SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

AF TIPA, 0.05% Nasal Spray

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

1 ml of solution contains 0.5 mg of oxymetazoline hydrochloride.
1 dose (110 microliters) contains 55 micrograms of oxymetazoline hydrochloride.
INN: *Oxymethazolinum*

Excipient(s) with known effect:
Benzalkonium chloride 0.54 mg/ml;
Benzyl alcohol 2.47 mg/ml.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Nasal spray, solution
A viscous, white to off-white liquid with a pH of 4.0 to 6.5

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Relief of nasal congestion, which is a result of common colds, sinusitis, hay fever or allergies of the upper respiratory system.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology
2 to 3 sprays in each nostril twice a day, at the morning and evening. The medicine is effective for up to 12 hours.

Do not exceed the stated dose.
Oxymetazoline should not be used for longer than 3 days unless prescribed otherwise by the doctor.

Method of administration
Shake well before use.
Before first use, prime the unit by depressing the pump twice. Blow your nose gently. While holding upright, the spray nozzle should be inserted into each nostril in turn and the pump squeezed according to dosage while breathing in. Wait for 3-5 minutes. Blow your nose gently again. If necessary repeat the actions.

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1, or known sensitivity to sympathomimetic substances.

Af Tipa should not be used in:

- patients taking monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) or patients who have taken MAOIs in the previous two weeks;
- patients with narrow-angle glaucoma;
- patients after transsphenoidal hypophysectomy;
- patients with known hypersensitivity or idiosyncrasy to any ingredients;
- patients with inflammation of the skin and mucosa of the nasal vestibule and encrustation (rhinitis sicca);
- patients with acute cardiovascular disease or cardiac asthma.

Af Tipa should not be used in children under the age of 6 years.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Af Tipa nasal spray should be used with caution and only on the recommendation of a doctor in patients suffering from cardiac ischemic disease, hypertension, hyperthyroidism, diabetes mellitus or prostatic enlargement causing urinary difficulties.

Long-term use of the medicinal product may increase nasal congestion symptoms (so-called rebound effect).

As with all local nasal decongestant medications, this medication should not be used for longer than 7 days.

Af Tipa contains benzalkonium chloride, which may cause nasal irritation or congestion, especially when used long-term.
Benzyl alcohol may cause allergic reactions.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

The vasopressive effect of oxymetazoline may increase during concomitant use with tricyclic antidepressants, maprotiline or monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs).

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy
Oxymetazoline is not associated with toxic effects on pregnancy. Animal studies do not indicate direct or indirect harmful effects on pregnancy, embryonic/fetal development, delivery or postnatal development. Pregnant women may use Af Tipa in the recommended doses. Careful consideration should be taken when used in patients with hypertension or decreased perfusion of the placenta. Frequent or long-term use of large doses may reduce placental perfusion.

Lactation
It is unknown whether oxymetazoline is excreted in human milk. In view of the lack of data on the use of oxymetazoline during lactation, it should not be used during breast-feeding.

Fertility
There are no data on oxymetazoline′s effects on male and female fertility.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Af Tipa has negligible to no influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Af Tipa is generally well tolerated and reported adverse reactions have mostly been mild and transient. The most common reported adverse reaction is dryness of the nasal mucosa. Uncommon adverse reactions include tingling and burning sensations.

Tabulated list of adverse reactions
The table below shows the adverse reactions ranked under headings of system organ class and frequency using 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 < 1/1,000); very rare (< 1/10,000); not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

System Organ Class	Frequency	Adverse reaction
Nervous system disorders	Rare	anxiety, calming effect, irritability, sleep disorders in children, headache
Eye disorders	Rare	visual disturbances
Cardiac disorders	Rare	tachycardia, heart palpitations
Vascular disorders	Rare	reactive hyperemia, rise in blood pressure
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	Uncommon	sneezing; dry and irritated feeling in the nose, mouth and throat; so-called rebound effect
Gastrointestinal disorders	Rare	nausea
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	Rare	exanthema

Benzalkonium chloride may cause local skin reactions.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions
Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorization 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 at http://sideeffects.health.gov.il
In addition, you can report to Perrigo via the following address: www.perrigo-pharma.co.il

4.9 Overdose

Symptoms of moderate or severe overdose may include mydriasis, nausea, cyanosis, fever, spasms, tachycardia, cardiac arrhythmias, cardiac arrest, hypertension, pulmonary oedema, dyspnea and psychiatric disorders. Somnolence, decreased body temperature, bradycardia, shock-like hypotension, apnea and loss of consciousness may occur due to the inhibitory effects on central nervous system function. Hypertension may be controlled with non-selective alpha-adrenoblockers, for example phentolamine. In severe cases, intubation and artificial ventilation may be necessary.

In cases of moderate or severe overdose from accidental oral ingestion, activated carbon (absorbent substance) and sodium sulphate (laxative) may be administered. Gastric lavage may be performed when ingested in large quantities.
Subsequent treatment should be supportive and symptomatic.
Vasopressor drugs are contraindicated.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: sympathomimetics.

ATC-code: R01AA05

Mechanism of action
Oxymetazoline is a sympathomimetic agent which has local vasoconstrictive effects on the nasal mucosa, decreasing nasal congestion. Af Tipa nasal spray is called a "non-dripping" pharmaceutical form, since its viscosity thickens after spraying and thus stays on the nasal mucosa for longer periods of time than standard water solution. Clinical studies have shown that the effects of oxymetazoline appear within a couple of minutes and may last up to 12 hours after administration.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Oxymetazoline hydrochloride is administered directly on the nasal mucosa, where it has local vasoconstrictive effects. There are no data on oxymetazoline's systemic exposure after nasal administration.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Non-clinical data reveal no special hazard for humans based on conventional studies of repeated dose toxicity or toxicity to reproduction. Af Tipa has not been tested for genotoxicity or carcinogenicity.

Preclinical data suggest that benzalkonium chloride can produce a toxic effect on cilia, including irreversible immobility, which is dependent on concentration and time, and can induce histopathological changes in the nasal mucosa.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Purified water, polyethylene glycol, povidone, carboxymethylcellulose sodium, microcrystalline cellulose, monobasic sodium phosphate, benzyl alcohol, dibasic sodium phosphate, benzalkonium chloride, edetate disodium.

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

The expiry date is indicated on the packaging material.

6.4 Special precautions for storage
Store below 25ºC.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

A high-density polyethylene (HDPE) 30 ml bottle closed with a sprayer.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

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

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

PERRIGO ISRAEL AGENCIES LTD, ISRAEL
1 RAKEFET ST., SHOHAM, ISRAEL

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

131-33-31012-00

9. MANUFACTURER

PERRIGO COMPANY, USA
515 EASTERN AVE., ALLEGAN, MICHIGAN, USA

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

Revised on February 2021 according to MOHs guidlines