

## Prescribing Information (Summary of Product Characteristics)

### 1. Name of the medicinal product

Lamifen Cream

### 2. Qualitative and quantitative composition

Each gram of cream contains:

Terbinafine hydrochloride 10 mg

Cetostearyl Alcohol 72 mg

Benzyl Alcohol 12 mg

*For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.*

### 3. Pharmaceutical form

White homogenous smooth cream, free from grit or lumps.

### 4. Clinical particulars

#### 4.1. Therapeutic indications

Fungal infections of the skin caused by *Trichophyton* (e.g. *T. Rubrum*, *T. Mentagrophytes*, *T. Verrucosum*, *T. Violaceum*), *Microsporum canis* and *Epidermophyton floccosum*.

Yeast infections of the skin, principally those caused by the genus *Candida* (e.g. *C. albicans*).  
Pityriasis (tinea) versicolor due to *Pityrosporum orbiculare* (also known as *Malassezia furfur*).

#### 4.2. Posology and method of administration

Terbinafine Hydrochloride can be applied once or twice daily.

#### Duration and frequency of treatment

The likely duration of each treatment is as follows:

Tinea corporis, cruris: 1 to 2 weeks

Tinea pedis: 1 week

Cutaneous candidiasis: 2 weeks

Pityriasis versicolor: 2 weeks

Relief of clinical symptoms usually occurs within a few days. Irregular use or premature discontinuation of treatment carries the risk of recurrence. If there are no signs of improvement after two weeks, the diagnosis should be verified.

#### Dosing in special populations:

##### Paediatric population

The experience with topical Terbinafine Hydrochloride in children is still limited and its use cannot therefore be recommended.

##### Elderly patients

There is no evidence to suggest that elderly patients require different dosages or experience side-effects different to those of younger patients.

#### Method of administration

For cutaneous use.

Cleanse and dry the affected areas thoroughly before application of Terbinafine Hydrochloride. Apply the cream to the affected skin and surrounding area in a thin layer and

rub in lightly. In the case of intertriginous infections (submammary, interdigital, intergluteal, inguinal) the application may be covered with a gauze strip, especially at night.

#### **4.3.Contraindications**

Hypersensitivity to terbinafine or any of the excipients contained in the cream, listed in section 6.1.

#### **4.4.Special warnings and precautions for use**

Terbinafine Hydrochloride Cream is for external use only. Contact with the eyes should be avoided. May be irritating to the eyes. In case of accidental contact with the eyes, rinse the eyes thoroughly with running water.

Terbinafine Hydrochloride Cream contains 36 mg benzyl alcohol in each daily dosage which is equivalent to 10 mg/g. Benzyl alcohol may cause allergic reactions.

Terbinafine hydrochloride Cream contains cetyl alcohol and stearyl alcohol, which may cause local skin reactions (e.g. contact dermatitis).

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

There are no known drug interactions with Terbinafine Hydrochloride Cream.

#### **4.6.Fertility, pregnancy and lactationPregnancy**

There is no clinical experience with Terbinafine Hydrochloride Cream in pregnant women, therefore, unless the potential benefits outweigh any potential risks, Terbinafine Hydrochloride Cream should not be administered during pregnancy.

Foetal toxicity studies in animals suggest no adverse effects (see section 5.3).

#### **Breastfeeding**

Terbinafine is excreted in breast milk. Therefore, mothers should not receive Terbinafine Hydrochloride whilst breast-feeding. Infants must not be allowed to come into contact with any treated skin, including the breast.

#### **Fertility**

No effect of terbinafine on fertility have been seen in animal studies.

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

Terbinafine hydrochloride Cream has no influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

#### **4.8.Undesirable effects**

Local symptoms such as pruritus, skin exfoliation, application site pain, application site irritation, pigmentation disorder, skin burning sensation, erythema and scab may occur at the site of application.

These minor symptoms must be distinguished from hypersensitivity reactions such as widespread pruritis, rash, bullous eruptions and hives which are reported in sporadic cases but require discontinuation.

In case of accidental contact with the eyes terbinafine hydrochloride may be irritating to the eyes.

In rare cases, the underlying fungal infection may be aggravated.

Adverse reactions are listed below by system organ class and frequency. Frequencies are defined as: *very common* ( $\geq 1/10$ ); *common* ( $\geq 1/100$  to  $< 1/10$ ); *uncommon* ( $\geq 1/1,000$  to  $< 1/100$ ); *rare* ( $\geq 1/10,000$  to  $< 1/1,000$ ); *very rare* ( $< 1/10,000$ ), or *not known* (can not to be estimated from available data). Within each frequency grouping, adverse reactions are presented in order of decreasing seriousness.

#### **Immune system disorders**

Not known: Hypersensitivity

#### **Eye disorders**

Rare: Eye irritation

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

*Common*: Skin exfoliation, pruritus

*Uncommon*: Skin lesion, scab, skin disorder, pigmentation disorder, erythema, skin burning sensation

*Rare*: Dry skin, dermatitis contact, eczema  
Not known: Rash

#### **General disorders and administration site conditions**

Uncommon: Pain, application site pain, irritation.  
Rare: condition aggravated

#### **4.9. Overdose**

The low systemic absorption of topical terbinafine cream renders overdosage extremely unlikely. Accidental ingestion of the contents of one 30g tube of Terbinafine Hydrochloride Cream, which contains 300mg terbinafine hydrochloride, is comparable to one Terbinafine Hydrochloride 250mg tablet (adult oral unit dose).

Should a larger amount of Terbinafine Hydrochloride Cream be inadvertently ingested, adverse effects similar to those observed with an overdosage of White homogenous smoothcream, free from grit or lumps tablets are to be expected. These include headache, nausea, epigastric pain and dizziness.

If accidentally ingested, the recommended treatment of overdosage consists of eliminating the drug, primarily by the administration of activated charcoal, and giving symptomatic supportive therapy, if needed.

## **5. Pharmacological properties**

### **5.1. Pharmacodynamic properties**

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Antifungal for topical use (ATC code D01A E15)

Terbinafine is an allylamine which has a broad spectrum of antifungal activity. At low concentrations terbinafine is fungicidal against dermatophytes, moulds and certain dimorphic fungi. The activity versus yeasts is fungicidal or fungistatic depending of the species.

Terbinafine interferes specifically with fungal sterol biosynthesis at an early step. This leads to a deficiency in ergosterol and to an intracellular accumulation of squalene, resulting in fungal cell death. Terbinafine acts by inhibition of squalene epoxidase in the fungal cell membrane. The enzyme squalene epoxidase is not linked to the cytochrome P450 system.

### **5.2. Pharmacokinetic properties**

Less than 5% of the dose is absorbed after topical application to humans; systemic exposure is therefore very slight.

### **5.3. Preclinical safety data**

In long-term studies (up to 1 year) in rats and dogs no marked toxic effects were seen in either species up to oral doses of about 100 mg/kg a day. At high oral doses, the liver and possibly also the kidneys were identified as potential target organs.

In a two-year oral carcinogenicity study in mice, no neoplastic or other abnormal findings attributable to treatment were made up to doses of 130 (males) and 156 (females) mg/kg a day. In a two-year oral carcinogenicity study in rats at the highest dose level, 69 mg/kg a day, an increased incidence of liver tumours was observed in males. The changes, which may be associated with peroxisome proliferation, have been shown to be species-specific since they were not seen in the carcinogenicity study in mice or in other studies in mice, dogs or monkeys.

During the studies of high dose oral terbinafine in monkeys, refractile irregularities were observed in the retina at the higher doses (non-toxic effect level was 50 mg/kg). These irregularities were associated with the presence of a terbinafine metabolite in ocular tissue and disappeared after drug discontinuation. They were not associated with histological changes.

A standard battery of in vitro and in vivo genotoxicity tests revealed no evidence of a mutagenic or clastogenic potential for the drug.

No adverse effects on fertility or other reproduction parameters were observed in studies in rats or rabbits.

## **6. Pharmaceutical particulars**

### **6.1. List of excipients**

Cetomacrogal 1000  
Cetostearyl Alcohol  
Benzyl Alcohol  
White Soft Paraffin Liquid  
Paraffin  
Propylene Glycol  
Sodium Dihydrogen  
Phosphate Anhydrous Or  
Sodium Dihydrogen  
Phosphate Monohydrate  
Sodium Hydroxide 1N  
Purified Water

### **6.2. Incompatibilities**

None known.

### **6.3. Shelf life**

3 years.

### **6.4. Special precautions for storage**

Do not store above 30°C. Discard the tube after 3 months from opening.

### **6.5. Nature and contents of container**

15 g Aluminum Collapsible Tube is packed in a carton along with one patient information leaflet (PIL).

### **6.6. Special precautions for disposal and other handling**

Not applicable.

## **7. Marketing Authorisation Holder**

Jamjoom Pharmaceuticals Company  
Plot No.: ME1:3, Phase V, Industrial City,  
P.O. Box 6267, Jeddah-21442, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

## **8. Marketing Authorisation Number(s)**

TAN 22 HM 0110

## **9. Date of first Authorisation/renewal of the Authorisation**

11/04/2022

## **10. Date of revision of the text**