LYCLEAR DERMAL CREAM

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Lyclear Dermal Cream

1. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Permethrin 5% w/w (equivalent to 50 mg/g)

Excipients with known effect:
Contains formaldehyde solution 0.278% w/w and butylated hydroxytoluene (E321) 0.02 %w/w

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

2. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Cream
A white to off-white cream

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Lyclear Dermal Cream is indicated for the treatment of scabies.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Lyclear Dermal Cream is suitable for use by adults and children of 2 months of age and above.

Lyclear Dermal Cream is also suitable for use by the elderly.

Keep this medicine out of sight and reach of children.

Lyclear Dermal Cream should be applied to clean, dry, cool skin. If the patient has taken a warm bath prior to treatment the skin should be allowed to cool before the cream is applied.

Lyclear Dermal Cream is a vanishing cream and when rubbed gently into the skin it will disappear. Therefore, there is no need to continue to apply cream to the skin until it remains detectable on the surface.

Older children should be supervised by an adult when applying the cream to ensure that a thorough treatment is administered.

Posology
For adults and children over 12 years of age, up to one 30g tube may be used as a single application. A few adults may need to use more than one tube to ensure total body coverage, but not more than two tubes (60g in total) should be used for a single application.

For children 12 years and under, the following table indicates the approximate amount of cream to be used as a single application. These drug recommendations are only approximate and are intended to serve as a guide. (Recommendations are based on the use of a 30g tube).

Children aged:

2 months to 1 year	up to ⅛ of a tube
1-5 years	up to ¼ of a tube
6-12 years	up to ½ of a tube

The safety and efficacy of Lyclear in children under 2 months of age have not been established. No data are available.

Method of Administration
For cutaneous use only.

The medicinal product must not be swallowed.

Carefully apply a thin layer of cream to the skin (cutaneous use).

Adults should apply the cream uniformly to the whole body including the neck, palms of the hands and soles of the feet. The head and face can be spared unless scabies efflorescences are present in this region.

On application, the areas between the fingers and toes (also under the finger and toe-nails), the wrists, elbows, armpits, external genitalia and the buttocks should be especially carefully treated.

In cases where the head, neck, scalp and ears are treated (see below) the dosage may be increased to ensure total body coverage.

In women, the whole body application should include the breasts.

After application, clean clothes should be put on.

The whole body should be washed thoroughly 8-12 hours after treatment.

During the treatment period, Lyclear Dermal Cream should be re-applied to the hands if they are washed with soap and water.

Approximately 90% of individuals are cured with a single application of cream. If necessary, a second application may be given, not less than 7 days after the initial application, if there are no signs of the original lesions healing or if new lesions are present.

Paediatric population
Children should apply the cream uniformly to the whole body, including the palms of the hands, soles of the feet, neck, face, ears and scalp. Parts of the skin around the mouth (because the cream could be licked off) and the eyes should be spared. Children should be kept from licking the cream from the hands. If necessary, children should wear gloves.

Only limited experience is available in children aged 2 months to 23 months. Therefore, treatment must be given only under close medical supervision in this age group.

Elderly:
Elderly patients (over 65 years) should use the cream in the same way as adults, but in addition, the face, ears and scalp should also be treated. Care should be taken to avoid applying the cream to areas of skin around the eyes.

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance permethrin, other substances of the pyrethrin group, any of the excipients listed in section 6.1, or to chrysanthemums. In such cases treatment should be switched to a chemically different antiscabies agent.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

In the case of hypersensitivity to chrysanthemums or other compositae, treatment should only be given if strictly indicated.

When using Lyclear Dermal Cream, care should be taken not to allow the cream to get into the eyes or come into contact with mucous membranes (e.g. nasopharyngeal space, genital area) or open wounds.

If skin irritation occurs and does not improve, patients should consult a doctor.

Paediatric population
Only limited experience is available with Lyclear Dermal Cream in children aged 2 months to 23 months. Therefore treatment must be given only under close medical supervision in this age group.

For cutaneous use only.

Lyclear Dermal Cream is for external use only and should be kept out of the sight and reach of children.

Permethrin is not an eye irritant, but contact of Lyclear Dermal Cream with the eyes should be avoided because other components of the product can cause marked irritation. In the event of inadvertent eye contamination, the affected area should be rinsed immediately with plenty of water or, if readily available, normal saline.

In the event of accidental ingestion of permethrin, please seek immediate medical attention.

It is important to ensure that the course of treatment is followed as directed because treatment failure has been reported when this has not occurred.

Nursing staff who routinely apply Lyclear Dermal Cream may wish to wear gloves to avoid any possible irritation to the hands.

Direct contacts should be treated. If no improvement occurs consult the doctor. Pyrethrins are used as an agricultural and horticultural insecticide, the potential for sensitisation through this route should be kept in mind.

Elderly patients
There is an increasing body of data specifically relating to the use of Lyclear Dermal Cream for the treatment of scabies in the elderly, and in view of these data it is considered that there is no need for any special precautions for use in this age group.

Excipients – Important Information
Note: The excipient of the cream, liquid paraffin, can reduce the functioning and hence the reliability of latex products (e.g. condoms, diaphragms) used at the same time.

Lyclear Dermal Cream contains formaldehyde which may cause local skin reactions (e.g. contact dermatitis).

Lyclear Dermal Cream contains butylated hydroxytoluene (E321) which may cause local skin reactions (e.g. contact dermatitis), or irritation to the eyes and mucous membranes.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

No interactions are known.

The treatment of eczematous-like reactions with corticosteroids should be withheld prior to treatment with Lyclear Dermal Cream, as there is a risk of exacerbating the scabies infestation by reducing the immune response to the mite. The likelihood of interactions between the two treatments leading to potentiated adverse reactions or reduce efficacy is, however, considered small.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy
There are limited data on the use of Lyclear Dermal Cream in pregnancy which provide no indication of any risk to the foetus. Furthermore the amount of permethrin absorbed systemically following a whole body application is extremely low, less than 0.5% of the applied dose is absorbed. These data together with the negative mutagenicity tests and the very low mammalian toxicity would suggest that any risk to the foetus following treatment with Lyclear Dermal Cream is minimal. Women who are pregnant should use permethrin only after prior consultation with a healthcare professional.

Breast-feeding
Studies, following oral administration of permethrin in cattle have indicated that very low concentrations of permethrin are excreted in milk. It is not known whether permethrin is excreted in human breast milk, although there are very limited data, which suggest that suckling infants are unaffected following maternal use of permethrin containing products. However, because only extremely small amounts of permethrin are absorbed systemically following treatment with Lyclear Dermal Cream and in theory only a very small percentage of this systemic permethrin may pass into the breast milk, it is unlikely that the concentrations of permethrin in the milk will present any risk to the neonate/infant. Women who are breastfeeding should only use permethrin containing products after consultation with a healthcare professional.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Permethrin is unlikely to have any effects on the ability to drive and use machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Adverse reactions are listed below by MedDRA system organ class and frequency. Frequencies are defined as: very common (≥1/10), common (≥1/100 to <1/10), uncommon (≥1/1000 to <1/100), rare (≥1/10,000 to <1/1000) and very rare (<1/10,000) including isolated reports.

System Organ class	**Common** (≥1/100 to <1/10)	**Rare** (≥1/10,000 to <1/1,000)	**Very rare** (<1/10,000)	**Not known** (cannot be estimated from the available data)
Nervous system disorders	Parasthesia, skin burning sensation			
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders			Dyspnoea (in sensitive/allergic patients)	
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	Pruritus, erythematous rash, dry skin		Excoriation, folliculitis, skin hypopigmentation	Urticaria

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

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

Additionally, you should also report to GSK Israel (il.safety@gsk.com).

4.9 Overdose

On the basis of animal and human volunteer studies, it is unlikely, even with misuse or excessive topical application that the amount of permethrin required to produce clinically relevant toxic effects would be reached.

In the event of accidental ingestion of permethrin, please seek immediate medical attention.

Symptoms
Symptoms of overdose are generally likely to occur after accidental or deliberate oral ingestion due to swallowing and in rare cases because of skin absorption following excessive topical application and may include dizziness, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, headache, weakness, seizures, and loss of consciousness.

It is possible that excessive application of Lyclear Dermal Cream might result in localised adverse reactions as described in the side- and adverse effects section or more severe skin reactions.

Management
Symptomatic treatment is indicated should hypersensitivity-type reactions occur.

In the event of overdose or accidental ingestion of the contents of a tube of Lyclear Dermal Cream by a child, gastric lavage should be considered if consultation is within 2 hours of ingestion.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Pyrethrines, incl. synthetic compounds
ATC code: P03AC04

The principle physiological action in insects (lice) exposed to permethrin is induction of electrochemical abnormalities across the membranes of excitable cells, leading to sensory hyperexcitability, in co-ordination and prostration. It is assumed that the mode of action against arachnids (mites) is similar.

Paediatric population
Newborns and infants:
The safety and efficacy of permethrin in newborns and infants under 2 months of age have not been established since no data are available from prospective trials or larger case series. A limited number of case reports in the treatment of children under 2 months of age presenting with scabies do not suggest specific safety concerns for the use of topical permethrin in this age group, but no definite conclusion can be drawn.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Investigations with the 5 % cream in humans revealed an average percutaneous absorption rate of 0.47 ± 0.3 % in healthy subjects and of 0.52 ± 0.3 % in patients. Pharmacokinetic properties were studied in adult subjects only (6 healthy volunteers and 6 patients with scabies). Absorbed permethrin is

rapidly broken down by esterases as well as hydrolases. After oral administration, peak plasma concentrations are reached in approximately 4 hours. The isomeric mixture is then excreted in the urine in the form of glucuronides, sulfates etc as cis- trans CI2CA [(3- (2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid)] and after oxidation to 3 PBA (3- phenoxybenzoic acid). After oral application, up to 6 % is excreted unchanged in the faeces whilst on dermal application, unchanged permethrin is virtually undetectable.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Non-clinical data reveal no special hazards for humans based on studies of acute and repeated dose toxicity, genotoxicity and carcinogenic potential. Effects in reproductive studies were only seen at exposures considered sufficiently in excess of the exposure expected for the topical use of a 5% cream.

Environmental risk assessment studies have shown that permethrin may pose a risk for aquatic organisms (daphnia and fish) and terrestric organisms (plants) (see section 6.6).

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Triglycerides, medium chain
Glyceryl monostearate
Macrogol (2) cetyl ether
Glycerol
Isopropyl myristate
Cetomacrogol 1000
Wool alcohols
Formaldehyde solution
Liquid paraffin
Carbomer 974P
Butylated hydroxytoluene (E321)
Sodium hydroxide
Purified water

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable

6.3 Shelf life

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

Use within 6 months after opening.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store below 25^{o}C. Do not freeze.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Lyclear Dermal Cream is supplied in 30g aluminium foil/polyolefin laminate tubes.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal

This medicinal product may pose a risk to the environment (see section 5.3).

Any unused medicinal product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

7. MANUFACTURER

GlaxoSmithKline Trading Services Limited, Dublin, Ireland

8. LICENSE HOLDER

GlaxoSmithKline (Israel) Ltd., 25 Basel St., Petach Tikva.

9. LICENSE NUMBER

060-18-27015

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