# PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

## 1 NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Agisten Baby

## 2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Clotrimazole 1.0% w/w.
Excipients with known effect: Wool fat.
For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

## 3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

A white to cream colored paste for topical use.

## 4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

### 4.1 Therapeutic indications

For treatment of fungal nappy rash in children, that lasts over 72 hours.

### 4.2 Posology and method of administration

A thin layer should be applied to the affected sites and gently rubbed in 2 times daily.
A strip of paste ½ cm long is sufficient to treat an area about the size of a hand.

### 4.3 Contraindications

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

Do not use to treat nail or scalp infections.

### 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Avoid contact with the eyes.

**4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction**

Laboratory tests have suggested that, when Clotrimazole paste is used together, this product may cause damage to latex contraceptives. Consequently the effectiveness of such contraceptives may be reduced. Patients should be advised to use alternative precautions for at least five days after using this product.

**4.6 Pregnancy and lactation**

Fertility:
No human studies of the effects of clotrimazole on fertility have been performed; however, animal studies have not demonstrated any effects of the drug on fertility.

Pregnancy:
There is a limited amount of data from the use of clotrimazole in pregnant women. Animal studies with clotrimazole have shown reproductive toxicity at high oral doses (see section 5.3). At the low systemic exposures of clotrimazole following topical treatment, harmful effects with respect to reproductive toxicity are not predicted.Clotrimazole can be used during pregnancy, but only under the supervision of a physician.

Lactation:
Available pharmacodynamic/toxicological data in animals have shown excretion of clotrimazole/metabolites in milk after intravenous administration (see section 5.3). A risk to the suckling child cannot be excluded. A decision must be made whether to discontinue breast-feeding or to discontinue/abstain from clotrimazole therapy taking into account the benefit of breast-feeding for the child and the benefit of therapy for the woman.

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

Not relevant.

**4.8 Undesirable effects**

As the listed undesirable effects are based on spontaneous reports, assigning an accurate frequency of occurrence for each is not possible.

Immune system disorders: allergic reaction (syncope, hypotension, dyspnea, urticaria).

Signs of an allergic reaction may include: rash, swallowing or breathing problems, swelling of your lips, face, throat or tongue, weakness, feeling dizzy or faint, nausea.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders: blisters, discomfort/pain, oedema, erythema, irritation, peeling/exfoliation, pruritus, rash, stinging/burning.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions
Reporting of suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product

is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Any suspected adverse events should be reported to the Ministry of Health according to the National Regulation by using an online form: http://sideeffects.health.gov.il
Additionally, you can also report to www.perrigo-pharma.co.il

### 4.9 Overdose

No risk of acute intoxication is seen as it is unlikely to occur following a single dermal application of an overdose (application over a large area under conditions favourable to absorption) or inadvertent oral ingestion. There is no specific antidote. However, in the event of accidental oral ingestion, routine measures such as gastric lavage should be performed only if clinical symptoms of overdose become apparent (e.g. dizziness, nausea or vomiting). Gastric lavage should be carried out only if the airway can be protected adequately.

## 5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

### 5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Antifungals for topical use – imidazole and triazole derivatives

ATC Code: D01A C01

Mechanism of Action
Clotrimazole acts against fungi by inhibiting ergosterol synthesis. Inhibition of ergosterol synthesis leads to structural and functional impairment of the cytoplasmic membrane.

Pharmacodynamic Effects
Clotrimazole has a broad antimycotic spectrum of action *in vitro* and *in vivo,* which includes dermatophytes, yeasts, moulds, etc.

Under appropriate test conditions, the MIC values for these types of fungi are in the region of less than 0.062-8.0 µg/ml substrate. The mode of action of clotrimazole is primarily fungistatic or fungicidal depending on the concentration of clotrimazole at the site of infection. In vitro activity is limited to proliferating fungal elements; fungal spores are only slightly sensitive.

In addition to its antimycotic action, clotrimazole also acts on gram-positive microorganisms (Streptococci / Staphylococci / Gardnerella vaginalis), and gram-negative microorganisms (Bacteroides).
In vitro clotrimazole inhibits the multiplication of Corynebacteria and gram-positive cocci - with the exception of Enterococci – in concentrations of 0.5-10 µg/ml substrate.

### 5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Pharmacokinetic investigations after dermal application have shown that clotrimazole is minimally absorbed from the intact or inflamed skin into the human blood circulation. The resulting peak serum concentrations of clotrimazole were below the detection limit of 0.001 mcg/ml, suggesting that clotrimazole applied topically is unlikely to lead to measurable systemic effects or side effects.

### 5.3 Preclinical safety data

Non-clinical data reveal no special hazard for humans based on studies of repeated dose toxicity, genotoxicity and carcinogenicity.
Clotrimazole was not teratogenic in reproductive toxicity studies in mice, rats and rabbits. In rats high oral doses were associated with maternal toxicity, embryotoxicity, reduced fetal weights and decreased pup survival.
In rats clotrimazole and/or its metabolites were secreted into milk at levels higher than in plasma by a factor of 10 to 20 at 4 hrs after administration, followed by a decline to a factor of 0.4 by 24 hrs.

## 6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

### 6.1 List of excipients

Wool fat, kaolin, paraffin white soft, isopropyl myristate, zinc oxide, titanium dioxide, heavy liquid paraffin, dimethicone, sequalane, propyl parahydroxybenzoate, butyl hydroxy toluene.

### 6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable

### 6.3 Shelf life

The expiry date of the product is indicated on the packaging materials.

### 6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store below 25 °C.
Use within 6 months since first opening.

### 6.5 Nature and contents of container

Agisten baby: Aluminium tube, 30 g.

### 6.6 Special precautions for disposal

No special requirements.

## 7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Padagis Israel Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

P.O.B 16, Yeruham.

## 8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBERS

Agisten baby: 125-94-26744

Revised in October 2021 according to MOH guidelines.

References:

עלון לרופא של אגיסטן קרם- פברואר2015