

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINE

XYLEVE SOLUTION 0,5 mg/ml oral solution

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each 1 ml solution contains 0,5 mg levocetirizine dihydrochloride. Contains preservative sodium benzoate 0,4 % m/v.

Contains maltitol liquid 400 mg/ml. Contains sweeteners glycerol 230 mg/ml and saccharin sodium 2 mg/ml. For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Oral solution. Clear and colourless oral solution, essentially free from particles, with a wild strawberry-like smell and flavour.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

XYLEVE SOLUTION is indicated for the relief of symptoms associated with the following allergic conditions:

- seasonal allergic rhinitis
- perennial allergic rhinitis
- chronic idiopathic urticaria

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

Adults and adolescents 12 years of age and older

The daily recommended dose is 5 mg (10 ml) once daily.

Special populations

Elderly
Adjustment of the dose is recommended in elderly patients with moderate to severe renal impairment (see Patients with renal impairment below).

Adults with renal impairment

The dosing interval must be individualised according to renal function. Refer to the following table and adjust the dose as indicated. To use this dosing table, an estimate of the patient's creatinine clearance (CLcr) in ml/min is needed. The CLcr (ml/min) may be estimated from serum creatinine (μmol/l) using the following formula:

$$CLcr = \frac{(140 - \text{age}) \times \text{body weight (kg)}}{72} \times 0,85 \text{ for women)} \\ \text{serum creatinine (}\mu\text{mol/l)}$$

Dosing Adjustments for Patients with Impaired Renal Function

Group	Creatinine clearance (ml/min)	Dosage and frequency
Normal	≥ 80	5 mg once daily
Mild	50 - 79	5 mg once daily
Moderate	30 - 49	5 mg once every 2 days
Severe	< 30	5 mg once every 3 days
End-stage renal disease - Patients undergoing dialysis	< 10	Contraindicated

In paediatric patients suffering from renal impairment

The dose will have to be adjusted on an individual basis taking into account the renal clearance of the patient and his/her body weight. There are no specific data for children with renal impairment.

Patients with hepatic impairment

No dose adjustment is needed in patients with solely hepatic impairment. In patients with hepatic impairment and renal impairment, adjustment of the dose is recommended (see Patients with renal impairment above).

Paediatric population

Children aged less than 2 years
The administration of XYLEVE SOLUTION to infants and toddlers aged less than 2 years is not recommended (see section 4.4).
Children aged 2 to 6 years
The daily recommended dose is 2,5 mg to be administered in 2 intakes of 1,25 mg (2,5 ml of solution twice daily).
Children aged 6 to 12 years
The daily recommended dose is 5 mg (10 ml) once daily.

Duration of use

Intermittent allergic rhinitis (symptoms < 4 days/week or during less than 4 weeks) has to be treated according to the disease and its history; it can be stopped once the symptoms have disappeared and can be restarted again when symptoms reappear. In case of persistent allergic rhinitis (symptoms > 4 days/week or during more than 4 weeks), continuous therapy can be proposed to the patient during the period of exposure to allergens. Clinical experience with XYLEVE SOLUTION is currently available for a 6-month treatment period.

Method of administration

For oral administration.

4.3 Contraindications

XYLEVE SOLUTION is contraindicated in:

- hypersensitivity to levocetirizine, to any piperazine derivative or to any of the excipients of XYLEVE SOLUTION (see section 4.4).
- infants and toddlers aged less than 2 years, as safety and efficacy have not been demonstrated.
- during breastfeeding of infants and while pregnant (see section 4.6) and lactation.
- patients with end-stage renal disease, at less than 10 ml/min creatinine clearance.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Alcohol
Precaution is recommended with intake of alcohol. XYLEVE SOLUTION lacks significant sedative effect. Caution should be taken when symptoms of alcohol intoxication may occur. This effect may be compounded by the simultaneous intake of alcohol or other central nervous system depressants (see section 4.5).

Risk of urinary retention

Caution should be exercised in patients with predisposing factors of urinary retention (e.g., spinal cord lesion, prostatic hyperplasia) as levocetirizine, contained in XYLEVE SOLUTION, may increase the risk of urinary retention.

Risk of convulsion

Caution should be taken in patients with epilepsy and patients at risk of convulsion as XYLEVE SOLUTION may cause seizure aggravation.

Skin reactions

Pruritus may occur when levocetirizine, as in XYLEVE SOLUTION, is stopped even if those symptoms are not present before treatment initiation. The symptoms may resolve spontaneously. In some cases, the symptoms may be intense and may require treatment to be restarted. The symptoms should resolve when the treatment is restarted.

Allergy skin tests

Response to allergy skin tests is inhibited by antihistamines and a wash-out period (of 3 days) is required before performing them.

Information on excipients

XYLEVE SOLUTION contains maltitol and may have a laxative effect. Patients with the rare hereditary problems of fructose intolerance should not take XYLEVE SOLUTION.

Paediatric population

Infants and children under 2 years
The administration of XYLEVE SOLUTION to infants and toddlers aged less than 2 years is not recommended due to the lack of sufficient data in this age group (see sections 4.2 and 4.3).

4.5 Interaction with other medicines and other forms of interaction

No interaction studies have been performed with levocetirizine (including no studies with CYP3A4 inducers). Studies with the racemate compound cetirizine demonstrate that there were no clinically relevant adverse interactions (with antipyrene, ketoconazole, erythromycin, azithromycin, cimetidine, pseudoephedrine, glipizide and diazepam).

Theophylline

A decrease in the clearance of cetirizine (16 %) was observed in a multiple dose study with theophylline (400 mg once a day); while the disposition of theophylline was not altered by concomitant cetirizine administration.

Ritonavir

In a multiple dose study of ritonavir (600 mg twice daily) and cetirizine (10 mg daily), the extent of exposure to cetirizine was increased by about 40 % while the disposition of ritonavir was decreased (-11 %).

Food

The extent of absorption of XYLEVE SOLUTION is not reduced with food, although the rate of absorption is decreased.

Alcohol

In sensitive patients the simultaneous administration of XYLEVE SOLUTION and alcohol or other central nervous system (CNS) depressants may have effects on the central nervous system. It is advisable to avoid excessive alcohol consumption (see section 4.4).

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy
XYLEVE SOLUTION is contraindicated in pregnancy as safety has not been demonstrated (see section 4.3 and 5.3).

Breastfeeding

XYLEVE SOLUTION is contraindicated in women who are breastfeeding their babies, since the active ingredient is excreted in breast milk.

Fertility

No clinical data relating to levocetirizine effects on fertility is available.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

XYLEVE SOLUTION lacks significant sedative effects. Nevertheless, some patients could experience somnolence, fatigue, and asthenia under therapy with XYLEVE SOLUTION. Therefore, patients intending to drive, engage in potentially hazardous activities or operate machinery should take their response to the XYLEVE SOLUTION into account.

4.8 Undesirable effects

a) Summary of the safety profile

Mild to moderate side effects most frequently experienced in adults include, headache, somnolence, dry mouth, fatigue, with asthenia or abdominal pain occurring less frequently.

b) Tabulated summary of adverse reactions

Orgaanklasstelsel	Frekwensie	Nuwe-effekte
Immuunstelselafwykings	Frekwensie onbekend	Angio-edeem, hipersensitiwiteit insluitend anafylakse
Metabolisme- en voedingsafwykings	Frekwensie onbekend	Gewigstoename, verhoogde eetlus
Psigiatriese afwykings	Frekwensie onbekend	Aggressie, agitatie, hallusinasies, depressie, slapeloosheid, selfmoordgedagtes, nagmerries
	Gereeld	Hoofpyn, slaperigheid
Senuweestelselafwykings	Frekwensie onbekend	Konvulsies, parestesie, duiseligheid, floute, bewegigheid, disgeusie
Oogafwykings	Frekwensie onbekend	Visuele versteurings, dowwe visie
Oor- en labirintafwykings	Frekwensie onbekend	Vertigo
Hartafwykings	Frekwensie onbekend	Palpitasies, tagikardie
Asemhalings-, torakale en mediastinumafwykings	Frekwensie onbekend	Dispnee
	Gereeld	Droë mond, diarree, hardlywigheid
Gastro-intestinale afwykings	Minder Gereeld	Naarheid, gastro-intestinale ongemak, buikpyn
	Frekwensie onbekend	Braking
Hepato-biliêre afwykings	Frekwensie onbekend	Hepatitis, abnormale lewerfunksietoets
Vel- en subkutaneuse weefselafwykings	Frekwensie onbekend	Uitslag, urtikaria, pruritus, vaste dwelmutbarsting
Muskuloskeletale, bindweefsel- en beenafwykings	Frekwensie onbekend	Myalgie, artralgie
Nier- en urinêre afwykings	Frekwensie onbekend	Disurie, uriëntenretensie
	Gereeld	Moegheid
Algemene afwykings en toedieningsarea kondisies	Minder gereeld	Astenie, ongesteldheid
	Frekwensie onbekend	Edeem

c) Description of selected adverse reactions

After levocetirizine discontinuation, pruritus has been reported.

d) Paediatric population

System Organ Class	Frequency	Side effects
Psychiatric disorders	Frequent	Sleep disorders
Nervous system disorders	Frequent	Somnolence
	Less frequent	Headache
Gastrointestinal disorders	Frequent	Vomiting, diarrhoea, constipation
	Less frequent	Dizziness

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicine is important. It allows the detection of any new or rare adverse reactions. For more information on reporting 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

Signs and symptoms

Symptoms of overdose may include drowsiness in adults and initially agitation and restlessness, followed by drowsiness in children.

Management of overdose

There is no known specific antidote to XYLEVE SOLUTION. Supportive overdose or clinical, symptomatic or supportive treatment is recommended. Levocetirizine is not effectively removed by haemodialysis.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Antihistamines for systemic use, piperazine derivatives. ATC code: R06A E09
Pharmacological classification: A.5.7.1 Antihistaminics

Mechanism of action

Levocetirizine is the R-enantiomer of cetirizine, is a histamine H1 receptor antagonist. Binding studies revealed that levocetirizine has high affinity for human H1-receptors (Ki = 3,2 nmol/l). Levocetirizine has an affinity 2-fold higher than that of cetirizine (Ki = 6,3 nmol/l). Levocetirizine dissociates from H1-receptors with a half-life of 11,5 ± 38 min. After single administration, levocetirizine shows a receptor occupancy of 90 % at 4 hours and 57 % at 24 hours. Pharmacodynamic studies in healthy volunteers demonstrate that, at half the dose, levocetirizine has comparable activity to cetirizine, both in the skin and in the nose.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

The pharmacokinetic profile is the same when given as the single enantiomer or when given as cetirizine. No chiral inversion occurs during the process of absorption and elimination.

Absorption

Levocetirizine is rapidly and extensively absorbed following oral administration. In adults, peak plasma concentrations are achieved 0,9 hours after dosing. Steady state is achieved after two days. Peak concentrations are typically 270 ng/ml and 308 ng/ml following a single and a repeated 5 mg o.d. dose, respectively. The extent of absorption is dose-independent and is not altered by food, but the peak concentration is reduced and delayed.

Distribution

No tissue distribution data are available in humans, neither concerning the passage of levocetirizine through the blood-brain-barrier. In rats and dogs, the highest tissue levels are found in liver and kidneys, the lowest in the lungs and spleen. In humans, levocetirizine is 90 % bound to plasma proteins. The distribution of levocetirizine is restrictive, as the volume of distribution is 0,4 l/kg.

Biotransformation

The extent of metabolism of levocetirizine in humans is less than 14 % of the dose and therefore differences resulting from genetic polymorphism or concomitant intake of enzyme inhibitors are expected to be negligible. Metabolic pathways include aromatic oxidation, N- and O- dealkylation and tartrine conjugation. Dealkylation pathways are primarily mediated by CYP 3A4 while aromatic oxidation involves multiple and/or unidentified CYP isoforms. Levocetirizine had no effect on the activities of CYP isoenzymes 1A2, 2C9, 2C19, 2D6, 2E1 and 3A4 at concentrations well above peak concentrations achieved following a 5 mg oral dose. Due to its low metabolism and absence of metabolic inhibition potential, the interaction of levocetirizine with other substances, or vice-versa, is unlikely.

Elimination

The plasma half-life in adults is approximately 8 hours in adults. The half-life is shorter in small children. The mean apparent total body clearance in adults is 0,63 ml/min/kg. The main route of excretion of levocetirizine and its metabolites is via urine, accounting for approximately 85 % of the dose. Approximately 13 % is excreted in the faeces. Levocetirizine is excreted both by glomerular filtration and active tubular secretion.

Linearity

The pharmacokinetics of levocetirizine are linear with dose- and time-independent with low inter-subject variability.

Pharmacokinetics in special patient groups

Renal impairment

The apparent body clearance of levocetirizine is correlated to creatinine clearance. It is therefore recommended to adjust the dosing interval in patients with moderate or severe renal impairment. In anuric end stage renal disease patients, the total body clearance is decreased by approximately 80 % when compared to normal patients. The amount of levocetirizine removed during a standard 4-hour haemodialysis procedure was < 10 %.

Elderly

Limited pharmacokinetic data are available in elderly subjects. Total body clearance in the elderly is approximately 33 % lower compared to younger adults. The disposition of racemic cetirizine has been shown to be dependent on renal function rather than age. This would also be applicable for levocetirizine, as both cetirizine and levocetirizine are both predominantly excreted in urine. Therefore, the dose of levocetirizine should be adjusted in accordance with renal function in elderly patients.

Hepatic impairment

The pharmacokinetics of levocetirizine in hepatically impaired patients have not been tested. Patients with chronic liver diseases (hepatocellular, cholestatic and biliary cirrhosis) given 10 or 20 mg of the racemic compound cetirizine at a single dose had a 50 % increase in half-life along with a 40 % decrease in clearance compared to healthy patients.

Gender

The same daily doses and dosing intervals are applicable for men and women with normal renal function.

Race

The effect of race on levocetirizine has not been studied. As levocetirizine is primarily renally excreted, the lowest level of adjustment is expected to be in patients with renal impairment.

Levocetirizine is not expected to be different across races. No race-related differences in the kinetics of racemic cetirizine have been observed.

Paediatric population

In children aged 6 to 11 years with body weight ranging between 20 and 40 kg the Cmax and AUC values are about 2-fold greater than in healthy adults, following oral administration of a single dose of 5 mg levocetirizine. Total body clearance is 30 % greater and the elimination half-life 24 % shorter in the paediatric population than in adults. Administration of 1,25 mg once daily to children 6 months to 5 years of age is expected to result in plasma concentrations similar to those of adults receiving 5 mg once daily.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Maltitol, liquid (E965)
Glycerol (E 422)
Saccharin sodium
Sodium acetate trihydrate
Acetic acid, glacial
Sodium benzoate (E 211)
Wild strawberry aroma: flavouring substances, natural flavouring substances, propylene glycol (E1520) Water, purified

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

2 years.
3 months after first opening.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store at or below 25 °C.
Keep the bottle tightly closed.
Keep in the original package in order to protect from light.
STORE OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Type III amber glass bottle closed with a white or colourless polyethylene screw cap with a child-resistant closure with tamper evident security ring. A labelled bottle together with a package insert and a 10 ml oral syringe graduated at 0,5 ml (barrel and piston is made from colourless polyethylene LDPE and plunger is made from white polyethylene) is packed into a unit cardboard box.
Pack size: 200 ml.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

No special requirements for disposal.
Any unused medicinal product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

7. HOLDER OF CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

Trinity Pharma (Pty) Ltd.
106 16th Road
Midrand
South Africa
1686

8. REGISTRATION NUMBER(S)

47/5.7.1/0884

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

16 AUGUST 2022

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

N.A.



TRINITY PHARMA

Ad: 010 594 5610. Email: PV@kahmagroup.co.za

1. NAAM VAN DIE GENEESMIDDEL

XYLEVE SOLUTION 0,5 mg/ml orale oplossing

2. KWALITATIEWE EN KWANTITATIEWE SAMESTELLING

Elke 1 ml oplossing bevat 0,5 mg levosetirisiendihydrochloried. Bevat 'n preserveermiddel genaamd natriumbensoaat 0,4 % m/v. Bevat seisoenale allergiese rhinitis. Bevat versoetorsers genaamd gliserol 230 mg/ml en natriumsakkarien 2 mg/ml. Vir die volledige lys van hulpstowwe, sien afdeling 6.1.

3. FARMASEUTIESE DOSEERVORM

Orale oplossing. Helder en kleurlose orale oplossing, vry van deeltjies, met 'n wilde aarbei reuk en geur.

4. KLINIESE BESONDERHEDE

4.1 Terapeutiese indikasies

XYLEVE SOLUTION word aangevul vir die verligting van simptome wat verband hou met die volgende allergiese toestande:

- seisoenale allergiese rhinitis
- aanhoudende allergiese rinitis
- chroniese idiopatiese urtikaria

4.2 Dosering en metode van toediening

Dosering

Volwassenes en adollesente van 12 jaar en ouer

Die aanbevole daaglikse dosis is 5 mg (10 ml) een keer per dag.

Spesiale populasies

Bejaardes

Aanpassing van die dosis word aanbeveel in bejaarde pasiënte met matige tot ernstige ingekorte nierfunksie (sien Pasiënte met ingekorte nierfunksie hieronder).

Volwassenes met ingekorte nierfunksie

Die doseringsintervalle moet volgens die nierfunksie geïndividualiseer word. Verwys na die volgende tabel en pas die dosis aan soos aangedui. Om hierdie doseringstabelle te kan gebruik, word 'n skatting van die kreatinienopruimingsvermoë van die pasiënt (CLcr) in ml/min benodig. Die CLcr (ml/min) kan bereken word deur middel van serumkreatien (μmol/l) met behulp van die volgende formule:

$$CLcr = \frac{(140 - \text{ouderdom}) \times \text{liggaamsmassa (kg)}}{72} \times 0,85 \text{ vir vroue)} \\ \text{serumkreatien (}\mu\text{mol/l)}$$

Dosisaanpassings vir pasiënte met ingekorte nierfunksie

Groep	Kreatinienopruiming (ml/min)	Dosis en frekwensie
Normaal	≥ 80	5 mg een keer per dag
Lig	50 – 79	5 mg een keer per dag
Matig	30 – 49	5 mg een keer elke 2de dag
Ernstig	<30	5 mg een keer elke 3de dag
Eindstadium niersiekte – Pasiënte wat dialise ondergaan	<10	Gekontraindikeerd

In pediatriese pasiënte wat ly aan ingekorte nierfunksie

Die dosis moet individueel aangepas word met inagneming van die renale opruimingsvermoë van die pasiënt en sy/har liggaamsmassa. Daar is geen spesifieke data vir kinders met ingekorte nierfunksie beskikbaar nie.

Pasiënte met ingekorte lewerfunksie

Die doseringsintervalle moet volgens die nierfunksie geïndividualiseer word. Verwys na die volgende tabel en pas die dosis aan soos aangedui. Om hierdie doseringstabelle te kan gebruik, word 'n skatting van die kreatinienopruimingsvermoë van die pasiënt (CLcr) in ml/min benodig. Die CLcr (ml/min) kan bereken word deur middel van serumkreatien (μmol/l) met behulp van die volgende formule:

$$CLcr = \frac{(140 - \text{ouderdom}) \times \text{liggaamsmassa (kg)}}{72} \times 0,85 \text{ vir vroue)} \\ \text{serumkreatien (}\mu\text{mol/l)}$$

Dosisaanpassings vir pasiënte met ingekorte nierfunksie

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Eindstadium niersiekte – Pasiënte wat dialise ondergaan	<10	Gekontraindikeerd

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$$CLcr = \frac{(140 - \text{ouderdom}) \times \text{liggaamsmassa (kg)}}{72} \times 0,85 \text{ vir vroue)} \\ \text{serumkreatien (}\mu\text{mol/l)}$$

Dosisaanpassings vir pasiënte met ingekorte nierfunksie

Groep	Kreatinienopruiming (ml/min)	Dosis en frekwensie
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Eindstadium niersiekte – Pasiënte wat dialise ondergaan	<10	Gekontraindikeerd

In pediatriese pasiënte wat ly aan ingekorte nierfunksie

Die dosis moet individueel aangepas word met inagneming van die renale opruimingsvermoë van die pasiënt en sy/h