1.6.1

Prescribing Information (Summary of Product Characteristics)

1.6.1.1 Name of the medicinal Product

Tramadol Capsules BP 50 mg

1.6.1.1.1 strength

50 mg

1.6.1.1.2 Pharmaceutical Form

Oral Tablet

1.6.1.2 Qualitative and Quantitative Composition

1.6.1.2.1 Qualitative declaration

Tramadol Hydrochloride BP

1.6.1.2.2 Quantitative declaration

Sr. No.	Ingredients Chemical Name	Specification	Standard Quantity (w/v)	Reason for Inclusion
01	Tramadol Hydrochloride (A)	BP	50.00	Opioid Analgesic
02	Lactose Monohydrate	USP-NF	66.00	Diluent
03	Calcium Hydrogen Phosphate (Anhydrous) (C)	BP	20.00	Diluent
04	Colloidal Anhydrous Silica (Aerosil)	BP	2.000	Glidant
05	Magnesium Stearate	BP	2.000	Lubricant
06	Green/Green size "4" Hard Gelatin Empty Capsule	IHS	1 Nos	Empty capsule shell

Note:

(A)=Quantity should be calculated on the Basis of its potency.

(C)= Quantity of Calcium Hydrogen Phosphate (Anhydrous) BP to be reduced against incremental increase in quantity of Tramadol Hydrochloride BP due to assay compensation.

1.6.1.3 Pharmaceutical Form

Solid oral dosage form, Capsules

Green/green colour size “4” capsule containing white to off-white colour powder.

1.6.1.4 Clinical Particulars

1.6.1.4.1 Therapeutic Indications

Relief of moderate to severe pain.

1.6.1.4.2 Posology and Method of Administration

Adults and children over the age of 14 years:

Moderate pain: Initial doseof50 mg, followed by 50 mg or 100mg4-6 hourly.

Moderately severe pain: Initial dose of 50 mg or 100 mg followed by 50 mg or 100 mg 4-6 hourly. A total oral daily dose of more than 400 mg per day must not be exceeded.

Elderly: The usual dosages may be used except in patients 75 years of age and over, a downward adjustment of the dose and/or prolongation of the interval between doses are Recommended

1.6.1.4.3 Contraindications

Known hypersensitivity to tramadol or any excipients, acute intoxication with alcohol, hypnotics, analgesics, opioids or psychotropic drugs, patients who are taking MAO inhibitors or who have taken them within the last 14 days, known hypersensitivity to opioids, patients with controlled epilepsy or epilepsy not adequately controlled by treatment, narcotic withdrawal treatment.

1.6.1.4.4 Special Warnings and Special Precautions for Use

Caution should be taken in patients with severe impairment of hepatic and renal function, prone to convulsive disorders or in shock, risk of respiratory depression & acute abdominal conditions. lt is not recommended as a substitute in opioid dependent patients. It should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit outweighs the potential risk to the foetus because safe use in pregnancy has not been established. Tramadol is not recommended for obstetric preoperative medication or for post-delivery analgesia in nursing mothers because its safety in infants and newborns has not been studied. It may cause sedation. Use caution if intending to drive or operate machinery.

1.6.1.4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Warfarin: alteration of warfarin effect, Carbamazepine: increased in tramadol metabolism, Quinidine: increased concentrations of tramadol, Inhibitors ofCYP3A4 & CYP206: inhibit

the metabolism of tramadol, Use with CNS depressants: tramadol should be used with caution and in reduced dosages, Drugs which reduce the seizure threshold: Tramadol can induce convulsions and increase the potential for SSR is, TCAs, anti-psychotics.

1.6.1.4.6 Fertility, Pregnancy and Lactation

It should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit outweighs the potential risk to the fetus because safe use in pregnancy has not been established. Tramadol is not recommended for obstetric preoperative medication or for post-delivery analgesia in nursing mothers because its safety in infants and newborns has not been studied. It may cause sedation.

1.6.1.4.7 Effects on ability To Drive and use Machines

Use caution if intending to drive or operate machinery.

1.6.1.4.8 Undesirable Effects

Gastrointestinal system: Nausea; vomiting; dry mouth; heartburn; constipation

Central Nervous System and Psychiatric: Fatigue; sedation; drowsiness; dizziness; confusion; hallucinations; seizures.

Other: Sweating; skin rashes; bradycardia; tachycardia; flushing; bronchospasm; angioedema; syncope, anaphylactic reactions.

1.6.1.4.9 Overdose

Serious potential consequences of overdosage are respiratory depression, lethargy, coma, seizure, cardiac arrest and death. In treating an overdose, primary attention should be given to maintaining adequate ventilation along with general supportive treatment. Respiratory depression can be antagonised with a pure opiate antagonist (naloxone). If naloxone is to be administered, use cautiously because it may precipitate seizures. Treatment of restlessness and/or convulsions is symptomatic and supportive (benzodiazepines/barbiturates).

1.6.1.5 Pharmacological Properties

1.6.1.5.1 Pharmacodynamics Properties

Tramadol is a centrally acting analgesic with binding to specific opioid receptors. lt is a nonselective, pure agonist at mu (J.I), delta (d) and kappa (k) opioid receptors with a higher

affinity for the J.l receptor. Other mechanisms, which may contribute to its analgesic effect, are inhibition of neuronal re-uptake of noradrenaline and serotonin. Tramadol does not promote the release of histamine.

1.6.1.5.2 Pharmacokinetic Properties

It is well absorbed after oral administration, with an absorption half- life ($t_{1/2}$) of 0.38 ± 0.18 hrs, leading to a analgesic effect lasting for up to 9 hours. The mean systemic bioavailability is 68%. It crosses the BBB and placental barrier. The elimination half-life is 5-7 hours. It is mainly metabolised in the liver (90%).1t is completely excreted by the renal route (95%).

1.6.1.5.3 Preclinical Safety Data

At doses far higher than the human therapeutic range teratogenicity has been observed in animal studies. There is no further information of relevance to the safety assessment in addition to what is stated in other parts of the SmPC.

1.6.1.5.4 Preclinical Safety Data

Not Applicable.

1.6.1.6 Pharmaceutical Particulars

1.6.1.6.1 List of Excipients

Lactose Monohydrate USP-NF
Calcium Hydrogen Phosphate (Anhydrous) (C) BP
Colloidal Anhydrous Silica (Aerosil) BP
Magnesium Stearate BP
Green/Green size "4" Hard Gelatin Empty Capsule IHS

1.6.1.6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

1.6.1.6.3 Shelf Life

36 months

1.6.1.6.4 Special Precautions for Storage

Store under normal storage conditions (15°C-30°C). Protect from light & moisture.

1.6.1.6.5 Nature and Contents of Container

Green/green colour size "4" capsule containing white to off-white colour powder. Such 10 are blister packed and such one blister is packed in printed carton with packing insert.

1.6.1.6.6 Special precaution for disposal and other handling

Any unused product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

1.6.1.7 Marketing Authorization Holder And Manufacturing Site Addresses

1.6.1.7.1 Name and Address of Marketing Authorization Holder

Lincoln Pharmaceuticals Limited
Trimul Estate, Khatraj, Taluka: Kalol,
District: Gandhinagar Gujarat, India.
Telephone no.: +91-79-41078096
Fax: +91-79-41078062
Email: hiren@lincolnpharma.com
Website: www.lincolnpharma.com

1.6.1.7.2 Name and Address of manufacturing site(s)

Lincoln Pharmaceuticals Limited
Trimul Estate, Khatraj, Taluka: Kalol,
District: Gandhinagar Gujarat, India.
Telephone no.: +91-79-41078096
Fax: +91-79-41078062
Email: hiren@lincolnpharma.com
Website: www.lincolnpharma.com

1.6.1.8 Marketing Authorization Number

To be included after obtaining first registration.

1.6.1.9 Date of First <Registration> / Renewal of The <Registration>

It will be applicable after registration of this product.

1.6.1.10 **Date of Revision of the Text**

1.6.1.11 Dosimetry (If Applicable)

Not Applicable

1.6.1.12 Instructions for preparation of radiopharmaceuticals (if Applicable)

Not Applicable