SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. Name of the medicinal product

PHENGOOD (Phenytoin Injection BP 50mg/ml)

2. Qualitative and quantitative composition

Each ml Contains:

Phenytoin Sodium BP	20 mg
Ethanol BP	9.5 %v/v
Water for Injection BP	q.s.

Excipients with known effect: propylene glycol

For a full list of excipients see section 6.1.

3. Pharmaceutical form

Solution for injection or infusion.

Clear colourless Solution filled in Amber Colour glass ampoules properly sealed and labelled.

4. Clinical particulars

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Phenytoin injection is indicated for the control of status epilepticus of the tonic-clonic (grand mal) type and prevention and treatment of seizures occurring during or following neurosurgery and/or severe head injury.

It is also indicated for the treatment of life-threatening ventricular arrhythmias or arrhythmias secondary to digitalis intoxication, when these have not responded to other available antiarrhythmic treatments or when other antiarrhythmic agents cannot be used.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Parenteral medicinal products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discolouration prior to administration, whenever solution and

container permit. Parenteral Phenytoin injection is suitable for use as long as it remains free of haziness and precipitate. Upon refrigeration or freezing a precipitate might form; this will dissolve again after the solution is allowed to stand at room temperature. The product is still suitable for use. Only a clear solution should be used.

There is a relatively small margin between full therapeutic effect and minimally toxic doses of this medicine. Optimum control without clinical signs of toxicity occurs most often with serum levels between 10 and 20 mg/l (40-80 micromoles/l).

Because of the risk of local toxicity, intravenous Phenytoin injection should be injected slowly directly into a large vein through a large-gauge needle or intravenous catheter.

Each injection or infusion of intravenous Phenytoin injection should be preceded and followed by an injection of sterile saline through the same needle or catheter to avoid local venous irritation due to alkalinity of the solution and subcutaneous or peri-venous injection should be avoided. (see 4.4. Special warnings and precautions for use, Local Toxicity (including Purple Glove Syndrome)

For infusion administration the parenteral phenytoin should be diluted in 50-100 ml of normal saline, with the final concentration of phenytoin in the solution not exceeding 10 mg/ml. Administration should commence immediately after the mixture has been prepared and must be completed within one hour (the infusion mixture should not be refrigerated). An in-line filter (0.22-0.50 microns) should be used.

The diluted form is suitable for use as long as it remains free of haziness and precipitate.

Continuous monitoring of the electrocardiogram and blood pressure and neurological status and regular determination of phenytoin plasma concentrations is essential. Cardiac resuscitative equipment should be available. The patient should be observed for signs of respiratory depression. If

administration of intravenous Phenytoin injection does not terminate seizures, the use of other measures, including general anaesthesia, should be considered.

Phenytoin injection contains phenytoin sodium. Although 100 mg of phenytoin sodium is equivalent to 92 mg of phenytoin on a molecular weight basis, these molecular equivalents are not necessarily biologically equivalent. Physicians should therefore exercise care in those situations where it is necessary to change the dosage form and serum level monitoring is advised.

Status Epilepticus:

In a patient having continuous seizure activity, as compared to the more common rapidly recurring seizures, i.e. serial epilepsy, injection of intravenous diazepam or a short acting barbiturate is recommended because of their rapid onset of action, prior to administration of Phenytoin injection.

Following the use of diazepam in patients having continuous seizures and in the initial management of serial epilepsy a loading dose of Phenytoin injection, 10-15 mg/kg should be injected slowly intravenously, at a rate not exceeding 50 mg per minute in adults (this will require approximately 20 minutes in a 70 kg patient). The loading dose should be followed by maintenance doses of 100 mg orally or intravenously every 6 to 8 hours.

Recent work in neonates has shown that absorption of phenytoin is unreliable after oral administration, but a loading dose of 15-20 mg/kg of phenytoin Injection intravenously will usually produce serum concentrations of phenytoin within the generally accepted therapeutic range (10-20 mg/l).

The medicinal product should be injected slowly intravenously at a rate of 1-3 mg/kg/min.

Determination of phenytoin serum levels is advised when using Phenytoin injection in the management of status epilepticus and in the subsequent establishing of maintenance dosage. The clinically effective level is usually 10-

20 mg/l although some cases of tonic-clonic seizures may be controlled with lower serum levels of phenytoin.

Intramuscular administration should not be used in the treatment of status epilepticus because the attainment of peak plasma levels may require up to 24 hours.

Use in Cardiac Arrhythmias:

3.5-5 mg per kg of bodyweight intravenously initially, repeated once if necessary. The solution should be injected slowly, intravenously and at a uniform rate which should not exceed 1ml (50 mg) per minute.

Other clinical conditions:

It is not possible to set forth a universally applicable dosage schedule.

The intravenous route of administration is preferred. Dosage and dosing interval will, of necessity, be determined by the needs of the individual patient. Factors such as previous antiepileptic therapy, seizure control, age and general medical condition must be considered. Notwithstanding the slow absorption of phenytoin, when given intramuscularly, its use in certain conditions may be appropriate.

When short-term intramuscular administration is necessary for a patient previously stabilised orally, compensating dosage adjustments are essential to maintain therapeutic serum levels. An intramuscular dose 50% greater than the oral dose is necessary to maintain these levels. When returned to oral administration, the dose should be reduced by 50% of the original oral dose, for the same period of time the patient received phenytoin intramuscularly, to prevent excessive serum levels due to continued release from intramuscular tissue sites.

Neurosurgery:

In a patient who has not previously received themedicinal product, Parenteral Phenytoin injection 100-200 mg (2-4 ml) may be given intramuscularly at approximately 4-hour intervals prophylactically during neurosurgery and continued during the postoperative period for 48-72 hrs. The dosage should

then be reduced to a maintenance dose of 300 mg and adjusted according to serum level estimations.

If the patient requires more than a week of intramuscular Phenytoin injection, alternative routes should be explored such as gastric intubation. For time periods less than one week, the patient switched from intramuscular administration should receive one half the original oral dose for the same period of time the patient received Phenytoin injection intramuscularly.

Measurement of serum levels is of value as a guide to an appropriate adjustment of dosage.

Patients with Renal or Hepatic Disease:

Elderly (over 65 years):

Phenytoin clearance may be decreased in elderly patients are lower or less frequent dosing may be required (see section 5.2 –Special Populations – Age). As for adults, however, complications may occur more readily in older people.

Paediatric population:

It has been shown that children tend to metabolise phenytoin more rapidly than adults. This should be borne in mind when determining dosage regimens; the use of serum level monitoring being particularly beneficial in such cases.

Neonates:

Recent work in neonates has shown that absorption of phenytoin is unreliable after oral administration, but a loading dose of 15-20 mg/kg of phenytoin injection intravenously will usually produce serum concentrations of phenytoin within the generally accepted therapeutic range (10-20 mg/l).

The medicinal product should be injected slowly intravenously at a rate of 1-3 mg/kg/min.

Method of administration

For parenteral administration

4.3 Contraindications

Phenytoin is contraindicated in patients who are hypersensitive to phenytoin,

or any of the excipients listed in section 6.1, or other hydantoins. Intra-arterial administration must be avoided in view of the high pH of the preparation.
Because of its effect on ventricular automaticity, phenytoin is contra-indicated in sinus bradycardia, sino-atrial block, and second and third degree A-V block, and patients with Adams-Stokes syndrome.
Co-administration of phenytoin is contraindicated with delavirdine due to the potential for loss of virologic response and possible resistance to delavirdine or to the class of non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

General:

In adults, intravenous administration should not exceed 50 mg per minute. In neonates, the medicinal product should be administered at a rate of 1-3 mg/kg/min.
Phenytoin is not effective for absence (petit mal) seizures. If tonic-clonic (grand mal) and absence (petit mal) seizures are present together, combined medicinal product therapy is needed.
Phenytoin is not indicated for seizures due to hypoglycaemia or other metabolic causes.
The most notable signs of toxicity associated with the intravenous use of this medicinal product are cardiovascular collapse and/or central nervous system depression. Severe cardiotoxic reactions and fatalities due to depression of atrial and ventricular conduction and ventricular fibrillation, respiratory arrest and tonic seizures have been reported particularly in elderly or gravely ill patients, if the preparation is given too rapidly or in excess.
The most notable signs of toxicity associated with the intravenous use of this medicinal product are cardiovascular collapse and/or central nervous system depression. Severe cardiotoxic reactions and fatalities due to depression of atrial and ventricular conduction and ventricular fibrillation, respiratory arrest and tonic seizures have been reported particularly in elderly or gravely ill

patients, if the preparation is given too rapidly or in excess.

Hypotension usually occurs when the medicinal product is administered rapidly by the intravenous route. Soft tissue irritation and inflammation has occurred at the site of injection with and without extravasation of intravenous phenytoin. Soft tissue irritation may vary from slight tenderness to extensive necrosis, sloughing and in rare instances has led to amputation. Subcutaneous or perivascular injection should be avoided because of the highly alkaline nature of the solution.

Intravenous phenytoin should be used with caution in patients with hypotension and severe myocardial insufficiency.

The intramuscular route is not recommended for the treatment of status epilepticus because of slow absorption. Serum levels of phenytoin in the therapeutic range cannot be rapidly achieved by this method.

Phenytoin may precipitate or aggravate absence seizures and myoclonic seizures.

Antiepileptic medicinal products should not be abruptly discontinued because of the possibility of increased seizure frequency, including status epilepticus. When, in the judgement of the clinician, the need for dosage reduction, discontinuation, or substitution of alternative antiepileptic medication arises, this should be done gradually. However, in the event of an allergic or hypersensitivity reaction, rapid substitution of alternative therapy may be necessary. In this case, alternative therapy should be an antiepileptic medicinal product not belonging to the hydantoin chemical class.

Acute alcoholic intake may increase phenytoin serum levels while chronic alcoholic use may decrease serum levels.

Herbal preparations containing St. John's Wort (Hypericum perforatum) should not be used while taking phenytoin due to the risk of decreased plasma concentrations and reduced clinical effects of phenytoin

Phenytoin is highly protein bound and extensively metabolised by the liver.

Reduced maintenance dosage to prevent accumulation and toxicity may therefore be required in patients with impaired liver function. Where protein binding is reduced, as in uraemia, total serum phenytoin levels will be reduced accordingly. However, the pharmacologically active free medicine concentration is unlikely to be altered. Therefore, under these circumstances therapeutic control may be achieved with total phenytoin levels below the normal range of 10-20 mg/l. Dosage should not exceed the minimum necessary to control convulsions.

Due to an increased fraction of unbound phenytoin in patients with renal or hepatic disease, or in those with hypoalbuminemia, the interpretation of total plasma phenytoin concentrations should be made with caution. Unbound concentration of phenytoin may be elevated in patients with hyperbilirubinemia. Unbound phenytoin concentrations may be more useful in these patient populations.

Suicide:

Suicidal ideation and behaviour have been reported in patients treated with anti-epileptic agents in several indications. A meta-analysis of randomised placebo controlled trials of anti-epileptic medicinal products has also shown a small increased risk of suicidal ideation and behaviour. The mechanism of this risk is not known and the available data do not exclude the possibility of an increased risk for phenytoin sodium.

Therefore patients should be monitored for signs of suicidal ideation and behaviours and appropriate treatment should be considered. Patients (and caregivers of patients) should be advised to seek medical advice should signs of suicidal ideation or behaviour emerge.

Cardiovascular Effect:

Severe cardiotoxic reactions and fatalities have been reported with atrial and ventricular depression and ventricular fibrillation. Severe complications are

most commonly encountered in elderly or gravely ill patients.

Local Toxicity (including Purple Glove Syndrome):

Soft tissue irritation and inflammation have occurred at the site of injection with and without extravasation of intravenous phenytoin.

Edema, discoloration and pain distal to the site of injection (described as "purple glove syndrome") have been reported following peripheral intravenous phenytoin injection. Soft tissue irritation may vary from slight tenderness to extensive necrosis, and sloughing of skin. The syndrome may not develop for several days after injection. Although resolution of symptoms may be spontaneous, skin necrosis and limb ischemia have occurred and required such interventions as fasciotomies, skin grafting, and, in rare cases, amputation.

Improper administration including subcutaneous or perivascular injection should be avoided.

Intramuscular phenytoin administration may cause pain, necrosis, and abscess formation at the injection site

Hypersensitivity Syndrome/Medicine Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (HSS/DRESS):

Hypersensitivity Syndrome (HSS) or Medicine Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS) has been reported in patients taking anticonvulsantmedicinal products, including phenytoin. Some of these events have been fatal or life threatening.

HSS/DRESS typically, although not exclusively, presents with fever, rash, and/or lymphadenopathy, in association with other organ system involvement, such as hepatitis, nephritis, haematological abnormalities, myocarditis, myositis or pneumonitis. Initial symptoms may resemble an acute viral infection. Other common manifestations include arthralgias, jaundice, hepatomegaly, leucocytosis, and eosinophilia. The mechanism is unknown. The interval between first medicinal product exposure and symptoms is usually 2-4

weeks, but has been reported in individuals receiving anticonvulsants for 3 or more months. If such signs and symptoms occur, the patient should be evaluated immediately. Phenytoin should be discontinued if an alternative aetiology for the signs and symptoms cannot be established.

Patients at higher risk for developing HSS/DRESS include black patients, patients who have experienced this syndrome in the past (with phenytoin or other anticonvulsantmedicinal product), patients who have a family history of this syndrome and immuno-suppressed patients. The syndrome is more severe in previously sensitized individuals.

Serious skin reactions:

Life-threatening cutaneous reactions Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) have been reported with the use of Phenytoin. Although serious skin reactions may occur without warning, patients should be advised of the signs and symptoms of HSS/DRESS (see section 4.4– HSS/DRESS), occurrence of rash and should be monitored closely for skin reactions.Patients should seek medical advice from their physician immediately when observing any indicative signs or symptoms. The highest risk for occurrence of SJS or TEN is within the first weeks of treatment.

If symptoms or signs of SJS or TEN (e.g. progressive skin rash often with blisters or mucosal lesions) are present, phenytoin treatment should be discontinued. The best results in managing SJS and TEN come from early diagnosis and immediate discontinuation of any suspectmedicinal product. Early withdrawal is associated with a better prognosis. If the patient has developed SJS or TEN with the use of phenytoin, phenytoin must not be re-started in this patient at any time.

If the rash is of a milder type (measles-like or scarlatiniform), therapy may be resumed after the rash has completely disappeared. If the rash recurs upon reinstitution of therapy, further phenytoin medication is contraindicated. The risk of serious skin reactions and other hypersensitivity reactions to phenytoin

may be higher in black patients.
Studies in patients of Chinese ancestry have found a strong association between the risk of developing SJS/TEN and the presence of HLA-B*1502, an inherited allelic variant of the HLA-B gene, in patients using carbamazepine. Limited evidence suggests that HLA-B*1502 may be a risk factor for the development of SJS/TEN in patients of Asian ancestry (in particular Han Chinese and Thai) taking medicinal product associated with SJS/TEN, including phenytoin. Consideration should be given to avoiding use of medicinal product associated with SJS/TEN, including phenytoin, in HLA-B*1502 positive patients when alternative therapies are otherwise equally available.
Literature reports suggest that the combination of phenytoin, cranial irradiation, and the gradual reduction of corticosteroids may be associated with the development of erythema multiforme and/or SJS and/or TEN.

Hepatic Injury:
The liver is the chief site of biotransformation of phenytoin.
Toxic hepatitis and liver damage have been reported and may, in rare cases, be fatal.
Cases of acute hepatotoxicity, including infrequent cases of acute hepatic failure, have been reported with phenytoin. These incidents usually occur within the first 2 months of treatment and may be associated with HSS/DRESS (see section 4.4 Special Warnings and Special Precautions for Use – HSS/DRESS).
Patients with impaired liver function, older patients, or those who are gravely ill may show early signs of toxicity.
The clinical course of acute phenytoin hepatotoxicity ranges from prompt recovery to fatal outcomes. In these patients with acute hepatotoxicity, phenytoin should be immediately discontinued and not re-administered.
The risk of hepatotoxicity and other hypersensitivity reactions to phenytoin

may be higher in black patients.

Haematopoietic System:

Haematopoietic complications, some fatal, have occasionally been reported in association with administration of phenytoin. These have included thrombocytopenia, leucopenia, granulocytopenia, agranulocytosis and pancytopenia with or without bone marrow suppression.

Central Nervous System Effect:

Serum levels of phenytoin sustained above the optimal range may produce confusional states referred to as “delirium”,

“psychosis”, or “encephalopathy”, or rarely irreversible cerebellar dysfunction and/or cerebellar atrophy. Accordingly, at the first sign of acute toxicity, serum medicine level determinations are recommended. Dose reduction of phenytoin therapy is indicated if serum levels are excessive; if symptoms persist, termination of therapy with phenytoin is recommended.

Metabolic Effect:

Phenytoin may affect glucose metabolism and inhibit insulin release.

Hyperglycaemia has been reported. Caution is advised when treating diabetic patients.

In view of isolated reports associating phenytoin with exacerbation of porphyria, caution should be exercised in using this medication in patients suffering from this disease.

Endocrine disorders:

There have been reports of secondary hyperparathyroidism associated with phenytoin use.

Laboratory Tests:

Phenytoin serum level determinations may be necessary to achieve optimal

dosage adjustments.

This product contains a number of excipients known to have a recognised action or effect:

- Propylene glycol (may cause alcohol-like symptoms)
- This medicinal product contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per ampoule, i.e. essentially 'sodium- free'.
- This medicinal product contains 10 vol % ethanol (alcohol), i.e. up to 406 mg per ampoule, equivalent to 10 ml beer, 4.17 ml wine per ampoule. This may be harmful for those suffering from alcoholism and should be taken into account in pregnant or breast-feeding women, children and high-risk groups such as patients with liver disease, or epilepsy.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Medicinal Product Interactions:

Phenytoin is extensively bound to serum plasma proteins and is prone to competitive displacement. Phenytoin is metabolized by hepatic cytochrome (CYP) P450 enzymes CYP2C9 and CYP2C19 and is particularly susceptible to inhibitory medicine interactions because it is subject to saturable metabolism. Inhibition of metabolism may produce significant increases in circulating phenytoin concentrations and enhance the risk of medicinal product toxicity.

Phenytoin is a potent inducer of hepatic medicine-metabolizing enzymes and may reduce the levels of medicines metabolized by these enzymes.

There are many medicinal products which may increase or decrease serum phenytoin levels or which phenytoin may affect. Serum level determinations for phenytoin are especially helpful when possible medicine interactions are suspected.

The most commonly occurring medicine interactions are listed below.

Active substances which may increase phenytoin serum levels

Table 1 summarizes the active substance classes which may potentially

increase phenytoin serum levels.

Table 1 Active substances Which May Increase Phenytoin Serum Levels

Active substance Classes	Active substances in each Class (such as)
Alcohol (acute intake)	
Analgesic/Anti-inflammatory agents	azapropazone phenylbutazone salicylates
Anesthetics	halothane
Antibacterial agents	chloramphenicol erythromycin isoniazid sulfadiazine sulfamethizole sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim sulfaphenazole sulfisoxazole sulfonamides
Anticonvulsants	felbamate oxcarbazepine sodium valproate succinimides topiramate
Antifungal agents	amphotericin B fluconazole itraconazole ketoconazole miconazole voriconazole
Antineoplastic agents	fluorouracil capecitabine
Benzodiazepines/Psychotropic agents	chlordiazepoxide diazepam disulfiram methylphenidate trazodone viloxazine
Calcium channel blockers/Cardiovascular agents	amiodarone dicumarol diltiazem nifedipine ticlopidine
H_2-antagonists	cimetidine
HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors	fluvastatin
Hormones	oestrogens
Immunosuppressant medicinal products	tacrolimus
Oral hypoglycemic agents	tolbutamide
Proton pump inhibitors	omeprazole
Serotonin re-uptake inhibitors	fluoxetine fluvoxamine sertraline

Active substances which may decrease phenytoin serum levels

Table 2 summarizes the active substance classes which may potentially decrease phenytoin serum levels.

Table 2 Active substances Which May Decrease Phenytoin Serum Levels

Active substance Classes	Active substances in each Class (such as)
Alcohol (chronic intake)	
Antibacterial agents	rifampin ciprofloxacin
Anticonvulsants	vigabatrin
Antineoplastic agents	bleomycin carboplatin cisplatin doxorubicin methotrexate
Antiretrovirals	fosamprenavir nelfinav ritonavir
Bronchodilators	theophylline
Cardiovascular agents	reserpine
Folic Acid	folic acid
Hyperglycemic agents	diazoxide
St. John's Wort	St. John's Wort

Serum levels of phenytoin can be reduced by concomitant use of the herbal preparations containing St. John's wort (Hypericum perforatum).

This is due to induction of active substance metabolising enzymes by St. John's wort. Herbal preparations containing St. John's wort should therefore not be combined with phenytoin. The inducing effect may persist for at least 2 weeks after cessation of treatment with St. John,s wort. If a patient is already taking St. John's wort check the anticonvulsant levels and stop St. John's wort. Anticonvulsant levels may increase on stopping St. John's wort. The dose of anticonvulsant may need adjusting.

Active substances which may increase or decrease phenytoin serum levels

Table 3 summarizes the active substance classes which may either increase or decrease phenytoin serum levels.

Table 3 Active substances Which May Increase or Decrease Phenytoin Serum Levels

Active substance Classes	**Active substances in each Class (such as)**
Antibacterial agents	ciprofloxacin
Anticonvulsants	carbamazepine phenobarbital sodium valproate valproic acid
Antineoplastic agents	
Psychotropic agents	chlordiazepoxide diazepam phenothiazines

Active substances whose serum levels and/or effects may be altered by phenytoin

Table 4 summarizes the active substance classes whose serum levels and/or effects may be altered by phenytoin.

Table 4 Active substances Whose Serum Levels and/or Effects May be Altered by Phenytoin

Active substance Classes	**Active substances in each Class (such as)**
Antibacterial agents	doxycycline rifampin tetracycline

Anticonvulsants	carbamazepine lamotrigine phenobarbital sodium valproate valproic acid
Antifungal agents	azoles posaconazole voriconazole
Antihelmintics	albendazole
	praziquantel
Antineoplastic agents	teniposide
Antiretrovirals	delavirdine efavirenz fosamprenavir indinavir lopinavir/ritonavir nelfinavir ritonavir saquinavir
Bronchodilators	theophylline
Calcium channel blockers/Cardiovascular agents	digitoxin digoxin mexiletine nicardipine nimodipine nisoldipine quinidine verapamil
Corticosteroids	
Coumarin anticoagulants	warfarin
Cyclosporine	
Diuretics	furosemide
HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors	atorvastatin fluvastatin simvastatin
Hormones	oestrogens oral contraceptives
Hyperglycemic agents	diazoxide
Neuromuscular blocking agents	alcuronium cisatracurium pancuronium rocuronium vecuronium
Opioid analgesics	methadone
Oral hypoglycemic agents	chlorpropamide glyburide tolbutamide
Psychotropic agents/Antidepressants	clozapine paroxetine quetiapine sertraline
Vitamin D	vitamin D

Although not a true pharmacokinetic interaction, tricyclic antidepressants and phenothiazines may precipitate seizures in susceptible patients and phenytoin dosage may need to be adjusted.

The toxicity of methotrexate might be increased.

Medicine/Laboratory Test Interactions:

Phenytoin may cause a slight decrease in serum levels of total and free thyroxine, possibly as a result of enhanced peripheral metabolism.

These changes do not lead to clinical hypothyroidism and do not affect the levels of circulating TSH. The latter can therefore be used for diagnosing hypothyroidism in the patient on phenytoin. Phenytoin does not interfere with uptake and suppression tests used in the diagnosis of hypothyroidism.

It may, however, produce lower than normal values for dexamethasone or metapyrone tests. Phenytoin may cause raised serum levels of glucose, alkaline

phosphatase, gamma glutamyl transpeptidase and lowered serum levels of calcium and folic acid. It is recommended that serum folate concentrations be measured at least every 6 months, and folic acid supplements given if necessary. Phenytoin may affect blood sugar metabolism tests.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

Phenytoin sodium crosses the placenta.

In considering the use of phenytoin injection intravenously in the management of status epilepticus in pregnancy, the following information should be weighed in assessing the risks and the benefits. The potential adverse effects upon the fetus of status epilepticus, specifically hypoxia, make it imperative to control the condition in the shortest possible time.

There are intrinsic methodologic problems in obtaining adequate data on medicine teratogenicity in humans. Genetic factors or the epileptic condition itself may be more important than medicinal product therapy in leading to birth defects.

The great majority of mothers on anticonvulsant medication deliver normal infants. It is important to note that anticonvulsant medicinal products should not be discontinued in patients in whom the medicinal product is administered to prevent major seizures because of the strong possibility of precipitating status epilepticus and attendant hypoxia and threat to life. In individual cases where the severity and frequency of the seizure disorder are such that the removal of medication does not pose a serious threat to the patient, discontinuation of the medicinal product may be considered prior to and during pregnancy although it cannot be said with any confidence that even minor seizures do not pose some hazard to the developing embryo or fetus.

There is some evidence that phenytoin may produce congenital abnormalities in the offspring of a small number of epileptic patients, therefore it should not be used as the first medicinal product during pregnancy, especially early

pregnancy, unless in the judgement of the physician the potential benefits outweigh the risk.

In addition to the reports of increased incidence of congenital malformations, such as cleft lip/palate and heart malformations in children of women receiving phenytoin and other antiepileptic medicinal products, there have been recent reports of a foetal hydantoin syndrome. This consists of prenatal growth deficiency, microencephaly and mental deficiency in children born to mothers who have received phenytoin, barbiturates, alcohol, or trimethadione. However, these features are all interrelated and are frequently associated with intrauterine growth retardation from other causes.

There have been isolated reports of malignancies, including neuroblastoma, in children whose mothers received phenytoin during pregnancy.

An increase in seizure frequency during pregnancy occurs in a proportion of patients, because of altered phenytoin absorption or metabolism.

Periodic measurement of serum phenytoin levels is particularly valuable in the management of a pregnant epileptic patient as a guide to an appropriate adjustment of dosage. However, post-partum restoration of the original dosage will probably be indicated. Neonatal coagulation defects have been reported within the first 24 hours in babies born to epileptic mothers receiving phenytoin. Vitamin K has been shown to prevent or correct this defect and may be given to the mother before delivery and to the neonate after birth.

Breast-feeding

Infant breast-feeding is not recommended for women taking this medicinal product because phenytoin appears to be secreted in low concentrations in human milk**.**

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Caution is recommended in patients performing skilled tasks (e.g. driving or operating machinery) as treatment with phenytoin may cause central nervous system adverse effects such as dizziness and drowsiness (see Section 4.8).

4.8 Undesirable effects

The following adverse reactions have been reported with phenytoin (frequency unknown – cannot be estimated from available data):

Signs of toxicity are associated with cardiovascular and central nervous system depression.

MedDRA System organ class	**Frequency**	**Undesirable Effects**
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	Not Known	Haematopoietic complications, some fatal, have occasionally been reported in association with administration of phenytoin. These have included thrombocytopenia, leucopenia, granulocytopenia, agranulocytosis, and pancytopenia with or without bone marrow suppression and aplastic anaemia. While macrocytosis and megaloblastic anaemia have occurred, these conditions usually respond to folic acid therapy. There have been a number of reports suggesting a relationship between phenytoin and the development of lymphadenopathy (local or generalised) including benign lymph node hyperplasia, pseudolymphoma, lymphoma, and Hodgkin's disease. Although a cause and effect relationship has not been established, the occurrence of lymphadenopathy indicates the need to differentiate such a condition from other types of lymph node pathology. Lymph node involvement may occur with or without symptoms and signs resembling serum sickness, e.g. fever, rash and liver involvement. In all cases of lymphadenopathy, follow-up observation for an extended period is indicated and every effort should be made to achieve seizure control using alternative antiepileptic drugs.
Immune system disorders	Not Known	Anaphylactoid reaction, anaphylactic reaction, periarteritis nodosa, immunoglobulin abnormalities may occur.
Psychiatric disorders	Not Known	Insomnia, transient nervousness
Nervous system disorders	Not Known	Adverse reactions in this body system are common and are usually dose-related. Reactions include nystagmus, ataxia, dysarthria, decreased coordination and mental confusion. Cerebellar atrophy has been reported, and appears more likely in settings of elevated phenytoin levels and/or long-term phenytoin use (see section 4.4). Dizziness, motor twitchings, headache, paraesthesia somnolence drowsiness and dysgeusia have also been observed.

		There have also been rare reports of phenytoin-induced dyskinesia, including chorea, dystonia, tremor, and asterixis, similar to those induced by phenothiazine and other neuroleptic drugs. A predominantly sensory peripheral polyneuropathy has been observed in patients receiving long-term phenytoin therapy. Tonic convulsions have also been reported.
Ear and labyrinth disorders	Not Known	Vertigo
Cardiac disorders	Not Known	Severe cardiotoxic reactions and fatalities have been
		reported with atrial and ventricular conduction depression and ventricular fibrillation. Severe complications are most commonly encountered in older people or gravely ill patients.
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	Not Known	Pneumonitis, Alterations in respiratory function including respiratory arrest may occur.
Gastrointestinal System	Not Known	Vomiting, nausea, gingival hyperplasia constipation.
Hepatobiliary disorders	Not Known	Acute hepatic failure, hepatitis toxic, liver injury
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	Not Known	Dermatological manifestations sometimes accompanied by fever have included scarlatiniform or morbilliform rashes. A morbilliform rash (measles-like) is the most common. Other types of dermatitis are seen more rarely. Other more serious and rare forms which may be fatal have bullous, exfoliative or purpuric dermatitis, lupus erythematosus, hirsutism, hypertrichosis, Peyronie's Disease and Dupuytren's contracture may occur rarely, coarsening of the facial features, enlargement of the lips, Severe cutaneous adverse reactions (SCARs): Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) and Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN) have been reported very rarely (see section 4.4). Drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS) (see section 4.4) has been reported and may in rare cases be fatal (the syndrome may include, but is not limited to, symptoms such as arthralgia, eosinophilia, pyrexia, hepatic function abnormal, lymphadenopathy or rash). Several individual case reports have suggested that there may be an increased, although still rare, incidence of hypersensitivity reactions, including skin rash and hepatotoxicity, in black patients.
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	Not Known	Systemic lupus erythematosus, arthropathy. There have been reports of decreased bone mineral density, osteopenia, osteoporosis and fractures in patients on long-term therapy with phenytoin. The mechanism by which phenytoin affects bone metabolism has not been identified. Discoloration and pain distal to the site of injection (described as "purple glove syndrome") have also been

		reported (see section 4.4–Local Toxicity (including Purple Glove Syndrome)).
Renal and urinary disorders	Not Known	Tubulointerstitial nephritis
General disorders and administration site conditions	Not Known	Local irritation, inflammation, tenderness, necrosis, oedema and skin exfoliation have been reported with or without extravasation of intravenous phenytoin.

Paediatric population

The adverse event profile of phenytoin is generally similar between children and adults. Gingival hyperplasia occurs more frequently in paediatric patients and in patients with poor oral hygiene.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions:

Healthcare professionals are requested to report any suspected adverse reactions via the national Pharmacovigilance Electronic Reporting Systems to the respective national regulatory authorities.

4.9 Overdose

The lethal dose in children is not known. The mean lethal dose in adults is estimated to be 2 to 5g. The initial symptoms are nystagmus, ataxia and dysarthria. Other signs are tremor, hyperflexia, lethargy, nausea, vomiting. The patient may become comatose and hypotensive. Death is due to respiratory and circulatory depression.

Attempts to relate serum levels of the medicine to toxic effects have shown wide interpatient variation. Nystagmus on lateral gaze usually appears at 20 mg/l, and ataxia at 30 mg/l, dysarthria and lethargy appear when the serum concentration is >40 mg/l, but a concentration as high as 50 mg/l has been reported without evidence of toxicity.

As much as 25 times the therapeutic dose, which resulted in a serum concentration of 100 mg/l, was taken with complete recovery. Irreversible cerebellar dysfunction and atrophy have been reported.

Treatment:

Treatment is non-specific since there is no known antidote.

The adequacy of the respiratory and circulatory systems should be carefully observed and appropriate supportive measures employed.

Haemodialysis can be considered since phenytoin is not completely bound to plasma proteins. Total exchange transfusion has been used in the treatment of severe intoxication in children.

In acute overdosage the possibility of the presence of other CNS depressants, including alcohol, should be borne in mind.

5. Pharmacological properties

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Antiepileptics**,**

ATC Code: N03AB02**.**

Phenytoin is effective in various animal models of generalised convulsive disorders and reasonably effective in models of partial seizures but relatively ineffective in models of myoclonic seizures.

It appears to stabilize rather than raise the seizure threshold and prevents spread of seizure activity rather than abolish the primary focus of seizure discharge.

The mechanism by which phenytoin exerts its anticonvulsant action has not been fully elucidated, however, possible contributory effects include:

1. Non-synaptic effects to reduce sodium conductance, enhance active sodium extrusion, block repetitive firing and reduce
2. Post-synaptic action to enhance GABA-mediated inhibition and reduce excitatory synaptic transmission.
3. Pre-synaptic actions to reduce calcium entry and block release of neurotransmitter.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption

After injection phenytoin is distributed into body fluids including CSF.

Distribution

Its volume of distribution has been estimated to be between 0.52 and 1.19 litres/kg, and it is highly protein bound (usually 90%in adults).

In serum, phenytoin binds rapidly and reversibly to proteins. About 90% of phenytoin in plasma is bound to albumin. The plasma half-life of phenytoin in man averages 22 hours with a range of 7 to 42 hours.

Biotransformation

Phenytoin is hydroxylated in the liver by an enzyme system which is saturable. Small incremental doses may produce very substantial increases in serum levels when these are in the upper range of therapeutic concentrations.

Elimination

The parameters controlling elimination are also subject to wide interpatient variation. The serum level achieved by a given dose is therefore also subject to wide variation.

Special Populations

Patients with Renal or Hepatic Disease:

Age: Phenytoin clearance tends to decrease with increasing age (20% less in patients over 70 years of age relative to that in patients 20-30 years of age). Phenytoin dosing requirements are highly variable and must be individualized (see section 4.2 Dosing in Special Populations – Elderly).

5.3 Preclinical safety data

There are no preclinical data of relevance to the prescriber additional to the data presented in other sections of this summary.

6. Pharmaceutical particulars

6.1 List of excipients

Absolute Alcohol BP

Propylene Glycol (LR) BP

Sodium Hydroxide pellets BP

Hydrochloric Acid BP

6.2 Incompatibilities

Phenytoin injection should not be mixed with other medicinal products because of precipitation of phenytoin acid.

6.3 Shelf life

36 months.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store below 30℃. Protect from light. Do not freeze.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

5 x 2 ml Amber Ampoule packed in carton with leaflet and transparent plastic tray.

7. Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

Marketing Authorisation Holder:

GOODMED HEALTHCARE LTD

P.O BOX 76337,

NAIROBI, KENYA

Manufacturer:

OM BIOMEDIC PVT. LTD. Plot No. 7 & 8,

National Highway No. 8,

Vasai Phata, Vasai (East), Thane 401208

Maharashtra State, INDIA

8. Marketing Authorisation Number(s)

H2025/CTD12042/26272

9. Date of first Authorisation/ Renewal of the Authorisation

07 December 2025

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

07 December 2025