

Summary of Product Characteristics

1. Name of the Medical Product

SANFUR – DS 125

2. Qualitative & Quantitative Composition:

Each 5ml reconstituted suspension contains:

Cefuroxime Axetil USP;

Equivalent to Cefuroxime.....125mg

Excipients of known effect

Aspartame

Sucrose

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. Pharmaceutical Form:

Dry powder for Oral Suspension

4. Clinical Particulars

4.1 Therapeutic Indications:

Cefuroxime Axetil is indicated for the treatment of the infections listed below in adults and children from the age of 3 months

- Acute streptococcal tonsillitis and pharyngitis.
- Acute bacterial sinusitis.
- Acute otitis media.
- Acute exacerbations of chronic bronchitis.
- Cystitis
- Pyelonephritis.
- Uncomplicated skin and soft tissue infections.
- Treatment of early Lyme disease.

Consideration should be given to official guidance on the appropriate use of antibacterial agents.

4.2 Posology and Method of administration:

Posology: The usual course of therapy is seven days (may range from five to ten days).

Table 1. Adults and children (≥ 40 kg)

Indication	Dosage
Acute tonsillitis and pharyngitis, acute bacterial sinusitis	250 mg twice daily
Acute otitis media	500 mg twice daily
Acute exacerbations of chronic bronchitis	500 mg twice daily
Cystitis	250 mg twice daily
Pyelonephritis	250 mg twice daily
Uncomplicated skin and soft tissue infections	250 mg twice daily

Lyme disease	500 mg twice daily for 14 days (range of 10 to 21 days)
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Table 2. Children (<40 kg)

Indication	Dosage
Acute tonsillitis and pharyngitis, acute bacterial sinusitis	10 mg/kg twice daily to a maximum of 125 mg twice daily
Children aged two years or older with otitis media or, where appropriate, with more severe infections	15 mg/kg twice daily to a maximum of 250 mg twice daily
Cystitis	15 mg/kg twice daily to a maximum of 250 mg twice daily
Pyelonephritis	15 mg/kg twice daily to a maximum of
Uncomplicated skin and soft tissue infections	250 mg twice daily for 10 to 14 days 15 mg/kg twice daily to a maximum of 250 mg twice daily
Lyme disease	15mg/kg twice daily to a maximum of 250mg twice daily for 14 days (10-21days)

There is no experience of using Cefuroxime Axetil in children under the age of 3 months.

Cefuroxime Axetil tablets and cefuroxime Axetil granules for oral suspension are not bioequivalent and are not substitutable on a milligram-per-milligram basis. **Method of administration**

Oral use

In children Cefuroxime Axetil oral suspension may be used. For optimal absorption Cefuroxime Axetil suspension should be taken with food.

4.3 Contraindications:

Hypersensitivity to cefuroxime or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

Patients with known hypersensitivity to cephalosporin antibiotics.

History of severe hypersensitivity (e.g. anaphylactic reaction) to any other type of betalactam antibacterial agent (penicillins, monobactams and carbapenems).

4.4 Special warnings & precautions for use

Hypersensitivity reactions

Special care is indicated in patients who have experienced an allergic reaction to penicill other beta-lactam antibiotics because there is a risk of cross-sensitivity. As with all betaantibacterial agents, serious and occasionally fatal hypersensitivity reactions have been reported. In case of severe hypersensitivity reactions, treatment with cefuroxime must be discontinued immediately and adequate emergency measures must be initiated. Before beginning treatment, it should be established whether the patient has a history of severe hypersensitivity reactions to Cefuroxime, to other cephalosporins or to any other type of beta-lactam agent. Caution should be used if cefuroxime is given to patients with a history of non-severe hypersensitivity to other beta lactam agents.

Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction

The Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction has been seen following Cefuroxime Axetil treatment of Lyme disease. It results directly from the bactericidal activity of Cefuroxime Axetil on the causative bacteria of Lyme disease, the spirochaete

Borrelia burgdorferi. Patients should be reassured that this is a common and usually self-limiting consequence of antibiotic treatment of Lyme disease).

Overgrowth of non-susceptible microorganisms

As with other antibiotics, use of Cefuroxime Axetil may result in the overgrowth of *Candida*. Prolonged use may also result in the overgrowth of other non-susceptible microorganisms (e.g. enterococci and *Clostridium difficile*), which may require interruption of treatment. agent-associated pseudomembranous colitis have been reported with nearly all antibacterial agents, including Cefuroxime and may range in severity from mild to life threatening. This diagnosis should be considered in patients with diarrhoea during or subsequent to the administration of cefuroxime. Discontinuation of therapy with cefuroxime and the administration of specific treatment for *Clostridium difficile* should be considered. Medicinal products that inhibit peristalsis should not be given.

Interference with diagnostic tests

The development of a positive Coomb's Test associated with the use of Cefuroxime may interfere with cross matching of blood. As a false negative result may occur in the ferricyanide test, it is recommended that either the glucose oxidase or hexokinase methods are used to determine blood/plasma glucose levels in patients receiving Cefuroxime Axetil.

4.5 Interactions with other medicinal products and other forms of Interactions

Drugs which reduce gastric acidity may result in a lower bioavailability of Cefuroxime Axetil compared with that of the fasting state and tend to cancel the effect of enhanced absorption after food. Cefuroxime Axetil may affect the gut flora, leading to lower oestrogen reabsorption and reduced efficacy of combined oral contraceptives. Cefuroxime is excreted by glomerular filtration and tubular secretion. Concomitant use of probenecid is not recommended. Concurrent administration of probenecid significantly increases the peak concentration, area under the serum concentration time curve and elimination half-life of Cefuroxime. Concomitant use with oral anticoagulants may give rise to increased INR.

4.6 Pregnancy and Lactation

Pregnancy

There are limited data from the use of cefuroxime in pregnant women. Studies in animals have shown no harmful effects on pregnancy, embryonal or foetal development, parturition or postnatal development. Cefuroxime should be prescribed to pregnant women only if the benefit outweighs the risk.

Breastfeeding

Cefuroxime is excreted in human milk in small quantities. Adverse effects at therapeutic doses are not expected, although a risk of diarrhoea and fungus infection of the mucous membranes cannot be excluded. Breastfeeding might have to be discontinued due to these effects. The possibility of sensitisation should be taken into account. Cefuroxime should only be used during breastfeeding after benefit/risk assessment by the physician in charge.

Fertility

There are no data on the effects of Cefuroxime Axetil on fertility in humans. Reproductive studies in animals have shown no effects on fertility.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machine*:

No studies on the effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed. However, as this medicine may cause dizziness, patients should be warned to be cautious when driving or operating machinery.

4.8 Undesirable Effects*:

The most common adverse reactions are Candida overgrowth, eosinophilia, headache, dizziness, gastrointestinal disturbances and transient rise in liver enzymes. The frequency categories assigned to the adverse reactions below are estimates, as for

most reactions suitable data (for example from placebo-controlled studies) for calculating incidence were not available. In addition the incidence of adverse reactions associated with cefuroxime axetil may vary according to the indication. Data from large clinical studies were used to determine the frequency of very common to rare undesirable effects. The frequencies assigned to all other undesirable effects (i.e. those occurring at $<1/10,000$) were mainly determined using post-marketing data and refer to a reporting rate rather than true frequency. Placebo-controlled trial data were not available. Where incidences have been calculated from clinical trial data, these were based on drug-related (investigator assessed) data. Within each frequency grouping, undesirable effects are presented in order of decreasing seriousness.

Treatment related adverse reactions, all grades, are listed below by MedDRA body system organ class, frequency and grade of severity. The following convention has been utilised for the classification of frequency: very common $\geq 1/10$; common $\geq 1/100$ to $< 1/10$, uncommon $\geq 1/1,000$ to $< 1/100$; rare $\geq 1/10,000$ to $< 1/1,000$; very rare $< 1/10,000$ and not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

System organ class	Common	Uncommon	Not known
Infections and infestations	Candida overgrowth		Clostridium difficile overgrowth
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	eosinophilia	positive Coomb's test, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia (sometimes profound)	haemolytic anaemia
Cardiac Disorders			Kounis syndrome
Immune system disorders			drug fever, serum sickness, anaphylaxis, Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction
Nervous system disorders	headache, dizziness		
Gastrointestinal disorders	diarrhoea, nausea, abdominal pain	vomiting	pseudomembranous colitis (see section 4.4)
Hepatobiliary disorders	transient increases of hepatic enzyme levels		jaundice (predominantly cholestatic), hepatitis
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders		skin rashes	urticaria, pruritus, erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic

epidermal
necrolysis
(exanthematic
necrolysis)
(see Immune
system disorders),
angioneurotic
oedema, Drug
Reaction with
Eosinophilia and
Systemic
Symptoms (DRESS)

Description of selected adverse reactions

Cephalosporins as a class tend to be absorbed onto the surface of red cells membranes and react with antibodies directed against the drug to produce a positive Coombs' test (which can interfere with cross-matching of blood) and very rarely haemolytic anaemia.

Transient rises in serum liver enzymes have been observed which are usually reversible.

Paediatric population

The safety profile for cefuroxime axetil in children is consistent with the profile in adults.

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

4.9 Overdose:

Overdose can lead to neurological sequelae including encephalopathy, convulsions and coma. Symptoms of overdose can occur if the dose is not reduced appropriately in patients with renal impairment. Serum levels of cefuroxime can be reduced by haemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis.

5. Pharmacological properties:

5.1 Pharmacodynamic Properties:

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Antibacterials for systemic use, second-generation cephalosporins **ATC-Code** : J01DC02

Mechanism of action

Cefuroxime Axetil undergoes hydrolysis by esterase enzymes to the active antibiotic, cefuroxime. Cefuroxime inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis following attachment to penicillin binding proteins (PBPs). This results in the interruption of cell wall (peptidoglycan) biosynthesis, which leads to bacterial cell lysis and death. Cefuroxime is usually active against the following microorganisms *in vitro*.

Commonly susceptible species

Gram-positive aerobes:

Staphylococcus aureus (methicillin-susceptible)*

Streptococcus pyogenes

Streptococcus agalactiae

Gram-negative aerobes:

Haemophilus influenzae

Haemophilus parainfluenzae

Moraxella catarrhalis

	<u>Spirochaetes:</u> <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i>
	Microorganisms for which acquired resistance may be a problem
	<u>Gram-positive aerobes:</u> <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>
	<u>Gram-negative aerobes:</u> <i>Citrobacter freundii</i> <i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i> <i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> <i>Escherichia coli</i> <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> <i>Proteus mirabilis</i> <i>Proteus</i> spp. (other than <i>P. vulgaris</i>) <i>Providencia</i> spp.
	<u>Gram-positive anaerobes:</u> <i>Peptostreptococcus</i> spp. <i>Propionibacterium</i> spp.
	<u>Gram-negative anaerobes:</u> <i>Fusobacterium</i> spp. <i>Bacteroides</i> spp.
	Inherently resistant microorganisms
	<u>Gram-positive aerobes:</u> <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> <i>Enterococcus faecium</i>
	<u>Gram-negative aerobes:</u> <i>Acinetobacter</i> spp. <i>Campylobacter</i> spp. <i>Morganella morganii</i> <i>Proteus vulgaris</i> <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> <i>Serratia marcescens</i>
	<u>Gram-negative anaerobes:</u>
	<i>Bacteroides fragilis</i>
	<u>Others:</u> <i>Chlamydia</i> spp. <i>Mycoplasma</i> spp. <i>Legionella</i> spp.

* All methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* are resistant to cefuroxime.

5.2 Pharmacokinetics Properties*:

1. Absorption

After oral administration Cefuroxime Axetil is absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and rapidly hydrolysed in the intestinal mucosa and blood to release cefuroxime into the circulation. Optimum absorption occurs when it is administered shortly after a meal.

Following administration of Cefuroxime Axetil tablets peak serum levels (2.1 µg/mL for a 125 mg dose, 4.1 µg/mL for a 250 mg dose, 7.0 µg/mL for a 500 mg dose and

13.6 µg/mL for a 1000 mg dose) occur approximately 2-3 hours after dosing when taken with food. The rate of absorption of Cefuroxime from the suspension is reduced compared with the tablets, leading to later, lower peak serum levels and reduced systemic bioavailability (4 to 17% less). Cefuroxime Axetil oral suspension was not bioequivalent to Cefuroxime Axetil tablets when tested in healthy adults and therefore is not substitutable on a milligram-per-milligram basis. The pharmacokinetics of Cefuroxime is linear over the oral dosage range of 125 to 1000 mg. No accumulation of Cefuroxime occurred following repeat oral doses of 250 to 500 mg.

2. Distribution

Protein binding has been stated as 33 to 50% depending on the methodology used. Following a single dose of Cefuroxime Axetil 500 mg tablet to 12 healthy volunteers, the apparent volume of distribution was 50 L (CV%=28%). Concentrations of Cefuroxime in excess of the minimum inhibitory levels for common pathogens can be achieved in the tonsilla, sinus tissues, bronchial mucosa, bone, pleural fluid, joint fluid, synovial fluid, interstitial fluid, bile, sputum and aqueous humor. Cefuroxime passes the blood-brain barrier when the meninges are inflamed.

3. Biotransformation

Cefuroxime is not metabolised.

4. Elimination

The serum half-life is between 1 and 1.5 hours. Cefuroxime is excreted by glomerular filtration and tubular secretion. The renal clearance is in the region of 125 to 148 mL/min/1.73 m².

5. Characteristics in patients Gender

No differences in the pharmacokinetics of Cefuroxime were observed between males and females.

Elderly

No special precaution is necessary in the elderly patients with normal renal function at dosages up to the normal maximum of 1 g per day. Elderly patients are more likely to have decreased renal function; therefore, the dose should be adjusted in accordance with the renal function in the elderly.

Paediatrics

In older infants (aged >3 months) and in children, the pharmacokinetics of Cefuroxime are similar to that observed in adults.

There is no clinical trial data available on the use of Cefuroxime Axetil in children under the age of 3 months.

Renal impairment

The safety and efficacy of Cefuroxime Axetil in patients with renal failure have not been established.

Cefuroxime is primarily excreted by the kidneys. Therefore, as with all such antibiotics, in patients with markedly impaired renal function (i.e. CrCl <30 mL/minute) it is recommended that the dosage of Cefuroxime should be reduced to compensate for its slower excretion. Cefuroxime is effectively removed by dialysis.

Hepatic impairment.

There are no data available for patients with hepatic impairment. Since Cefuroxime is primarily eliminated by the kidney, the presence of hepatic dysfunction is expected to have no effect on the pharmacokinetics of Cefuroxime.

PK/PD relationship

For cephalosporins, the most important pharmacokinetic-pharmacodynamic index correlating with *in vivo* efficacy has been shown to be the percentage of the dosing interval (%T) that the unbound concentration remains above the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of Cefuroxime for individual target species (i.e. %T > MIC).

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Non-clinical data reveal no special hazard for humans based on studies of safety pharmacology, repeated dose toxicity, genotoxicity and toxicity to reproduction and development. No carcinogenicity studies have been performed; however, there is no evidence to suggest carcinogenic potential. Gamma glutamyl transpeptidase activity in rat urine is inhibited by various Cephalosporins, however the level of inhibition is less with cefuroxime. This may have significance in the interference in clinical laboratory tests in humans.

6. Pharmaceutical particulars:

6.1 List of Excipients:

1.	Betacyclodextrin
2.	Purified water
3.	Iso Propyl alcohol
4.	Sucrose (P.G.SUGAR)
5.	Sucrose (P.G.SUGAR) (80mesh)
6.	Xanthan gum
7.	Aspartame
8.	Acesulfame .K Pharm D
9.	Talc
10.	Tutti Frutti Premium flavour

6.2 Incompatibilities:

Not applicable

6.3 Shelf life:

24 months

6.4 Special Precautions for storage:

Store at temperature below 30° C. Protect from light. Keep out of reach of children

6.5 Nature and contents of container:

Cefuroxime Axetil for Oral Suspension USP 125mg/5ml is available in 100 ml HDPE bottle with package insert in a Carton.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal:

No special requirements

7. Marketing Authorization Holder:

Sance Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.

Manufacturing Site Address:

M/s Sance Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
VI/51B, P.B. No 2
Kozhuvanal, Pala
Kottayam - 686573
Kerala, India

Manufacturing Site Address:

Sance Laboratories Private Limited
VI/51B, P.B. No:2, Kozhuvanal, Pala, Kottayam District, India

8. Marketing Authorization Numbers:

H2022/CTD9829/22483

9. Date of first registration /renewal of the registration:

13th March 2023

10. Date of revision of text:

13th March 2023