Applicant:	iNOVA Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd	Professional Information
Product Name (Dosage form):	ANDOLEX-CPC	
	Contains Each 100 ml contains: active ingredients: 0,15 g benzydamine hydrochloride (equal to 0,134 g benzydamine) and 0,05 g cetylpyridinium chloride (equal to 0,0425 g cetylpyridinium).	
Date approved: 30 August 2022		

SCHEDULING STATUS

S1

1 NAME OF THE MEDICINE

ANDOLEX-CPC, liquid (mouthwash)

2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each 100 ml contains: active ingredients: 0,15 g benzydamine hydrochloride (equal to 0,134 g benzydamine) and 0,05 g cetylpyridinium chloride (equal to 0,0425 g cetylpyridinium).

Excipients with known effect: polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil 40, ethanol (96 %).

ANDOLEX-CPC contains sweetener (saccharin 0,05 g per 100 ml)

For full list of excipients, see section 6.1

3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Mouthwash.

Clear liquid, green in colour, with typical mint flavour.

4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Antiseptic, anti-inflammatory and analgesic treatment for irritation of the mouth and gums, gingivitis and stomatitis.

Also indicated before and after dental extractions.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

Rinse with 15 ml of mouthwash, 2-3 times per day, using the measuring cup supplied.

The product can be used at any time of day, as needed.

Use for a maximum of 5-7 days. For longer use, consult your doctor.

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to benzydamine, cetylpyridinium or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Administration, especially if prolonged, of preparations for oropharyngeal use may cause sensitisation phenomena. Should this occur, discontinue use and consult your doctor regarding an adequate treatment.

For those who participate in sports: the use of medicines containing ethyl alcohol may lead to positive results in anti-doping tests based on blood alcohol concentration limits established by certain sports federations.

Because of the high alcohol concentrations in ANDOLEX-CPC, it may interfere with alcohol test results in subjects.

4.5 Interaction with other medicines and other forms of interaction

No interaction studies have been performed. However, avoiding concomitant use of other antiseptics is recommended.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Safety of ANDOLEX-CPC during pregnancy has not been established.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

ANDOLEX-CPC may cause dizziness and can affect the ability to drive and use machines. Patients should be aware of how ANDOLEX-CPC affects them before engaging in these activities.

4.8 Undesirable effects

The table below shows the undesirable effects, by MedDRA system organ class. The undesirable effects have been categorised using the following frequency rates: very common (≥1/10); common (≥1/100, < 1/10); uncommon (≥1/1 000, <1/100); rare ≥1/10 000, <1/1 000); very rare (<1/10 000); unknown (the frequency cannot be estimated from the available data).

SYSTEM ORGAN CLASS (MedDRA)	**Frequency: undesirable effects**
Gastrointestinal disorders	*Unknown*: numbness furry tongue and paraesthesia in the mouth[1]
General disorders and administration site conditions	*Unknown:* medicine intolerance, that occurs as burning or irritation at the application site[2]

[1)] associated with local anaesthetic activity of benzydamine

[2)] phenomena observable with cetylpyridinium, not requiring treatment modification

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

Benzydamine

Intoxication is only expected in the event of accidental ingestion of large amounts of benzydamine (> 300 mg).

The symptoms associated with overdose of benzydamine ingestion are mainly gastrointestinal in nature and affecting the central nervous system. The most frequent gastrointestinal symptoms are

nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and esophageal irritation. The central nervous system symptoms include dizziness, hallucinations, agitation, anxiety, irritability and psychosis.

In case of acute overdose, only symptomatic treatment and supportive with close monitoring are recommended.

Cetylpyridinium

Symptoms resulting from the ingestion of significant quantities of cetylpyridinium include nausea, vomiting, dyspnoea, asphyxia cyanosis, CNS depression, hypotension and coma.

Treatment of cetylpyridinium overdose is symptomatic.

5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: pharyngeal cavity preparations, antiseptics.

ATC code: R02AA20

Pharmacodynamic effects

Benzydamine chloride is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug with analgesic properties. Applied topically, it also has disinfecting properties and a surface anaesthetising effect. Its mechanism of action seems to be due to the inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis. In topical use, benzydamine is able to penetrate the epithelial lining and reach effective concentrations in the inflamed tissue.

Benzydamine is primarily used for the treatment of oropharyngeal cavity conditions., irritation of the mouth and gums, gingivitis and stomatitis.

Cetylpyridinium is a cationic disinfectant from the group of quaternary ammonium salts; it is active against Gram-positive bacteria and less active against Gram-negative bacteria. Cetylpyridinium chloride also has *in vitro* antifungal properties. The compound is widely used in medicines for self-medication due to its disinfecting effect and the absence of toxic effects at therapeutic concentrations.

The antiseptic efficacy of the combination of benzydamine and cetylpyridinium has been confirmed in some in vitro tests conducted on bacteria and fungi.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption:

Of the two active ingredients, cetylpyridinium and benzydamine, only benzydamine is absorbed. Therefore, cetylpyridinium does not cause systemic pharmacokinetic interactions with benzydamine.

Absorption of benzydamine through the oropharyngeal mucosa is demonstrated by the presence of measurable quantities of benzydamine in human plasma. These levels are insufficient to produce systemic effects.

Elimination:

Excretion occurs in the urine, largely in the form of inactive metabolites and conjugation products.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Benzydamine has very low toxicity, in any case related to pharmacodynamic effects without any corresponding histopathological alterations. The margin between LD50 and the single therapeutic dose by oral administration is 1 000:1. Benzydamine does not have harmful gastrointestinal effects; the medicinal product does not have teratogenic effects and does not interfere with normal embryonic development. Safety studies conducted on animals also indicate good tolerability of cetylpyridinium, even after systemic administration. Mild irritation was observed after ocular topical application, but at higher concentrations than those used for the mouthwash.

Use of cetylpyridinium as a mouthwash does not alter the composition of normal oral flora.

The combination of benzydamine and cetylpyridinium, ANDOLEX-CPC mouthwash, has been tolerated very well in healthy volunteers as it did not cause local or systemic toxic effects.

6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Ethanol 96 %

Glycerol

Macrogolglycerolhydroxystearate,40

Mint flavour

Patent Blue V (E 131)

Purified water

Quinoline yellow (E 104)

Saccharin

Sodium hydrogen carbonate (pH adjuster)

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable

6.3 Shelf life

4 years

Shelf life after first opening

Shelf life after the first opening of the glass bottle is 1 year.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store at or below 25 °C in a dry place. Keep the bottle tightly closed.

Store in the original package until required for use in order to protect the medicine from light and moisture. Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Colourless 120 and 240 ml glass bottle, closed with a polypropylene screw cap with a polyethylene inner cap and an attached measuring cup.

The bottle and the plastic beaker are packaged in a cardboard box together with the patient information leaflet.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

Any unused medicine or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

7 HOLDER OF CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

iNOVA Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd

15E Riley Road

Bedfordview

2007

SOUTH AFRICA

8 REGISTRATION NUMBER

55/16.4/0286

9 DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

30 August 2022.

10 DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

30 August 2022.