SCHEDULING STATUS

S3

1 NAME OF THE MEDICINE

OXYREST, 5 mg (tablets)

2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each tablet contains 5 mg oxybutynin hydrochloride.

Excipients with known effect: lactose monohydrate.

OXYREST contains sugar (lactose monohydrate 106,5 mg per tablet).

For full list of excipients, see section 6.1

3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Tablets

OXYREST 5 mg tablet is a white, flat bevelled edge round odourless tablet, scored with a breakline on one side and with "5" embossed on the other side.

4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

OXYREST is indicated for:

- the relief of symptoms associated with voiding in patients with uninhibited neurogenic and reflex neurogenic bladder (i.e. urgency, frequency, urinary leakage, urge incontinence, dysuria)
- spastic neurogenic bladder
- nocturnal enuresis.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

Adults: One tablet two to three times per day, which may be increased to a maximum of one tablet four times daily.

Elderly patients: Initially, half a tablet twice daily, increased to one tablet twice daily.

Children over 5 years: Initially, half a tablet twice daily, increased to one tablet twice to three times daily according to response.

4.3 Contraindications

- Hypersensitivity to oxybutynin or any of the other ingredients of OXYREST.
- Patients with closed-angle glaucoma or shallow anterior chamber; partial or complete obstruction of the gastrointestinal tract, paralytic ileus or pyloric stenosis, intestinal atony of the elderly or debilitated person, megacolon, toxic megacolon complicating ulcerative colitis, severe colitis and myasthenia gravis; patients with obstructive uropathy; patients with unstable cardiovascular status in acute haemorrhage; patients with hypotonic neurogenic bladder; patients with prostatic enlargement.
- Pregnancy and lactation as safety has not been established (see section 4.6).
- Children under the age of 5 years.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

If OXYREST is administered in the presence of high environmental temperature, it can cause heat prostration due to reduced sweating, especially in children. Use with caution in patients with fever.

The anticholinergic properties of OXYREST may be enhanced with concomitant use with other anticholinergics such as amantadine, some antihistamines, phenothiazines, tricyclic antidepressants, atropine and butyrophenones (see section 4.5).

OXYREST should be used with caution in the frail elderly and children who may be more sensitive to the effects of OXYREST and in patients with autonomic neuropathy, severe gastrointestinal motility disorders, hepatic or renal disease.

Due to the risk of cognitive impairment, OXYREST should be used with caution in elderly patients.

Administration of large doses to patients with ulcerative colitis may suppress intestinal motility to the point of producing a paralytic ileus and precipitate or aggravate “toxic megacolon”, a serious complication of the disease. Diarrhoea may be an early symptom of incomplete intestinal obstruction, especially in patients with ileostomy or colostomy.

OXYREST should be used with caution in conditions characterised by tachycardia such as thyrotoxicosis, congestive heart failure, cardiac arrhythmia, coronary heart disease, hypertension, and in cardiac surgery. Tachycardia, cognitive disorders and symptoms of prostatic hypertrophy may be aggravated by OXYREST. Use with caution in elderly men.

There have been reports of anticholinergic CNS effects such as hallucinations, agitation, confusion and somnolence. It is recommended to monitor patients during the first few months after initiating therapy with OXYREST and when the dosage is increased. The dose of OXYREST should be reduced or therapy discontinued if anticholinergic effects occur. Children may be more sensitive to CNS and psychiatric adverse reactions.

Patients should be advised to seek medical attention immediately if they experience sudden loss of visual acuity or ocular pain as OXYREST can cause closed-angle glaucoma.

Dental caries, parodontosis or oral candidiasis may result due to reduced salivary secretions caused by OXYREST.

Administer with caution to patients with hiatus hernia associated with reflux oesophagitis or patients who are concurrently taking medicinal products (such as bisphosphonates) that can cause or exacerbate oesophagitis.

OXYREST contains sugar (lactose monohydrate). Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, total lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take OXYREST.

4.5 Interaction with other medicines and other forms of interaction

The anticholinergic effects of OXYREST may be increased by concurrent use of other anticholinergics or medicines with anticholinergic activity such as:

- amantadine and other anticholinergic anti-parkinsonian medicines (e.g. biperiden, levodopa)
- antihistamines
- antipsychotics (e.g. phenothiazines, butyrophenones, clozapine)
- quinidine
- digoxin
- tricyclic antidepressants
- atropine and related compounds like atropinic antispasmodics and dipyridamole

OXYREST reduces gastric motility which may affect the absorption of other medicines.

Oxybutynin, as contained in OXYREST, is metabolised by cytochrome P450 isoenzyme CYP3A4. The concomitant use of a CYP3A4 inhibitor can inhibit oxybutynin metabolism and increase oxybutynin exposure.

OXYREST may antagonise pro-kinetic therapies such as cisapride, domperidone and metoclopramide.

The efficacy of cholinesterase inhibitors may be reduced by the concomitant use of OXYREST.

OXYREST may cause drowsiness which may be aggravated by alcohol intake. Patients should be advised not to use alcohol while on OXYREST therapy.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

Safety of OXYREST has not been established in pregnancy (see section 4.3).

Breastfeeding

A small amount of oxybutynin, as contained in OXYREST, is excreted into breast milk. OXYREST should not be used during lactation (see section 4.3).

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

OXYREST may cause drowsiness and blurred vision. Patients must be cautioned regarding activities that may require mental alertness, such as operating a motor vehicle or other machinery or performing hazardous work while taking OXYREST.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Infections and infestations:

Frequency unknown: urinary tract infection.

Immune system disorders:

Frequency unknown: hypersensitivity, severe allergic reactions or medicine idiosyncrasies including urticaria and dermal manifestations.

Endocrine disorders:

Frequency unknown: suppression of lactation.

Psychiatric disorders:

Frequent: confusional state.

Frequency unknown: agitation, anxiety, hallucinations, nightmares, paranoia, cognitive disorders in elderly, symptoms of depression, dependence to oxybutynin (in patients with history of medicine or substance abuse), insomnia.

Nervous system disorders:

Frequent: dizziness, headache, somnolence.

Frequency unknown: cognitive disorders, convulsions, drowsiness, disorientation, weakness.

Eye disorders:

Frequent: vision blurred, dry eyes.

Frequency unknown: closed-angle glaucoma, mydriasis, ocular hypertension, photophobia, cycloplegia.

Cardiac disorders:

Frequency unknown: tachycardia, palpitations, arrhythmia.

Vascular disorders:

Frequent: flushing which may be more marked in children.

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders:

Frequency unknown: decreased bronchial secretions (associated with the formation of mucous plugs).

Gastrointestinal disorders:

Frequent: constipation, nausea, dry mouth, diarrhoea, vomiting.

Less frequent: abdominal discomfort, anorexia, decreased appetite, dysphagia.

Frequency unknown: gastroesophageal reflux disease, pseudo-obstruction in patients at risk (elderly or patients with constipation and treated with other medicines that decrease intestinal motility), difficulty in swallowing and talking, thirst, retrosternal pain due to increased gastric reflux.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders:

Frequent: dry skin.

Frequency unknown: angioedema, rash, urticaria, hypohidrosis, photosensitivity.

Renal and urinary disorders:

Frequent: urinary retention.

Frequency unknown: difficulty in micturition.

Reproductive system and breast disorders:

Frequency unknown: impotence.

General disorder and administration site conditions:

Frequency unknown: heat stroke.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicine is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicine. Healthcare providers are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions to SAHPRA via the "**6.04 Adverse Drug Reactions Reporting Form**", found online under SAHPRA's publications: https://www.sahpra.org.za/Publications/Index/8.

4.9 Overdose

Symptoms of overdosage:

The peripheral effects may become more pronounced with overdosage. Other symptoms such as hyperthermia, hypertension, increased respiratory rate, and nausea and vomiting may occur. A rash may appear on the face and upper trunk. Toxic doses may also cause central nervous system stimulation marked by restlessness, confusion, excitement, ataxia, incoordination, paranoid and psychotic reactions, hallucinations and delirium and occasionally seizures. With severe intoxication, central stimulation may give way to CNS depression, coma, circulatory and respiratory failure.

Treatment of overdosage:

Treatment is symptomatic and supportive.

Diazepam may be given intravenously to control marked excitement and convulsions; phenothiazines should not be given as they may exacerbate the anti-muscarinic effects of OXYREST.

Anti- dysrhythmics are not recommended if dysrhythmia develops; propranolol may be given intravenously for tachycardia.

Hypoxia and acidosis should be corrected and sodium bicarbonate may be given even if acidosis is not present.

Treat fever symptomatically with tepid sponging or ice packs.

Urinary retention can be managed by bladder catheterisation.

Mechanical ventilation may be required in the event of paralysis of the respiratory muscles.

5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Drugs for urinary frequency and incontinence. ATC code: G04BD04

OXYREST exerts a direct relaxant effect on smooth muscle and inhibits the muscarinic action of acetylcholine on smooth muscle. In therapeutic doses, OXYREST decreases spasm of the gastrointestinal tract, biliary tract, ureter, and uterus; characteristic atropine-like effects on the salivary glands and the eye are also seen.

In patients with uninhibited neurogenic and reflex neurogenic bladder, oxybutynin increases vesical capacity, diminishes the frequency of uninhibited contractions of the detrusor muscle and delays the initial desire to void. These effects are more consistently improved in patients with uninhibited neurogenic bladder.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption

After oral dose of oxybutynin, peak plasma levels are reached between 30 minutes and 1 hour.

Distribution:

Oxybutynin is highly bound to plasma proteins.

Biotransformation:

Oxybutynin undergoes extensive first-pass metabolism, particularly by the cytochrome P450 isoenzyme CYP3A4 to N-desethyloxybutynin, an active anticholinergic metabolite. Systemic oral bioavailability has been reported to be only 6 %.

Elimination:

The half-life is biexponential, the first phase being about 40 minutes and the second about 2-3 hours. The elimination half-life may be increased in the elderly, particularly if they are frail. Oxybutynin and its metabolites are excreted in the faeces and urine. There is no evidence of accumulation.

6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Cellactose

Cellulose 80

Magnesium stearate

Talc

6.2 Incompatibilities

None known.

6.3 Shelf life

4 years

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store at or below 25 °C. Protect from light.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

OXYREST is packaged in white plastic HDPE bottle with an aluminium induction seal and a white plastic screw cap containing 84 and 100 tablets.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

No special requirements.

7 HOLDER OF CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

iPharma (Pty) Ltd.
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Randjesfontein
MIDRAND
1683
SOUTH AFRICA

8 REGISTRATION NUMBER

37/5.4/0106

9 DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

Date of registration: 25 November 2005

10 DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

01 November 2019

iPharma