SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE DRUG PRODUCT

Brand name: EPIFLIN

Product name: Adapalene Gel

Strength: 1mg

Pharmaceutical: Gel

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Qualitative Declaration, The active substance should be declared by its recommended INN. Accompanied by itssalt or hydrate form if relevant

Adapalene

Quantitative Declaration, The quantity of the active substance must be expressed per dosage unit.

Each gram contains Adapalene 1mg

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

A white or off-white aqueous gel.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Adapalene Gel is proposed for the cutaneous treatment of mild to moderate acne where comedones, papules and pustules predominate. Acne of the face, chest or back is appropriate for treatment.

4.2 Posology/Dosage and method of administration

FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY . Clean and thoroughly dry the area to be treated.

Adapalene Gel should be applied once a day to affected areas after washing in the evening before retiring. A thin film of the gel should be applied, avoiding eyes, lips, and mucous membranes.

4.3 Contraindication

Adapalene Gel should not be administered to individuals who are hypersensitive to adapalene or any of the excipients.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

This medication is to be used only as directed by the physician.

Cleanse area with a mild or soapless cleanser before applying this medication.

Products containing alpha hydroxyl or glycolic acids should be avoided.

Adapalene should not be used around the eyes, mouth, angles of the nose, mucous membranes, or on cut, abraded, or eczematous skin. Contact with the eye may cause an ocular reaction such as swelling, conjunctivitis, and irritation.

Wax epilation should not be performed on treated skin due to the potential for skin erosions.

Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients under the age of 12 years has not been established.

4.5 Interaction with other drug products and other forms of interaction

There are no known interactions with other medications which might be used cutaneously and concurrently with Adapalene Gel, however, other retinoids or drugs with a similar mode of action should not be used concurrently with adapalene.

Adapalene is essentially stable to oxygen and light and is chemically non-reactive. Whilst extensive studies in animals and man have shown neither phototoxic nor photoallergic potential for adapalene, the safety of using adapalene during repeated exposure to sunlight or UV irradiation has not been established in either animals or man. Exposure to excessive sunlight or UV irradiation should be avoided.

Absorption of adapalene through human skin is low (see 5.2 Pharmacokinetic Properties) and therefore interaction with systemic medications is unlikely. There is no evidence that the efficacy of oral drugs such as contraceptives and antibiotics is influenced by the cutaneous use of Adapalene Gel.

Adapalene Gel has a potential for mild local irritation, and therefore it is possible that concomitant use of peeling agents, abrasive cleansers, strong drying agents, astringents or irritant products (aromatic and alcoholic agents) may produce additive irritant effects. However, cutaneous antiacne treatment (eg erythromycin up to 4%) or clindamycin phosphate (1% as the base) solutions or benzoyl peroxide water based gels up to 10% may be used in the morning when Adapalene Gel is used at night as there is no mutual degradation or cumulative irritation.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy:

Animal studies by the oral route have shown reproductive toxicity at high systemic exposure (see section 5.3).

Clinical experience with locally applied adapalene in pregnancy is limited but the few available data do not

indicate harmful effects on pregnancy or on the health of the foetus exposed in early pregnancy. Due to the limited available data and because a very weak cutaneous passage of adapalene is possible, adapalene gel should not be used during pregnancy. In case of unexpected pregnancy, treatment should be discontinued.

Breast-feeding:

No study on animal or human milk transfer was conducted after cutaneous application of Adapalene Gel. No effects on the suckling child are anticipated since the systemic exposure of the breast-feeding woman to Adapalene Gel is negligible.

Adapalene Gel can be used during breastfeeding. To avoid contact exposure of the infant, application of Adapalene Gel to the chest should be avoided when used during breast-feeding.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Not applicable.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Allergic reaction is seen occasionally.

Some adverse effects such as skin irritation, erythema, scaling, dryness, pruritus, and burning/stinging may occur after application.

4.9 Overdose

Adapalene Gel is not to be taken orally and is for cutaneous use only. If the medication is applied excessively, no more rapid or better results will be obtained and marked redness, peeling or discomfort may occur.

The acute oral dose of Adapalene Gel required to produce toxic effects in mice is greater that 10 mg/kg. Nevertheless, unless the amount accidentally ingested is small, an appropriate method of gastric emptying should be considered.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Adapalene acts on retinoid receptors. Biochemical and pharmacological profile studies have demonstrated that adapalene is a modulator of cellular differentiation, keratinization, and inflammatory processes all of which represent important features in the pathology of acne vulgaris.

Mechanistically, adapalene binds to specific retinoic acid unclear receptors but does not bind to the cytosolic

receptor protein. Although the exact mode of action adapalene is unknown, it is suggested that topical adapalene normalizes the differentiation of follicular epithelial cells resulting in decreased microcomedone formation.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption of adapalene through human skin is low, in clinical trial measurable plasma adapalene levels where not found following chronic cutaneous application to large areas of acneic skin with an analytical sensitivity of 0.15 ng/ml.

After administration of [14C] adapalene in rats (IV, IP, oral and cutaneous), rabbits (IV, oral and cutaneous) and dogs (IV and oral), radioactivity was distributed in several tissues, the highest levels being found in liver, spleen, adrenals and ovaries. Metabolism in animals has been tentatively identified as being mainly by O-demethylation, hydroxylation and conjugation, and excretion is primarily by the biliary route.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

In animal studies, adapalene was well tolerated on cutaneous application for periods of up to six months in rabbits and for up to two years in mice. The major symptom of toxicity found in all animal species by the oral route were related to a hypervitaminosis A syndrome, and included bone dissolution, elevated alkaline phosphatase and a slight anaemia. Large oral doses of adapalene produced no adverse neurological, caridovascular or respiratory effects in animals. Adapalene is not mutagenic. Lifetime studies with adapalene have been completed in mice at cutaneous doses of 0.6,2 and 6 mg/kg/day and in rats at oral doses of 0.15, 0.5 and 1.5 mg/kg/day. The only significant finding was a statistically significant increase of benign phaeochromocytomas of the adrenal medulla among male rats receiving adapalene at 1.5 mg/kg/day. These changes are unlikely to be of relevance to the cutaneous use of adapalene.

Adapalene produces teratogenic effects by the oral route in rats and rabbits. At cutaneous doses up to 200-fold the therapeutic dose, producing circulating plasma levels of adapalene at least 35 to 120 times higher than plasma levels demonstrated in therapeutic use, adapalene increased the incidence of additional ribs in rats and rabbits, without increasing the incidence of major malformations.

It is not known whether adapalene is secreted in animal or human milk. In animal studies, infant rats suckled by mother with circukating levels of adapalene at least 300 times those demonstrated in clinical use developed normally.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Poloxamer, Propylene Glycol, Phenoxyethanol , Methylparaben ,Edetate Disodium ,Carbomer Homopolymer ,Sodium Hydroxide ,Fragrance Purified Water

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

36 months

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store below 30°C in dry place away from sunlight.

Protect from light. Keep out of reach of children.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Inner-package: Composite tubes.

Pack Size: 15g/tube, 1tube/box, 400boxes /ctn

Packaging Specifications (primary packaging, secondary packaging)

Packed in tube in box with 15g and printed with batch number and manufacturing date.

Packed into carton with paper boxed inside, 400 boxes per carton.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal of a used medicinal product or waste materials derived from such medicinal product and other handling of the product

No special requirements

7. APPLICANT/HOLDER OF CERTIFICATE F PRODUCT REGISTRATION

Applicant: AKSO PHARMACEUTICAL NIGERIA LIMITED..

Adress: No. 320, Odusami Street, off Wempco Road, Ogba , Lagos Nigeria

E-mail: 506798052@qq.com

Contact person : Brian Fu

Tel: 09118269061

8. DRUG PRODUCT MANUFACTURER

Manufacturer name: FRONT PHARMACEUTICAL PLC

Physical address: No.369 Baocheng Road, Xuancheng Economic and Technical Development Zone, Anhui, China

Tel: 86-0563-2625199

Fax: 86-0563-2625199

E-mail: export@frontpharm.com

9. NAFDAC REGISTRATION NUMBER(S)