

## Prescribing information (Summary of products characteristics)

**1. NAME OF THE FINISHED PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCT:** Ficyc Cream  
(Aciclovir Cream BP 5%w/w)

**1.1 Strength:** 5%w/w

**1.2 Pharmaceutical form:** Cream

### 2. Qualitative and quantitative composition

Contains:

Aciclovir BP 5%w/w

Cream base q.s

### 3. Pharmaceutical form

Cream

White soft mass filled in Lami tubes.

### 4. Clinical particulars

#### 4.1 Therapeutic indications

**Aciclovir Cream BP 5%w/w** is indicated for the treatment of Herpes Simplex virus infections of the skin including initial and recurrent genital herpes and herpes labialis.

**Route of administration:** topical.

Do not use in eyes.

#### 4.2 Posology and method of administration

**Adults and Children: FICYC CREAM** should be applied five times daily at approximately four hourly intervals, omitting the night time application.

**FICYC CREAM** should be applied to the lesions or impending lesions as soon as possible, preferably during the early stages (prodrome or erythema). Treatment can also be started during the later (papule or blister) stages.

Treatment should be continued for at least 4 days for herpes labialis and for 5 days for genital herpes. If healing has not occurred, then treatment may be continued for up to an additional 5 days.

**Use in the elderly:** No special comment

#### 4.3 Contraindications

**FICYC CREAM** is contraindicated in patients known to be hypersensitive to aciclovir, valaciclovir, propylene glycol or any of the excipients of formulation *viz.* Aciclovir, Emulsifying Wax (Cetomacrogol 1000), Cetostearyl Alcohol, Light Liquid Paraffin, White soft Paraffin, Chlorocresol, Sodium Dihydrogen Phosphate Dihydrate, Propylene Glycol, Purified Water.

#### 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

**FICYC Cream** is not recommended for application to mucous membranes such as in the mouth, eye or vagina, as it may be irritant.

Particular care should be taken to avoid accidental introduction into the eye. In severely immunocompromised patients (eg AIDS patients or bone marrow transplant recipients) oral Ficyc dosing should be considered. Such patients should be encouraged to consult a

physician concerning the treatment of any infection. The excipient propylene glycol can cause skin irritations and the excipient cetyl alcohol can cause local skin reactions (e.g. contact dermatitis).

Ficyc Cream contains a specially formulated base and should not be diluted or used as a base for the incorporation of other medicaments. "Do not use this medicine in neonates with open wounds or large areas of broken or damaged skin (such as burn)"

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

No clinically significant interactions have been identified

#### **4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation**

##### ***Pregnancy:***

A post-marketing aciclovir pregnancy registry has documented pregnancy outcomes in women exposed to any formulation of Ficyc. The registry findings have not shown an increase in the number of birth defects amongst aciclovir exposed subjects compared with the general population, and any birth defects showed no uniqueness or consistent pattern to suggest a common cause. Systemic administration of aciclovir in internationally accepted standard tests did not produce embryotoxic or teratogenic effects in rabbits, rats or mice.

In a non-standard test in rats, foetal abnormalities were observed but only following such high subcutaneous doses that maternal toxicity was produced. The clinical relevance of these findings is uncertain.

The use of Ficyc Cream should be considered only when the potential benefits outweigh the possibility of unknown risks however the systemic exposure to aciclovir from topical application of Ficyc Cream is very low.

##### ***Teratogenicity:***

Effects in non-clinical studies were observed only at exposures considered sufficiently in excess of the maximum human exposure to indicate little relevance to clinical use.

##### ***Breast-feeding:***

Limited human data show that the drug does pass into breast milk following systemic administration. However, the dosage received by a nursing infant following maternal use of Ficyc Cream would be insignificant.

##### ***Fertility:***

There is no information on the effect of aciclovir on human female fertility.

In a study of 20 male patients with normal sperm count, oral aciclovir administered at doses of up to 1g per day for up to six months has been shown to have no clinically significant effect on sperm count, motility or morphology.

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

None reported.

#### **4.8 Undesirable effects**

The following convention has been used for the classification of undesirable effects in terms of frequency: very common  $\geq 1/10$ , common  $\geq 1/100$  and  $< 1/10$ , uncommon  $\geq 1/1000$  and  $< 1/100$ , rare  $\geq 1/10,000$  and  $< 1/1000$ , very rare  $< 1/10,000$ .

##### **Immune system disorders:**

Very rare

- **Immediate hypersensitivity reactions including angioedema and urticaria.**

##### **Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders:**

##### ***Uncommon***

- Transient burning or stinging following application of Ficyc Cream

- Mild drying or flaking of the skin
- Itching

**Rare**

- Erythema
- Contact dermatitis following application. Where sensitivity tests have been conducted, the reactive substances have most often been shown to be components of the cream rather than aciclovir.

**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.

**4.9 Overdose**

No untoward effects would be expected if the entire contents of a 10-gram tube of Ficyc Cream containing 500 mg of aciclovir were ingested orally. However, the accidental, repeated overdose of oral aciclovir, over several days has resulted in gastrointestinal effects (nausea and vomiting) and neurological effects (headache and confusion). Aciclovir is dialysable by haemodialysis.

**5. Pharmacological properties**

**5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties**

Aciclovir is an antiviral agent which is highly active *in vitro* against herpes simplex virus (HSV) types I and II and varicella zoster virus. Toxicity to mammalian host cells is low.

Aciclovir is phosphorylated after entry into herpes infected cells to the active compound aciclovir triphosphate. The first step in this process is dependent on the presence of the HSV-coded thymidine kinase. Aciclovir triphosphate acts as an inhibitor of, and substrate for, the herpes-specified DNA polymerase, preventing further viral DNA synthesis without affecting normal cellular processes.

In two large, double blind, randomised clinical studies involving 1,385 subjects treated over 4 days for recurrent herpes labialis, Ficyc Cream 5% was compared to vehicle cream. In these studies, time from start of treatment to healing was 4.6 days using Ficyc Cream and 5.0 days using vehicle cream ( $p < 0.001$ ). Duration of pain was 3.0 days after start of treatment in the

Ficyc Cream group and 3.4 days in the vehicle group ( $p = 0.002$ ). Overall, approximately 60% of patients started treatment at an early lesion stage (prodrome or erythema) and 40% at a late stage (papule or blister). The results were similar in both groups of patients.

**5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties**

Pharmacology studies have shown only minimal systemic absorption of aciclovir following repeated topical administration of Ficyc Cream.

**5.3 Preclinical safety data**

The results of a wide range of mutagenicity tests *in vitro* and *in vivo* indicate that aciclovir does not pose a genetic risk to man.

Aciclovir was not found to be carcinogenic in long term studies in the rat and the mouse. Largely reversible adverse effects on spermatogenesis in association with overall toxicity in rats and dogs have been reported only at doses of aciclovir greatly in excess of those

employed therapeutically. Two generation studies in mice did not reveal any effect of orally administered aciclovir on fertility.

Systemic administration of aciclovir in internationally accepted standard tests did not produce embryotoxic or teratogenic effects in rats, rabbits or mice.

In a non-standard test in rats, foetal abnormalities were observed, but only following such high subcutaneous doses that maternal toxicity was produced. The clinical relevance of these findings is uncertain.

## 6. Pharmaceutical particulars

### 6.1 List of excipients

Sr. No.	Excipients	Spec.
1.	Emulsifying Wax (Cetomacrogol 1000)	BP
2.	Cetostearyl Alcohol	BP
3.	Light Liquid Paraffin	BP
4.	White soft Paraffin	BP
5.	Chlorocresol	BP
6.	Sodium Dihydrogen Phosphate Dihydrate	BP
7.	Propylene Glycol	BP
8.	Purified Water	BP

### 6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable

### 6.3 Shelf life

36 Months

### 6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store below 30°C. Do not refrigerate. Keep it out of reach of children.

### 6.5 Nature and contents of container

1× 5g lami tube with cap packed in unit carton along with pack insert

### 6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

No special requirements.

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

## 7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER MANUFACTURING SITE ADDRESSES

Name: Brawn Laboratories Limited

Location (address): 13, N.I.T. Industrial Area, FARIDABAD-121 001,  
(HARYANA)

Country: INDIA

Telephone: +91-129-4360113

E-Mail: [regulatory@brawnlab.com](mailto:regulatory@brawnlab.com)

Website: [www.brawnlab.com](http://www.brawnlab.com)

## 8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

TAN 21 HM 0480

**9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION**

26/11/2021

**10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT**