SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

<TRADE NAME> <STRENGTH> Oral Solution

<REGARDING THE APPROVAL>

1. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each 5 ml of oral solution contains <STRENGTH> of methchopramdie hydrochloride (anhydrous).

Exipient with known effect:

<REGARDING THE APPROVAL>

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

1. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Oral Solution

<REGARDING THE APPROVAL>

1. CLINICAL PARTICULARS
	1. Therapeutic indications

Adult population

Metoclopramide is indicated in adults for:

* Prevention of delayed chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting (CINV).
* Prevention of radiotherapy induced nausea and vomiting (RINV).
* Symptomatic treatment of nausea and vomiting, including acute migraine induced nausea and vomiting. Metoclopramide can be used in combination with oral analgesics to improve the absorption of analgesics in acute migraine.

Paediatric population

Metoclopramide is indicated in children (aged 1-18 years) for:

* Prevention of delayed chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting (CINV) as a second line option.
	1. Posology and method of administration

Posology

Adult population

The recommended single dose is 10 mg, repeated up to three times daily. The maximum recommended daily dose is 30 mg or 0.5mg/kg body weight. The maximum recommended treatment duration is 5 days.

Prevention of delayed chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting (CINV) (paediatric patients aged 1-18 years)

The recommended dose is 0.1 to 0.15 mg/kg body weight, repeated up to three times daily by oral route. The maximum dose in 24 hours is 0.5 mg/kg body weight.

*Dosing table*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age** | **Body Weight** | **Dose** | **Frequency** |
| 1-3 years  | 10-14 kg  | 1 mg | Up to 3 times daily  |
| 3-5 years  | 15-19 kg  | 2 mg  | Up to 3 times daily  |
| 5-9 years  | 20-29 kg  | 2.5 mg  | Up to 3 times daily  |
| 9-18 years  | 30-60 kg  | 5 mg  | Up to 3 times daily  |
| 15-18 years  | Over 60kg  | 10 mg  | Up to 3 times daily  |

The maximum treatment duration is 5 days for prevention of delayed chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting (CINV).

Special population

*Elderly*

In elderly patients a dose reduction should be considered, based on renal and hepatic function and overall frailty.

*Renal impairment:*

In patients with end stage renal disease (Creatinine clearance ≤ 15 ml/min), the daily dose should be reduced by 75%.

In patients with moderate to severe renal impairment (Creatinine clearance 15-60 ml/min), the dose should be reduced by 50% (see section 5.2).

*Hepatic impairment:*

In patients with severe hepatic impairment, the dose should be reduced by 50% (see section 5.2).

*Paediatric population*

Metoclopramide is contraindicated in children aged less than 1 year (see section 4.3).

Method of administration:

For oral use.

A minimal interval of 6 hours between two administrations is to be respected, even in case of vomiting or rejection of the dose (see section 4.4).

* 1. Contraindications
* Hypersensitivity to the active substance or any of the excipients listed in 6.1.
* Gastrointestinal haemorrhage, mechanical obstruction or gastrointestinal perforation for which the stimulation of gastrointestinal motility constitutes a risk.
* A history of neuroleptic or metoclopramide-induced tardive dyskinesia.
* Epilepsy (increased crises frequency and intensity).
* Parkinson's disease.
* Confirmed or suspected phaeochromocytoma, due to the risk of severe hypertension episodes.
* Combination with levodopa or dopaminergic agonists (see section 4.5).
* Known history of methaemoglobinaemia with metoclopramide or of NADH cytochrome-b5 deficiency.
* Use in children less than 1 year of age due to an increased risk of extrapyramidal disorders (see section 4.4).
	1. Special warnings and precautions for use

*Special warnings*

*Neurological Disorders*

Extrapyramidal disorders may occur, particularly in children and young adults, and/or when high doses are used. These reactions occur usually at the beginning of the treatment and can occur after a single administration. Metoclopramide should be discontinued immediately in the event of extrapyramidal symptoms. These effects are generally completely reversible after treatment discontinuation, but may require a symptomatic treatment (benzodiazepines in children and/or anticholinergic anti- Parkinsonian medicinal products in adults).

The time interval of at least 6 hours specified in the section 4.2 should be respected between each metoclopramide administration, even in case of vomiting and rejection of the dose, in order to avoid overdose.

Prolonged treatment with metoclopramide may cause tardive dyskinesia, potentially irreversible, especially in the elderly. Treatment should not exceed 3 months because of the risk of tardive dyskinesia (see section 4.8). Treatment must be discontinued if clinical signs of tardive dyskinesia appear.

Neuroleptic malignant syndrome has been reported with metoclopramide in combination with neuroleptics as well as with metoclopramide monotherapy (see section 4.8). Metoclopramide should be discontinued immediately in the event of symptoms of neuroleptic malignant syndrome and appropriate treatment should be initiated.

Special care should be exercised in patients with underlying neurological conditions and in patients being treated with other centrally-acting drugs (see section 4.3)

Symptoms of Parkinson's disease may also be exacerbated by metoclopramide.

*Methaemoglobinemia*

Methemoglobinemia which could be related to NADH cytochrome b5 reductase deficiency has been reported. In such cases, metoclopramide should be immediately and permanently discontinued and appropriate measures initiated (such as treatment with methylene blue).

*Cardiac Disorders*

There have been reports of serious cardiovascular undesirable effects including cases of circulatory collapse, severe bradycardia, cardiac arrest and QT prolongation following administration of metoclopramide by injection, particularly via the intravenous route (see section 4.8).

Special care should be taken when administering metoclopramide, particularly via the intravenous route to the elderly population, to patients with cardiac conduction disturbances (including QT prolongation), patients with uncorrected electrolyte imbalance, bradycardia and those taking other drugs known to prolong QT interval (eg. class IA and III antiarrhythmics, tricyclic antidepressants, macrolides, antipsychotics (see section 4.8)).

Intravenous doses should be administered as a slow bolus (at least over 3 minutes) in order to reduce the risk of adverse effects (e.g. hypotension, akathisia).

*Renal and Hepatic Impairment*

In patients with renal impairment or with severe hepatic impairment, a dose reduction is recommended (see section 4.2).

**Excipient warning:**

Sodium benzoate (E211): This medicinal product contains 1.25mg sodium benzoate in each 5ml which is equivalent to 0.25mg/ml.

Sodium: This medicinal product contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per 5ml, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'. <REGARDING THE APPROVAL>

* 1. Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

*Contraindicated combination*

Levodopa or dopaminergic agonists and metoclopramide have a mutual antagonism (see section 4.3).

*Combination to be avoided*

Alcohol potentiates the sedative effect of metoclopramide.

*Combination to be taken into account*

Due to the prokinetic effect of metoclopramide, the absorption of certain drugs may be modified.

*Anticholinergics and morphine derivatives*

Anticholinergics and morphine derivatives may have both a mutual antagonism with metoclopramide on the digestive tract motility.

*Central nervous system depressants* (morphine derivatives, anxiolytics, sedative H1 antihistamines, sedative antidepressants, barbiturates, clonidine and related)

Sedative effects of Central Nervous System depressants and metoclopramide are potentiated.

*Neuroleptics*

Metoclopramide may have an additive effect with other neuroleptics on the occurrence of extrapyramidal disorders.

*Serotonergic drugs*

The use of metoclopramide with serotonergic drugs such as SSRIs may increase the risk of serotonin syndrome.

*Digoxin*

Metoclopramide may decrease digoxin bioavailability. Careful monitoring of digoxin plasma concentration is required.

*Cyclosporine*

Metoclopramide increases cyclosporine bioavailability (Cmax by 46% and exposure by 22%). Careful monitoring of cyclosporine plasma concentration is required. The clinical consequence is uncertain.

*Mivacurium and suxamethonium*

Metoclopramide injection may prolong the duration of neuromuscular block (through inhibition of plasma cholinesterase).

*Strong CYP2D6 inhibitors*

Metoclopramide exposure levels are increased when co-administered with strong CYP2D6 inhibitors such as fluoxetine and paroxetine. Although the clinical significance is uncertain, patients should be monitored for adverse reactions.

* 1. Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

*Pregnancy*

A large amount of data on pregnant women (more than 1000 exposed outcomes) indicates no malformative toxicity nor foetotoxicity. Metoclopramide can be used during pregnancy if clinically needed. Due to pharmacological properties (as other neuroleptics), in case of metoclopramide administration at the end of pregnancy, extrapyramidal syndrome in newborn cannot be excluded.

Metoclopramide should be avoided at the end of pregnancy. If metoclopramide is used, neonatal monitoring should be undertaken.

*Breast-feeding*

Metoclopramide is excreted in breast milk at low level. Adverse reactions in the breast-fed baby cannot be excluded. Therefore metoclopramide is not recommended during breastfeeding. Discontinuation of metoclopramide in breastfeeding women should be considered.

* 1. Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Metoclopramide may cause drowsiness, dizziness, dyskinesia and dystonias which could affect the vision and also interfere with the ability to drive and operate machinery.

* 1. Undesirable effects

Adverse reactions listed by System Organ Class. Frequencies are defined using the followingconvention:verycommon( 1/10),common( 1/100to<1/10),uncommon ( 1/1,000to<1/100),rare( 1/10,000to<1/1,000),veryrare(<1/10,000),notknown (cannot be estimated from the available data).

| **System Organ Class** | **Frequency**  | **Adverse reactions**  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Blood and lymphatic system disorders**  | Not known  | Methaemoglobinaemia, which could be related to NADH cytochrome b5 reductase deficiency, particularly in neonates (see section 4.4); Sulfhaemoglobinaemia, mainly with concomitant administration of high doses of sulphur-releasing medicinal products  |
| **Cardiac disorders**  | Uncommon  | Bradycardia, particularly with intravenous formulation  |
| Not known  | Cardiac arrest, occurring shortly after injectable use, and which can be subsequent to bradycardia (see section 4.4);Atrioventricular block, Sinus arrest particularly with intravenous formulation; Electrocardiogram QT prolonged; Torsade de Pointes.  |
| **Endocrine disorders\***  | Uncommon  | Amenorrhoea, Hyperprolactinaemia  |
| Rare | Galactorrhoea |
| Not known  | Gynaecomastia |
| **Gastrointestinal disorders** | Common  | Diarrhoea  |
| **General disorders and administration site conditions**  | Common  | Asthenia  |
| **Immune system disorders**  | Uncommon  | Hypersensitivity |
| Not known  | Anaphylactic reaction (including anaphylactic shock particularly with intravenous formulation) |
| **Nervous system disorders**  | Very Common  | Somnolence  |
| Common  | Extrapyramidal disorders (particularly in children and young adults and/or when the recommended dose is exceeded, even following administration of a single dose of the drug) (see section 4.4), Parkinsonism, Akathisia  |
| Uncommon  | Dystonia (including visual disturbances and oculogyric crisis), Dyskinesia, Depressed level of consciousness |
| Rare  | Convulsion especially in epileptic patients  |
| Not known  | Tardive dyskinesia which may be persistent, during or after prolonged treatment, particularly in elderly patients (see section 4.4), Neuroleptic malignant syndrome (see section 4.4)  |
| **Psychiatric disorders**  | Common  | Depression  |
| Uncommon  | Hallucination  |
| Rare  | Confusional state |
| Not known  | Suicide Ideation |
| **Vascular disorder**  | Common  | Hypotension, particularly with intravenous formulation  |
| Not known  | Shock, syncope after injectable use, Acute hypertension in patients with phaeochromocytoma (see section 4.3), Transient increase in blood pressure  |

\* Endocrine disorders during prolonged treatment in relation with hyperprolactinaemia (amenorrhoea, galactorrhoea, gynaecomastia).

The following reactions, sometimes associated, occur more frequently when high doses are used:

* Extrapyramidal symptoms: acute dystonia and dyskinesia, parkinsonian syndrome, akathisia, even following administration of a single dose of the medicinal product, particularly in children and young adults (see section 4.4).
* Drowsiness, decreased level of consciousness, confusion, hallucination.

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. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via Health Product Vigilance Center; HPVC

* 1. Overdose

Symptoms

Extrapyramidal disorders, drowsiness, decreased level of consciousness, confusion, hallucination, and cardio-respiratory arrest may occur.

Management

In case of extrapyramidal symptoms related or not to overdose, the treatment is only symptomatic (benzodiazepines in children and/or anticholinergic anti-parkinsonian medicinal products in adults).

A symptomatic treatment and a continuous monitoring of the cardiovascular and respiratory functions should be carried out according to clinical status.

1. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES
	1. Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: preparations to combat nausea/vomiting. ATC code: A03FA01

Metoclopramide is a substituted benzamide. It is used among other things because of its anti-emetic properties. The anti-emetic effect is the result of two mechanisms of action involving the central nervous system:

* antagonism of the dopaminergic D2 receptors in the chemoreceptor trigger zone and in the vomiting centre of the medulla, which is affected in apomorphine-induced vomiting;
* antagonism of the serotoninergic 5HT3 receptors and agonist effect on the 5HT4 receptors which are affected in chemotherapy-induced vomiting.

In addition to the central action, metoclopramide has a stimulant effect on gastrointestinal motility via a peripheral mechanism of action. There is an antidopaminergic effect and potentiation of the effect of acetylcholine. This causes accelerated emptying of the stomach and there is an increase in the pressure exerted by the lower oesophageal sphincter. Metoclopramide has no effect on gastric secretions.

* 1. Pharmacokinetic properties

Following oral administration the relative bioavailability compared with intravenous administration is 60 to 100%. Peak plasma concentrations are reached within 0.5 to 2 hours.

The distribution volume is 2-3 l/kg; 13-22% is bound to plasma proteins. Metoclopramide is excreted primarily in the urine, both in unchanged form and in sulfate or glucuronide conjugate form. The principal metabolite is an N-4 sulphur conjugate.

The plasma elimination half-life is 5 to 6 hours, irrespective of the route of administration.

*Special patient populations*

Renal impairment

The clearance of metoclopramide is reduced by up to 70% in patients with severe renal impairment, while the plasma elimination half-life is increased (approximately 10 hours for a creatinine clearance of 10-50 ml/minute and 15 hours for a creatinine clearance <10 mL/minute).

Hepatic impairment

In patients with cirrhosis of the liver accumulation of metoclopramide has been observed, associated with a 50% reduction in plasma clearance.

* 1. Preclinical safety data

No abnormalities have been found in animal studies to indicate a safety risk in humans. This is based on data from pharmacological studies relating to safety, and data on toxicity following repeated administration, genotoxicity, carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity.

1. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS
	1. List of excipients

<REGARDING THE APPROVAL>

* 1. Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

* 1. Shelf life

<REGARDING THE APPROVAL>

* 1. Special precautions for storage

<REGARDING THE APPROVAL>

* 1. Nature and contents of container

<REGARDING THE APPROVAL>

* 1. Special precautions for disposal

<REGARDING THE APPROVAL>

1. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

<REGARDING THE APPROVAL>

1. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

<REGARDING THE APPROVAL>

1. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

<REGARDING THE APPROVAL>

1. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT1

<REGARDING THE APPROVAL>