FLUOMIZIN® vaginal tablets

NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT
Fluomizin 10 mg vaginal tablets

QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION
Each tablet contains 10 mg dequalinium chloride.
For excipient, see "List of Excipients "

PHARMACEUTICAL FORM
Vaginal tablets
The vaginal tablets are white, oval and biconvex.

CLINICAL PARTICULARS

Therapeutic indication
Vaginal antiseptic of bacterial and mycotic origin (e.g. bacterial vaginosis and candidiasis)

Posology and method of administration
One vaginal tablet daily for six days.

The vaginal tablets should be inserted deeply into the vagina in the evenings before retiring. This is best performed in a reclining position with the legs slightly bent.

The treatment should be interrupted during menstruation and resumed afterwards.

The treatment should be continued even when there is no subjective discomfort (itching, discharge, smell) anymore. A treatment less than six days could result in a relapse.

Instructions for use/ handling
Fluomizin contains excipients which do not dissolve completely, such that remains of the tablet are occasionally found in the panties. This does not, however, impair the efficacy of the medicinal product.

In rare cases of a very dry vagina, it is possible that the vaginal tablet does not dissolve and is discharged by the vagina as intact tablet. As consequence, the treatment is not optimal. However, this is not harmful for the vagina. For prevention, the vaginal tablet can be moistened with a drop of water before insertion into a very dry vagina.

Patients should use a sanitary towel or panty liner. There is no charge in colour of the underwear. Patients should be instructed to change their underwear and flannel daily and launder them at a temperature of at least 80^0 C.

Patients should not use vaginal douches or rinses during treatment with Fluomizin.

Contraindications
- Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any the excipients
- Ulceration of the vaginal epithelium and portio
- Young girls who have not reached sexual maturity should not use Fluomizin

Special warnings and special precautions for use
Read carefully the instructions before use. Consult your doctor for further information.
Use upon doctor's prescription only.

Interaction with other madicaments and other forms of interaction
Fluomizin is incompatible with soaps and other anionic surfactans.

Patients should be advised to inform doctor or pharmacist if they are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, even those not prescribed.

Pregnancy and lactation
Fluomizin can be used during pregnancy and lactation.
However, as with medicinal products in general, caution should be exercised when prescribing Fluomizin to pregnant women in the first trimester.

Data on a limited number of exposed pregnancies in a clinical study with dequalinium chloride and in a drug utilization study with Fluomizin indicate no adverse effects of dequalinium chloride on pregnancy or on the health of the foetus/ new-born child.

Data from post marketing surveillance on a number of exposed pregnancies (estimated 0.5 to 1.1 milion) indicate no adverse effects of dequalinium chloride on pregnancy or on the health of the foetus/ new-born child.

No animal studies have been conducted with dequalinium chloride. However, animal studies with quaternary ammonium compounds have not shown reproductive toxicity (see "Preclinical safety data").

No data regarding the uptake of dequalinium chloride into breast milk available.

Based on the absorbtion data and the fact that the duration of the treatment is only 6 days, adverse effects on the foetus or newborn are improbable.

Effects on ability to drive and use machines
Not relevant

Undesirable effects
General disorders and administration site conditions
In rare cases, pruritus, burning or redness can be observed. However, these adverse reactions can also be associated with the symptoms of the vaginal infection. In these cases it is not necessary to stop the treatment. However, if the complaints persist, patient should be advised to seek medical attention as soon as possible.

Local irritation reactions, such as bleeding surface defects (erosions) in the vagina, were reported in individual cases (0.002%). In these cases, the vaginal surface (vaginal epithelium) was predamaged, e.g. in consequence of an oestrogen deficit or distinct inflammation. In these cases, the treatment should be stopped, and patient should be advised to seek medical attention.

Some very rare cases (0.0003%) of fever have been reported. In these cases, the treatment should be stopped.

Patient should be advised to inform doctor or pharmacist of any side effects related to the drug use.

Overdose
Application of more than 1 vaginal tablet will not increase the efficacy of Fluomizin. This will rather result in an increase of side effects. However, no severe side effects after using an overdose of Fluomizin have been reported. In the case of an overdose, a vaginal lavage should be performed to remove rest of the tablets.

PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Pharmacodynamic properties
Pharmacotherapeutic group : Gynaecological anti-infective and antiseptic
ATC code : G01A C05

Fluomizin contains dequalinium chloride, a quaternary ammonium compound with chinolin-structur and a broad antimicrobial spectrum against different Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, fungi, and protozoa (*Trichomonas vaginalis*)

The *in vitro* activity of dequalinium chloride against the following vaginally important microorganisms was established and expressed as Minimum Inhibitor Concentration (MIC).

MIC (mg/l)	MIC (mg/l)

Gram- positive bacteria		**Gram-negative bacteria**	
Group B streptococci	2 - 8	*Fusobacteria*	32 - 64
Staphylococcus aureus	0.2 -10	*Gardnerella vaginalis*	2.0 - 256
Group A streptococci	0.25 - 20	*E. coli*	1 - 400
Listeria sp.	4 - 32	*Serratia sp.*	3.1 - 400
Peptosterptococci	1 - 32	*Klebsiella sp.*	3.1 - 400
Goup D streptococci	0.2 - 64	*Pseudomonas sp.*	*5 - 400*
Fungi		*Bacteroides sp. / Prevotella sp.*	64 - 512
Candida tropicalis	0.2 - 50	*Proteus sp.*	20 - >1024
Candida albicans	0.2 - 200	**Protozoa**	
Candida glabrata	0.2 - 256	*Tricomonas vaginalis*	28.8 - 400

After dissolution of a Fluomizin vaginal tablet (10 mg dequalinum chloride) in an estimated 2.5 to 5 ml of vaginal fluid, the dequalinium chloride concentration in the vaginal fluid is 4000 to 2000 mg/l, which is higher as the MIC_{90} of all tested pathogenic microorganisms.

Developments resistance of microorganisms to dequalinium chloride has not been reported.

As for other surface-active compounds, the primary mode of actions of dequalinium chloride is the enhancement of cell permeability and the subsequent loss of enzymatic activity, causing cell death.

Dequalinium chloride in vaginal tablets exerts its action locally within the vagina. Marked relief of discharge and inflamation generally occurs within 24 to 72 hours.

The efficacy of Fluomizin in the treatment of vaginal infections of various genesis has been shown by an active controlled, double-blind clinical study.

Pharmacokinetic pproperties
Preclinical data from rabbits indicate that dequalinium chloride is absorbed only to a small amount after vaginal application.

Distribution is observed into the liver, kidney, and lung. Dequalinium chloride seems to be metabolised to the 2,2'- dicarboxylic acid derivate and excreted in the non-conjugated from via faeces.

In view of the negligible vaginal absorption, there are no human pharmacokinetic data for dequalinium chloride available.

Preclinical safety data
Considering the minimal vaginal absorption of dequalinium chloride, no acute or chronic toxicity is to be expected.

No reproduction toxicity studies have been conducted with Fluomizin. However, developmental toxicity studies with quarternary ammonium compounds did not reveal evidence of embryofoetal toxicity.

Local tolerance
A study in rabbits showed the good vaginal tolerance of Fluomizin.

PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

List of excipients
Lactose monohydrate, Cellulose microcrystalline, Magnesium stearate

Shelf-life
36 months from the manufacturing date

Specification
Manufacturer

Special precautions for storage
Do not store above 30^0 C.
Keep medicines out of the reach of children.
Do not use the medicine after the expiry date stated on the package.

Nature and contents of container
PVC/alumunium blisters
Presentations: Box of 1 blister of 6 vaginal tablets.

DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT
May 2009

Information for Indonesia
HARUS DENGAN RESEP DOKTER
Reg. No..
Imported by: PT DKSH TUNGGAL, Jakarta, Indonesia

Manufactured by :	for:
	medinova
Siegfried Ltd.	Medinova Ltd.
Untere Bruhlstr. 4	Eggbuhlstr.14
CH-4800 Zofingen	CH-8052 Zurich
Switzerland	Switzerland