

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Zentel 5mg/ml Suspension

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Tablets:

Each tablet contains 400 mg of albendazole.

Oral suspensions:

4 % w/v oral suspension 400 mg albendazole per 10 mL.

2 % w/v oral suspension 400 mg albendazole per 20 mL. For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Brownish pink oval shaped, film coated tablets debossed with "G" one side and "121" on the other side.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

ZENTEL is a benzimidazole carbamate with anthelmintic and antiprotozoal activity against the following intestinal and tissue parasites:

INTESTINAL INFECTIONS AND CUTANEOUS LARVA MIGRANS

Short duration treatment at low dose.

ZENTEL is indicated in the treatment of the following clinical conditions caused by sensitive intestinal helminths/protozoa (see Pharmacodynamics):

- enterobiasis (pinworm infection)
- ancylostomiasis and necatoriasis (hookworm disease)
- hymenolepsiasis (dwarf tapeworm infection)
- taeniasis (pork/beef tapeworm infection)
- strongyloidiasis (threadworm infection)
- ascariasis (roundworm infection)
- trichuriasis (whipworm infection)
- clonorchiasis and opisthorchiasis (Opisthorchic viverrini and/or Clonorchis sinensis infections) (liver fluke infections)
- cutaneous larva migrans [hookworm (animal origin) causing skin disease]
- giardiasis in children (Giardia infection)

SYSTEMIC HELMINTH INFECTIONS

Longer durations of treatment at higher doses.

ZENTEL is indicated for the treatment of the following systemic helminth infections (see Pharmacodynamics).

Echinococcosis

ZENTEL shows greatest efficacy in the treatment of liver, lung and peritoneal cysts. Experience with bone cysts and those in the heart and central nervous system is limited.

Cystic Echinococcosis (caused by Echinococcus granulosus) ZENTEL is used in patients with cystic echinococcosis:

- 1) where surgical intervention is not feasible
- 2) prior to surgical intervention
- 3) post-operatively if pre-operative treatment was too short, if spillage has occurred or if viable material was found at surgery
- 4) following percutaneous drainage of cysts for diagnostic or therapeutic reasons.

Alveolar Echinococcosis (caused by *Echinococcus multilocularis*) ZENTEL is used in patients with alveolar echinococcosis:

- 1) in inoperable disease, particularly in cases of local or distant metastasis
 - 2) following palliative surgery
 - 3) following radical surgery or liver transplantation
- Neurocysticercosis (larval *Taenia solium* infection)

ZENTEL is used for the treatment of patients with:

- 1) single or multiple cystic or granulomatous lesions of the brain parenchyma
- 2) arachnoidal or intraventricular cysts
- 3) racemose cysts

Capillariasis (*Capillaria philippinensis* infection)

Gnathostomiasis (caused by *Gnathostoma spinigerum* and related species)

Trichinosis (caused by *Trichinella spiralis* and *T. pseudospiralis*)

Toxocariasis (caused by *Toxocara canis* and other related species)

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Pharmaceutical Form:

Tablet.

Oral suspension.

INTESTINAL INFECTIONS AND CUTANEOUS LARVA MIGRANS

Dosage

Indications	Age	Dose	Period
- Ascariasis (roundworm infection) - Enterobiasis (pinworm infection) - Ancylostomiasis and necatoriasis (hookworm disease) - Trichuriasis (whipworm infection)	Adults and children over 2 years of age.	400 mg [one 400 mg tablet(s) or 10 mL 4% or 20 mL 2% suspension]#	Single dose.
	Children 1 to 2 years of age.	200 mg (5 mL 4% or 10 mL 2% suspension)	Single dose.

- Suspected or confirmed strongyloidiasis (threadworm infection) - Taeniasis (pork/beef tapeworm infection) - Hymenolepiasis - † (dwarf tapeworm infection)	Adults and children over 2 years of age.	400 mg (#see above)	One dose per day for 3 consecutive days. †In cases of proven hymenolepsiasis, retreatment in 10 to 21 days is recommended.
- Chlonorchiasis - Opisthorchiasis - (liver fluke infections)	Adults and children over 2 years of age.	400 mg (#see above)	One dose twice daily for 3 days.
- - Cutaneous larva migrans [hookworm (animal origin) causing skin disease]	Adults and children over 2 years of age.	400 mg	One dose per day for 1 to 3 days.
- - Giardiasis	Children 2 to 12 years of age only.	400 mg (#see above)	One dose per day for 5 days.

Method of Administration

If the patient is not cured after three weeks, a second course of treatment is indicated. No special procedures, such as fasting or purging, are required.

Some patients, particularly young children, may experience difficulties swallowing the tablets whole and should be encouraged to chew the tablets with a little water, alternatively the tablets may be crushed. The suspension can also be administered as an alternative.

Special Patient Populations

Elderly

There are limited data on the use of ZENTEL in patients 65 years of age and over. However, there is no evidence that elderly patients require a different dose than younger adult patients.

Renal impairment

Since renal elimination of albendazole and its primary metabolite, albendazole sulfoxide, is negligible, it is unlikely that clearance of these compounds would be altered in these patients.

No dosage adjustment is required. Patients with evidence of renal impairment should be carefully monitored.

Hepatic impairment

Since albendazole is rapidly metabolised by the liver to the primary pharmacologically active metabolite, albendazole sulfoxide, hepatic impairment would be expected to have significant effects on the pharmacokinetics of albendazole sulfoxide. Patients with abnormal liver function test results (transaminases) prior to commencing albendazole therapy should be carefully monitored.

SYSTEMIC HELMINTH INFECTIONS

Dosage

Infection	Patient Body Weight	Dose	Duration of Dosage
Cystic Echinococcosis	> 60 kg	800 mg given in two divided doses of 400 mg.	Daily for 28 days. Treatment for 28 days may be repeated after a 14 day period without treatment for a total of three cycles.
	< 60 kg	15 mg/kg, given in two equally divided doses (maximum dose 800 mg/day).	
- Inoperable and multiple cysts			Up to three 28 day cycles of <i>ZENTEL</i> treatment may be given for the treatment of liver, lung and peritoneal cysts. More prolonged treatment may be required for sites such as bone and brain.
- Pre-operative			Two 28 day cycles should be given where possible prior to surgery. Where surgical intervention is necessary before completion of two cycles, <i>ZENTEL</i> should be given for as long as possible.
<i>Infection</i>	Patient Body Weight	Dose	Duration of Dosage

-Post-operative -After percutaneous cyst drainage			Where only a short pre-operative course has been given (less than 14 days) and in cases where emergency surgery is required, ZENTEL should be given post-operatively for two 28 day cycles separated by 14 drug free days. Additionally, where cysts are found to be viable following pre-surgical treatment or where spillage has occurred, a full two cycle course should be given.
Alveolar Echinococcosis	> 60 kg	800 mg. given in two equally divided doses.	Daily for 28 days. Treatment for 28 days may be repeated after a 14 day period without treatment. Treatment may need to be prolonged for months or years. Continuous treatment at the same dose has been used for periods of up to 20 months.†
	< 60 kg	15 mg/kg given in two equally divided doses (maximum dose 800 mg/day).	
Neurocysticercosis±	> 60 kg	800 mg. given in two equal divided doses.	Daily for 7 to 30 days, dependent on the response. A second course may be given with a two-week interval between dose regimes.
	< 60 kg	15 mg/kg, given in two equal divided doses (maximum dose 800 mg/day).	

- <i>Parenchymal cysts and granulomas</i>	> 60 kg	800 mg, given in two equal divided doses	Treatment is usually continued for a minimum of 7 days up to 28 days.
	< 60 kg	15 mg/kg, given in two equal divided doses (maximum dose 800 mg/day).	
<i>Infection</i>	Patient Body Weight	Dose	Duration of Dosage
- <i>Arachnoidal and ventricular cysts</i>	> 60 kg	800 mg, given in two equal divided doses.	Treatment for 28 days is normally necessary in non-parenchymal cysts.
	< 60 kg	15 mg/kg, given in two equal divided doses (maximum dose 800 mg/day).	
- <i>Racemose cysts</i>	> 60 kg	800 mg, given in two equal divided doses.	Treatment is normally required for at least 28 days. This has been given as a continuous treatment, the duration being determined by clinical and radiological response.

	< 60 kg	15 mg/kg, given in two equal divided doses (maximum dose 800 mg/day).	
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†Alveolar Echinococcosis: Treatment is normally given in 28 day cycles as for cystic echinococcosis. It may have to be continued for months or even years. Current follow up suggests that survival times are substantially improved following prolonged treatment. Continuous treatment has been shown in a limited number of patients to lead to apparent cure.

±Neurocysticercosis: Patients being treated for neurocysticercosis should receive appropriate steroid and anticonvulsant therapy as required. Oral or intravenous corticosteroids are recommended to prevent cerebral hypertensive episodes during the first week of treatment.

Infection	Dosage for Adults and Children	Duration of Dosage
Capillariasis	400 mg	Daily for 10 days. # Normally only a single course of treatment is required, but further courses may be given if the clinical and parasitological findings remain positive
Gnathostomiasis	400 mg	Daily for 10 to 20 days (# see above).
Trichinosis	400 mg	Twice daily for 5 to 10 days (# see above).
Toxocariasis	400 mg	Twice daily for 5 to 10 days (# see above).

4.3 Contraindications

ZENTEL should not be administered during pregnancy, or in women thought to be pregnant. ZENTEL is contraindicated in patients with a known history of hypersensitivity to albendazole or other constituents of the dose forms.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

INTESTINAL INFECTIONS AND CUTANEOUS LARVA MIGRANS (short duration treatment at lower dose):

- Pregnancy

In order to avoid administering ZENTEL during early pregnancy, women of childbearing age should initiate treatment during the first week of menstruation or after a negative pregnancy test.

- Pre-existing neurocysticercosis

Treatment with ZENTEL may uncover pre-existing neurocysticercosis, particularly in areas with high taenosis (tapeworm) infection. Patients may experience neurological symptoms e.g. seizures, increased intracranial pressure and focal signs as a result of an inflammatory reaction caused by death of the parasite within the brain. Symptoms may occur soon after treatment. If symptoms occur appropriate steroid and anticonvulsant therapy should be started immediately.

SYSTEMIC HELMINTH INFECTIONS (longer duration of treatment at higher doses)

- **Influence on hepatic enzymes**

ZENTEL treatment has been associated with mild to moderate elevations of hepatic enzymes. Hepatic enzymes generally normalise on discontinuation of treatment. Case reports of hepatitis have also been received (see Adverse Reactions). Liver function tests should be obtained before the start of each treatment cycle and at least every two weeks during treatment. If hepatic enzymes are significantly increased (greater than twice the upper limit of normal), ZENTEL should be discontinued. ZENTEL treatment may be restarted when hepatic enzymes have returned to normal limits, but patients should be carefully monitored for a recurrence.

- **Bone marrow suppression**

ZENTEL has been shown to cause bone marrow suppression and therefore blood counts should be performed at the start and every two weeks during each 28 day cycle. Patients with liver disease, including hepatic echinococcosis, appear to be more susceptible to bone marrow suppression leading to pancytopenia, aplastic anaemia, agranulocytosis and leukopenia and therefore warrant closer monitoring of blood counts. ZENTEL should be discontinued if clinically significant decreases in blood cell counts occur (see Dosage and Administration and Adverse Reactions).

- **Pregnancy**

In order to avoid administering ZENTEL during early pregnancy, women of childbearing age should:

- initiate treatment only after a negative pregnancy test. These tests should be repeated at least once before initiating the next cycle.
- be advised to take effective precautions against conception during and within one month of completion of treatment with ZENTEL for a systemic infection.

- **Neurocysticercosis**

Symptoms associated with an inflammatory reaction following death of the parasite may occur in patients receiving ZENTEL treatment for neurocysticercosis (e.g. seizures, raised intracranial pressure, focal signs). These should be treated with appropriate steroid and anticonvulsant therapy. Oral or intravenous corticosteroids are recommended to prevent cerebral hypertensive episodes during the first week of treatment.

Pre-existing neurocysticercosis may also be uncovered in patients treated with ZENTEL for other conditions, particularly in areas with high taenosis infection. Patients may experience neurological symptoms e.g. seizures, increased intracranial pressure and focal signs as a result of an inflammatory reaction caused by death of the parasite within the brain. Symptoms may occur soon after treatment, appropriate steroid and anticonvulsant therapy should be started immediately.

Excipients

ZENTEL tablets contain sunset|yellow FCF (E110 or FD&C Yellow No 6) which may cause allergic-type reactions.

ZENTEL tablets contain lactose. Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, total lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take ZENTEL tablets.

ZENTEL tablets contain less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per tablet, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

ZENTEL suspension contains benzoic acid which may increase jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes) in newborn babies (up to 4 weeks old). ZENTEL suspension contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per dosage unit, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Cimetidine, praziquantel and dexamethasone have been reported to increase the plasma levels of the albendazole metabolite responsible for the systemic efficacy of the product.

Ritonavir, phenytoin, carbamazepine and phenobarbital may have the potential to reduce plasma concentrations of the active metabolite of albendazole; albendazole sulfoxide. The clinical relevance of this is unknown, but may result in decreased efficacy, especially in the treatment of systemic helminth infections. Patients should be monitored for efficacy and may require alternative dose regimens or therapies.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Fertility

There are no data on the effects of ZENTEL on human fertility.

No effects on male fertility have been observed in animal studies at clinically relevant exposures (see Non-Clinical Information).

Pregnancy

ZENTEL should not be administered during pregnancy or in women thought to be pregnant (see Contraindications).

Lactation

Adequate human and animal data on use during lactation are not available.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

There have been no studies to investigate the effect of ZENTEL on driving performance or the ability to operate machinery. However, when driving vehicles or operating machinery, it should be taken into account that dizziness may be expected after using ZENTEL (see Adverse Reactions).

4.8 Undesirable effects

Data from large clinical studies were used to determine the frequency of very common to rare undesirable reactions. The frequencies assigned to all other undesirable reactions (i.e. those occurring at < 1/1000) were mainly determined using post-marketing data and refer to a reporting rate rather than a true frequency.

Adverse drug reactions (ADRs) are listed below by MedDRA system organ class and by frequency. Frequencies are defined as: very common (>1/10), common (>1/100 and <1/10), uncommon

(>1/1000 and <1/100), rare (>1/10 000 and <1/1000) and very rare (<1/10 000), including isolated reports.

INTESTINAL INFECTIONS AND CUTANEOUS LARVA MIGRANS (short duration treatment at lower dose):

Immune system disorders

Rare: Hypersensitivity reactions including rash, pruritis and urticaria.

Nervous system disorders

Uncommon: Headache and dizziness.

Gastrointestinal disorders

Uncommon: Upper gastrointestinal symptoms (e.g. epigastric or abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting) and diarrhoea.

Hepatobiliary disorders

Rare: Elevations of hepatic enzymes

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders

Very rare: Erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome

SYSTEMIC HELMINTH INFECTIONS (longer duration of treatment at higher doses):

Blood and the lymphatic system disorders

Uncommon: Leukopenia

Very rare: Pancytopenia, aplastic anaemia, agranulocytosis

Patients with liver disease, including hepatic echinococcosis, appear to be more susceptible to bone marrow suppression (see Dosage and Administration and Warnings and Precautions).

Immune system disorders

Uncommon: Hypersensitivity reactions including rash, pruritus and urticaria

Nervous system disorders Very common: Headache Common: Dizziness

Gastrointestinal disorders

Common: Gastrointestinal disturbances (abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting)

Gastrointestinal disturbances have been associated with ZENTEL when treating patients with echinococcosis.

Hepatobiliary disorders

Very common: Mild to moderate elevations of hepatic enzymes Uncommon: Hepatitis

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders

Common: Reversible alopecia (thinning of hair, and moderate hair loss) Very rare: Erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome

General disorders and administration site conditions

Common: Fever

4.9 Overdose

Symptoms and signs

No data are available with regard to overdosage of ZENTEL.

Treatment

Further management should be as clinically indicated or as recommended by the national poisons centre, where available.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

ATC code: P02CA03

Mechanism of action

Albendazole is a benzimidazole carbamate with antiprotozoal and anthelmintic effects against intestinal and tissue parasites. Albendazole exhibits larvicidal, ovicidal and vermifugal activity, and it is thought to exert its anthelmintic effect by inhibiting tubulin polymerisation. This causes the disruption of the helminth metabolism, including energy depletion, which immobilises and then kills the susceptible helminth.

Pharmacodynamics effects

INTESTINAL INFECTIONS AND CUTANEOUS LARVA MIGRANS

Albendazole is active against intestinal parasites, including:

- Nematodes
Ascaris lumbricoides (roundworm) Trichuris trichiura (whipworm)
Enterobius vermicularis (pinworm/threadworm) Ancylostoma duodenale (hookworm)
Necator americanus (hookworm) Strongyloides stercoralis
Hookworms that cause cutaneous larva migrans.
- Cestodes
Hymenolepis nana (dwarf tapeworm).
Taenia solium (pork tapeworm).
Taenia saginata (beef tapeworm).
- Trematodes
Opisthorchis viverrini and Clonorchis sinensis.
- Protozoa
Giardia lamblia (intestinalis or duodenalis).

SYSTEMIC HELMINTH INFECTIONS

Albendazole is effective in the treatment of tissue parasites, including cystic echinococcosis and alveolar echinococcosis caused by infestation of Echinococcus granulosus and Echinococcus multilocularis, respectively. Albendazole is also effective in the treatment of neurocysticercosis caused by larval infestation of Taenia solium, capillariasis caused by Capillaria philippinensis and gnathostomiasis caused by Gnathostoma spinigerum infestation.

Albendazole has been shown (in clinical trials) to eradicate cysts or significantly reduce cyst size in up to 80% of patients with Echinococcus granulosus cysts who were treated.

Where cysts have been investigated for viability following treatment with albendazole, 90% have been non-viable in laboratory or animal studies compared to only 10% of untreated cysts.

In the treatment of cysts due to Echinococcus multilocularis, a minority of patients were

considered to be cured and a majority had an improvement or stabilisation of disease due to albendazole therapy.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption

In humans, albendazole is poorly absorbed (less than 5%) following oral administration. The systemic pharmacological effect of albendazole is augmented if the dose is administered with a fatty meal, which enhances the absorption by approximately five-fold. Following oral administration of a single dose of 400 mg albendazole, the pharmacologically active metabolite, albendazole sulfoxide, has been reported to achieve peak plasma concentrations from 1.6 to 6.0 micromol/L when taken with breakfast.

Metabolism

Albendazole rapidly undergoes extensive first-pass metabolism in the liver, and is generally not detected in plasma. Albendazole sulfoxide is the primary metabolite, which is thought to be the active moiety in effectiveness against systemic tissue infections.

Elimination

The plasma half-life of albendazole sulfoxide is 8.5 hours. Albendazole sulfoxide and its metabolites appear to be principally eliminated in bile, with only a small proportion appearing in the urine. Elimination from cysts has been shown to occur over several weeks following high and prolonged dosing.

Special patient populations

- **Elderly**

Although no studies have investigated the effect of age on albendazole sulfoxide pharmacokinetics, data in 26 hydatid cyst patients (up to 79 years) suggest pharmacokinetics similar to those in young healthy subjects. The number of elderly patients treated for either hydatid disease or neurocysticercosis is limited, but no problems associated with an older population have been observed.

- **Renal impairment**

The pharmacokinetics of albendazole in patients with impaired renal function have not been studied.

- **Hepatic impairment**

The pharmacokinetics of albendazole in patients with impaired hepatic function have not been studied.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Clinical studies

No data available.

NON-CLINICAL INFORMATION

Although albendazole treatment-related effects were observed in rat testes, no effects on litter size were observed in a male fertility study. Albendazole has been shown to be teratogenic and embryotoxic in rats and rabbits. Albendazole was negative for evidence of mutagenicity or genotoxicity in a panel of in vitro (including Ames inactivated and activated)

and in vivo tests. In long-term toxicity studies conducted in rats and mice at daily doses of up to 30 times the recommended human doses, no treatment-related tumour formation was seen.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Tablets 400 mg:

Lactose (see Warnings and Precautions)

Microcrystalline cellulose

Maize starch

Croscarmellose sodium Povidone K30

Sodium lauryl sulphate

Sunset yellow FCF (E110 or FD&C Yellow No 6) (see Warnings and Precautions)

Sodium saccharin

Magnesium stearate

Flavourings

Suspension (2%, 4%):

Aluminium magnesium silicate

Carboxymethylcellulose sodium

Glycerin

Polysorbate 80

Sorbitan monolaureate

Potassium sorbate

Benzoic acid (see Warnings and Precautions)

Sorbic acid

Silicone antifoam 1510

Saccharin sodium

Flavourings

6.2 Incompatibilities

There are no special requirements for use on handling of this product.

6.3 Shelf life

24 Months

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store below 30°C

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Tablets: Blister packs, polypropylene containers and cap.

Oral suspensions: Glass/Plastic bottle with polypropylene cap.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

Oral suspensions: Shake well before use.

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Tablet:

Haleon South Africa (Pty) Ltd 11 Hawkins Avenue

Epping Industria One Cape Town

Western Cape, 7450 Republic of South Africa

Oral suspension:

Manufactured and Packaged by: Aspen Bad Oldesloe
GmbH Industriestrasse 32-36
23843 Bad Oldesloe Germany

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S) –
H88091

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION--
9th August 2024

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT
9th August 2024

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