

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1 TRADE NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Kopen 250mg Tablets

2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each tablet contains 250 mg of phenoxymethylpenicillin (as phenoxymethylpenicillin potassium.)
Each tablet also contains 94.6mg of lactose

For a full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Tablets

Circular white tablets approximately 10.5mm in diameter, embossed "Pen 250"

4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

For use in the treatment of infections caused by penicillin-sensitive gram positive bacteria and in particular Staphylococci, Pneumococci, Gonococci and Haemolytic Streptococci.

In the prophylactic management of patients with rheumatic fever.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Adults: 250mg or 500mg every six hours depending on the severity of the condition.

Elderly: As for adults

Renal impairment: The dosage should be reduced if renal function is markedly impaired.

Prophylactic Use: 250mg twice daily is recommended for long term prophylaxis or rheumatic fever.

Children

Infants (up to 1 year): Tablets are not usually given to this age group. A liquid medicine is available.

1 – 5 years : 125mg 6 hourly

6 – 12 years : 250mg 6 hourly

Ideally, each dose should be given half an hour before (or at least three hours after) a meal.

For oral administration only

4.3 Contraindications

Phenoxymethylpenicillin is contraindicated in patients known to be hypersensitive to Penicillin, including ampicillin, and should be used with caution in patients with known histories of allergy.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Before initiation of penicillin therapy, careful enquiry should be made concerning previous hypersensitivity reaction to penicillin, cephalosporins or other drugs. Fatal anaphylaxis has been observed with oral penicillin.

The effectiveness of oral contraceptives may be reduced in patients on concurrent penicillin V therapy. The additional use of a non-hormonal contraceptive method is therefore recommended.

Patients suffering from severe gastrointestinal impairments accompanied by vomiting and diarrhoea should not be treated with penicillin V, because sufficient absorption is not ensured. (In those cases a parenteral administration is recommended, e.g. with benzyl penicillin or another adequate antibiotic).

Penicillin should be used with caution in individuals with histories of significant allergies and/or asthma.

Administer with caution in the presence of markedly impaired renal function, as safe dosage may be lower than that recommended.

Prolonged use of an antibiotic may result in the development of superinfection due to organisms resistant to that anti-infective. If superinfection occurs, appropriate measures should be taken.

Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, the Lapp lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Aminoglycosides: Neomycin may reduce the absorption of phenoxymethylpenicillin.

Bacteriostatic antibacterials: Bacteriostatic antibacterials such as Chloramphenicol, Erythromycin and Tetracyclines have been reported to antagonise the bactericidal activity of penicillins and concomitant use is not recommended.

Guar Gum: Reduces the absorption of phenoxymethylpenicillin.

Methotrexate: Use of phenoxymethylpenicillin while taking methotrexate can cause reduced excretion of methotrexate thereby increasing the risk of toxicity.

Oral Contraceptives: Penicillin may reduce the efficacy of combined oral contraceptives.

Probenecid: Reduces excretion of phenoxymethylpenicillin by blocking renal tubular secretion.

Laboratory tests: Non enzymatic methods of detecting glucose in the urine may show false positive results during treatment with phenoxymethylpenicillin.

Phenoxymethylpenicillin may also interfere with tests for urobilinogen.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy:

The product should not be used during pregnancy unless considered essential by the physician.

Lactation:

The product is excreted in breast milk, presenting the risk of candidiasis and also to central nervous system toxicity due to prematurity of the blood brain barrier. There is a theoretical possibility of later sensitisation.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

None Stated

4.8 Undesirable effects

The most common reactions to oral penicillin are gastrointestinal effects and hypersensitivity reactions. Although hypersensitivity reactions have been reported much less frequently after oral than after parenteral therapy, it should be remembered that all forms of hypersensitivity, including fatal anaphylaxis have been observed with oral penicillin.

Blood and lymphatic disorders:

There have been very rare reports of changes in blood counts, including, thrombocytopenia, neutropenia, leucopenia, eosinophilia and haemolytic anaemia. These changes are reversible on discontinuation. Coagulation disorders have also been reported.

Gastrointestinal disorders:

Nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea are common. Sore mouth and black hairy tongue (discolouration of tongue) are occasionally reported.

Hepatobiliary disorders:

Hepatitis and cholestatic jaundice have been reported very rarely.

Immune disorders:

Allergic reactions may commonly occur and typically manifest as skin reactions. Urticarial, erythematous or morbilliform rash and pruritus occur most frequently, while exfoliative dermatitis occurs rarely.

Serum sickness-like reactions are rare and characterised by fever, chills, arthralgia and oedema.

Anaphylactic reactions to penicillins are rare and can be manifested by nausea, vomiting, generalised pruritus, angioneurotic oedema (which may affect the larynx), tachycardia, severe dyspnoea (caused by bronchospasms), cyanosis, diaphoresis, dizziness and peripheral circulatory failure (caused by vasodilation and loss of plasma volume).

Frequently fever and eosinophilia will be the only manifestations of penicillin hypersensitivity.

Infections and infestations:

Pseudomembranous colitis has occasionally been reported.

Nervous system disorders:

Central nervous system toxicity has been reported (especially with high doses or in severe renal impairment); paraesthesia may occur with prolonged use.

Renal and urinary disorders:

Interstitial nephritis has occurred in very rare cases.

4.9 Overdose

Signs and Symptoms: A large oral overdose of penicillin may cause nausea, vomiting, stomach pain, diarrhoea, and rarely, major motor seizures. If other symptoms are present, consider the possibility of an allergic reaction. Hyperkalaemia may result from overdosage, particularly for patients with renal insufficiency.

Treatment: No specific antidote is known. Symptomatic and supportive therapy is recommended. Activated charcoal with a cathartic, such as sorbitol, may hasten drug elimination. Penicillin may be removed by haemodialysis.

5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PARTICULARS

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

ATC code: J01CE02

Phenoxymethylpenicillin is a beta-lactamase sensitive natural penicillin.

Mechanism of Action:

Phenoxymethylpenicillin acts through interference with the final stage of synthesis of the bacterial cell wall. The action depends on its ability to bind certain membrane-bound proteins, (penicillin-binding proteins or PBPs) that are located beneath the cell wall. These proteins are involved in maintaining cell wall structure, in cell wall synthesis and in cell division, and appear to possess transpeptidase and carboxypeptidase activity.

Bacterial surface enzymes called autolysins also appear to be involved in the lethal effect of penicillins, particularly for gram-positive bacteria. In gram-negative bacilli osmotic rupture of cells may occur when the cell wall is weakened. Phenoxymethylpenicillin can also produce morphological changes in vitro including the formation of long filaments or abnormally shaped cells. Bacteria that are not growing or dividing are generally not killed by phenoxymethylpenicillin.

Mechanism(s) of Resistance:

Phenoxymethylpenicillin is inhibited by penicillinase and other beta-lactamases that are produced by certain micro-organisms. The incidence of beta-lactamase producing organisms is increasing.

EUCAST clinical MIC breakpoints to separate susceptible (S) pathogens from resistant (R) pathogens are:

EUCAST Species-related breakpoints (Susceptible≤/Resistant>) Units: mg/L	
Staphylococcus	≤0.12/>0.12
Streptococcus A, B, C, G	≤0.25/>0.25
<i>S. pneumoniae</i>	≤ 0.5/>2

Staphylococci: Most staphylococci are penicillinase-producers. Penicillinase-producing strains are resistant. The benzylpenicillin breakpoint (shown) will mostly, but not unequivocally, separate beta-lactamase producers from non-producers.

Streptococci: Strains with MIC values above the S/I breakpoint are very rare or not yet reported. Until there is evidence regarding clinical response for confirmed isolates with MIC above the current resistant breakpoint (in italics) they should be reported resistant. Streptococci groups A, B, C and G do not produce beta-lactamase. The addition of a beta-lactamase inhibitor does not add clinical benefit.

Streptococcus pneumoniae: For phenoxymethylpenicillin, report *S. pneumoniae* with benzylpenicillin MICs above 0.06 mg/L resistant.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

ABSORPTION: Rapidly but incompletely absorbed after oral administration; calcium and potassium salts are better absorbed than the free acid; Absorption appears to be reduced in subjects with coeliac disease; Absorption appears to be more rapid in fasting than in non-fasting subjects.

BLOOD CONCENTRATION: After an oral dose of 125mg peak serum concentration of 200 to 700ng/ml are attained in 2 hours and after an oral dose of 500mg peak serum concentrations reach 2 to 5ug/ml in 2 to 4 hours.

HALF-LIFE: Biological half-life, about 30 minutes.

DISTRIBUTION: Widely distributed throughout the body and enters pleural and ascitic fluids and also the cerebrospinal fluid when the meninges are inflamed; Phenoxymethylpenicillin crosses the placenta and is secreted in the milk; (Protein binding 50 to 80% bound plasma proteins)

METABOLIC REACTIONS: Hydroxylation may occur.

EXCRETION: 20% - 35% of an oral dose is excreted in the urine in 24 hours.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Not applicable

6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Lactose monohydrate
Magnesium Stearate
Talc
Maize Starch

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable

6.3 Shelf life

3 years

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store below 25°C. Store in the original container to protect from moisture

6.5 Nature and contents of container

An opaque white polypropylene securitainer with a polyethylene press on air proof cap.
100 or 500 tablet pack sizes contain a polyethylene jayfilla
1000 tablet pack size contain a polyethylene bag.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal of a used medicinal product or waste materials derived from such medicinal product and other handling of the product

No special requirements

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

7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Athlone Laboratories Limited,
Ballymurray,
Co. Roscommon,
Ireland.

8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

PA 298/7/1

9 DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF AUTHORISATION

Date of first authorisation: 24th July 1987

Date of last renewal: 24th July 2007

10 DATE OF PARTIAL REVISION OF TEXT

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