1. Vibrocil Microdoser

2. Composition

Active ingredients: Dimetindene maleate 0.025% W/V, Phenylephrine 0.25% W/V.

3. Pharmaceutical form and amount of active ingredient per unit

Microdoser

1 mL contains: Dimetindene maleate 0.25 mg, phenylephrine 2.5 mg.

1 spray (=0.14 mL) contains 0.035 mg dimethindene maleate and 0.35 mg phenylephrine.

A standardized valve enables exact dosing (mean value: 140 µL solution per spray).

4. Indications/Applications

4.1 Indication:

Symptomatic treatment of common cold, nasal congestion, acute rhinitis, seasonal (hay fever) and non seasonal allergic rhinitis, acute sinusitis. Adjunctive therapy in case of acute otitis media.

4.2 Dosing regimen/use

Do not exceed the indicated dosage and frequency of use.

The lowest effective dosage should always be used, and the treatment kept as short as possible.

Children older than 6 years (under adult supervision) and adults:
1 to 2 sprays into each nostril 3 to 4 times a day.

Using the microdoser

1. Thoroughly clean your nose (e.g. by blowing it) before use.
2. Be careful not to get the spray into your eyes.
3. Remove the protective cap. Before first use, actuate the pump 5 times to prime it. The microdoser is now ready for further use. If the product has not been used for some time, the pump must be actuated 5 times again before use.
4. Insert the microdoser into one nostril and breathe in through your nose as you spray once, pressing down firmly on the pump. Repeat the process in the other nostril.
5. Wipe and dry the nozzle tip before putting the protective cap back on.

Do not share your bottle of Vibrocil metered-dose spray with other people to avoid any possible spread of infection.

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to one of the active substances (phenylephrine, dimetindene maleate) or one of of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

Contraindicated in:

- simple atrophic rhinitis, ozena (rhinitis atrophicans cum foetore)
- patients who are on MAO inhibitors or who have taken them in the preceding two weeks.
- patients with narrow-angle glaucoma as well as
- after transsphenoidal hypophysectomy (or after transnasal or transoral surgical procedures in which the dura mater is exposed).

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Patients with hypersensitivity to sympathomimetics, manifested as insomnia, dizziness, tremors, cardiac arrhythmia or arterial hypertension, should use sympathomimetics such as Vibrocil with caution.

Vibrocil should not be used continuously for more than 7 days. If symptoms persist or worsen, medical advice should be sought. Long-term or high-dose use can result in tachyphylaxis, congestion due to a rebound effect or drug-induced rhinitis.

As with any topical vasoconstrictors, the prescribed dose must not be exceeded; this applies in particular to small children and elderly patients, in whom too high a dosage may cause systemic effects.

Caution is advised in patients with hypertension, cardiovascular diseases, hyperthyroidism, diabetes and bladder neck obstruction (e.g. prostatic hypertrophy).

Vibrocil should be used with caution in patients with epilepsy because of dimethindene maleate which is an H_1 antihistamine dimethindene.

Children

Vibrocil microdoser is not recommended for children under 6 years of age, Vibrocil should be used under adult supervision.

Excipients:

This medicine contains 0.015 mg of Benzalkonium chloride in each actuation of 0.140 mL, which is equivalent to 0.106 mg/mL (≈ 475 000 mg / 4500 000 mL for a batch)

Benzalkonium chloride can cause irritation or swelling of the nasal mucose, especially during prolonged use.

4.5Interactions

Monoamine oxidase inhibitors

Phenylephrine is contraindicated in patients who are currently taking MAO inhibitors, or who took them in the preceding two weeks. The use of MAO inhibitors and sympathomimetic amines such as phenylephrine can trigger a hypertensive reaction (see “Contraindications”).

Tricyclic and tetracyclic antidepressants

Vasoconstrictors should be used with caution in patients taking tricyclic and tetracyclic antidepressants; concomitant administration may potentiate the hypertensive effects of phenylephrine.

Beta blockers and other antihypertensive drugs

Vasoconstrictors should be used with caution in patients taking beta blockers or other antihypertensive drugs. Phenylephrine can reduce the effects of beta blockers and other antihypertensive drugs. The risk of hypertension and other cardiovascular side effects may be increased; use is therefore not recommended.

4.3 Pregnancy, lactation

Pregnancy

There are no studies on the use of phenylephrine dimethindenein pregnant women. Vibrocil should therefore not be used during pregnancy as a precaution.

Breastfeeding

There are no studies on the use of phenylephrine and dimethindene maleate during breastfeeding. Phenylephrine and dimethindene maleate may pass into human breast milk. As a precautionary measure, Vibrocil should not be used during breastfeeding.

4.4 Effect on the ability to drive and use machines

No data available.

4.5 Adverse effects

The adverse effects are classified according to MedDRA system organ class and frequency. The information on the type and frequency of adverse effects comes mainly from older studies from the 1970s and 1990s.

Frequencies are defined as follows: Very common (≥1/10), common (≥1/100 to <1/10), uncommon (≥ 1/1,000 <1/100), rare (≥1/10,000 <1/1,000), very rare (<1/10,000). Within the individual frequency groups, the undesirable effects are arranged in descending order of severity.

Respiratory , thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Rare: Nasal symptoms, nasal dryness, epistaxis.

General disorders and administration site conditions

Rare: Burning sensation at the application site.

Reporting 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

https://sideeffects.health.gov.il/

4.6 Overdose

Signs and symptoms

An overdose of Vibrocil may trigger sympathomimetic and anticholinergic effects including palpitations, ventricular extrasystoles, mild sinus tachycardia, hypertension, occipital headache, tremor, mydriasis, drowsiness, pallor, agitation, hallucination, seizures, insomnia, but also sedation, fatigue, coma, abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting.

To date, no severe symptoms have been observed after accidental ingestion of Vibrocil. Accidental ingestion of up to 20 mg dimethindene did not cause severe symptoms.

Treatment

In children who ingest up to a whole bottle of Vibrocil (15 mL), no special measures are required.

Since no data are available on the ingestion of more than 20 mgdimethindene, medical supervision is indicated as well as , administration of a single dose of activated charcoal

after consulting with a clinical expert or toxicology information center.

Severe restlessness and seizures should be treated with a benzodiazepine. The use of the following antidotes should be discussed with a clinical expert or Poisons Information Center. Hypertension that is triggered by peripheral sympathomimetic stimulation and that does not respond adequately to benzodiazepines can be treated with an alpha blocker.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Properties/effects

ATC code: R01AB01

Mechanism of action

Vibrocil clears the nose and stops runny nose without affecting the physiological function of the cilia of the nasal mucosa. Phenylephrine is a sympathomimetic amine. Due to its selective effect on the α-adrenoreceptors of the erectile venous tissues of the nasal mucosa, phenylephrine is a mild vasoconstrictor that quickly and lastingly relieves the swelling in the nasal passages..

Dimethindene maleate, a histamine antagonist that binds to H1 histamine receptors, is a well-tolerated antiallergic agent that is effective at low doses.

Pharmacodynamics

No further information.

Clinical efficacy

No further information.

5.2 Pharmacokinetics

This medicinal product is indicated for local administration. There is no correlation between its efficacy and the blood levels of active substances.

If ingested accidentally, the bioavailability of phenylephrine is reduced (by approx. 38%) due to the first pass effect in the intestine and liver. The elimination half-life is approximately 2.5 hours.

The systemic availability of dimethindene in oral solutions is approximately 70%. The elimination half-life is approximately 6 hours.

Absorption

No data.

Distribution

No data.

Metabolism

No data.

Elimination

No data

5.3 Preclinical data

No preclinical data relevant for the use of this medicinal product are available.

6 Other information

6.1 *Excipients:* Sorbitol, Disodium Phosphate anhydrous, Citric Acid Monohydrate, Oil of lavandin terpenless, Benzalkonium chloride.

6.2 *Shelf life*

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

6.3 Storage

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

Vibrocil microdoser: Store below 30°C and protect from light and heat.

6.4 Packaging

Vibrocil Microdoser 15 mL. polyethylene bottle with nosepiece with a protection cap.[D]77.

6.5 Manufacturer

GSK Consumer Healthcare SARL

Route de l'Etraz 1260 Nyon, Switzerland

7. Marketing authorization number

058-91-27319-00

8. Marketing authorization holder

GSK Consumer Healthcare Israel Ltd.

9. Last revised

Revised in March 2022 according to MOH's guidelines.