

Summary of Product Characteristics for Pharmaceutical Products

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Laridox DT Forte

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each dispersible tablet contains 25 mg pyrimethamine and 500 mg sulfadoxine. For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Dispersible tablet

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

The break line can be used to divide Laridox DT Forte into equal doses.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Laridox DT Forte is indicated for intermittent preventive treatment of malaria as part of antenatal care for women in pregnancy in malaria-endemic areas.

Laridox DT Forte is also indicated for perennial malaria chemoprevention of children at high risk of severe malaria in areas of moderate to high perennial malaria transmission, where sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine is effective. Moderate to high perennial malaria transmission settings are defined as areas with *P. falciparum* parasite prevalence greater than 10% or an annual parasite incidence greater than 250 cases per 1000 population.

Treatment regimens should take into account the most recent official treatment 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

Laridox DT Forte should ideally be administered as directly observed therapy (DOT)

Intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy

The recommended dose is 3 tablets, giving the total required dosage of 75 mg/1500 mg pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine.

Doses should be given at each scheduled antenatal care (ANC) visit, from the beginning of the second trimester until delivery, provided that the doses of Laridox DT Forte are given at least one month apart. WHO recommends a

schedule of at least four antenatal care visits during pregnancy. The objective is to ensure that at least three doses of Laridox DT Forte are received during pregnancy.

Perennial malaria chemoprevention of children

Treatment is given at intervals of at least one month, in infants and children up to 24 months of age. The number of doses and the interval between them should be determined on the basis of official guidelines, taking into account the local conditions.

The correct dosage of Laridox DT Forte depends on the weight of the child.

Children weighing 5 kg or more should be given half a tablet.

For children weighing less than 5 kg, appropriate dose adjustments cannot be made, and other formulations should be used.

Method of administration

Tablets for oral administration.

Laridox DT Forte can be given either on an empty stomach or with food. Missing a dose reduces protection but does not prevent receiving the next dose. For use in **infants**:

- The tablet should be divided into half along the break line and the half tablet crushed.
- The crushed half tablet can be added to a small amount of semi-solid food and given to the child to consume immediately.
- Alternatively, around 10 mL of clean drinking water should be taken in a small and clean cup or glass, and the crushed half of the tablet added.
- The cup should be gently swirled until the half tablet disperses and the entire mixture is given to the child to drink immediately.
- The cup should be rinsed with an additional 5-10 mL of water, and given to the child to drink to ensure the whole dose is taken.
- If the child vomits the dose within 30 minutes, they should be allowed to rest for 30 minutes and then be given a second half-tablet. If they vomit a second time, no further dose should be attempted.

4.3 Contraindications

Laridox DT Forte is contraindicated in:

- patients with hypersensitivity to any of the active ingredients, to sulfonamide drugs or to any of the excipients (see section 6.1)
- premature or newborn infants in the first 2 months of life, because of the

- immaturity of their enzyme systems
- patients with documented megaloblastic anaemia due to folate deficiency.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

If skin eruptions, cytopenia or a bacterial or fungal superinfection occurs, use of Laridox DT Forte should be discontinued. Caution is advised in repeated administration of Laridox DT Forte to patients with blood dyscrasias and those with renal hepatic failure, in whom the drugs accumulate.

Folic acid

A dose of 0.4 mg daily of folic acid may be safely used in conjunction with Laridox DT Forte. Folic acid at a daily dose equal or above 5 mg should not be given together with Laridox DT Forte as this counteracts its efficacy as an antimalarial.

Acute illness

Laridox DT Forte should not be given if the child has an acute illness. If the child has malaria, specific treatment should be given according to recent official guidelines.

Increased adverse effects

To avoid excessive effects, Laridox DT Forte should not be given if the patient:

- has received pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine in the past 30 days
- is HIV-positive and is receiving sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim prophylaxis

Hypersensitivity reactions

Because of a rare risk of severe hypersensitivity reactions (see section 4.3), treatment with Laridox DT Forte should be stopped if one develops a rash or urticarial reaction.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Concomitant use of Laridox DT Forte 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.

The risk of hepatic and haematological adverse effects may increase if Laridox DT Forte is given with other drugs with hepatic or haematological toxicity.

4.6 **Fertility, pregnancy and breastfeeding**

Pregnancy

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

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

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During 2 or 3 trimesters of pregnancy, Laridox DT Forte may be used for intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy.

Breastfeeding

Pyrimethamine is excreted in human milk. Some sulfonamides are excreted in human milk. Sulfonamides are avoided in premature infants and in infants with hyperbilirubinemia or glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency. Except for the preceding conditions, sulfonamides are compatible with breastfeeding.

Laridox DT Forte can be used during breastfeeding.

Fertility

No human data on the effect of Laridox DT Forte on fertility are available. Animal data showed that pyrimethamine impaired fertility (see section 5.3).

4.7 **Effects on ability to drive and use machines**

Side effects are not expected to affect attention or reduce co-ordination but undesirable effects such as dizziness may occur, in which case patients should not drive or use machines.

4.8 **Undesirable effects**

Mild adverse events associated with pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine involve the skin and mucous membranes. Serious cutaneous toxicity (Steven-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.

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, methaemoglobinaemia, and eosinophilia

Cardiac disorders

allergic myocarditis/pericarditis

Ear and labyrinth disorders

tinnitus, vertigo

Endocrine disorders

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

Eye disorders

periorbital oedema, conjunctival and scleral injection

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.

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

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

Pyrimethamine combinations.

ATC code P01BD51

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.

P. falciparum can become resistant to the effects of pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine.

Clinical efficacy

Intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy

Seven trials enrolling 2190 participants showed that three or more monthly doses of pyrimethamine/sulfadoxime, in comparison with two doses, increased the mean birth weight by about 56 g (95% CI, 29-83), reduced the

number of low-birth-weight infants by about 20% (RR 0.80, 95% CI 0.69-0.94) and maternal parasitaemia by about 33% (RR 0.68, 95% CI 0.52-0.89). Six trials based on 1436 participants showed that three or more monthly doses compared to two doses reduced placental parasitaemia by about 50% (RR 0.51, CI 95%, 0.38-0.68)

Perennial malaria chemoprevention of children

A pooled analysis of six randomised placebo controlled studies, conducted in areas of moderate to high transmission of malaria, showed that the use of pyrimethamine/sulfadoxime in intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in infants provides an overall protection in the first year of life against clinical malaria (30.3%, CI 19.8%-39.4%), anaemia (21.3%, 95% CI 8.3%-32.5%), hospital admissions associated with malaria parasitaemia (38.1%, 95% CI 12.5%-56.2%) and all-cause hospital admissions (22.9%, 95% CI 10%-34%).

Pyrimethamine/sulfadoxime in intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in infants offers a personal protection against clinical malaria for a period of approximately 35 days following the administration of each dose.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

The absorption characteristics of [MA192 trade name] have been determined after administration of tablets of [MA192 trade name] in healthy volunteers in the fasting state as follows: Pharmacokinetic variable	Mean value ± standard deviation arithmetic mean ± SD	
	Pyrimethamine	Sulfadoxine
Maximum concentration (C _{max})	203 ± 19 ng/mL	85.5 ± 7.6 µg/mL
Area under the curve (AUC _{0-72h}), a measure of the extent of absorption	9605 ± 1269 ng.hour/mL	4794 ± 419 µg.hour/mL
Time to attain maximum concentration (t _{max})	3.04 ± 1.29 hour	3.60 ± 2.02 hour

Absorption

After oral administration both sulfadoxine and pyrimethamine are well absorbed (bioavailability of >90%) in healthy adults.

Distribution

The volume of distribution for pyrimethamine and sulfadoxine is 2.3 l/kg and 0.14 l/kg, respectively. Plasma protein binding is about 90% for both

pyrimethamine and sulfadoxine. Both cross the placental barrier and pass into breast milk.

Metabolism

Pyrimethamine is transformed to several unidentified metabolites. About 5% of sulfadoxine appears in the plasma as acetylated metabolite, about 2 to 3% as the glucuronide.

Elimination

The elimination half-lives are about 100 hours for pyrimethamine and about 200 hours for sulfadoxine. Both are eliminated mainly through the kidneys.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

General toxicity

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

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

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

Clear colourless plastic (PVC) on aluminium foil blister cards, each containing three (3) tablets. Available in cartons of 10 x 3, 50 x 3, or 100 x 3 tablets

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

No special requirements

7. Marketing Authorization Holder.

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8. MARKET AUTHORISATION NUMBER

CTD12396/26634

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