

PACKAGE LEAFLET
for medical use of the medicinal product

Famotsa-Darnitsa

Qualitative and quantitative composition:

active substance: famotidine;

1 film-coated tablet contains famotidine 20 mg.

Excipients: lactose, microcrystalline cellulose, crospovidone, colloidal silicon dioxide, talc, stearic acid, sepifilm 752 white.

Pharmaceutical form. Film-coated tablets.

Main physical and chemical properties: bevelled, round, white biconvex film-coated tablets.

Pharmacotherapeutic group. Treatments for peptic ulcer and gastroesophageal reflux disease. H₂-receptor antagonists. Code ATC B05X A03.

Pharmacological properties.

Pharmacodynamic.

Famotidine is a H₂-histamine receptors blocker in the stomach wall, therefore it reduces the secretion of gastric juice. Under its effect, the medicinal product decreases both the concentration and amount of gastric juice, and accordingly, the amount of pepsin. The effect of 20 mg and 40 mg of famotidine lasts 10–12 hours. A single evening dose (20 mg or 40 mg) reduces basal and nocturnal gastric secretion. The degree of nocturnal gastric secretion blockage is 86–94% and lasts as minimum as 10 hours.

At the same dose used in the morning the degree of blockage of food-stimulated secretion of gastric juice was 76–84 % within 3–5 hours, and 25–30 % after 8–10 hours of ingestion.

Famotidine has almost no effect on “fasting” gastrin level, nor it has after meal.

Famotidine has no effect on gastric emptying, secretory function of the pancreas, or on the hepatic circulation and portal blood flow. Famotidine does not affect the liver cytochrome P450 enzyme system. Famotidine does not affect serum hormone levels. It does not have an androgenic action.

Pharmacokinetics.

Absorption. Famotidine is absorbed rapidly and completely. Bioavailability is 40–45 %, regardless of gastric contents.

Distribution in the body: following the oral administration, the maximum concentration of famotidine in blood plasma is reached after 1–3 hours. Repeated doses do not lead to accumulation of the medicinal product. Plasma protein binding is negligible, 15–20 %.

Plasma elimination half-life is 2.3–3.5 hours. In the presence of severe renal failure, the elimination half-life may increase up to 20 hours.

Metabolism: it is metabolized in the liver, the only known metabolite is sulfoxide.

Excretion: renal clearance of the medicinal product is 250–450 ml/min, which indicates on tubular excretion. Up to 25–30 % of orally administered dose is excreted unchanged into the urine. Only a small amount of famotidine is excreted as sulfoxide.

The pharmacokinetic parameters of medicinal product in the body of healthy elderly person and in a child do not differ significantly from the pharmacokinetic parameters in an adult.

Clinical particulars.

Therapeutic indications.

Benign gastric ulcer.

Duodenal peptic ulcer (treatment and prevention of recurrence).

Hypersecretory conditions, such as Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.

Treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease (reflux-esophagitis).

Prevention of symptoms and erosions or ulceration associated with gastroesophageal reflux disease.

Contraindications.

Hypersensitivity to the active substance, to other H₂-histamine receptors or other components of medicinal

product.

Pediatric population, pregnancy or breast-feeding (due to lack of necessary clinical experience).

Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction.

Absorption of some medicinal products (e.g. *ketoconazole*, *amoxicilin*, *medicinal products of iron*) depends on acidity of gastric juice. Therefore, famotidine should be administered at least 2 hours after administration of such medicinal products.

Concomitant use with other H₂-receptor antagonists may significantly reduce the effectiveness of *tolazoline*. Although no interaction between famotidine and *tolazoline* has been confirmed, it is likely that such an interaction will exist, hence the effects of *tolazoline* should be monitored at the beginning or after cessation of concomitant treatment. If the effect of *tolazoline* decreases, its dose should be carefully increased or treatment of famotidine should be discontinued.

Food and *antacids* do not significantly affect the famotidine therapy.

Famotidine does not affect the liver cytochrome P450 oxidase system, therefore the metabolism of *oral anticoagulants*, *antipyrine*, *aminopyrine*, *theophylline*, *phenytoin*, *diazepam*, *ethanol* and *propranolol* is not impaired.

Probenecid may inhibit the release of famotidine.

Special warnings and precautions for use.

Treatment with this medicinal product can be carried out only after proper medical examination in the following situations:

- in the presence of renal or liver disease;
- at the first appearance of heartburn, manifestations of hyperacidity, stomach pain or hyperacidity after eating in middle-aged or elderly patients, as well as changes in the nature of these complaints in patients from this age group;
- in the presence of indigestion with weight loss;
- in the presence of black stools;
- in the presence of swallowing disorders and/or chronic abdominal pain;
- in the presence of comorbidities or concomitant use of other medicinal products.

Before starting the treatment, the presence of malignant neoplasms in the stomach and duodenum should be ruled out. Treatment with this medicinal product may mask the symptoms of gastric carcinoma.

Symptoms of duodenal ulcer may disappear within 1–2 weeks, but therapy should be continued until scarring is confirmed by endoscopic or X-ray examination.

Famotidine is used with caution in acute porphyria (including from the anamnesis), immunodeficiency.

In severe liver disease the medicinal product is used with extreme caution in reduced doses.

In elderly patients with impaired liver or renal function there might be a disorder of consciousness (confusion), which necessitates dose reduction.

Regular monitoring of patients (especially elderly patients and patients with a history of gastric and/or duodenal ulcers) who use the medicinal product in combination with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs is required.

Because cross-sensitivity between H₂-receptor antagonists has been reported, the use of the medicinal product in patients with hypersensitivity to other H₂-receptor antagonists is contraindicated.

In case of complex treatment with antacids, the interval between the use of medicinal product and antacids should be at least 1–2 hours.

If the dosing of medicinal product is missed, it should be administered as soon as possible; the dose should not be doubled, if it is time to receive the next dose.

In case of lactose intolerance, it is necessary to consider, that each tablet of 20 mg of medicinal product Famotsa-Darnitsa contains 90.1 mg of lactose. Patients with rare hereditary forms of galactose intolerance, lactase deficiency or glucose and galactose malabsorption should not use this medicinal product.

Fertility, pregnancy and lactation.

Famotsa-Darnitsa is not used during the pregnancy or breast-feeding period.

Effects on ability to drive and use machines.

One should be careful when driving or operating with other mechanisms, that requires increased attention and speed of psychomotor reactions, as famotidine may cause dizziness.

Posology and method of administration.

Famotidine is the most effective in the evening before bedtime. Following the famotidine administration twice per day, one dose should be used in the morning, and the second in the evening before bedtime. The tablet is swallowed whole, not chewed, by washing down with a glass of water. Famotidine is used regardless of food intake.

Duodenum and stomach peptic ulcer (benign).

Two tablet of 20 mg in the evening before bedtime for 4–8 weeks.

Prevention of recurrence of duodenal ulcer.

In order to prevent recurrence after achieving a therapeutic effect, a maintenance dose of 1 tablet of 20 mg once a night for 1–4 weeks is prescribed.

Treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease (reflux-esophagitis).

One or two tablets 20 mg (depending on the severity of the disease) twice per day. The treatment duration is 6–12 weeks.

In gastroesophageal reflux disease associated with erosive esophagitis or ulcer, 40 mg twice per day during 6–12 weeks are used.

Prevention of symptoms and erosions or ulceration associated with gastroesophageal reflux disease (maintenance therapy).

Twenty mg twice per day are prescribed.

Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.

The dose of medicinal product is selected individually. Patients who have not previously been prescribed with antisecretory medicinal products are administered with an initial dose of 1 tablet of 20 mg 4 times per day (every 6 hours). Patients who have previously used other histamine H₂-receptor antagonists may be given a higher initial dose, 40 mg every 6 hours. In the future, the dose is adjusted depending on the level of secretion of gastric juice, as well as the clinical condition of patient. Treatment should be continued until clinical symptoms of disease are observed.

If necessary, the daily dose is increased gradually depending on individual characteristics, until the optimal dose is reached.

According to available data, the highest doses of famotidine administered by patients with severe disease were up to 160 mg every 6 hours.

Dosing in renal failure.

If creatinine clearance is less than 30 ml/min, and serum creatinine level is more than 3 mg/100 ml, the daily dose of the medicinal product is reduced to 20 mg or the interval between doses is increased to 36–48 hours.

Treatment with this medicinal product is discontinued due to the risk of rebound syndrome with abrupt withdrawal.

Dosage in elderly.

No dose adjustment is required for the elderly, except in patients with renal failure.

Children.

There data on the safety and efficacy of famotidine in children are insufficient.

Overdose.

Symptoms: vomiting, motor excitement, tremor, low blood pressure, tachycardia, and collapse are possible.

Treatment: discontinuation of medicinal product, induction of vomiting and/or gastric lavage. If necessary, adequate symptomatic and supportive therapy should be conducted: diazepam is administered intravenously for convulsions, atropine is for bradycardia, and lidocaine is for ventricular arrhythmias. Hemodialysis is effective.

Undesirable effects.

Eye disorders: inflammation of the conjunctiva.

Ear and labyrinth disorders: tinnitus.

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders: airway obstruction, bronchospasm.

Gastrointestinal disorders: diarrhea, constipation, flatulence, abdominal pain, vomiting, nausea, taste disorders, anorexia, dry mouth, acute pancreatitis.

Hepatobiliary disorders: cholestatic jaundice, pathological changes in the activity of liver enzymes, hepatitis.

Metabolism and nutrition disorders: anorexia.

Nervous system disorders: headache, dizziness, convulsions, paraesthesia, balance disorders, mental disorders (agitation, hallucinations, confusion, depression, fear, insomnia, drowsiness, decreased libido).

Cardiac disorders: atrioventricular block, arrhythmia, blood pressure decrease, bradycardia, palpitations, tachycardia.

Blood and lymphatic system disorders: thrombocytopenia, agranulocytosis, pancytopenia, leukopenia, neutropenia.

Immune system disorders: hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis, angioedema, eye edema.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders: severe skin reactions (Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis), acne, urticaria, rash, hair loss, itching, redness, dry skin, exfoliative dermatitis, allergic dermatitis.

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders: muscle spasms, joint pain.

Reproductive system and breast disorders: impotence, gynecomastia*.

General disorders: increased fatigue, fever.

* Gynecomastia is extremely rare and is reversible if treatment is discontinued.

Shelf life.

3 years.

Special precautions for storage.

Store in the original package at a temperature not above 25 °C. Keep out of reach of children.

Package.

10 tablets in a blister container; 2 blister containers in a package.

Prescription status.

Prescription only medicine.

Manufacturer.

PrJSC «Pharmaceutical firm «Darnitsa».

The manufacturer's location and address of the place of business.

13, Boryspilska street, Kyiv, 02093, Ukraine.

Date of revision of the text.

21.03.2019