HYDROXYZINE PAMOATE - hydroxyzine pamoate capsule H.J. Harkins Company, Inc.

HYDROXYZINE PAMOATE Capsules USP

0323

0302

0324

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Rx only

DESCRIPTION

Hydroxyzine pamoate is designated chemically as 1-(p-chlorobenzhydryl) 4-[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy) ethyl] diethylenediamine salt of 1,1'-methylene bis (2 hydroxy-3-naphthalene carboxylic acid) and can be structurally represented as follows:

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ &$$

C₂₁H₂₇ClN₂O₂•C₂₃H₁₆O₆ Molecular Weight: 763.27

Hydroxyzine Pamoate Capsules USP are administered in doses equivalent to 25 mg, 50 mg or 100 mg of hydroxyzine HCl.

Inactive Ingredients

Croscarmellose sodium, magnesium stearate, and pregelatinized starch. The 25 mg also contains anhydrous lactose. The 50 mg and 100 mg also contain lactose monohydrate.

The capsule shell ingredients for the 25 mg capsule are D&C red no. 28, D&C yellow no. 10, FD&C blue no. 1, FD&C red no. 40, FD&C yellow no. 6, gelatin, and titanium dioxide. The 50 mg capsule shell contains D&C red no. 33, D&C yellow no. 10, FD&C yellow no. 6, gelatin, and titanium dioxide. The 100 mg capsule shell contains D&C red no. 28, D&C red no. 33, D&C yellow no. 10, FD&C blue no. 1, FD&C red no. 40, gelatin, and titanium dioxide.

The edible imprinting ink on the 25 mg, 50 mg and 100 mg capsules contains black iron oxide, D&C yellow no. 10 aluminum lake, FD&C blue no. 1 aluminum lake, FD&C blue no. 2 aluminum lake, FD&C red no. 40 aluminum lake, propylene glycol, and shellac glaze.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Hydroxyzine pamoate is unrelated chemically to the phenothiazines, reserpine, meprobamate, or the benzodiazepines.

Hydroxyzine pamoate is not a cortical depressant, but its action may be due to a suppression of activity in certain key regions of the subcortical area of the central nervous system. Primary skeletal muscle relaxation has been demonstrated experimentally. Bronchodilator activity, and antihistaminic and analgesic effects have been demonstrated experimentally and confirmed clinically. An antiemetic effect, both by the apomorphine test and the veriloid test, has been demonstrated. Pharmacological and clinical studies indicate that hydroxyzine in therapeutic dosage does not increase gastric secretion or acidity and in most cases has mild antisecretory activity. Hydroxyzine is rapidly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and hydroxyzine pamoate's clinical effects are usually noted within 15 to 30 minutes after oral administration.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

For symptomatic relief of anxiety and tension associated with psychoneurosis and as an adjunct in organic disease states in which anxiety is manifested.

Useful in the management of pruritus due to allergic conditions such as chronic urticaria and atopic and contact dermatoses, and in histamine-mediated pruritus.

As a sedative when used as premedication and following general anesthesia, **Hydroxyzine may potentiate meperidine (Demerol®) and barbiturates**, so their use in pre-anesthetic adjunctive therapy should be modified on an individual basis. Atropine and other belladonna alkaloids are not affected by the drug. Hydroxyzine is not known to interfere with the action of digitalis in any way and it may be used concurrently with this agent.

The effectiveness of hydroxyzine as an antianxiety agent for long-term use, that is, more than 4 months, has not been assessed by systematic clinical studies. The physician should reassess periodically the usefulness of the drug for the individual patient.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Hydroxyzine, when administered to the pregnant mouse, rat, and rabbit, induced fetal abnormalities in the rat and mouse at doses substantially above the human therapeutic range. Clinical data in human beings are inadequate to establish safety in early pregnancy. Until such data are available, hydroxyzine is contraindicated in early pregnancy.

Hydroxyzine pamoate is contraindicated for patients who have shown a previous hypersensitivity to any component of this medication.

WARNINGS

Nursing Mothers

It is not known whether this drug is excreted in human milk. Since many drugs are so excreted, hydroxyzine should not be given to nursing mothers.

PRECAUTIONS

THE POTENTIATING ACTION OF HYDROXYZINE MUST BE CONSIDERED WHEN THE DRUG IS USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSANTS SUCH AS NARCOTICS, NON-NARCOTIC ANALGESICS, AND BARBITURATES. Therefore, when central nervous system depressants are administered concomitantly with hydroxyzine, their dosage should be reduced. Since drowsiness may occur with use of the drug, patients should be warned of this possibility and cautioned against driving a car or operating dangerous machinery while taking

hydroxyzine pamoate. Patients should be advised against the simultaneous use of other CNS depressant drugs, and cautioned that the effect of alcohol may be increased.

Geriatric Use

A determination has not been made whether controlled clinical studies of hydroxyzine pamoate included sufficient numbers of subjects aged 65 and over to define a difference in response from younger subjects. Other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients.

In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should be cautious, usually starting at the low end of the dosing range, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal or cardiac function and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

The extent of renal excretion of hydroxyzine pamoate has not been determined. Because elderly patients are more likely to have decreased renal function, care should be taken in dose selections.

Sedating drugs may cause confusion and over sedation in the elderly; elderly patients generally should be started on low doses of hydroxyzine pamoate and observed closely.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Side effects reported with the administration of hydroxyzine pamoate are usually mild and transitory in nature.

Anticholinergic:

Dry mouth.

Central Nervous System:

Drowsiness is usually transitory and may disappear in a few days of continued therapy or upon reduction of the dose. Involuntary motor activity, including rare instances of tremor and convulsions, has been reported, usually with doses considerably higher than those recommended. Clinically significant respiratory depression has not been reported at recommended doses.

In post-marketing experience, the following additional undesirable effects have been reported:

Body as a Whole:

allergic reaction.

Nervous System:

headache.

Psychiatric:

hallucination.

Skin and Appendages:

pruritus, rash, urticaria.

OVERDOSAGE

The most common manifestation of overdosage of hydroxyzine pamoate is hypersedation. Other reported signs and symptoms were convulsions, stupor, nausea and vomiting. As in the management of overdosage with any drug, it should be borne in mind that multiple agents may have been taken.

If vomiting has not occurred spontaneously, it should be induced. Immediate gastric lavage is also

recommended. General supportive care, including frequent monitoring of the vital signs and close observation of the patient, is indicated. Hypotension, though unlikely, may be controlled with intravenous fluids and vasopressors (**do not use epinephrine as hydroxyzinecounteracts its pressor action**). Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Injection, USP, may be used to counteract central nervous system depressant effects.

There is no specific antidote. It is doubtful that hemodialysis would be of any value in the treatment of overdosage with hydroxyzine. However, if other agents such as barbiturates have been ingested concomitantly, hemodialysis may be indicated. There is no practical method to quantitate hydroxyzine in body fluids or tissue after its ingestion or administration.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

For symptomatic relief of anxiety and tension associated with psychoneurosis and as an adjunct in organic disease states in which anxiety is manifested: in adults, 50-100 mg q.i.d.; children under 6 years, 50 mg daily in divided doses; and over 6 years, 50-100 mg daily in divided doses.

For use in the management of pruritus due to allergic conditions such as chronic urticaria and atopic and contact dermatoses, and in histamine-mediated pruritus: in adults, 25 mg t.i.d. or q.i.d.; children under 6 years, 50 mg daily in divided doses; and over 6 years, 50-100 mg daily in divided doses.

As a sedative when used as a premedication and following general anesthesia: 50-100 mg in adults, and 0.6 mg/kg in children.

When treatment is initiated by the intramuscular route of administration, subsequent doses may be administered orally.

As with all medications, the dosage should be adjusted according to the patient's response to therapy.

HOW SUPPLIED

Hydroxyzine Pamoate Capsules USP (hydroxyzine pamoate equivalent to hydroxyzine hydrochloride) are available as:

	Light yellow opaque cap and pink opaque body filled with yellow powder. Imprinted in black ink stylized barr over 323 on one piece and 25 on the other piece. Available in bottles of 100 and 500.
50 mg:	Light yellow opaque cap and maroon opaque body filled with yellow powder. Imprinted in black ink stylized barr over 302 on one piece and 50 on the other piece. Available in bottles of 100 and 500.
	Light yellow opaque cap and pink opaque body filled with yellow powder. Imprinted in black ink stylized barr over 324 on one piece and 100 on the other piece. Available in bottles of 100.

Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container as defined in the USP, with a child-resistant closure (as required).

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) [See USP Controlled Room Temperature].

KEEP THIS AND ALL MEDICATIONS OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

TEVA PHARMACEUTICALS USA

Sellersville, PA 18960

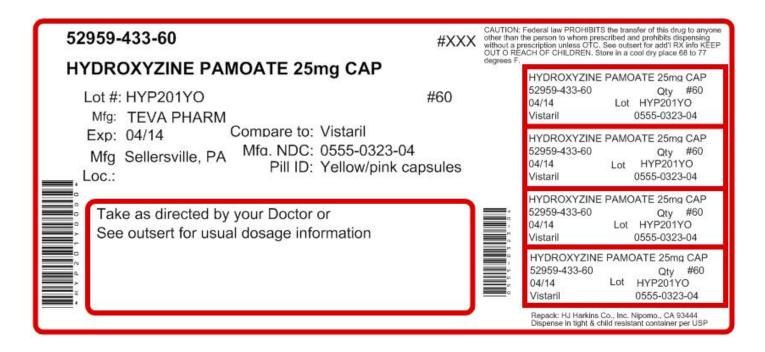
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H.J. Harkins Company

Nipomo, CA 93444

PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL



HydrOXYzine PAMOATE Capsules USP 25 mg 100s Label Text

NDC 0555-**0323**-02

HydrOXYzine

PAMOATE

Capsules USP

25 mg

Rx only

100 CAPSULES

TEVA

HYDROXYZINE PAMOATE hydroxyzine pamoate capsule Product Information Product Type HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG Item Code (Source) NDC:52959-433(NDC:0555-0323) Route of Administration ORAL

Active Ingredient/Active Moiety			
Ingredient Name	Basis of Strength	Strength	
HYDRO XYZINE PAMO ATE (UNII: M20215MUFR) (HYDRO XYZINE - UNII:30 S50 YM8 OG)	HYDRO XYZINE HYDRO CHLO RIDE	25 mg	

Inactive Ingredients	
Ingredient Name	Strength
CROSCARMELLOSE SODIUM (UNII: M28 OL1HH48)	
MAGNESIUM STEARATE (UNII: 70097M6I30)	
STARCH, CORN (UNII: O8232NY3SJ)	
ANHYDROUS LACTOSE (UNII: 3S Y5LH9 PMK)	
D&C RED NO. 28 (UNII: 767IP0 Y5NH)	
D&C YELLOW NO. 10 (UNII: 35SW5USQ3G)	
FD&C BLUE NO. 1 (UNII: H3R47K3TBD)	
FD&C RED NO. 40 (UNII: WZB9127XOA)	
FD&C YELLOW NO. 6 (UNII: H77VEI93A8)	
GELATIN (UNII: 2G86QN327L)	
TITANIUM DIO XIDE (UNII: 15FIX9 V2JP)	
FERROSOFERRIC OXIDE (UNII: XM0 M8 7F357)	
ALUMINUM O XIDE (UNII: LMI26 O 6933)	
FD&C BLUE NO. 2 (UNII: L06K8R7DQK)	
PROPYLENE GLYCOL (UNII: 6DC9Q167V3)	
SHELLAC (UNII: 46 N10 7B710)	

Product Characteristics			
Color	YELLOW (Light yellow), PINK	Score	no score
Shape	CAPSULE	Size	16 mm
Flavor		Imprint Code	barr;323;25
Contains			

Pa	Packaging				
#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date	
1	NDC:52959-433-10	10 in 1 BOTTLE			
2	NDC:52959-433-15	15 in 1 BOTTLE			
3	NDC:52959-433-20	20 in 1 BOTTLE			
4	NDC:52959-433-30	30 in 1 BOTTLE			
5	NDC:52959-433-40	40 in 1 BOTTLE			
6	NDC:52959-433-50	50 in 1 BOTTLE			
7	NDC:52959-433-60	60 in 1 BOTTLE			

Marketing Information			
Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA	ANDA088496	07/01/2010	

Labeler - H.J. Harkins Company, Inc. (147681894)

Registrant - H.J. Harkins Company, Inc. (147681894)

Establishment					
Name	Address	ID/FEI	Business Operations		
H.J. Harkins Company, Inc.		147681894	repack, relabel		

Revised: 4/2012 H.J. Harkins Company, Inc.