

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

LARIDOX AQDT

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each amodiaquine (as hydrochloride) dispersible tablet contains:

Amodiaquine (as hydrochloride).....76.5mg

Each pyrimethamine/ sulfadoxine dispersible tablet contains:

Pyrimethamine.....12.5mg

Sulfadoxine.....250mg

For a full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Dispersible tablets

Amodiaquine (as hydrochloride) 76.5 mg dispersible tablets

Yellow to light yellow, round, uncoated tablets. They are flat on the top and bottom with a bevelled edge. The tablets have a score line on one side and plain on the other side.

The score line is not intended for breaking the tablet.

Pyrimethamine/ Sulfadoxine 12.5mg/ 250mg dispersible tablets

White to off-white, round, uncoated tablets. They are flat on the top and bottom with a bevelled edge. The tablets have a score line on one side and plain on the other side.

The score line is not intended for breaking the tablet.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Laridox AQDT is indicated for malaria prevention during the malaria season (seasonal malaria chemoprevention, SMC) in patients aged 3 months to less than 1 year.

Prophylaxis regimens should take into account the most recent official prophylaxis guidelines (e.g. those of the WHO) and local information on the prevalence of resistance to antimalarial drugs.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Treatment should start at the beginning of the high transmission period and is taken in 3-day courses as follows:

Dose (Patient aged 3 months – less than 1 year)		
	Amodiaquine tablet (76.5 mg)	Sulfadoxine/pyrimetha mine tablet (250 mg/12.5 mg)
Day 1	1 tablet as a single dose	1 tablet as a single dose
Day 2	1 tablet as a single dose	–
Day 3	1 tablet as a single dose	–

The 3-day course is repeated at 28-day intervals, beginning at the start of the transmission season and continuing for 3–5 cycles, depending on the local context. It is important that the patient receives the full 3- day course. Missing a course reduces protection but does not prevent the patient receiving the next course.

Method of administration

The tablets should be dispersed in water.

Doses on day 1 should be given under the supervision of the health care provider, whereas doses on days 2 and 3 (amodiaquine only) can be taken by the patient at home.

For administration of Laridox AQDT **on the first day of treatment**, there is a need for two clean cups or glasses, and 1 amodiaquine dispersible tablet and 1 sulfadoxine/pyrimethamine dispersible tablet:

- Add approximately 10 mL of drinking water into each cup/glass;
- Place the amodiaquine dispersible tablet into one cup/glass and the sulfadoxine/pyrimethamine dispersible tablet into the other cup/glass;
- The cups/glasses should be gently swirled until the tablets disperse and the contents are fully mixed, and then taken immediately by the patient;
- Rinse the cups/glasses with about another 10 mL of drinking water and have let the patient drink the contents to be sure that the whole dose is taken.

For administration of Laridox AQDT **on the second and third day of treatment** only one clean cup or glass is needed and 1 tablet of amodiaquine.

- Add approximately 10 mL of drinking water into the cup/glass;
- Place 1 amodiaquine dispersible tablet into the cup/glass;
- The cup/glass should be gently swirled until the tablet disperses and the contents are fully mixed, and then taken immediately by the patient;
- Rinse the cup/glass with about another 10 mL of drinking water and let the patient drink the contents to be sure that the whole dose is taken.

If a patient vomits the dose within 30 minutes, they should be allowed to rest for 10 minutes and a replacement dose taken.

4.3 Contraindications

Laridox AQDT is contraindicated in a child:

- who is hypersensitive to any of the active substances, to sulfonamide drugs or to any of the excipients of Laridox AQDT (see section 6.1);
- with an acute febrile illness or a severe illness;
- taking co-trimoxazole (e.g. HIV-positive child receiving co-trimoxazole prophylaxis);
- who has received a dose of either amodiaquine or pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine during the previous 4 weeks;
- with a history of blood disorders with amodiaquine or pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine;
- with documented megaloblastic anaemia due to folate deficiency;
- with liver disease;
- with retinopathy.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Acute illness

Laridox AQDT should not be given if the patient has an acute illness. If the patient has malaria, specific treatment should be given according to the most recent official guidelines.

Renal or hepatic impairment

Caution should be exercised in patients with renal or hepatic impairment.

Hypersensitivity reactions

Because of a rare risk of severe hypersensitivity reactions (see section 4.3), treatment with Laridox AQDT

should be stopped if a patient develops a rash or urticarial reaction.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Concomitant use of Laridox AQDT with trimethoprim, or sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim, or another sulfonamide can increase haematological side effects and the risk of severe cutaneous reactions.

Concomitant use should therefore be avoided.

Seasonal malaria chemoprevention is not recommended for individuals receiving other forms of malaria chemoprevention (e.g. mass drug administration [MDA] or perennial malaria chemoprevention [PMC]).

The risk of hepatic and haematological adverse effects may increase if [MA189 trade name] is given with other medicines with hepatic or haematological toxicity.

Concomitant administration of Laridox AQDT is not recommended with:

- medicines that inhibit the liver enzymes cytochrome (CYP) 2A6 (e.g., some beta-blockers, antidepressants, and antipsychotic drugs);
- medicines that inhibit CYP2C8 (e.g. trimethoprim, ketoconazole, ritonavir, saquinavir, lopinavir, gemfibrozil, montelukast).

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and breastfeeding

Seasonal malaria chemoprevention with Laridox AQDT is indicated for children and effects on pregnancy and breastfeeding are not relevant.

Pregnancy

The safety of amodiaquine in pregnant women has not been established in formal studies but many years of experience with amodiaquine do not indicate reproductive toxicity.

Pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine showed reproductive toxicity in animal studies (see 5.3).

Amodiaquine + pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine should not be used during the first trimester of pregnancy unless the benefit is considered to outweigh the risks and alternative medicines are not available.

During second or third trimesters of pregnancy, Laridox AQDT may be used for intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy.

Breastfeeding

Amodiaquine does not appear to be excreted in appreciable amounts in the breast milk. Pyrimethamine is excreted in human milk. Some sulfonamides are excreted in human milk.

Sulfonamides should be avoided in premature infants and in infants with hyperbilirubinaemia or glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency. Except for the preceding conditions, Laridox AQDT can be used during breastfeeding.

Fertility

No human data on the effect of Laridox AQDT on fertility are available. Animal data showed that pyrimethamine impaired fertility. Amodiaquine showed effects on spermatogenesis (see section 5.3).

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Patients receiving Laridox AQDT should be warned that somnolence, dizziness or asthenia may occur, in which case they should not drive or use machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Of the mild adverse events associated with amodiaquine, the most common are vomiting, abdominal pain, fever, diarrhoea, itching, headaches and rash. Aplastic anaemia and fatal hepatotoxicity are rarely associated with weekly prophylactic use of amodiaquine; such events have not been reported with use of amodiaquine for seasonal malaria chemoprophylaxis (see also section 5.1).

Mild adverse events associated with pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine involve the skin and mucous membranes. Serious cutaneous toxicity (Stevens–Johnson syndrome) and hepatotoxicity may occur rarely.

The adverse events listed below are not based on adequately sized studies, but on literature data generally published after approval and for the use of each of these antimalarials in adults. Frequency estimates are highly variable across the studies and no frequencies are given for many events. Side effects most relevant to seasonal malaria prevention in children are shown in **bold**.

Adverse events reported with Laridox AQDT, are listed below by body system, organ class. Where they can be estimated, frequencies are defined as *very common* ($\geq 1/10$), *common* ($1/100$ – $1/10$), *uncommon* ($1/1000$ – $1/100$), *rare* ($1/10\,000$ – $1/1000$) or *very rare* ($\leq 1/10\,000$).

Amodiaquine

Nervous system disorders

Very common: weakness, **headache**, dizziness

Rare: neuromyopathy

Gastrointestinal disorders

Very common: anorexia, nausea, **vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea**

Skin and subcutaneous disorders

slate-grey pigmentation, notably of the fingers and mucous membranes (usually

associated with malaria treatment rather than seasonal chemoprophylaxis)

Common: pruritus

General disorders and administration site

conditions Common: fever

Eye disorders

transient accommodation disorders, corneal opacity (usually associated with malaria treatment rather than seasonal chemoprophylaxis) which reverses on stopping treatment

Very rare: irreversible retinopathy requiring care from eye specialist

Blood and lymphatic disorders

leucopenia and neutropenia (agranulocytosis)

Hepato-biliary disorders

severe and sometimes fatal hepatitis; development of hepatic disorders may be delayed.

Pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine

Gastrointestinal reactions

glossitis, stomatitis, nausea, emesis, **abdominal pain, diarrhoea**, feeling of fullness

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders

photosensitivity, **urticaria, pruritus**, exfoliative dermatitis, slight hair loss, Lyell's syndrome, erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, **generalised skin eruptions**, toxic epidermal necrolysis

General disorders

fever, chills, periarteritis nodosa and lupus erythematosus phenomenon

Nervous system disorders

headache, peripheral neuritis, convulsions, ataxia, hallucinations, insomnia, fatigue, muscle weakness, polyneuritis

Psychiatric disorders

depression, **nervousness**, apathy

Blood and lymphatic disorders

agranulocytosis, aplastic anaemia, megaloblastic anaemia, thrombocytopenia, leucopenia, haemolytic anaemia, purpura, hypoprothrombinaemia, methemoglobinaemia, and eosinophilia

Cardiac disorders

allergic myocarditis/pericarditis

Ear and labyrinth disorders

tinnitus, vertigo

Endocrine disorders

Sulfadoxine, a sulphonamide is similar to some diuretics (acetazolamide and the thiazides), and sulfonyleurea hypoglycaemics. Diuresis and hypoglycaemia have occurred rarely in patients receiving sulphonamide.

Eye disorders

periorbital oedema, conjunctival and scleral icterus

Hepatobiliary disorders

hepatitis, hepatocellular necrosis, pancreatitis, transient rise of liver enzymes

Immune system disorders

hypersensitivity reactions, serum sickness, anaphylactoid reactions

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

arthralgia

Renal and urinary disorders

renal failure, interstitial nephritis, blood-urea nitrogen and serum creatinine elevation, toxic nephrosis with oliguria and anuria, crystalluria

Respiratory disorders

pulmonary infiltrates resembling eosinophilic or allergic alveolitis

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorization of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via the Pharmacy and Poisons Reporting System (PvERS) <https://pv.pharmacyboardkenya.org>

4.9 Overdose

Amodiaquinecard

Symptoms: headache, dizziness, visual disorders, cardiovascular collapse, and convulsions, followed by early respiratory and cardiac arrest.

Treatment: the patient should be urgently transferred to a specialised unit for close monitoring and supportive therapy.

Pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine

Symptoms: headache, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, agitation, convulsions, haematologic changes (megaloblastic anaemia, leucopenia, thrombocytopenia), glossitis and crystalluria.

Treatment: the patient should be urgently transferred to a specialised unit for close monitoring and supportive therapy including, where appropriate, activated charcoal and fluid administration; a parenteral benzodiazepine, phenytoin or a barbiturate can be given for convulsions. Liver and renal function should be monitored, and blood counts checked repeatedly for up to four weeks after the overdose. Should blood dyscrasia occur, folinic acid (leucovorin) may be used.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Antimalarial Amodiaquine ATC code: P01BA06

Pyrimethamine combinations. ATC code: P01BD51

Amodiaquine is a synthetic 4-aminoquinoline antimalarial. It has schizonticidal action on *Plasmodium falciparum*, *P. vivax*, and *P. ovale* by destroying intraerythrocytic forms.

The mechanism of action of 4-aminoquinoline derivatives like amodiaquine against plasmodium is not completely known. It is nonetheless accepted that these derivatives penetrate the infected red blood cells and prevent the parasite from polymerising haeme into an insoluble product called haemozoin, leading to parasite death.

Pyrimethamine is a diaminopyrimidine. It exerts its antimalarial activity by inhibiting plasmodial dihydrofolate reductase thus indirectly blocking the

synthesis of nucleic acids in the malaria parasite. It is a slow-acting blood schizontocide and is also possibly active against pre-erythrocytic forms of the malaria parasite and inhibits sporozoite development in the mosquito vector. It has in vitro activity against the four long-established human malaria parasites. There has been rapid emergence of clinical resistance.

Sulfadoxine is a sulfonamide. Sulfonamides are competitive antagonists of p-aminobenzoic acid. They are competitive inhibitors of dihydropteroate synthase, the enzyme in *P. falciparum*, which is responsible for the incorporation of p-aminobenzoic acid in the synthesis of folic acid. Therefore, by acting at a different step in folate synthesis, sulfadoxine increases the effect of pyrimethamine.

Strains of *P. falciparum* resistant to 4-aminoquinolines (chloroquine, amodiaquine) are present in many areas, and their geographical distribution is constantly changing. However, amodiaquine remains active against some chloroquine-resistant *P. falciparum* strains. *P. falciparum* can also become resistant to the effects of pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine.

Clinical efficacy

Three randomised placebo-controlled studies have looked at the efficacy of seasonal malaria prevention with amodiaquine + pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine added to other measures such as insecticidal bed-nets or home malaria management. Over 7300 children aged 3–59 months participated in the studies, all in west Africa.

The protective efficacy, measured as the incidence of malaria, ranged from 66 to 82%. A previous study had compared regimens containing pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine with either artesunate or amodiaquine in 2102 children. The incidence of malaria was lowest (5%) among children who received amodiaquine + pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine compared to those receiving artesunate-based regimens (9–11%).

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption of Laridox AQDT

No pharmacokinetic data are available for Laridox AQDT. A bioequivalence study was conducted with a fixed dose combination product pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine 25/500 mg dispersible tablet and amodiaquine 153 mg dispersible table that is essentially the same as Laridox AQDT in qualitative terms and with respect to the ratio of active and other ingredients.

Pharmacokinetics of pyrimethamine, sulfadoxine and amodiaquine

	Pyrimethamine	Sulfadoxine	Amodiaquine
Absorption			
Oral bioavailability	NA*	NA*	NA*
Absolute bioavailability	NA*	NA*	Amodiaquine is metabolized to its main active form, desethylamodiaquine.

Food effect	-	-	The C _{max} and AUC _(0-t) of the active metabolite desethylamodiaquine increased 18% and 12% respectively with a high-fat meal, compared to fasting.
Distribution			
Volume of distribution (mean)	2.3 L/kg	0.14 L/kg	20 to 40 L/kg
Plasma protein binding <i>in vitro</i>	90%	90%	>90% (amodiaquine as well as desethylamodiaquine)
Tissue distribution	Widely distributed. Crosses the placental barrier and excreted in breast milk	Widely distributed. Crosses the placental barrier and excreted in breast milk	Distributed into red blood cells; blood/plasma ratio is 4-6.
Metabolism			
	Transformed to several	5% acetylated	Metabolism of
	unidentified metabolites.	2-3% glucuronated	amodiaquine into the active metabolite, desethylamodiaquine, by CYP2C8
Active metabolite(s)	-	-	Desethylamodiaquine; further metabolized by oxidation and glucuronidation
Elimination			
Elimination half life	100 hours	200 hours	Amodiaquine: 12h Desethylamodiaquine: 9–18 days.
Mean systemic clearance (Cl/F)	NA*	NA*	Amodiaquine: 1.1 L/h*

% of dose excreted in urine	NA*	Approximately 60% is present as the acetyl derivative and 10% as the glucuronide	2% excreted unchanged
% of dose excreted in faeces	-	-	-
Pharmacokinetic linearity	NA*	NA*	Linear PK over the 200 – 600 mg dose range
Drug interactions (<i>in vitro</i>)			
Transporters		-	-
Metabolizing enzymes	-		May inhibit CYP2D6

Special populations

Renal impairment

In patients with renal insufficiency, delayed elimination of sulfadoxine and pyrimethamine is expected.

Pregnant women

During pregnancy, sulfadoxine clearance is increased. Pyrimethamine is not significantly affected.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Amodiaquine

General toxicity

Non-clinical data reveal no special hazard for humans not already covered in other sections of the SmPC, based on conventional studies of safety pharmacology and repeated dose toxicity.

Genotoxicity

In vitro (Ames test) and in vivo tests (sister chromatid exchange and chromosome aberration tests) showed that amodiaquine, like chloroquine, has both a mutagenic and a clastogenic potential.

Carcinogenicity

No studies on the carcinogenic potential of amodiaquine have been conducted.

Reproductive toxicity

Treatment of rats with amodiaquine caused disruption of the blood-testis barrier and germ cell apoptosis without affecting body weight. The adverse effects on spermatogenesis were reversible when treatment was discontinued.

Pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine

Genotoxicity

Pyrimethamine was not found mutagenic in the Ames test. Pyrimethamine was found to be mutagenic in laboratory animals and also in human bone marrow following 3 or 4 consecutive daily doses totalling 200– 300 mg.

Carcinogenesis

Pyrimethamine was not found carcinogenic in female mice or in male and female rats.

Reproductive toxicity

Sperm motility and count were significantly decreased in pyrimethamine-treated male mice, and their fertility rate fell to zero. These adverse effects were reversible when pyrimethamine was discontinued. Testicular changes have been observed in rats treated with pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine. The pregnancy rate of female rats was not affected following treatment with 10.5 mg/kg daily, but was significantly reduced at doses of 31.5 mg/kg daily or higher. Pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine was teratogenic in rats when given in weekly doses about 12 times the normal human dose.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Amodiaquine (as hydrochloride) dispersible tablets

Croscarmellose sodium

Microcrystalline

cellulose Povidone

Sucralose

Sodium bicarbonate

Magnesium stearate

This medicine is essentially 'sodium-free'. It contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per tablet

Pyrimethamine/Sulfadoxine dispersible tablets

Microcrystalline

cellulose Pregelatinised

starch Crospovidone

Colloidal silicon dioxide

Povidone

Sucralose

Magnesium

stearate

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable

6.3 Shelf life

24 months

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Do not store above 30°C. Protect from light. Store the tablets in blisters in the provided box or carton.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Laridox AQDT is packaged with clear colourless plastic (PVC) on aluminium foil blister cards, each containing three (3) Amodiaquine (as hydrochloride) 76.5 mg dispersible tablets and one (1) Pyrimethamine/Sulfadoxine 12.5 mg/250 mg dispersible tablet (4's).

Available in cartons of 25 x (3+1) and 50 x (3+1) tablets.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

No special requirements.

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

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Ipca Laboratories Limited.,
International House, 48, Kandivli Ind. Estate,
Kandivli (West), Mumbai 400 067,
India.

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