

**HYDROXYZINE PAMOATE- hydroxyzine pamoate capsule**  
**RedPharm Drug, Inc.**

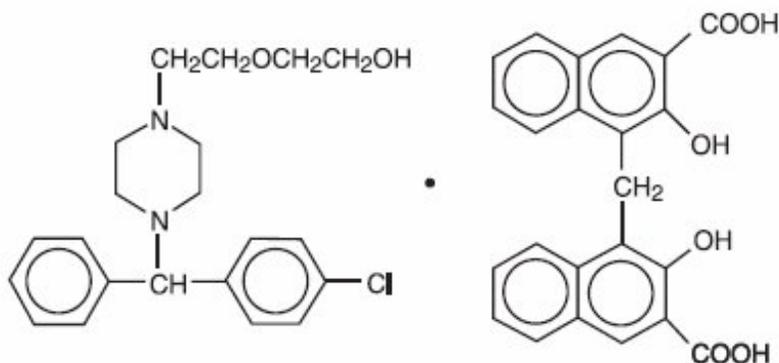
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**HydrOXYzine Pamoate 25mg**

**25 mg and 50 mg**

**Rx Only**

**DESCRIPTION**

Hydroxyzine pamoate is a light yellow, practically odorless powder practically insoluble in water and methanol and freely soluble in dimethylformamide. It is chemically designated as ( $\pm$ )-2-[2-[4-(*p*-Chloro- $\alpha$ -phenylbenzyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethoxy]ethanol 4,4'-methylenebis[3-hydroxy-2-naphthoate] (1:1) [10246-75-0] and can be structurally represented as follows:



$C_{21}H_{27}ClN_2O_2 \cdot C_{23}H_{16}O_6$

M.W. 763.27

Each capsule, for oral administration, contains hydroxyzine pamoate equivalent to hydroxyzine hydrochloride 25 mg or 50 mg.

In addition, each capsule contains the following inactive ingredients: colloidal silicon dioxide, hydroxypropyl cellulose, lactose monohydrate, magnesium stearate, sodium starch glycolate (potato), and sodium lauryl sulfate.

The capsule shell contains the following ingredients: D&C Yellow #10, FD&C Green #3, FD&C Yellow #6, gelatin, and titanium dioxide.

The edible imprinting ink contains the following ingredients: black iron oxide, D&C Yellow #10, FD&C Blue #1, FD&C Blue #2, FD&C Red #40, 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 clinical effects are usually noted within 15 to 30 minutes after oral administration.

## INDICATIONS

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 is contraindicated in patients with a prolonged QT interval.

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

Hydroxyzine is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to hydroxyzine products, and in patients with known hypersensitivity to cetirizine hydrochloride or levocetirizine hydrochloride.

## 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.

## **QT Prolongation/Torsade de Pointes (TdP)**

Cases of QT prolongation and Torsade de Pointes have been reported during post-marketing use of hydroxyzine. The majority of reports occurred in patients with other risk factors for QT prolongation/TdP (pre-existing heart disease, electrolyte imbalances or concomitant arrhythmogenic drug use). Therefore, hydroxyzine should be used with caution in patients with risk factors for QT prolongation, congenital long QT syndrome, a family history of long QT syndrome, other conditions that predispose to QT prolongation and ventricular arrhythmia, as well as recent myocardial infarction, uncompensated heart failure, and bradyarrhythmias.

Caution is recommended during the concomitant use of drugs known to prolong the QT interval. These include Class 1A (e.g., quinidine, procainamide) or Class III (e.g., amiodarone, sotalol) antiarrhythmics, certain antipsychotics (e.g., ziprasidone, iloperidone, clozapine, quetiapine, chlorpromazine), certain antidepressants (e.g., citalopram, fluoxetine), certain antibiotics (e.g., azithromycin, erythromycin, clarithromycin, gatifloxacin, moxifloxacin); and others (e.g., pentamidine, methadone, ondansetron, droperidol).

## **Acute Generalized Exanthematous Pustulosis (AGEP)**

Hydroxyzine may rarely cause acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP), a serious skin reaction characterized by fever and numerous small, superficial, non-follicular, sterile pustules, arising within large areas of edematous erythema. Inform patients about the signs of AGEP, and discontinue hydroxyzine at the first appearance of a skin rash, worsening of pre-existing skin reactions which hydroxyzine may be used to treat, or any other sign of hypersensitivity. If signs or symptoms suggest AGEP, use of hydroxyzine should not be resumed and alternative therapy should be considered. Avoid cetirizine or levocetirizine in patients who have experienced AGEP or other hypersensitivity reactions with hydroxyzine, due to the risk of cross-sensitivity.

## **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.

### **Skin and Appendages**

Oral hydroxyzine hydrochloride is associated with Acute Generalized Exanthematous Pustulosis (AGEP) and fixed drug eruptions in post-marketing reports.

### **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.

### **Cardiac System**

QT prolongation, Torsade de Pointes.

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 overdose of hydroxyzine pamoate is hypersedation. Other reported signs and symptoms were convulsions, stupor, nausea and vomiting. As in the management of overdose 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 hydroxyzine counteracts its pressor action**). Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Injection, USP, may be used to counteract central nervous system depressant effects.

Hydroxyzine overdose may cause QT prolongation and Torsade de Pointes. ECG monitoring is recommended in cases of hydroxyzine overdose.

There is no specific antidote. It is doubtful that hemodialysis would be of any value in the treatment of overdose 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**

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 mg to 100 mg q.i.d.; children under 6 years, 50 mg daily in divided doses; and over 6 years, 50 mg to 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 mg to 100 mg daily in divided doses.

As a sedative when used as a premedication and following general anesthesia: 50 mg to 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, for oral administration, are available as  
25 mg**

(equivalent to 25 mg hydroxyzine hydrochloride) are light green/dark green capsules imprinted “ E 613” and supplied as:

NDC 0185-0674-01 bottles of 100

NDC 0185-0674-05 bottles of 500

NDC 0185-0674-10 bottles of 1000

**50 mg**

(equivalent to 50 mg hydroxyzine hydrochloride) are dark green/white capsules imprinted “ E 615” and supplied as:

NDC 0185-0615-01 bottles of 100

NDC 0185-0615-05 bottles of 500

NDC 0185-0615-10 bottles of 1000

**Storage**

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

Protect from moisture.

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

KEEP TIGHTLY CLOSED.

**To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Sandoz Inc. at 1-800-525-8747 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or [www.fda.gov/medwatch](http://www.fda.gov/medwatch).**

**25 mg**

Manufactured by

Sandoz Inc.

Princeton, NJ 08540

**50 mg**

Manufactured for

Sandoz Inc.

Princeton, NJ 08540

Manufactured by

Epic Pharma, LLC

Laurelton, NY 11413

46192627

Rev. December 2016

MF0674REV12/16

OS7127

Rev. October 2016

MF0615REV10/16

**Package/Label Display Panel**

NDC 0185-0674-01

**HydrOXYzine Pamoate Capsules, USP**

25 mg\*

Rx only

100 Capsules

Sandoz

NDC 0185-0674-01

# HydrOXYzine Pamoate Capsules, USP

**25 mg\***

Rx only

100 Capsules



Manufactured by Sandoz Inc. Princeton, NJ 08540 Product of Italy

Rev. 09/2018

461 92921

\*Each capsule contains: Hydroxyzine Pamoate equivalent to hydroxyzine hydrochloride 25 mg.

**USUAL DOSAGE:** See accompanying literature for complete prescribing information.

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

Dispense contents in a tight, light-resistant container as defined in the USP with a child-resistant closure, as required. **KEEP TIGHTLY CLOSED.** Protect from moisture.

**KEEP THIS AND ALL DRUGS OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.**



**Package/Label Display Panel**

NDC 0185-0615-01

**HydrOXYzine Pamoate Capsules, USP**

50 mg\*

Rx only

100 Capsules

Sandoz

NDC 0185-0615-01

# HydrOXYzine Pamoate Capsules, USP

**50 mg\***

Rx Only

100 Capsules



Manufactured for Sandoz Inc., Princeton, NJ 08540  
Manufactured by Epic Pharma, LLC, Laurelton, NY 11413  
Product of Italy  
Rev. 10/2017  
L1693

\*Each capsule contains: Hydroxyzine Pamoate equivalent to hydroxyzine hydrochloride 50 mg.

**Usual Dosage:** See accompanying literature for complete prescribing information.

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

Dispense contents in a tight, light-resistant container as defined in the USP with a child-resistant closure, as required. **Protect from moisture. KEEP TIGHTLY CLOSED.**

**KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.**



**PACKAGE/LABEL PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL**

NDC 0185-0613-01

**HydrOXYzine Pamoate Capsules, USP**

25 mg\*

"Contains FD&C Yellow No. 6 as a color additive"

Rx only

100 Capsules

Sandoz

Exp. Date: Lot No.:  
**NO VARNISH**

**USUAL DOSAGE:** See accompanying literature for complete prescribing information.

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

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

Rev. 08/12  
L5067

NDC 0185-0613-01

**HydroXYzine Pamoate Capsules USP**

**25 mg\*** 

Contains FD&C Yellow No. 6 as a color additive.

**Rx only**  
**100 Capsules**

 **SANDOZ**

\*Each capsule contains:  
Hydroxyzine Pamoate equivalent to hydroxyzine hydrochloride . . . 25 mg

KEEP TIGHTLY CLOSED.

**KEEP THIS AND ALL MEDICATION OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.**

Sandoz Inc.  
Princeton, NJ 08540

  
3 0185-0613-01 4

**PACKAGE LABEL.PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL**

NDC: 67296-1096-5  
**HYDROXYZINE PAMOATE**  
 25MG  
 15 Capsules

Rx Only

Lot: GH9915 1 Exp: 04/20

Usual adult dosage: See package insert  
 Store at controlled room temperature: 20-25 C (68-77 F)

Mfg. By: Epic Pharma LLC  
 Laurelton NY 11413

0185-0674-05

Dist. by: Redpharm Drug Eden Prairie, MN 55344

SIN 27487



8  
10965  
67296  
3

NDC: 67296-1096-3  
**HYDROXYZINE PAMOATE**  
 25MG  
 30 Capsules

Rx Only

Lot: GK4019 1 Exp: 04/20

Usual adult dosage: See package insert  
 Store at controlled room temperature: 20-25 C (68-77 F)

Mfg. By: Epic Pharma LLC  
 Laurelton NY 11413

0185-0674-05

Dist. by: Redpharm Drug Eden Prairie, MN 55344

SIN 42370



4  
10963  
67296  
3

**HYDROXYZINE PAMOATE**

hydroxyzine pamoate capsule

**Product Information**

<b>Product Type</b>	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	<b>Item Code (Source)</b>	NDC:67296-1096(NDC:0185-0674)
<b>Route of Administration</b>	ORAL		

**Active Ingredient/Active Moiety**

Ingredient Name	Basis of Strength	Strength
HYDROXYZINE PAMOATE (UNII: M20215MUFR) (HYDROXYZINE - UNII:30S50YM8OG)	HYDROXYZINE HYDROCHLORIDE	25 mg

**Inactive Ingredients**

Ingredient Name	Strength
SILICON DIOXIDE (UNII: ETJ7Z6XBU4)	
D&C YELLOW NO. 10 (UNII: 35SW5USQ3G)	

FD&C BLUE NO. 1 (UNII: HBR47K3TBD)	
FD&C BLUE NO. 2 (UNII: L06K8R7DQK)	
FD&C GREEN NO. 3 (UNII: 3P3ONR6O1S)	
FD&C YELLOW NO. 6 (UNII: H77VEI93A8)	
FD&C RED NO. 40 (UNII: WZB9127XOA)	
FERROSO FERRIC OXIDE (UNII: XM0M87F357)	
GELATIN, UNSPECIFIED (UNII: 2G86QN327L)	
HYDROXYPROPYL CELLULOSE (1200000 WAMW) (UNII: U3JF91U133)	
LACTOSE MONOHYDRATE (UNII: EWQ57Q8I5X)	
MAGNESIUM STEARATE (UNII: 70097M6I30)	
PROPYLENE GLYCOL (UNII: 6DC9Q167V3)	
SHELLAC (UNII: 46N107B71O)	
SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE (UNII: 368GB5141J)	
SODIUM STARCH GLYCOLATE TYPE A POTATO (UNII: 5856J3G2A2)	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE (UNII: 15FIX9V2JP)	

Product Characteristics			
Color	green (light green/dark green)	Score	no score
Shape	CAPSULE	Size	16 mm
Flavor		Imprint Code	E613
Contains			

Packaging				
#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:67296-1096-5	15 in 1 BOTTLE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product	05/01/2020	
2	NDC:67296-1096-3	30 in 1 BOTTLE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product	05/01/2020	

Marketing Information			
Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA	ANDA087479	12/14/1981	

**Labeler** - RedPharm Drug, Inc. (828374897)

Establishment			
Name	Address	ID/FEI	Business Operations
EPM Packaging		079124340	relabel(67296-1096) , label(67296-1096)