SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS (SPC)

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1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

DREZ Powder (Iodinated Povidone and Metronidazole Powder)

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Iodinated-Povidone BP 5.0% w/w
(0.5% w/w available Iodine)
Metronidazole BP 1.0% w/w
For a full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Straw yellow coloured fine powder.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic Indications

DREZ Powder as a dressing medicament for exudative wounds as in, immediate post-operative wounds, umbilical cord dressing, pressure ulcers, venous ulcers diabetic ulcers etc.,

4.2 Posology and Method of Administration

Adults

Sprinkle sufficient quantity of the powder over the affected area three to four times a day, with or without dressing (or) as directed by the physician.

Children

Dosage recommendations and indications for the use of DREZ Powder in children have not been established.

Usage in Pregnancy & Lactation

Hypothyroidism can occur in neonates both as a result of absorption iodine from Povidone-iodine applied to the neonate and also to the mother during pregnancy or breast-feeding.

Instructions for correct use:

Avoid getting in eyes or on broken or irritated skin. Use this medicine as directed by the Physician. Do not use expired medicines. Do not exceed maximum recommended period of use. Keep out of reach of children.

4.3 Contraindications

DREZ Powder is contraindicated in those patients who are hypersensitive to iodine or other ingredients of the preparation. Povidone iodine is not recommended for regular use in neonates and contraindicated in very low birth weight infants (Below 1500 grams). Regular use is contraindicated in patients or users with thyroid disorders.

4.4 Special Warnings and Precautions for Use

Application of DREZ Powder to large areas of the body may produce adverse effects such as metabolic acidosis; Hypothyroidism may occur following ingestion of large quantities of DREZ Powder

Use this medicine as directed by the Physician. Do not use expired medicines. Do not exceed maximum recommended period of use.

4.5 Interaction with Other Medicinal Products and Other Forms of Interaction

Can interact with lithium therapy.

4.6 Fertility, Pregnancy and Lactation

Usage in Pregnancy

Hypothyroidism can occur in neonates both as a result of absorption iodine from Povidone-iodine applied to the neonate and also to the mother during pregnancy or breast-feeding.

Topical Iodine containing antiseptics may induce hypothyroidism in very low-birth weight infants, (Smerdely et al., 1989). Multiple applications of Povidone Iodine in pregnancy, and lactation caused transient congenital Hypothyroidism in a 6-week old girl, (Danziger et al., 1987). Regular use of Povidone Iodine containing products should be avoided in pregnant and lactating woman.

There are no controlled data in human pregnancies. Metronidazole crosses the placental barrier and enters the fetal circulation rapidly. No fetotoxicity was observed

after oral Metronidazole in rats or mice. Because animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of human response, Metronidazole should only be given during pregnancy when benefit outweighs risk and when alternative treatments have been ineffective.

Usage in Lactation:

Regular use of Povidone Iodine containing products should be avoided in lactating woman. After oral administration, Metronidazole is secreted in breast milk in concentrations similar to those found in the plasma. Even though blood levels of Metronidazole via topical route is significantly lower than those achieved after oral Metronidazole, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or to discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother.

4.7 Effects on Ability to Drive and Use Machines

The product is not known to cause.

4.8 Undesirable Effects

Occasionally local side effects such as skin rash, itching and redness may be associated with the use of Drez Powder.

Rare : 1/10,000 to <1/1,000)

Very rare : (<1/10,000)

Not known : (cannot be estimated from the available data)

Adverse reactions identified in clinical studies and post-marketing:

System Organ Class Frequency	Adverse Drug Reactions
Immune system disorders Not known	Hypersensitivity reactions
Metabolism and nutrition disorders Uncommon Not known	-
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders Rare	Rash, itching, redness

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions: Healthcare professionals are requested to report any suspected adverse reactions via pharmacy and poisons board, Pharmacovigilance Electronic Reporting System (PvERS) https://pv.pharmacyboardkenya.org

4.9 Overdose

Ingestion of iodine may cause corrosive effects such as oedema of the glottis, with asphyxia, aspiration pneumonia, pulmonary oedema and shock, vomiting and bloody diarrhoea.

The CNS, cardiovascular and renal toxicity following acute iodine ingestion appears to be due to the corrosive gastroenteritis and resultant shock. Vomiting, hypotension and circulatory collapse may be noted following severe intoxication.

Skin exposure: Skin contact with iodine may give rise to hypersensitivity reaction, fever and skin eruption. Death following skin contact covering one third of body surface is reported to have occurred, (Gosselin et al., 1984).

Intact skin: Irritant contact dermatitis caused by povidone-iodine has been reported, Okano, 1989).

Liberal application of the tincture or povidone-iodine to the skin resulted in significant plasma and urine iodine levels and may cause systemic iodine toxicity (Luckhardt et al., 1920; Smerdely et al., 1989; Pyati et al., 1977; Chabrolle & Rossier, 1978; Coakley et al., 1989; L'Allemand et al., 1987; Dantzigen et al., 1987; Schoenberger & Grim, 1982).

Injured skin: Continuous postoperative wound irrigation with povidone-iodine resulted in death of a patient. Toxic manifestations of systemic iodine absorption appeared to cause the death, (D'Auria et al., 1990; Glick et al., 1985).

Application of povidone-iodine on skin burns may cause systemic iodine toxicity (Lavelle et al., 1975; Peitsch & Meakins, 1976).

Iodism effects

A mild toxic syndrome called iodism results from repeated administration of small amount of iodine. Iodism is characterised by hyper-salivation, coryza, sneezing, conjunctivitis, headache, laryngitis, bronchitis, stomatitis, parotitis, enlargement of the

submaxillary glands, skin rashes and gastric upsets, (Reynolds, 1989, Gosselin et al, 1984). In rare cases jaundice, bleeding from mucous membranes and bronchospasm may occur. Inflammatory states may be aggravated by these adverse reactions, (Bouillon, Do not induce vomiting nor do gastric lavage. Treatment is symptomatic. In symptomatic patients, early endoscopy is indicated in order to provide an early evaluation of the corrosive lesions in the oesophagus and the stomach.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic Properties

Iodinated Povidone is an iodophore in which iodine is complexed to the carrier molecule, Povidone. The complex, Iodinated Povidone, slowly liberates inorganic Iodine when in contact with the skin or mucous membranes. Only a small amount of Iodine is released at any one time, giving Iodinated Povidone a lower irritant potential, and longer duration of microbicidal action than conventional Iodine solutions. Iodinated Povidone has the antimicrobial spectrum of Iodine. It has broad spectrum activity; including bacteria, fungi, viruses, protozoa cysts and spores. It is rapidly bactericidal to most bacteria and rarely do bacteria develop resistance to the action of iodine.

Metronidazole is a member of the Imidazole class of anti-bacterial agents and is effective against a wide variety of anaerobic bacteria such as *Bacteroides spp*, *Fusobacterium, Peptococcus and Peptostreptococcus spp.* that are commonly found in contaminated wounds. In malodorous skin lesions (primarily fungating tumors and decubitus ulcers) the offending bacteriae appear to be anaerobes, specifically the Bacteroides species. Topical Metronidazole has shown promise for odor control without the cost or side effects of a systemic drug.

Mode of action

The microbicidal activity of Iodinated-Povidone is due to the strong oxidising effects of free Iodine on functional groups of amino acids, nucleotides and double bonds of unsaturated fatty acids. These studies indicate that Iodinated-Povidone interacts with cell walls of Micro-organisms cause pore formation or generating solid liquid interfaces at the lipid membrane level which lead to loss of cytosol material in addition to enzyme denaturation.

Metronidazole is a prototype Nitroimidazole and has broad spectrum cidal activity against protozoa and many anaerobic bacteria. After entering the cell by diffusion its Nitrogroup is reduced by certain redox proteins operative only in anaerobic microbes by highly reactive nitroradical exerts cyctotoxicity by damaging DNA and other critical biomolecules. It has been found to inhibit mediated immunity, to induce mutagenesis and to cause radiosensitization.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic Properties

Only very small quantities of iodine are absorbed through an intact skin, (Reynolds, 1989). Iodine can be absorbed by wounds and abrasions. Enhanced absorption occurs through denuded skin, decubitus ulcers, mucosal surfaces with high absorptive capacity (vagina), or large areas of intact skin, (Dela Cruz et al., 1987; Vorherr et al., 1989; Prager & Gardner 1979; Cosman et al., 1988).

Distribution is poor due to low absorption through intact skin. Enhanced distribution occurs through denuded skin.

Serum metronidazole levels have been shown to be below detection limits (<25 ng/mL) at the majority of time points after administration of topical metronidazole.At the time points that it could be detected, topical metronidazole produced blood levels (C max 40.6 ng/mL) that were approximately 80% less than a similar dose administered orally (C max 212 ng/mL). Therefore, with normal usage, topical metronidazole results in minimal blood levels of metronidazole.

Absorption of metronidazole after topical application of in lotion is less complete and more prolonged than after oral administration. Detectable plasma levels were found in all subjects following the administration of a single 1 gram dose of Topical Lotion (containing 7.5 mg of metronidazole) to the faces of 12 healthy volunteers. The highest concentration (64 ng/mL) seen was approximately 100 times lower than the peak concentrations produced by a single 250 mg tablet of metronidazole. The mean relative bioavailability of metronidazole from Topical Lotion was 47.4%.

5.3 Preclinical Safety Data

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Toxicity & Carcinogenicity:

Metronidazole has a very high margin of safety. No lethal dose has been described in humans as yet.

Relevant animal data

Iodinated Povidone

LD_{50} oral (rats)	5990 mg/kg
LD_{50} i.p. (mice)	360 mg/kg

Metronidazole

LD_{50} oral (rats)	1 to 5 g/kg
LD_{50} oral (mice)	1 to 5 g/kg

No serious toxicity has been reported in rats dosed with Metronidazole at 150 mg/kg/day, dogs at 50 to 75 mg/kg/day or monkeys at 225 mg/kg/day. Promotion of pulmonary tumour at a very high level in the mouse (500 mg/kg/day), produced a statistically significant increase in live tumours. Two lifetime studies in hamsters were negative.

In higher doses, testicular dystrophy and prostatic atrophy have been reported in rats and dogs which showed ataxia, muscular atrophy and tremors.

In long-term toxicity studies involving rats for 2 years (normal life span) high doses have been given and the results have been conflicting. Cohen (1973) reported no increase in tumour incidence, while Rustia & Shubik (1972) found increased incidence of tumours in male mice, female mice showed increased incidence of lung tumour, but absolute incidence was actually less than male mice controls. Female mice also had lymphomas more often when given two higher doses.

There is no evidence as to whether iodine is carcinogenic or not. However, connections have been established with deliberate or inadvertent intake of radioactive elements or their compounds that concentrate in certain organs or tissues. Thus intake of labelled iodine and derivatives concentrating in the thyroid gland, have been known to give rise to cancer in that organ (Harbison, 1980; Dukes, 1988)

Subchronic Toxicity

In a 12-week dietary study in rats, ingestion of povidone iodine at an average povidone iodine dosage of approximately 75 to 750 mg/kg/day produced a dosedependent increase in serum protein-bound iodine and nonspecific, reversible microscopic changes in the thyroid. No other gross or microscopic Iodinated Povidone induced

changes were observed. At equivalent iodine dosages, dietary potassium iodide produced similar thyroid changes of equal or greater severity.

Teratogenicity:

Metronidazole crosses the placental barrier and enters fetal circulation. Studies in rats in doses upto 5 times human doses have not reported any harm to foetuses. Although Metronidazole has been given in all the stages of pregnancy orally no adverse report has been received. However, it is not recommended for use in first trimester of pregnancy.

Iodides diffuse across the placenta. Infant and neonatal death from respiratory distress secondary to goitre has been reported in mothers taking iodides (Parmalee et al., 1940; Galima et al., 1962).

Chronic topical maternal use of povidone-iodine during pregnancy has been associated with clinical and biochemical hypothyroidism in the infant (Danziger et al., 1987).

Exposure to I^{131} can damage or ablate the developing thyroid of the human foetus. Hypothyroidism, either congenital or of late onset, has been reported in at least 5 children whose mothers were exposed to I^{131} during pregnancy (Shepard, 1980)

Mutagenicity:

Metronidazole is mutagenic in rodents in high doses for prolonged periods. It is also mutagenic in bacteria (Voogde, 1981). Mutagenic activity associated with Metronidazole has been reported in the urine of patients receiving therapeutic doses.

Tests on Chinese hamsters, the micronucleus test and the dominant lethal test indicate that iodinated povidone is not mutagenic.

Bacterial mutagenicity: negative

Bone marrow (hamster): negative

Dominant lethal assay (mouse): negative

Mouse lymphoma: negative

Mouse micronucleus: negative

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of Excipients

Maize Starch & Purified Talc.

6.2 Incompatibilities

None.

6.3 Shelf Life

36 months

6.4 Special Precaution for Storage

Do not store above 30°C. Protected from light. Keep out of reach of children.

6.5 Nature and Contents of Container

10 g & 40 g in a container packed in a carton with package insert.

6.6 Special Precautions for Disposal

None.

7. MARKETING AUTHORIZATION HOLDER AND MANUFACTURING SITE ADDRESS:

STEDMAN PHARMACEUTICALS PRIVATE LTD.

C-4, SIDCO Pharmaceutical Complex

Alathur, Thiruporur 603 110

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E-mail: contactus@stedmanpharma.com

www.stedmanpharma.com

8. MARKETING AUTHORIZATION NUMBER:

H2009/20432/229

9. DATE OF FIRST REGISTRATION/RENEWAL OF THE REGISTRATION:

Date of first registration 08.08.2012

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT:

January 2026

11. DOSIMETRY (IF APPLICABLE)

Not applicable

CHANGE HISTORY:

Effective Date	Version	Reason for Change
January 2025	01	Revision as per **EMA/CHMP/302620/2017 Rev.1**
January 2026	02	Section 4.8 - Undesirable Effects revised as per PPB, Kenya guideline