

Summary of Product Characteristics

1 NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

EVERDESTINY PERMETHRIN CREAM

2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Permethrin BP 5.0% w/w, Formaldehyde solution 0.1 % w/w, cream base q.s

Excipients with known effect:

Contains formaldehyde solution **0.1% w/w**

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Cream

A white to off-white cream.

4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic Indications

PERMETHRIN CREAM is indicated for the treatment of scabies and crab louse infestations in adults and children > 2 months of age.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

PERMETHRIN CREAM is suitable for use by adults and children of 2 months of age and above.

PERMETHRIN CREAM is also suitable for use by the elderly.

Keep this medicine out of sight and reach of children.

PERMETHRIN CREAM should be applied to clean, dry, cool skin. If the patient has taken a warm bath prior to treatment the skin should be allowed to cool before the cream is applied.

PERMETHRIN CREAM is a vanishing cream and when rubbed gently into the skin it will disappear. Therefore, there is no need to continue to apply cream to the skin until it remains detectable on the surface.

Older children should be supervised by an adult when applying the cream to ensure that a thorough treatment is administered.

Treatment of Scabies

Posology

Unless otherwise directed by the physician, the recommended dosage is as follows:

Adults and adolescents over 12 years of age:

Apply up to 30 g of cream (corresponding to one 30 g tube).

Paediatric population

Children aged from 6-12 years:

Apply up to 15 g of cream (corresponding to ½ of a 30 g tube)

Children aged from 2 months-5 years:

Up to 7.5 g of cream (corresponding to ¼ of a 30 g tube).

Method of Administration

For cutaneous use only.

The medicinal product must not be swallowed.

Carefully apply a thin layer of cream to the skin (cutaneous use).

Adults should apply the cream uniformly to the whole body including the neck, palms of the hands and soles of the feet. The head and face can be spared unless scabies efflorescences are present in this region.

On application, the areas between the fingers and toes (also under the finger and toe-nails), the wrists, elbows, armpits, external genitalia and the buttocks should be especially carefully treated.

In cases where the head, neck, scalp and ears are treated (see below) the dosage may be increased to ensure total body coverage.

In women, the whole body application should include the breasts.

After application, clean clothes should be put on.

The whole body should be washed thoroughly 8-12 hours after treatment.

During the treatment period, **Permethrin cream** should be re-applied to the hands if they are washed with soap and water.

Approximately 90% of individuals are cured with a single application of cream. If necessary, a second application may be given, not less than 14 days after the initial application, if there are no signs of the original lesions healing or if new lesions are present.

Paediatric population

Children should apply the cream uniformly to the whole body, including the palms of the hands, soles of the feet, neck, face, ears and scalp. Parts of the skin around the mouth (because the cream could be licked off) and the eyes should be spared. Children should be kept from licking the cream from the hands. If necessary, children should wear gloves.

Only limited experience is available in children aged 2 months to 23 months. Therefore, treatment must be given only under close medical supervision in this age group.

Elderly:

Elderly patients (over 65 years) should use the cream in the same way as adults, but in addition, the face, ears and scalp should also be treated. Care should be taken to avoid applying the cream to areas of skin around the eyes.

Treatment of Crab Lice

Posology

Use in adults and children over 2 months, and the elderly:

Children under 18 should seek medical advice before using the product.

Patients over 70 years should be treated under medical supervision.

It is recommended that up to one-third of a 30 g tube should be sufficient to treat the pubic region, peri-anal region, thighs and trunk. A few adults may need to use more cream to ensure a complete treatment, but not more than two-thirds of a tube should be used.

For children and relatively hair-free individuals proportionately less cream will be required.

The cream should be removed by washing at least 8 hours but not greater than 24 hours after being applied.

Sufficient cream should be applied to cover the pubic region, peri-anal area, inner thighs down to the knees and any hair on the trunk, which extends to the pubic area. Any facial hair, except the eyelashes and eyebrows should also be treated if found to be infested with lice or their eggs.

Since the dermal cream may cause marked eye irritation, it is recommended that any lice or eggs found in the eyelashes should be removed with a pair of tweezers. **Permethrin cream** should not be applied to this area.

It is unusual for crab lice to infest the eyebrows. Lice or eggs found in this area are more likely to be head lice and therefore care should be exercised when making a diagnosis.

A second treatment should be administered if live lice are found on previously treated area 7 days after treatment.

Direct contacts may also need to be treated.

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance permethrin, other substances of the pyrethrin group, any of the excipients listed in section 6.1, or to chrysanthemums. In such cases treatment should be switched to a chemically different antiscabies agent.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

In the case of hypersensitivity to chrysanthemums or other compositae, treatment should only be given if strictly indicated.

When using **Permethrin cream**, care should be taken not to allow the cream to get into the eyes or come into contact with mucous membranes (e.g. nasopharyngeal space, genital area) or open wounds.

If skin irritation occurs and does not improve, patients should consult a doctor.

Paediatric population

Only limited experience is available with **Permethrin cream** in children aged 2 months to 23 months. Therefore treatment must be given only under close medical supervision in this age group.

For cutaneous use only.

Permethrin cream is for external use only and should be kept out of the sight and reach of children.

Permethrin is not an eye irritant, but contact of **Permethrin cream** with the eyes should be avoided because other components of the product can cause marked irritation. In the event of inadvertent eye contamination, the affected area should be rinsed immediately with plenty of water or, if readily available, normal saline.

In the event of accidental ingestion of permethrin, please seek immediate medical attention.

It is important to ensure that the course of treatment is followed as directed because treatment failure has been reported when this has not occurred.

Nursing staff who routinely apply **Permethrin cream** may wish to wear gloves to avoid any possible irritation to the hands.

Direct contacts should be treated. If no improvement occurs consult the doctor. Pyrethrins are used as an agricultural and horticultural insecticide, the potential for sensitisation through this route should be kept in mind.

Elderly patients

There is an increasing body of data specifically relating to the use of **Permethrin cream** for the treatment of scabies in the elderly, and in view of these data it is considered that there is no need for any special precautions for use in this age group.

Excipients – Important Information

Note: The excipient of the cream, liquid paraffin, can reduce the functioning and hence the reliability of latex products (e.g. condoms, diaphragms) used at the same time.

Permethrin cream contains formaldehyde which may cause local skin reactions (e.g. contact dermatitis).

Permethrin cream contains butylhydroxytoluene (E321) which may cause local skin reactions (e.g. contact dermatitis), or irritation to the eyes and mucous membranes.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interactions

No interactions are known.

The treatment of eczematous-like reactions with corticosteroids should be withheld prior to treatment with Lyclear Dermal Cream, as there is a risk of exacerbating the scabies infestation by reducing the immune response to the mite. The likelihood of interactions between the two treatments leading to potentiated adverse reactions or reduce efficacy is, however, considered small.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

There are limited data on the use of **Permethrin cream** in pregnancy which provide no indication of any risk to the foetus. Furthermore the amount of permethrin absorbed systemically following a whole body application is extremely low, less than 0.5% of the applied dose is absorbed. These data together with the negative mutagenicity tests and the very low mammalian toxicity would suggest that any risk to the foetus following treatment with **Permethrin cream** is minimal. Women who are pregnant should use permethrin only after prior consultation with a healthcare professional.

Breast-feeding

Studies, following oral administration of permethrin in cattle have indicated that very low concentrations of permethrin are excreted in milk. It is not known whether permethrin is excreted in human breast milk, although there are very limited data, which suggest that suckling infants are unaffected following maternal use of permethrin containing products. However, because only extremely small amounts of permethrin are absorbed systemically following treatment with **Permethrin cream** and in theory only a very small percentage of this systemic permethrin may pass into the breast milk, it is unlikely that the concentrations of permethrin in the milk will present any risk to the neonate/infant. Women who are breastfeeding should only use permethrin containing products after consultation with a healthcare professional.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Permethrin is unlikely to have any effects on the ability to drive and use machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Adverse reactions are listed below by MedDRA system organ class and frequency. Frequencies are defined as: very common ($\geq 1/10$), common ($\geq 1/100$ to $< 1/10$), uncommon ($\geq 1/1000$ to $< 1/100$), rare ($\geq 1/10,000$ to $< 1/1000$) and very rare ($< 1/10,000$) including isolated reports.

System Organ class	Common ($\geq 1/100$ to $< 1/10$)	Rare ($\geq 1/10,000$ to $< 1/1,000$)	Very rare ($< 1/10,000$)	Not known (cannot be estimated from the available data)
Nervous system	Parasthesia, skin burning			

disorders	sensation			
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders			Dyspnoea (in sensitive/allergic patients)	
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	Pruritus, erythematous rash, dry skin		Excoriation, folliculitis, skin hypopigmentation	Urticaria

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 HPRA Pharmacovigilance, Website: www.hpra.ie.

4.9 Overdose

On the basis of animal and human volunteer studies, it is unlikely, even with misuse or excessive topical application that the amount of permethrin required to produce clinically relevant toxic effects would be reached.

In the event of accidental ingestion of permethrin, please seek immediate medical attention.

Symptoms

Symptoms of overdose are generally likely to occur after accidental or deliberate oral ingestion due to swallowing and in rare cases because of skin absorption following excessive topical application and may include dizziness, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, headache, weakness, seizures, and loss of consciousness.

It is possible that excessive application of **Permethrin cream** might result in localised adverse reactions as described in the side- and adverse effects section or more severe skin reactions.

Management

Symptomatic treatment is indicated should hypersensitivity-type reactions occur.

In the event of overdose or accidental ingestion of the contents of a tube of **Permethrin cream** by a child, gastric lavage should be considered if consultation is within 2 hours of ingestion.

5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Pyrethrines, incl. synthetic compounds, ATC code: P03AC04

The principle physiological action in insects (lice) exposed to permethrin is induction of electrochemical abnormalities across the membranes of excitable cells, leading to sensory hyperexcitability, in co-ordination and prostration. It is assumed that the mode of action against arachnids (mites) is similar.

Paediatric population

Newborns and infants:

The safety and efficacy of permethrin in newborns and infants under 2 months of age have not been established since no data are available from prospective trials or larger case series. A limited number of case reports in the treatment of children under 2 months of age presenting with scabies do not suggest specific safety concerns for the use of topical permethrin in this age group, but no definite conclusion can be drawn.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Investigations with the 5 % cream in humans revealed an average percutaneous absorption rate of 0.47 ± 0.3 % in healthy subjects and of 0.52 ± 0.3 % in patients. Pharmacokinetic properties were studied in adult subjects only (6 healthy volunteers

and 6 patients with scabies). Absorbed permethrin is rapidly broken down by esterases as well as hydrolases. After oral administration, peak plasma concentrations are reached in approximately 4 hours. The isomeric mixture is then excreted in the urine in the form of glucuronides, sulfates etc as cis- trans Cl2CA [(3- (2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid)] and after oxidation to 3 PBA (3- phenoxybenzoic acid). After oral application, up to 6 % is excreted unchanged in the faeces whilst on dermal application, unchanged permethrin is virtually undetectable.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Non-clinical data reveal no special hazards for humans based on studies of acute and repeated dose toxicity, genotoxicity and carcinogenic potential. Effects in reproductive studies were only seen at exposures considered sufficiently in excess of the exposure expected for the topical use of a 5% cream.

Environmental risk assessment studies have shown that permethrin may pose a risk for aquatic organisms (daphnia and fish) and terrestrial organisms (plants) (see section 6.6).

6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Triglycerides, medium chain
Glycerol monostearate, 90%
Macrogol (2) cetyl ether
Glycerol
Isopropyl myristate
Liquid paraffin
Wool alcohols
Cetomacrogol 1000
Carbomer 974P-NF
Formaldehyde solution
Butylhydroxytoluene (E321)
Sodium hydroxide
Purified water

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

Polyolefin laminate tubes: 5 years
Lacquered aluminium tubes: 36 months

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Do not store above 25°C. Do not freeze.
After opening, Permethrin Cream 5% w/w may be used for another 6 months.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Permethrin cream is supplied in 30 g collapsible polyolefin laminate tubes or in lacquered aluminium tubes.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal

This medicinal product may pose a risk to the environment (see section 5.3).
Any unused medicinal product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Everdestiny pharmaceutical limited

8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

PA1077/066/001

9 DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

10 DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT