

# Summary of Product Characteristics

## 1 NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Famotidine Clonmel 40 mg film-coated tablets

## 2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

One film-coated tablet contains 40 mg of famotidine.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1

## 3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Film-coated tablet.

Round, biconvex, white film-coated tablets, engraved "40" on one side.

## 4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

### 4.1 Therapeutic Indications

- Duodenal ulcer
- Benign gastric ulcer
- Zollinger-Ellison-Syndrome
- Treatment of mild to moderate reflux oesophagitis

### 4.2 Posology and method of administration

#### Posology

#### *Duodenal ulcers and benign gastric ulcers*

40 mg of famotidine once before going to sleep

#### *Zollinger-Ellison syndrome*

Providing there has not been previous therapy with antisecretory medications, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome therapy should start by administering 20 mg of famotidine (film-coated tablets with 20 mg of famotidine are available therefore) every 6 hours. Depending on the acid secretion and the patient's clinical response, a dosage titration should be performed as treatment continues until the desired acid levels have been reached (e.g. < 10 mEq/h in the hour preceding the next dose of famotidine). If the desired inhibition of acid secretion cannot be attained with a daily dosage of 800 mg, alternative treatment should be considered to regulate acid secretion, since no long-term experience with dosages of more than 800 mg of famotidine/day have been recorded.

Treatment should be continued for as long as clinically necessary.

Patients who have previously undergone H<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist treatment can begin famotidine treatment at a higher dosage than the initial dosage that is usually recommended. The dosage depends on the severity of the disease and the dosage of previous medications.

#### *Mild to moderate reflux oesophagitis*

In treating mild to moderate reflux oesophagitis, a daily dosage of twice 40 mg of famotidine (corresponding to two film-coated tablets of Famotidine Clonmel 40 mg) is recommended.

Famotidine is primarily eliminated via the kidneys. For patients with impaired renal function in whom creatinine clearance is less than 30 ml/min, the daily dosage of famotidine should be reduced to 50 %.

Dialysis patients should also take dosages that are reduced to 50 %. Famotidine Clonmel 40 mg should be administered at the end of dialysis or thereafter since some of the active ingredient is removed via dialysis.

Method and duration of administration

Famotidine Clonmel 40 mg should be swallowed whole with some liquid. It does not need to be taken at mealtimes.

Duodenal ulcers and benign gastric ulcers

In treating duodenal ulcers and benign gastric ulcers, therapy should be conducted for 4 to 8 weeks. This period, however, may be shortened if endoscopy reveals that the ulcer has healed. If an endoscopic examination does not yield such findings, the treatment should be continued for another 4 weeks.

Zollinger-Ellison syndrome

Treatment should be continued for as long as clinically necessary.

Mild to moderate reflux oesophagitis

Generally, treatment should be conducted for 6 weeks. If 6 weeks treatment does not result in healing, treatment should be continued for another 6 weeks.

**4.3 Contraindications**

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

If symptoms of hypersensitivity develop, famotidine should be discontinued.

There is not sufficient information about the safety and efficacy of famotidine in children. Therefore, children should not be treated with famotidine.

**4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use**

Malignancy cannot necessarily be ruled out when treatment with famotidine has a positive effect on the symptoms. Appropriate diagnostic measures should be used to determine the non-malignancy of an ulcer before famotidine treatment is undertaken.

Famotidine is primarily eliminated via the kidneys and partially broken down in the liver. Caution must therefore be exercised in patients with impaired renal function.

The daily dosage should be reduced for patients with impaired renal function (cf posology).

Do not administer famotidine in cases of minor gastrointestinal complaints.

In patients with duodenal ulcers and benign gastric ulcers the H. pylori status should be determined. Whenever possible, patients with H. pylori should undergo eradication therapy to eliminate the bacteria.

Coadministration of H<sub>2</sub>-receptor antagonists such as famotidine with atazanavir/ritonavir in combination with tenofovir should be avoided (see section 4.5).

**4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interactions**

No clinically important metabolic interactions with other drugs or substances have been recorded.

During concomitant use of substances whose absorption is affected by gastric acid levels, a possible change in the absorption of these substances should be considered. The absorption of ketoconazole or itraconazole can be reduced; ketoconazole should be administered two hours before administering famotidine.

Concomitant use of famotidine and antacids can reduce the famotidine absorption and lead to lower plasma levels of famotidine. Therefore, famotidine should be administered 1-2 hours before taking an antacid.

Concomitant use of sucralfate inhibits the absorption of famotidine. Therefore, sucralfate should as a rule not be administered within two hours of the famotidine dose.

The administration of probenecid can delay the elimination of famotidine. Concomitant use of probenecid and famotidine should be avoided.

Famotidine has been shown to reduce the bioavailability of atazanavir in dose dependant manner. This can be compensated for by an increased dose of atazanavir. However, when atazanavir/ritonavir combination is taken together with tenofovir, no

dose dependency of this reduction is shown. Therefore, it is recommended that patients not taking tenofovir should be treated with maximally 20 mg famotidine, or, if a higher dose is needed, a dose increase of atazanavir should be considered. Patients taking atazanavir/ritonavir combination together with tenofovir should not be treated with famotidine (see section 4.4.).

Risk of loss of efficacy of calcium carbonate when co-administered as phosphate binder with famotidine in haemodialysis patients.

#### 4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

##### Pregnancy

In clinical practice, a large number of data on pregnant women exposed to famotidine (more than 1,000 pregnancy outcomes) indicates neither malformative nor foetotoxic effects.

Famotidine can be used during pregnancy if necessary.

##### Breast-feeding

Famotidine is excreted in human breast milk in small amounts and the amount received by the child corresponds to about 2 % of the maternal dose adjusted to the weight. No deleterious effects in breast-fed children have been reported. Therefore, famotidine can be used during breast-feeding.

#### 4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

No studies on the effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed.

#### 4.8 Undesirable effects

In this section frequencies of undesirable effects are defined as follows: Very common ( $\geq 1/10$ ); 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).

<b>System Organ Class</b>	<b>Common</b>	<b>Uncommon</b>	<b>Rare</b>	<b>Very rare</b>	<b>Not known</b>
<b><i>Investigations</i></b>			Increase in laboratory values (transaminases, gamma GT, alkaline phosphatase, bilirubin)		
<b><i>Blood and lymphatic system disorders</i></b>				Thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, agranulocytosis, pancytopenia	
<b><i>Nervous system disorders</i></b>	Headache, dizziness			Paraesthesia, drowsiness, sleeplessness, epileptic seizures (grand mal)	
<b><i>Gastrointestinal disorders</i></b>	Constipation, diarrhoea	Dry mouth, nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal complaints, flatulence, loss of appetite			
<b><i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders</i></b>		Rash, pruritus	Urticaria	Alopecia	Severe skin reactions (Stevens-Johnson syndrome/toxic epidermal necrolysis sometimes fatal)
<b><i>Musculoskeletal</i></b>			Arthralgia	Muscle cramps	

<b>and connective tissue disorders</b>					
<b>General disorders and administration site conditions</b>		Fatigue		Feelings of tightness in the chest	
<b>Immune system disorders</b>			Hypersensitivity reactions (anaphylaxis, angioneurotic oedema, bronchospasm)		
<b>Hepatobiliary disorders</b>			Intrahepatic cholestasis (visible sign: jaundice)		Hepatitis
<b>Reproductive system and breast disorders</b>				Impotence, reduced libido	
<b>Psychiatric disorders</b>				Reversible psychological disturbances (e.g. hallucinations, disorientation, confusion, anxiety, agitation, depression)	

#### 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](http://www.hpra.ie)

#### **4.9 Overdose**

There are no reports of overdosing with famotidine.

If this should occur, efforts should be made to inhibit absorption and relieve symptoms.

The usual measures to remove unabsorbed material from gastro-intestinal tract should be employed together with clinical monitoring and supportive therapy.

### **5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

#### **5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties**

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Histamine H2 receptor antagonist/gastrointestinal medication, ATC code: A02B A03

Famotidine is a competitive histamine H2 receptor antagonist which leads to the inhibition of gastric acid secretion mediated by the H2 receptors. In addition to the gastric acid levels, the pepsin level is also reduced. To a lesser extent there is also a decrease in the volume of the basal gastric juice and the gastric juice secreted on stimulation. Pharmacological effects on the CNS, immunological, cardiovascular or respiratory parameters have not been observed.

The drug takes effect within an hour of oral administration and reaches its peak efficacy within 1-3 hours.

Individual oral doses of 20 mg and 40 mg effectively inhibited the basal night-time secretion of gastric acid; mean gastric acid secretion was inhibited over a period of 10 hours by 86 % and 94 %, respectively. The same doses, administered in the morning,

inhibited the gastric acid secretion stimulated by eating for 3-5 hours p.a. by a mean of 76 % and 84 %, respectively. 8-10 hours after administration, the levels were at 25 % and 30 %, respectively, although the effect of one 20 mg dose persisted for only 6-8 hours in some of the volunteers. Repeated administration did not lead to an accumulation of the active ingredient.

The basal night-time intragastric pH value was increased to a mean of 5 and 6.4 by evening doses of 20 mg and 40 mg of famotidine, respectively. When famotidine was administered after breakfast, the pH value in both the 20 mg and the 40 mg groups was increased to approximately 5 after 3 and 8 hours.

Famotidine had little or no effect on the fasting and postprandial serum gastrin levels. Gastric emptying and exocrine pancreas function were not affected by famotidine, nor were hepatic and portal blood flow. There was also no effect on endocrine function. Hormone levels of prolactin, cortisone, thyroxin (T4) and testosterone remained unchanged under famotidine treatment.

## 5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Famotidine kinetics are linear.

Famotidine is quickly resorbed after oral administration.

Oral bioavailability is about 40 %.

Peak plasma concentrations are achieved 1-3.5 hours after administration. Peak plasma concentrations are approximately 0.04 to 0.06 µg/ml after administration of 20 mg of famotidine and 0.075 to 0.1 µg/ml after administration of 40 mg of famotidine. Repeated administration does not lead to an accumulation of the active ingredient. Famotidine absorption is not influenced by concomitant food intake.

Famotidine is found in the cerebrospinal fluid only to a limited extent. The fluid/plasma ratio 4 hours after administering 40 mg of famotidine was a mean of 0.1.

Famotidine is excreted in maternal milk. 6 hours after oral administration a milk/plasma concentration ratio of 1.78 was reached. The elimination half-life in the plasma is 2.6 to 4 hours.

Up to 30-35 % of the active ingredient is metabolised in the liver; a sulfoxide metabolite is formed.

24 hours after oral administration, 25-30 % of the active ingredient is excreted via the urine unchanged; after intravenous administration, 65-70 % is excreted unchanged in urine. Renal clearance is 250-450 ml/min, which indicates tubular secretion. A slight amount can be eliminated as sulfoxide.

### *Renal insufficiency:*

As renal function declines, renal and total clearance of famotidine decrease without there being an increase in non-renal elimination. The elimination half-life after intravenous injection of a single dose of 20 or 10 mg of famotidine is increased to 4.5-9 hours in moderate renal insufficiency (creatinine clearance 60-30 ml/min), to 10-12 hours in severe renal insufficiency (creatinine clearance < 30 ml/min) and to 18-27 hours in patients with terminal renal insufficiency or anuria. The amount of unchanged famotidine excreted with the urine is reduced to 60 % in patients with moderate renal insufficiency. In cases of severe renal insufficiency it is only 25 %.

Depending on the dialysis procedure (haemofiltration, 5-hour haemodialysis or continuous haemofiltration), dialysis patients have an elimination half-life of 7-14 hours after intravenous administration of 20 mg of famotidine; after oral administration of 20 mg of famotidine, it is 22.5 hours.

### *Liver function impairment:*

The pharmacokinetics of famotidine are unchanged in patients with liver function impairment.

### *Kinetics among older patients:*

Pharmacokinetic studies on older patients showed no signs of any clinically significant age-related changes; however, age-related impairment of renal function should be considered when determining the dosage.

### **5.3 Preclinical safety data**

Preclinical data regarding famotidine reveal no special hazard for humans based on conventional studies of safety pharmacology, repeated dose toxicity, genotoxicity, carcinogenic potential, and toxicity to reproduction.

## **6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**

### **6.1 List of excipients**

Tablet core:

Microcrystalline cellulose

Maize starch

Pre-gelatinised maize starch

Povidone

Talc

Magnesium stearate

Tablet coat:

Hypromellose

Talc

Titanium dioxide (E 171)

Propylene glycol

### **6.2 Incompatibilities**

Not applicable.

### **6.3 Shelf life**

4 years

### **6.4 Special precautions for storage**

This medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions.

### **6.5 Nature and contents of container**

The film-coated tablets are packed in PVC/PVDC-aluminium blister packs.

10, 15, 20, 28, 30, 50, 56, 60, 90, 100, 250, 500, 1000 film-coated tablets

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

### **6.6 Special precautions for disposal**

No special requirements

**7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

Clonmel Healthcare Ltd  
Waterford Road  
Clonmel, Co. Tipperary  
Ireland

**8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER**

PA0126/344/002

**9 DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION**

Date of first authorisation: 30<sup>th</sup> July 2021

Date of last renewal: 7<sup>th</sup> July 2022

**10 DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT**

December 2021