therefore be a

very small risk of such effects in the human foetus. There is a risk of foetal ototoxicity if aminoglycoside antibiotic preparations are administered during pregnancy.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

May cause transient blurring of vision on instillation. Patients should be warned not to drive or operate hazardous machinery unless vision is clear.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Hypersensitivity reactions, usually of the delayed type, may occur leading to irritation, burning, stinging, itching and dermatitis.

Topical corticosteroid use may result in corneal ulceration, increased intraocular pressure leading to optic nerve damage, reduced visual acuity and visual field defects.

Intensive or prolonged use of topical corticosteroids may lead to formation of posterior

subcapsular cataracts.

In those diseases causing thinning of the cornea or sclera, corticosteroid therapy may result in thinning of the globe leading to perforation. Mydriasis, ptosis, epithelial punctate keratitis and glaucoma have also been reported following ophthalmic use of corticosteroids. Cases of corneal calcification have been reported very rarely in association with the use of phosphate containing eye drops in some patients with significantly damaged corneas. Following nasal administration, the most common effects are nasal irritation and dryness,

although sneezing, headache, lightheadedness, urticaria, nausea, epistaxis, rebound congestion, bronchial asthma, perforation of the nasal septum, ulceration of the nasal septum, anosmia, parosmia and disturbance to sense of taste have also been reported. Systemic effects of nasal corticosteroids may occur, particularly at high doses prescribed for prolonged periods. Growth retardation has been reported in children receiving nasal

corticosteroids at licensed doses.

It is recommended that the height of children receiving prolonged treatment with nasal

corticosteroids is regularly monitored. If growth is slowed, therapy should be reviewed with the aim of reducing the dose of nasal corticosteroid, if possible, to the lowest dose at which effective control of symptoms is maintained. In addition,

consideration should also be given to referring the patient to a paediatric specialist. Vision, blurred 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 Yellow Card Scheme on the MHRA website (www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard).

4.9 Overdose

Long-term intensive topical use may lead to systemic effects.

Oral ingestion of the contents of one bottle (up to 10ml) is unlikely to lead to any serious

adverse effects. Treatment with higher than recommended doses may result in clinically significant adrenal suppression. If there is evidence of higher than recommended doses being used then additional systemic corticosteroid cover should be considered during periods of stress or elective surgery.

5. Pharmacological properties

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

ATC Code: S03C A

Betamethasone has topical corticosteroid activity. The presence of neomycin should prevent the development of bacterial infection.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Not applicable as the drops are applied topically.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

None stated.

6.0 PHARMACEUTICAL EXCIPIENTS

6.1 List of excipients

1. Disodium EDTA
2. Sodium Metabisulphite
3. Disodium Hydrogen Phosphate
4. Sodium Dihydrogen Phosphate
5. Polyethylene Glycol (P.E.G.) 400

6. Thiomersal
7. Sodium Hydroxide
8. Water for Injection

6.2 Incompatibilities

None known

6.3 Shelf life

36 months Unopened

1 month once opened

6.4 Special precaution for storage

Store at temperature below 30°C. Protect from light.

6.5 Nature contents of container

10 ml plastic vial in a carton.

6.6 Instruction for use handling and disposal

Keep out of reach of children.

7. Manufacturer name

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8. Marketing Authority

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