הודעה על החמרה (מידע בטיחות) בעלון לרופא מעודכן 05.2013)

30.11.2015 :תאריך

ALCON AZOPT 1%, 136 60 29640 00 : שם תכשיר באנגלית ומספר הרישום

Lapidot medical import and marketing LTD : שם בעל הרישום

טופס זה מפרט ההחמרות בלבד!

ההחמרות המבוקשות		
טקסט חדש	טקסט נוכחי	פרק בעלון
Posology When used as monotherapy or adjunctive therapy, the dose is one drop of AZOPT in the conjunctival sac of the affected eye(s) twice daily. Some patients may have a better response with one drop three times a day. Special populations Elderly population dose adjustment in elderly patients is necessary. Hepatic and renal impairment AZOPT has not been studied in patients with hepatic impairment and is therefore not recommended in such patients. Azopt has not been studied in patients with severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance<30 ml/min) or in patients with hyperchloraemic acidosis. Since brinzolamide and its main metabolite are excreted predominantly by the kidney, Azopt is therefore contra-indicated in such patients (see also section 4.3).	When used as monotherapy or adjunctive therapy, the dose is one drop of AZOPT in the conjunctival sac of the affected eye(s) twice daily. Some patients may have a better response with one drop three times a day. Nasolacrimal occlusion or gently closing the eyelid after instillation is recommended. This may reduce the systemic absorption of medicinal products administered via the ocular route and result in a decrease in systemic side effects. When substituting another ophthalmic antiglaucoma agent with AZOPT, discontinue the other agent and start the following day with AZOPT. If more than one topical ophthalmic medicinal product is being used, the medicines must be administered at least 5 minutes apart. Shake well before use. To prevent contamination of the dropper tip and suspension, care must be taken not to touch the eyelids, surrounding areas or other surfaces with the dropper tip of the bottle. Keep the bottle tightly closed when not in use. Use in elderly	4.2 Posology and method of administration
Paediatric population The efficacy and safety of AZOPT in patients below the age of 18 have not been established and its use is-not recommended in these patients. However, there is limited experience in children. The safety and efficacy of AZOPT have been studied in a small number of paediatric patients less than 6 years of age (see also 4.4, 4.8 and 5.1). Method of administration For ocular use.	No dosage alteration in elderly patients is necessary. Use in children The efficacy and safety of AZOPT in patients below the age of 18 have not been established and its use is not recommended in these patients. However, there is limited experience in children. The safety and efficacy of AZOPT have been studied in a small number of paediatric patients less than 6 years of age (see also 4.4, 4.8 and 5.1). Use in hepatic and renal impairment AZOPT has not been studied in patients with hepatic impairment and is therefore not recommended in	

Nasolacrimal occlusion or gently closing the eyelid after instillation is recommended. This may reduce the systemic absorption of medicinal products administered via the ocular route and result in a decrease in systemic side effects.

Instruct the patient to shake the bottle well before use. After the cap is removed, if tamper evident snap collar is loose, remove before using the product.

To prevent contamination of the dropper tip and suspension, care must be taken not to touch the eyelids, surrounding areas or other surfaces with the dropper tip of the bottle.

Instruct patients to keep the bottle tightly closed when not in use.

When substituting another ophthalmic antiglaucoma agent with AZOPT, discontinue the other agent and start the following day with AZOPT.

If more than one topical ophthalmic medicinal product is being used, the medicines must be administered at least 5 minutes apart. Eye ointments should be administered last.

If a dose is missed, treatment should be continued with the next dose as planned. The dose should not exceed one drop in the affected eye(s) three times daily.

such patients.

AZOPT has not been studied in patients with severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance < 30 ml/min)

or in patients with hyperchloraemic acidosis. Since brinzolamide and its main metabolite are excreted

predominantly by the kidney, AZOPT is therefore contra-indicated in such patients (see also 4.3).

- Hypersensitivity to the active substance or any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.
- Known hypersensitivity to sulphonamides (see also 4.4).
- Severe renal impairment.
- Hyperchloraemic acidosis.
- Hypersensitivity to brinzolamide or any of the excipients.
- Known hypersensitivity to sulphonamides (see also 4.4).
- Severe renal impairment.
- Hyperchloraemic acidosis (see also 4.2).

4.3 Contraindications

Systemic effects

AZOPT is a sulphonamide inhibitor of carbonic anhydrase and, although administered topically, is absorbed systemically. The same types of adverse reactions that are attributable to sulphonamides may occur with topical administration. If signs of serious reactions or hypersensitivity occur, discontinue the use of this preparation.

Acid-base disturbances have been reported with oral carbonic anhydrase inhibitors. Use with caution in patients with risk of renal impairment because the possible risk of metabolic acidosis (see section 4.2).

AZOPT is a sulphonamide inhibitor of carbonic anhydrase and, although administered topically, is absorbed systemically. Acid-base disturbances have been reported with oral carbonic anhydrase inhibitors. Brinzolamide has not been studied in pre-term infants (less than 36 weeks gestational age) or those less than 1 week of age. Patients with significant renal tubular immaturity or abnormalities should only receive brinzolamide after careful consideration of the risk benefit balance because of the possible risk of metabolic acidosis. The same types of

4.4 Special warnings and special precautions for use

Brinzolamide has not been studied in pre-term infants (less than 36 weeks gestational age) or those less than 1 week of age. Patients with significant renal tubular immaturity or abnormalities should only receive brinzolamide after careful consideration of the risk benefit balance because of the possible risk of metabolic acidosis.

Oral carbonic anhydrase inhibitors may impair the ability to perform tasks requiring mental alertness and/or physical coordination. AZOPT is absorbed systemically and therefore this may occur with topical administration.

Concomitant therapy

There is a potential for an additive effect on the known systemic effects of carbonic anhydrase inhibition in patients receiving an oral carbonic anhydrase inhibitor and AZOPT. The concomitant administration of AZOPT and oral carbonic anhydrase inhibitors has not been studied and is not recommended (see also section 4.5).

AZOPT was primarily evaluated in concomitant administration with timolol during adjunctive glaucoma therapy. Additionally the IOP-reducing effect of Azopt as adjunctive therapy to the prostaglandin analogue travoprost has been studied. No long term data are available on the use of Azopt as adjunctive therapy to travoprost (see also section 5.1).

There is limited experience with AZOPT in the treatment of patients with pseudoexfoliative glaucoma or pigmentary glaucoma. Caution should be used in treating these patients and close monitoring of intraocular pressure (IOP) is recommended. AZOPT has not been studied in patients with narrow-angle glaucoma and its use is not recommended in these patients.

The possible role of brinzolamide on corneal endothelial function has not been investigated in patients with compromised corneas (particularly in patients with low endothelial cell count). Specifically, patients wearing contact lenses have not been studied and careful monitoring of these patients when using brinzolamide is recommended, since carbonic anhydrase inhibitors may affect corneal hydration and

undesirable effects that are attributable to sulphonamides

may occur with topical administration. If signs of serious reactions or hypersensitivity occur, discontinue

the use of this preparation.

recommended.

There is a potential for an additive effect on the known systemic effects of carbonic anhydrase inhibition

anhydrase inhibition
in patients receiving an oral carbonic
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There is limited experience with AZOPT in the treatment of patients with pseudoexfoliative glaucoma or pigmentary glaucoma.

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therapy. AZOPT has not been studied in patients with narrow-angle glaucoma.

The possible role of brinzolamide on corneal endothelial function has not been investigated in patients

with compromised corneas (particularly in patients with low endothelial cell count). Specifically, patients

wearing contact lenses have not been studied and careful monitoring of these patients when using

brinzolamide is recommended, since carbonic anhydrase inhibitors may affect corneal hydration and

wearing contact lenses might increase the risk for the cornea. Likewise, in other cases of compromised

corneas such as patients with diabetes mellitus, careful monitoring is recommended. Benzalkonium chloride, which is commonly used as a preservative in ophthalmic products, has been

reported to cause punctate keratopathy and/or toxic ulcerative keratopathy. Since AZOPT contains

benzalkonium chloride, close monitoring is required with frequent or prolonged use in dry eye patients, or

in conditions where the cornea is compromised.

AZOPT has not been studied in patients wearing contact lenses. AZOPT contains the preservative

benzalkonium chloride which may cause eye irritation. Benzalkonium chloride may be absorbed by soft

contact lenses and is known to discolour soft contact lenses. Therefore, patients must be instructed to wait

15 minutes after instillation of AZOPT before

wearing contact lenses might increase the inserting contact lenses. AZOPT must not be administered risk for the cornea. Careful monitoring of while wearing contact lenses. patients with compromised corneas such as Potential rebound effects following cessation patients with diabetes mellitus or corneal of treatment with AZOPT have not been dystrophies is recommended. studied; the IOP-lowering effect is expected to last for 5-7 Benzalkonium chloride, which is commonly days. used as a preservative in ophthalmic Oral carbonic anhydrase inhibitors may products, has been reported to cause impair the ability to perform tasks requiring punctate keratopathy and/or toxic ulcerative mental alertness keratopathy. Since AZOPT contains and/or physical coordination in elderly benzalkonium chloride, close monitoring is patients. AZOPT is absorbed systemically required with frequent or prolonged use in and therefore this may dry eye patients, or in conditions where the occur with topical administration. cornea is compromised. AZOPT has not been studied in patients wearing contact lenses. AZOPT contains benzalkonium chloride which may cause eye irritation and is known to discolour soft contact lenses. Contact with soft contact lenses is to be avoided. Patients must be instructed to remove contact lenses prior to the application of AZOPT and wait at least 15 minutes after instillation of the dose before reinsertion. Potential rebound effects following cessation of treatment with AZOPT have not been studied; the IOP-lowering effect is expected to last for 5-7 days. In clinical studies, AZOPT was used In clinical studies, AZOPT was used 4.5 Interaction concomitantly with prostaglandin analogues concomitantly with timolol ophthalmic with other preparations without evidence medicinal products and timolol ophthalmic preparations without of adverse interactions. evidence of adverse interactions. and other forms of interaction 4.6 4.6 Fertility, Pregnancy and lactation Pregnancy and lactation 4.6 Pregnancy and lactation Pregnancy Pregnancy There are no or limited amount of data from There are no adequate data from the use of brinzolamide in pregnant women. Studies in the use of ophthalmic brinzolamide in animals have pregnant women. Studies in animals have shown reproductive toxicity (see 5.3). The shown reproductive toxicity following potential risk for humans is unknown. systemic administration (see also 5.3). AZOPT should not be used during pregnancy unless clearly AZOPT is not recommended during necessary. pregnancy and in women of childbearing Nursing mothers potential not using contraception. It is not known whether brinzolamide is excreted in human milk, however, this Breast-feeding substance is excreted in rat It is unknown whether milk. It is strongly recommended to avoid the brinzolamide/metabolites are excreted in use of AZOPT when breast-feeding. human milk following topical ocular administration. Animal studies have shown the excretion of minimal levels of brinzolamide in breast milk following oral

administration.

A risk to the newborns/infants cannot be excluded. A decision must be made whether		
to discontinue breast-feeding or to discontinue/abstain from AZOPT therapy taking in to account the benefit of breast- feeding for the child and the benefit of		
therapy for the woman.		
Fertility Animal studies with brinzolamide		
demonstrated no effect on fertility. Studies have not been performed to evaluate the		
effect of topical ocular administration of brinzolamide on human fertility.		
AZOPT has a minor influence on the ability to drive and use machines.	Temporary blurred vision or other visual disturbances, may affect the ability to drive or use machines (see	4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines
Temporary blurred vision or other visual disturbances, may affect the ability to drive or use machines (see also 4.8). If blurred vision occurs at instillation, the patient must wait until the vision clears before driving or using machinery.	also 4.8 Undesirable effects). If blurred vision occurs at instillation, the patient must wait until the vision clears before driving or using machinery.	
Oral carbonic anhydrase inhibitors may impair the ability to perform tasks requiring mental alertness and/or physical coordination (see also section 4.4 and section 4.8).		
Summary of the safety profile:	In clinical studies involving over 1800	4.8
In clinical studies involving 2732 patients treated with AZOPT as monotherapy or	patients treated with AZOPT as monotherapy or adjunctive therapy	Undesirable e effects
adjunctive therapy to timolol maleate	to timolol maleate 5 mg/ml, the most	e effects
5 mg/ml, the most frequently reported	frequently reported treatment-related adverse	
treatment-related adverse reactions were:	events were: dysgeusia	
dysgeusia (6.0%) (bitter or unusual taste,	(5.8%) (bitter or unusual taste, see description below) and temporary blurred vision (5.8%)	
see description below) and temporary blurred vision (5.4%) upon instillation,	upon	
lasting from a few seconds to a few minutes (see also 4.7).	instillation, lasting from a few seconds to a few minutes (see also 4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use	
Tabulated summary of adverse reactions:	machines).	
The following adverse reactions have been	The following undesirable effects were	
	aggagged to be treatment related and are	•
	assessed to be treatment-related and are classified according to the	
reported with brinzolamide 10mg/ml eye drops, suspension and are classified	classified according to the following convention: very common (_1/10),	
reported with brinzolamide 10mg/ml eyedrops, suspension and are classified according to the following convention: very	classified according to the following convention: very common (_1/10), common (_1/100 to <1/10), uncommon	
reported with brinzolamide 10mg/ml eyedrops, suspension and are classified according to the following convention: very common ($\geq 1/10$), common	classified according to the following convention: very common (_1/10), common (_1/100 to <1/10), uncommon (_1/1,000 to <1/100), rare (_1/10,000 to	
reported with brinzolamide 10mg/ml eye drops, suspension and are classified according to the following convention: very common (≥1/10), common (≥1/100 to <1/10), uncommon	classified according to the following convention: very common (_1/10), common (_1/100 to <1/10), uncommon (_1/1,000 to <1/100), rare (_1/10,000 to <1/1000), or very rare (<1/10,000). Within	
reported with brinzolamide 10mg/ml eyedrops, suspension and are classified according to the following convention: very common ($\geq 1/10$), common ($\geq 1/100$ to $< 1/10$), uncommon ($\geq 1/1,000$ to $< 1/100$), rare	classified according to the following convention: very common (_1/10), common (_1/100 to <1/10), uncommon (_1/1,000 to <1/100), rare (_1/10,000 to	
reported with brinzolamide 10mg/ml eyedrops, suspension and are classified according to the following convention: 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 $<1/1000$), or very rare ($<1/10,000$), or not known (cannot be	classified according to the following convention: very common (_1/10), common (_1/100 to <1/10), uncommon (_1/1,000 to <1/100), rare (_1/10,000 to <1/1000), or very rare (<1/10,000). Within each frequency grouping, undesirable effects are presented in decreasing order of seriousness.	
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reported with brinzolamide 10mg/ml eyedrops, suspension and are classified according to the following convention: very common (≥1/10), common (≥1/100 to <1/10), uncommon (≥1/1,000 to <1/100), rare (≥1/10,000 to <1/1000), or very rare (<1/10,000), or not known (cannot be estimated from the available data). Within each frequency grouping, adverse reactions are presented in decreasing order of	classified according to the following convention: very common (_1/10), common (_1/100 to <1/10), uncommon (_1/1,000 to <1/100), rare (_1/10,000 to <1/1000), or very rare (<1/10,000). Within each frequency grouping, undesirable effects are presented in decreasing order of seriousness. Cardiac disorders:	
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		blood chloride increased
		Nervous system disorders:
System Organ	MedDRA Preferred	Common: dysgeusia, headache
Classification	Term (v.15.1)	Uncommon: somnolence, motor dysfunction,
Infections and	Uncommon:	amnesia, memory impairment, dizziness,
infestations	nasopharyngitis,	paraesthesia
Time Stations	pharyngitis, sinusitis	Eye disorders:
	Not Known: rhinitis	Common: blepharitis, blurred vision, eye
Blood and	Uncommon: red blood	irritation, eye pain, dry eye, eye discharge,
lymphatic	cell count decreased,	eye pruritus, foreign
system	blood chloride	body sensation in eyes, ocular hyperaemia
disorders	increased	Uncommon: corneal erosion, keratitis,
Immune system	Not Known:	punctate keratitis, keratopathy, deposit eye,
disorders	hypersensitivity	corneal staining, corneal epithelium defect, intraocular
Metabolism and	Not known: decreased	pressure increased, optic nerve cup/disc ratio
nutrition	appetite	increased, corneal
disorders	appente	oedema, conjunctivitis, meibomianitis,
Psychiatric Psychiatric	<u>Uncommon:</u> apathy,	diplopia, glare, photophobia, photopsia,
disorders	depression, depressed	visual acuity reduced,
disorders	mood, libido	allergic conjunctivitis, pterygium, scleral
	decreased, nightmare,	pigmentation, asthenopia, ocular discomfort,
	nervousness	abnormal sensation
	Rare: insomnia	in eye, keratoconjunctivitis sicca,
Nervous system	Uncommon: motor	hypoaesthesia eye, subconjunctival cyst,
disorders	dysfunction, amnesia,	conjunctival hyperaemia,
disorders	dizziness,	eyelids pruritus, eyelid margin crusting,
	paraesthesia, headache	lacrimation increased
	Rare: memory	Ear and labyrinth disorders:
	impairment,	Uncommon: tinnitus
	somnolence	Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal
	Not Known: tremor,	disorders:
	hypoaesthesia, ageusia	Uncommon: dyspnoea, bronchial
Eye disorders	Common: blurred	hyperactivity, cough, epistaxis,
Lye disorders	vision, eye irritation,	pharyngolaryngeal pain, throat irritation,
	eye pain, foreign body	nasal congestion, upper respiratory tract congestion, postnasal drip, rhinorrhoea,
	sensation in eyes,	sneezing, nasal dryness
	ocular hyperaemia	Gastrointestinal disorders:
	ocuiai fiyperaeiilia	Common: dry mouth
	Unaamman, aamaal	Uncommon: oesophagitis, diarrhoea, nausea,
	<u>Uncommon:</u> corneal erosion, keratitis,	dyspepsia, upper abdominal pain, abdominal
	punctate keratitis,	discomfort,
	keratopathy, deposit	stomach discomfort, flatulence, frequent
	eye, corneal staining,	bowel movements, gastrointestinal disorder,
	corneal epithelium	hypoaesthesia oral,
		paraesthesia oral
	defect, corneal	5
	epithelium disorder,	Renal and urinary disorders:
	blepharitis, eye	Uncommon: renal pain
	pruritus,	Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders:
	conjunctivitis, eye	Uncommon: urticaria, rash, rash maculo-
	swelling,	papular, pruritus generalized, alopecia, skin
	meibomianitis, glare,	tightness
	photophobiadry eye,	Musculoskeletal and connective tissue
	allergic conjunctivitis,	disorders:
	pterygium, scleral	Uncommon: back pain, muscle spasms,
	pigmentation,	myalgia Infactions and infactations:
	asthenopia, ocular	Infections and infestations:
	discomfort, abnormal	Uncommon: nasopharyngitis, pharyngitis, sinusitis
	sensation in eye,	Injury, poisoning and procedural
		mjury, poisoning and procedurar

	keratoconjunctivitis	complications:	
	sicca, subconjunctival	Uncommon: foreign body in eye	
	cyst, conjunctival	General disorders and administrative site	
	hyperaemia, eyelids	conditions:	
	• •	Uncommon: pain, chest discomfort, asthenia,	
	pruritus, eye	fatigue, feeling abnormal, feeling jittery,	
	discharge, eyelid	irritability	
	margin crusting,	Reproductive system and breast disorders:	
	lacrimation increased	Uncommon: erectile dysfunction	
		Psychiatric disorders:	
	Rare: corneal oedema,	Uncommon: apathy, depression, depressed	
	diplopia, visual acuity	mood, libido decreased, nightmare, insomnia,	
	reduced, photopsia,	nervousness	
	hypoaesthesia eye,	Adverse reactions identified from post-	
	periorbital oedema,	marketing experience that have not been	
	intraocular pressure	reported previously in	
	increased, optic nerve	clinical trials with AZOPT are listed below.	
	cup/disc ratio	They are derived from spontaneous reports	
	increased,	for which the	
		frequency cannot be estimated. Thus, the	
	Not Known: corneal	frequency grouping is categorised as not	
	disorder, visual	known.	
	disturbance, eye	Cardiac disorders: arrhythmia, palpitations,	
	allergy, madarosis,	tachycardia, hypertension, blood pressure	
	eyelid disorder,	increased, heart rate	
	erythema of eyelid	increased	
		Nervous system disorders: tremor,	
Ear and	Rare: tinnitus	hypoaesthesia, ageusia	
labyrinth	Not Known: vertigo	Eye disorders: corneal epithelium disorder,	
disorders		corneal disorder, visual disturbance, eye	
		swelling, eye allergy,	
Cardiac	Uncommon:	madarosis, eyelid disorder, eyelid oedema,	
disorders	cardio-respiratory	erythema of eyelid	
disorders	distress, bradycardia,	Ear and labyrinth disorders: vertigo	
	palpitations	Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal	
	Rare: angina pectoris,	disorders: asthma	
	heart rate irregular	Gastrointestinal disorders: vomiting	
	Not Known:	Renal and urinary disorders: pollakiuria	
	arrhythmia,	Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders:	
	tachycardia,	dermatitis, erythema Musculoskeletal and connective tissue	
	hypertension, blood	disorders: arthralgia, pain in extremity	
	pressure increased,	Infections and infestations: rhinitis	
		General disorders and administration site	
	blood pressure	conditions: chest pain, peripheral edema,	
	decreased, heart rate	malaise, medication	
Dani' (increased	residue	
Respiratory,	<u>Uncommon:</u>	6	
thoracic and	dyspnoea, epistaxis,	Immune system disorders: hypersensitivity	
mediastinal	oropharyngeal pain,	Hepatobiliary disorders: liver function test	
disorders	pharyngolaryngeal	abnormal	
	pain, throat irritation,	In small short-term clinical trials,	
	upper airway cough	approximately 12.5% of paediatric patients	
	syndrome,	were observed to experience	
	rhinorrhoea,	drug related adverse effects, the majority of	
	sneezing <mark>,</mark> postnasal	which were local, nonserious ocular effects	
	drip	such as	
	Rare: bronchial	conjunctival hyperaemia, eye irritation, eye	
	hyperactivity, upper	discharge, and lacrimation increased (see	
	respiratory tract	section 5.1).	
	congestion, sinus	Dysgeusia (bitter or unusual taste in the	
		mouth following instillation) was the most	

Gastrointestinal disorders	congestion, nasal congestion, cough, , nasal dryness Not Known: asthma Common: dysgeusia Uncommon: oesophagitis, diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, dyspepsia, upper abdominal pain, abdominal discomfort, stomach discomfort, flatulence, frequent bowel movements, gastrointestinal disorder, hypoaesthesia oral,	frequently reported systemic undesirable effect associated with the use of AZOPT during clinical studies. It is likely caused by passage of the eye drops in the nasopharynx via the nasolacrimal canal. Nasolacrimal occlusion or gently closing the eyelid after instillation may help reduce the incidence of this effect (see also 4.2 Posology and method of administration). AZOPT is a sulphonamide inhibitor of carbonic anhydrase with systemic absorption. Gastrointestinal, nervous system, haematological, renal and metabolic effects are generally associated with systemic carbonic anhydrase inhibitors. The same type
Hepato-biliary	paraesthesia oral, dry mouth Not Known: liver	of undesirable effects that are attributable to oral carbonic anhydrase inhibitors may occur with topical administration.
disorders	function test abnormal	The adverse events seen with the adjunctive therapy have been observed with each active
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	Uncommon: rash, rash maculo-papular, skin tightness Rare: urticaria, alopecia, pruritus generalised Not Known: dermatitis, erythema	substance alone.
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	Uncommon: back pain, muscle spasms, myalgia Not Known: arthralgia, pain in extremity	
Renal and urinary disorders	Uncommon: renal pain Not Known: pollakiuria	
Reproductive system and breast disorders	Uncommon: erectile dysfunction	
General disorders and administration site conditions	Uncommon: pain, chest discomfort, fatigue, feeling abnormal Rare: chest pain, feeling jittery, asthenia, irritability Not Known: peripheral oedema, malaise	
Injury, poisoning and procedural	Uncommon: foreign body in eye	

complications		
Description of calcuted adverse assets		
Description of selected adverse events Dysgeusia (bitter or unusual taste in the		
mouth following instillation) was the most		
frequently reported systemic adverse		
reaction associated with the use of AZOPT		
during clinical studies. It is likely caused		
by passage of the eye drops in the nasopharynx via the nasolacrimal canal.		
Nasolacrimal occlusion or gently closing		
the eyelid after instillation may help reduce		
the incidence of this effect (see also 4.2).		
AZOPT is a sulphonamide inhibitor of		
carbonic anhydrase with systemic		
absorption. Gastrointestinal, nervous		
system, haematological, renal and metabolic		
effects are generally associated with systemic carbonic anhydrase inhibitors.		
The same type of adverse reactions that are		
attributable to oral carbonic anhydrase		
inhibitors may occur with topical		
administration.		
No unexpected adverse reactions have been		
observed with AZOPT when used as		
adjunctive therapy to travoprost. The		
adverse reactions seen with the adjunctive		
therapy have been observed with each active substance alone.		
active substance arone.		
Paediatric population		
In small short-term clinical trials,		
approximately 12.5% of paediatric patients were observed to experience adverse		
reaction, the majority of which were local,		
nonserious ocular reactions such as		
conjunctival hyperaemia, eye irritation, eye		
discharge, and lacrimation increased (see section 5.1).		
Section 3.1).		
סמו רק תוכן מהותי ולא שינויים במיקום	ן, שבו מסומנות ההחמרות המבוקשות <mark>על רקע צהוב</mark>. ם בגדר החמרות סומנו (<u>בעלון</u>) בצבע שונה (<mark>ירוק</mark>). יש ל	
	<u> </u>	הטקסט

הועבר בדואר אלקטרוני בתאריך 30.11.2015

הודעה על החמרה (מידע בטיחות) בעלון לצרכן מעודכן 05.2013)

30.11.2015 :תאריך

ALCON AZOPT 1%, 136 60 29640 00 : שם תכשיר באנגלית ומספר הרישום

Lapidot medical import and marketing LTD : שם בעל הרישום

טופס זה מפרט ההחמרות בלבד!

ההחמרות המבוקשות			
טקסט חדש	טקסט נוכחי	פרק בעלון	
 לפני שימוש בתרופה: ידוע לך על רגישות לאחד ממרכיבי התרופה. ידוע לך על אלרגיה לתרופות ממשפחת סולפונאמידים. משפחת תרופות זו מכילה גם תרופות לטיפול בסכרת, מחלות זיהומיות ותרופות משתנות. מהינך סובל מבעיות חמורות בתפקוד כלייתי. הינך סובל מ חומציות מוגברת בדם הנגרמת מרמה מוגברת של כלור hyperchloraemic acidosis) אזהרות מיוחדות הנוגעות לשימוש בתרופה לפני הטיפול באלקון אזופט 1% ספר לרופא אם: הינך סובל או סבלת בעבר מליקוי או מערכת הדם. בתפקוד: הכליה, מערכת השתן, הכבד או מערכת הדם. את/ה אמור לעבור ניתוח כירורגי בעיניים או עברת אירוע טראומה או זיהום בעין. הינך נוטל תרופות אחרות ממשפחת חינך סובל מיובש בעיות בכבד או בכליות. הינך סובל מיובש בעיניים או בעיות בקרנית העין. הינך סובל מיובש בעיניים או בעיות בקרנית העין. 	מתי אין להשתמש בתכשיר? אין להשתמש אם ידועה לך רגישות לאחד ממרכיבי התרופה, במיוחד לסולפונאמידים. אין להשתמש בתרופה מבלי להיוועץ ברופא לפני התחלת הטיפול: אם הינך בהריון או מיניקה. אם הינך סובל/ת או סבלת בעבר מליקוי בתפקוד: הדם. הכליה, מערכת השתן, הכבד או מערכת אמור/ה לעבור ניתוח כירורגי בעיניים או עברת אירוע טראומה או זיהום בעין. אזהרות:אין להפסיק ליטול תרופה זו עברת איהוע לן מחייב זהירות בנהיגה ברכב השימוש בתרופה זו עלול לגרום לטישטוש בהפעלת מכונות מסוכנות ובכל פעילות המחייבת עירנות. אם הינך רגיש/ה למזון בהפעל לפני נטילת התרופה.	לפני שימוש בתרופה	
אם אתה לוקח , או אם לקחת לאחרונה, תרופות אחרות כולל תרופות ללא מרשם ותוספי תזונה, ספר על כך לרופא או לרוקח. במיוחד אם אתה לוקח או מתכוון לקחת: • תרופות אחרות ממשפחת מעכבי האנזים קרבוניק אנהידראיז (למשל אצטזולמיד או דורזולמיד), אספירין וסליצילאטים אחרים. הריון והנקה: הריון או מניקה, יש להיוועץ ברופא או ברוקח לפני השימוש בתרופה. נשים שבכוונתן להיכנס להריון צריכות להשתמש לפני השימוש בתרופה. באמצעי מניעה יעילים במהלך הטיפול באלקון אזופט 1% אינו מומלץ בנשים השימוש באלקון אזופט 1% אינו מומלץ בנשים השימוש באלקון אזופט 1% אינו מומלץ בנשים	תגובות בין תרופתיות:אם הינך נוטל/ת תרופה נוספת, או אם גמרת זה עתה טיפול בתרופה אחרת, עליך לדווח לרופא המטפל כדי למנוע סיכונים או אי-יעילות הנובעים מתגובות בין-תרופתיות, במיוחד לגבי תרופות מהקבוצות הבאות: חוסמי האנזים קרבוניק אנהידראז חוסמי האנזים (Carbonic Anhydrase) וסליצילאטים אחרים.		

בהריון או מניקות. אין להשתמש באלקון אזופט 1% אלא על פי הוראות הרופא בלבד.

> יש לחכות פרק זמן של 10 דקות לפחות אין לנהוג או להפע בין שימוש בתכשיר זה לתכשיר אחר השימוש בתרופה נ

> > התכשיר מכיל חומר משמר בנזלקוניום כלוריד, העלול להיספג על-ידי עדשות מגע רכות. אין להשתמש בתכשיר זה כאשר את/ה מרכיב/ה עדשות מגע רכות. יש להסיר העדשות לפני השימוש בתכשיר, וניתן להחזירן כעבור לא פחות מ- 15 דקות מהזלפת התרופה לעין.

לטיפול בעין.

נהיגה ושימוש במכונות:

אין לנהוג או להפעיל מכונות מסוכנות בזמן השימוש בתרופה בגלל ש<mark>התרופה עלולה לגרום</mark> לטשטוש ראייה לפרק זמן מסויים מיד אחרי שימוש האלקון אזופט 1%. ניתן לחזור לנהוג ולהשתמש במכונות ברגע שיכולות הראייה חזרו לעצמם.

שימוש באלקון אזופט 1% עלול להוריד את היכולה לבצע משימות שדורשות ערנות ו∖או קואורדינציה פיזית. במידה ואתה מושפע, יש לנקוט זהירות בנהיגה ושימוש במכונות.

מידע חשוב על חלק מהמרכיבים של התרופה:

התכשיר מכיל חומר משמר בנזלקוניום כלוריד, העלול להיספג על ידי עדשות מגע רכות (לשנות את צבען) <mark>ולגרום לגירוי בעין.</mark>

אין להשתמש בתכשיר זה כאשר אתה מרכיב עדשות מגע רכות. יש להסיר העדשות לפני השימוש בתכשיר, וניתן להחזירן כעבור לא פחות מ- 15 דקות מהזלפת התרופה לעין.

4. תופעות לוואי

כמו בכל תרופה, השימוש באלקון אזופט 1% עלול לגרום לתופעות לוואי בחלק מהמשתמשים. אל תיבהל למקרא רשימת תופעות הלוואי. יתכן ולא תסבול מאף אחת מהן.

תופעות לוואי שכיחות (תופעות שמופיעות במשתמש אחד מתוך 10):

<mark>תופעות בעין:</mark>

טשטוש ראייה, גירוי בעין, כאב בעין, הפרשות מהעין, גירודים בעין, יובש בעין, תחושה לא רגילה בעין, אדמומיות בעין.

<mark>תופעות כלליות:</mark> טעם רע

תופעות לוואי שאינן שכיחות (תופעות שמופיעות במשתמש אחד מתוך 100):

<mark>תופעות בעין:</mark>

רגישות לאור, דלקת או זיהום בלחמית העין, נפיחות בעין, גירודים בעפעפים, אדמומיות או נפיחות, גידול על פני השטח של העין, פיגמנטציה מוגברת בעין, עייפות עיניים, יצירת קרום בעפעף או יצירת יתר של דמעות.

תופעות כלליות<mark>:</mark>

תפקוד הלב מופחת, דפיקות לב, קצב לב איטי
יותר, קושי בנשימה, קוצר בנשימה, שיעול, ירידה
במספר תאים אדומים בספירות דם, רמת כלוריד
מוגברת בדם, סחרחורות, נמנום, קושי בזיכרון,
דיכאון, עצבנות, חולשה, עייפות, הרגשה לא
רגילה, כאב, רעידות, ירידה בחשק המיני, בעיות
בתיפקוד מיני בגברים, סימפטומים של הצטננות,
לחץ בחזה, סינוניטיס, גירוי בגרון, כאב גרון,
תחושה מופחתת או חריגה בפה, דלקת ברירית
הוושט, כאבי בטן, בחילות, הקאות, קלקול קיבה,
יציאות תכופות, שלשולים, גזים, הפרעות עיכול,
כאבי כליות, כאבי שרירים, התכווצויות שרירים,

תופעות לוואי

תופעות לוואי: בנוסף לפעילות הרצויה של התרופה, בזמן השימוש עלולות להופיע השפעות לוואי, כגון: טשטוש ראיה, רגישות בעין, טעם מר/חריף בפה. תופעות לוואי המחייבות התייחסות מיוחדת: רגישות בעין, כאבים או צריבה בעין, תגובות אלרגיות (פריחה, נפיחות, קוצר נשימה), הצהבת העור והעיניים, חולשה, חום (נדירות): הפסק/י את הטיפול ופנה/י לרופא.

בכל מקרה שבו הינך מרגיש/ה תופעות לוואי שלא צוינו בעלון זה, או אם חל שינוי בהרגשתך הכללית עליך להתייעץ עם הרופא מיד.

<mark>כאבי גב, דימומים מהאף, נזלת, גודש באף,</mark> התעטשות, פריחה, תחושת עור שונה, גירוד, כאבי ראש, יובש בפה.		
תופעות לוואי נדירות (תופעות שמופיעות במשתמש אחד מתוך 1,000): <mark>תופעות בעין:</mark> נפיחות בקרנית, ראייה מופחתת או מוכפלת, ליקוי ראייה, ירידה ברגישות העין, נפיחות מסביב לעין, לחץ תוך עיני מוגבר, נזק לעצב הראייה.		
תופעות כלליות: פגיעה בזיכרון, נמנום, כאבי חזה, גודש הדרגי הנשימה העליונים, גודש בסינוסים, גודש באף, יובש באף, צלצולים באוזניים, נשירת שיער, גירוד כללי, עצבנות, רגזנות, קצב לב לא סדיר, חולשה בגוף, קושי בהרדמות.		
תופעות לוואי ששכיחותן אינה ידועה: <mark>תופעות בעין:</mark> אנורמליות בעפעף, הפרעות ראייה, הפרעה בקרנית, אלרגיה בעין, ירידה במספר ריסים או צמיחתם.		
תופעות כלליות: תסמינים אלרגיים מוגברים, ירדה בתחושה, רעד, אובדן או ירידה בתחושת הטעם, ירידה בלחץ הדם, עלייה בלחץ הדם, קצב לב מוגבר, כאבי מפרקים, אסטמה, כאב בגפיים, אדמומיות עור, דלקת, או גירוד, תוצאות חריגות בבדיקת תפקודי כבד , נפיחות של הגפיים, הטלת שתן בשכיחות גבוהה, ירידה בתיאבון.		
אם הופיעה תופעת לוואי, אם אחת מתופעות הלוואי מחמירה או כאשר אתה סובל מתופעת לוואי שלא צוינה בעלון, עליך להתייעץ עם הרופא.		
א לסמן רק תוכן מהותי ולא שינויים במיקום	ומנות ההחמרות המבוקשות <mark>על רקע צהוב</mark>. החמרות סומנו (<u>בעלון</u>) בצבע שונה (<mark>ירוק</mark>). י <i>י</i>	מצ"ב העלון, שבו מק שינויים שאינם בגדר הטקסט.
	יוני בתאריך 30.11.2015	הועבר בדואר אלקטו