

**Desloratadine Tablets USP 5mg
DESLOTRADINE-GH® 5 Tablets**

**Desloratadine Syrup
Desloratadine-GH® Syrup**

DESLOTRADINE-GH 5
(Desloratadine Tablets USP 5mg)
Composition
Each film coated tablet contains
Desloratadine USP 5 mg
Colour: Approved colour used

DESLOTRADINE-GH SYRUP
(Desloratadine Syrup)
Composition
Each ml contains
Desloratadine BP 0.5 mg
In a flavoured syrup base

Pharmaceutical form
Desloratadine Tablets: Tablet
Desloratadine Syrup: Oral solution

Therapeutic indications
Desloratadine is indicated in adults, adolescents and children over the age of 1 year for the relief of symptoms associated with:
- allergic rhinitis
- urticaria

Posology and method of administration

Desloratadine Tablets:

Adults and adolescents (12 years of age and over)

The recommended dose of desloratadine is one tablet once a day.

Intermittent allergic rhinitis (presence of symptoms for less than 4 days per week or for less than 4 weeks) should be managed in accordance with the evaluation of patient's disease history and the treatment could be discontinued after symptoms are resolved and reinitiated upon their reappearance. In persistent allergic rhinitis (presence of symptoms for 4 days or more per week and for more than 4 weeks), continued treatment may be proposed to the patients during the allergen exposure periods.

Desloratadine Syrup

Adults and adolescents (12 years of age and over)

The recommended dose of Desloratadine is 10 ml (5 mg) oral solution once a day.

Paediatric population

The prescriber should be aware that most cases of rhinitis below 2 years of age are of infectious origin and there are no data supporting the treatment of infectious rhinitis with Desloratadine.

Children 1 through 5 years of age: 2.5 ml (1.25 mg) Desloratadine oral solution once a day.

Children 6 through 11 years of age: 5 ml (2.5 mg) Desloratadine oral solution once a day.

The safety and efficacy of Desloratadine 0.5 mg/ml oral solution in children below the age of 1 year have not been established.

There is limited clinical trial efficacy experience with the use of desloratadine in children 1 through 11 years of age and adolescents 12 through 17 years of age.

Intermittent allergic rhinitis (presence of symptoms for less than 4 days per week or for less than 4 weeks) should be managed in accordance with the evaluation of patient's disease history and the treatment could be discontinued after symptoms are resolved and reinitiated upon their reappearance.

In persistent allergic rhinitis (presence of symptoms for 4 days or more per week and for more than 4 weeks), continued treatment may be proposed to the patients during the allergen exposure periods.

Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance.

Special warnings and precautions for use

Convulsions

Desloratadine should be administered with caution in patients with medical or familial history of seizures, and mainly young children, being more susceptible to develop new seizures under desloratadine treatment. Healthcare providers may consider discontinuing desloratadine in patients who experience a seizure while on treatment.

Paediatric population

In children below 2 years of age, the diagnosis of allergic rhinitis is particularly

difficult to distinguish from other forms of rhinitis. The absence of upper respiratory tract infection or structural abnormalities, as well as patient history, physical examinations, and appropriate laboratory and skin tests should be considered.

Approximately 6 % of adults and children 2- to 11-year old are phenotypic poor metabolisers of desloratadine and exhibit a higher exposure. The safety of desloratadine in children 2-to 11-years of age who are poor metabolisers is the same as in children who are normal metabolisers.

The effects of desloratadine in poor metabolisers < 2 years of age have not been studied.

In the case of severe renal insufficiency, Desloratadine should be used with caution.

Interaction

Alcohol intolerance and intoxication have been observed. Therefore, caution is recommended if alcohol is taken concomitantly.

Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

As a precautionary measure, it is preferable to avoid the use of desloratadine during pregnancy.

Breast-feeding

Desloratadine has been identified in breastfed newborns/infants of treated women. The effect of desloratadine on newborns/infants is unknown.

Fertility

There are no data available on male and female fertility.

Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Desloratadine has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

Undesirable effects

Summary of the safety profile

Paediatric population

System Organ Class	Frequency	Adverse reactions seen with Desloratadine
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	Not known	Increased appetite
Psychiatric disorders	Very rare	Hallucinations
	Not known	Abnormal behaviour, aggression
Nervous system disorders	Common	Headache
	Common (children less than 2 years)	Insomnia
	Very rare	Dizziness, somnolence, insomnia, psychomotor hyperactivity, seizures
Cardiac disorders	Very rare	Tachycardia, palpitations
	Not known	QT prolongation
Gastrointestinal disorders	Common	Dry mouth
	Common (children less than 2 years)	Diarrhoea
	Very rare	Abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, dyspepsia, diarrhoea
Hepatobiliary disorders	Very rare	Elevations of liver enzymes, increased bilirubin, hepatitis
	Not known	Jaundice
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	Not known	Photosensitivity
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	Very rare	Myalgia
General disorders and administration site conditions	Common	Fatigue
	Common (children less than 2 years)	Fever
	Very rare	Hypersensitivity reactions (such as anaphylaxis, angio-oedema, dyspnoea, pruritus, rash, and urticaria)
	Not known	Asthenia
Investigations	Not known	Weight increased

Overdose

The adverse event profile associated with overdosage, is similar to that seen with therapeutic doses, but the magnitude of the effects can be higher.

Treatment

In the event of overdose, consider standard measures to remove unabsorbed active substance. Symptomatic and supportive treatment is recommended.

Desloratadine is not eliminated by haemodialysis; it is not known if it is eliminated by peritoneal dialysis.

Symptoms
Based on a multiple dose clinical trial in adults and adolescents, in which up to 45 mg of desloratadine was administered (nine times the clinical dose), no clinically relevant effects were observed.

Pharmacodynamic properties
Pharmacotherapeutic group: antihistamines H₁ antagonist, ATC code: R06A X27

Mechanism of action

Desloratadine is a non-sedating, long-acting histamine antagonist with selective peripheral H₁-receptor antagonist activity. After oral administration, desloratadine selectively blocks peripheral histamine H₁-receptors because the substance is excluded from entry to the central nervous system. Desloratadine has demonstrated antiallergic properties from in vitro studies. These include inhibiting the release of proinflammatory cytokines such as IL-4, IL-6, IL-8, and IL-13 from human mast cells/basophils, as well as inhibition of the expression of the adhesion molecule P-selecting on endothelial cells.

Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption
Desloratadine plasma concentrations can be detected within 30 minutes of desloratadine administration in adults and adolescents. Desloratadine is well absorbed with maximum concentration achieved after approximately 3 hours; the terminal phase half-life is approximately 27 hours. The degree of accumulation of desloratadine was consistent with its half-life (approximately 27 hours) and a once daily dosing frequency. The bioavailability of desloratadine was dose proportional over the range of 5 mg to 20 mg.

Distribution

Desloratadine is moderately bound (83 % - 87 %) to plasma proteins.

Biotransformation

The enzyme responsible for the metabolism of desloratadine has not been identified yet, and therefore, some interactions with other medicinal products cannot be fully excluded. Desloratadine does not inhibit CYP3A4 in vivo, and in vitro studies have shown that the medicinal product does not inhibit CYP2D6 and is neither a substrate nor an inhibitor of P-glycoprotein.

Elimination

No effect of food (high-fat, high caloric breakfast) on the disposition of desloratadine.

Storage:

Store below 30°C.

Protect from light & moisture.

Keep out of reach of children.

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Manufactured by :
GENERIC HEALTHCARE PVT. LTD.
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INDIA
export@ghpl.co
® Trade mark

16/0701

Comprimés de desloratadine USP 5 mg
DESLOTRADINE-GH® 5 Comprimés

Sirop de desloratadine
Desloratadine-GH® Sirop

DESLOTRADINE-GH 5
(Comprimés de desloratadine USP 5 mg)

Composition

Chaque comprimé pelliculé contient

Desloratadine USP 5 mg

Couleur: couleur approuvée utilisée

SIROP DESLOTRADINE-GH

(Sirop de desloratadine)

Composition

Chaque ml contient

Desloratadine BP 0,5 mg

Dans une base de sirop aromatisé

Formulaire pharmaceutique

Comprimés de desloratadine: comprimé

Sirop de desloratadine: Solution orale

Indications thérapeutiques

La desloratadine est indiquée chez l'adulte, l'adolescent et l'enfant de plus de 1 an pour le soulagement des symptômes associés à:

- rhinite allergique

- urticaire

Posologie et mode d'administration

Comprimés de desloratadine:

Adultes et adolescents (12 ans et plus)

La dose recommandée de desloratadine est d'un comprimé une fois par jour.

La rhinite allergique intermittente (présence de symptômes pendant moins de 4 jours par semaine ou pendant moins de 4 semaines) doit être prise en charge conformément à l'évaluation des antécédents de la maladie du patient et le traitement peut être interrompu une fois les symptômes résolus et reinstauré lors de leur réapparition. Dans la rhinite allergique persistante (présence de symptômes pendant 4 jours ou plus par semaine et pendant plus de 4 semaines), la poursuite du traitement peut être proposée aux patients pendant les périodes d'exposition aux allergènes..

Sirop de desloratadine

Adultes et adolescents (12 ans et plus)

La dose recommandée de Desloratadine est de 10 ml (5 mg) de solution buvable une fois par jour.

Population pédiatrique

Le prescripteur doit être conscient que la plupart des cas de rhinite de moins de 2 ans sont d'origine infectieuse et qu'il n'existe aucune donnée étiologique étant le traitement de la rhinite infectieuse par la desloratadine.

Enfants de 1 à 5 ans: 2,5 ml (1,25 mg) de solution buvable de desloratadine une fois par jour.

Enfants de 6 à 11 ans: 5 ml (2,5 mg) de solution buvable de desloratadine une fois par jour.

La sécurité et l'efficacité de Desloratadine 0,5 mg / ml solution buvable chez les enfants de moins de 1 an n'ont pas été établies.

L'expérience de l'efficacité des essais cliniques sur l'utilisation de la desloratadine chez les enfants de 1 à 11 ans et les adolescents de 12 à 17 ans est limitée. La rhinite allergique intermittente (présence de symptômes pendant moins de 4 jours par semaine ou pendant moins de 4 semaines) est prise en charge conformément à l'évaluation des antécédents de la maladie du patient et le traitement pourrait être interrompu une fois les symptômes résolus et réintroduit lors de leur réapparition.

Dans la rhinite allergique persistante (présence de symptômes pendant 4 jours ou plus par semaine et pendant plus de 4 semaines), la poursuite du traitement peut être proposée aux patients pendant les périodes d'exposition aux allergènes.

Contra-indications

Hypersensibilité à la substance active.

Mises en garde spéciales et précautions d'emploi

Convulsions

La desloratadine doit être administrée avec prudence chez les patients ayant des antécédents médicaux ou familiaux de convulsions, et principalement les jeunes enfants, étant plus susceptibles de développer de nouvelles convulsions sous traitement par desloratadine. Les prestataires de soins de santé peuvent

enviser d'arrêter la desloratadine chez les patients qui subissent une crise pendant leur traitement.

Population pédiatrique

Chez les enfants de moins de 2 ans, le diagnostic de rhinite allergique est particulièrement difficile à distinguer des autres formes de rhinite. L'absence d'infection des voies respiratoires supérieures ou d'anomalies structurelles, ainsi que les antécédents du patient, les examens physiques et les tests de laboratoire et cutanés appropriés doivent être pris en compte.

Environ 6 % des adultes et des enfants âgés de 2 à 11 ans sont des métaboliseurs phénotypiques lents de la desloratadine et présentent une exposition plus élevée. La sécurité de la desloratadine chez les enfants de 2 à 11 ans qui sont des métaboliseurs lents est la même que chez les enfants qui sont des métaboliseurs normaux.