

PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION

SCHEDULING STATUS S0

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

ANDOLEX LOZENGES Blackcurrant

ANDOLEX LOZENGES Honey Lemon

ANDOLEX LOZENGES Lemon

ANDOLEX LOZENGES Orange

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each Lozenge contains:

Amylmetacresol 0,6 mg

2,4-Dichlorobenzyl Alcohol 1,2 mg

Excipients with known effect:

Contains sugar. Each lozenge contains 1618,0 mg sucrose and 1038,0 mg liquid glucose.

For full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Lozenge

Description of Blackcurrant Lozenges:

Violet coloured round biconvex lozenges (with occasional presence of air bubbles entrapped in the lozenges and rough edges).

Description of Honey Lemon Lozenges:

Brownish yellow coloured round biconvex lozenges (with occasional presence of air bubbles entrapped in the lozenges and rough edges).

Yellow coloured round biconvex lozenges (with occasional presence of air bubbles entrapped in the lozenges and rough edges).

Description of Orange Lozenges:

Orange coloured round biconvex lozenges (with occasional presence of air bubbles entrapped in the lozenges and rough edges).

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

ANDOLEX LOZENGES is used for the relief of minor mouth and throat infections.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

Unless otherwise prescribed by your doctor, the standard dose is:

Adults and children over 6 years

- The lowest effective dose should be used for the shortest duration necessary to relieve symptoms.
- Dissolve one lozenge slowly in the mouth every 2 to 3 hours.
- Do not exceed 12 lozenges in any 24-hour period.

Elderly

There is no need for dosage reduction in the elderly.

Paediatric population

ANDOLEX LOZENGES is not suitable for children under 6 years (see section 4.3)

Method of administration

For oral administration

To be dissolved slowly in the mouth

4.3 Contraindications

- Hypersensitivity to 2,4-dichlorobenzyl alcohol, amylmetacresol or to any of the excipients in ANDOLEX LOZENGES (see section 6.1)
- Children under 6 years of age

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

When a sore throat persists for more than two days, consult your doctor.

Excipient warning

ANDOLEX LOZENGES contains glucose and sucrose. Patients with rare hereditary problems of fructose intolerance, glucose-galactose malabsorption or sucrose-isomaltose insufficiency should not take ANDOLEX LOZENGES.

Paediatric population

Not to be given to children under 6 years (see section 4.3).

Remember young children can choke on lozenges.

4.5 Interaction with other medicines and other forms of interaction

No clinically significant interactions are known.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation**Pregnancy**

There are no or limited amount of data from the use of amylmetacresol and 2,4-dichlorobenzyl alcohol in pregnancy.

Care should be taken when using this product in pregnancy and medical advice sought if necessary.

Breastfeeding

It is unknown whether 2,4-dichlorobenzyl alcohol, amylmetacresol or metabolites are excreted in human milk. A risk to the newborns / infants cannot be excluded.

Fertility

No data available

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

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

4.8 Undesirable effects**Immune System Disorders**

Frequency unknown: Hypersensitivity^{ab1}

Gastrointestinal Disorders

Frequency unknown: Glossodynia^{ab}, oral discomfort^{ab}

^a2,4-dichlorobenzyl alcohol,

^bamylmetacresol

Hypersensitivity reactions may include rash, urticaria and angioedema, which may include swelling of the face, neck, throat or tongue that could affect breathing.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicine is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicine. Healthcare providers are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions to SAHPRA via the “**6.04 Adverse Drug Reactions Reporting Form**”, found online under SAHPRA’s publications: <https://www.sahpra.org.za/Publications/Index/8>

4.9 Overdose

Overdosage should not present a problem other than gastrointestinal discomfort. Treatment should be symptomatic.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Throat Preparations; Antiseptics

Category and class: A 16.4 Naso-pharyngeal and bucco-pharyngeal antiseptics

ATC Code: R02AA03

Mechanism of action:

ANDOLEX LOZENGES has disinfectant and antiseptic properties.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

None available.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

For Blackcurrant Lozenges:

Sucrose, Liquid glucose, Citric acid monohydrate Mentha oil, Blackcurrant flavour, Colour Ponceau 4R, Colour Black PN.

For Honey Lemon Lozenges:

Sucrose, Liquid glucose, Mentha oil, Honey flavour, Essence lemon oil, Caramel, Colour Ponceau 4R, Riboflavin phosphate sodium.

For Lemon Lozenges:

Sucrose, Liquid glucose, Citric acid monohydrate, Mentha oil, Lemon oil concentrate, Anise oil, Riboflavin phosphate sodium.

For Orange Lozenges:

Sucrose, Liquid glucose, Citric acid monohydrate, Mentha oil, Orange oil sweet excellent, Anise oil, Riboflavin phosphate sodium, Colour Ponceau 4R.

6.2 Incompatibilities

None known

6.3 Shelf life

3 years

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store at or below 25 °C.

Store in the original package.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Silver opaque aluminium and clear transparent PVC/PE/PVDC foil blisters, with 12 lozenges per blister and 24 lozenges packed in an outer carton along with leaflet.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

Not applicable.

7. HOLDER OF CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

iNova Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd

15E Riley Road

Bedfordview

2007

8. REGISTRATION NUMBER(S)

ANDOLEX LOZENGES Blackcurrant 50/16.4/2300

ANDOLEX LOZENGES Honey Lemon 50/16.4/2330

ANDOLEX LOZENGES Lemon 50/16.4/2315

ANDOLEX LOZENGES Orange 50/16.4/2310

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

30 August 2022