

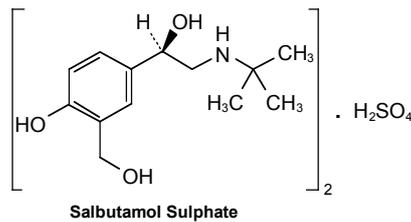
Salbo[®] HFA

[Salbutamol]

CFC Free Inhaler 100mcg

DESCRIPTION

SALBO HFA (Salbutamol) Inhaler is a pressurized metered dose inhaler that delivers 100mcg salbutamol (as sulphate) per actuation into the mouth piece of specially designed actuator. SALBO HFA (Salbutamol) Inhaler contains a new propellant (HFA 134a) and does not contain any chlorofluorocarbons. Salbutamol is a short-acting bronchodilator having the chemical name Bis[(1RS)-2-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)amino]-1-[4-hydroxy-3-hydroxymethyl)phenyl]ethanol] sulphate. Its molecular formula is $(C_{13}H_{21}NO_3)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$ and the structural formula is:



QUALITATIVE & QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

SALBO HFA (Salbutamol) Inhaler is available for administration as:

SALBO HFA Inhaler 100mcg
Each metered dose contains:
Salbutamol... 100mcg
(as salbutamol sulphate BP)

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Mechanism of Action

Salbutamol is a selective β_2 -adrenoceptor agonist. At therapeutic doses it acts on the β_2 -adrenoceptors of bronchial muscle providing short acting (4-6 hours) bronchodilation with a fast onset (within 5 minutes) in reversible airways obstruction.

Pharmacokinetics

Absorption and Distribution

After administration by the inhaled route between 10% and 20% of the dose reaches the lower airways. The remainder is retained in the delivery system or is deposited in the oropharynx from where it is swallowed. The fraction deposited in the airways is absorbed into the pulmonary tissues and circulation, but is not metabolized by the lung. Salbutamol is bound to plasma proteins to the extent of 10%.

Metabolism and Excretion

The swallowed portion of an inhaled dose is absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and undergoes considerable first-pass metabolism to the phenolic sulphate. The portion deposited in the lung is not metabolized by the lung. On reaching the systemic circulation it becomes accessible to hepatic metabolism and is excreted primarily in the urine as unchanged drug and as the phenolic sulphate. Most of the dose of salbutamol given intravenously, orally or by inhalation is excreted within 72 hours.

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS

SALBO HFA (Salbutamol) inhaler is indicated in adults, adolescents and children aged 4 to 11 years.

SALBO HFA (Salbutamol) inhaler provides short-acting (4-6 hours) bronchodilation with fast onset (within 5 minutes) in reversible airways obstruction.

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It is particularly suitable for the relief and prevention of asthma symptoms. It should be used to relieve symptoms when they occur, and to prevent them in those circumstances recognised by the patient to precipitate an asthma attack (e.g., before exercise or unavoidable allergen exposure).

SALBO HFA (Salbutamol) Inhaler is particularly valuable as relief medication in mild, moderate or severe asthma, provided that reliance on it does not delay the introduction and use of regular inhaled corticosteroid therapy.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

SALBO HFA (Salbutamol) Inhaler 100mcg is for oral inhalation use only.

The dose is expressed in terms of inhalations, each inhalation delivers 100mcg of salbutamol.

Condition	Adult Dose	Children \geq 12 Years Dose	Children < 12 Years Dose
Acute asthma symptoms including bronchospasm	1 inhalation as a single minimum starting dose. This may be increased to 2 inhalations if necessary	1 inhalation as a single minimum starting dose. This may be increased to 2 inhalations if necessary	1 inhalation. The dose may be increased to 2 inhalations if required
Chronic therapy	2 inhalations up to 4 times a day	2 inhalations up to 4 times a day	Up to 2 inhalations 4 times a day
Prevention of allergen or exercise-induced symptoms	2 inhalations 10-15 minutes before challenge	2 inhalations 10-15 minutes before challenge	1 inhalation before challenge

Total daily dose should not exceed 8 inhalations in any 24 hours.

ADVERSE EFFECTS

Common:

Tremor, headache, tachycardia.

Uncommon:

Palpitations, mouth and throat irritation, muscle cramps.

Rare:

Hypokalemia, peripheral vasodilatation.

Very rare:

Hypersensitivity reactions including angioedema, urticaria, bronchospasm, hypotension and collapse, hyperactivity, cardiac arrhythmias (including atrial fibrillation, supraventricular tachycardia and extrasystoles), paradoxical bronchospasm.

Unknown:

Myocardial ischemia.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Salbutamol is contraindicated in patients with hypersensitivity to any component of this product.
- Inhaled salbutamol preparations are not appropriate for managing premature labour; therefore salbutamol preparations should not be used for threatened abortion.

PRECAUTIONS

- Patient's inhaler technique should be checked to make sure that inhaler actuation is synchronised with inspiration of breath for optimum delivery of drug to the lungs.
- In the event of a previously effective dose of inhaled

salbutamol failing to give relief for at least three hours, the patient should be advised to seek medical advice in order that any necessary additional steps may be taken.

- Salbutamol should be administered cautiously to patients with hyperthyroidism, myocardial insufficiency, arrhythmias, susceptibility to QT-interval prolongation, hypertension and diabetic mellitus.
- Potentially serious hypokalemia may result from β_2 agonist therapy mainly from parenteral and nebulised administration. Particular caution is advised in acute severe asthma as this effect may be potentiated by concomitant treatment with xanthine derivatives, steroids, diuretics and by hypoxia. It is recommended that serum potassium levels are monitored in such situations.
- Patients requiring long-term management with bronchodilators should be kept under regular surveillance.
- Cardiovascular effects may be seen with sympathomimetic drugs, including salbutamol. Patients with underlying severe heart disease (e.g., ischemic heart disease, arrhythmia or severe heart failure) who are receiving salbutamol should be warned to seek medical advice if they experience chest pain or other symptoms of worsening heart disease. Attention should be paid to assessment of symptoms such as dyspnea and chest pain as they may be of either respiratory or cardiac origin.
- Increasing use of short-acting inhaled β_2 -agonists to control symptoms indicates deterioration of asthma control. Consideration should be given to starting or increasing corticosteroid therapy.
- Inhaled salbutamol can produce paradoxical bronchospasm, which may be life threatening. If paradoxical bronchospasm occurs, salbutamol should be discontinued immediately and alternative therapy instituted.
- If immediate hypersensitivity reactions occur, discontinue salbutamol.

Pregnancy

The use of salbutamol during pregnancy should only be considered if the expected benefit to the mother is greater than any possible risk to the fetus.

Nursing Mothers

Salbutamol is probably secreted in breast milk, its use in nursing mothers is not recommended unless the expected benefits outweigh any potential risk.

Drug Interactions

- Salbutamol should be administered with extreme caution to patients being treated with monoamine oxidase inhibitors or tricyclic antidepressants or within 2 weeks of discontinuation of such agents, because the action of salbutamol on the cardiovascular system may be potentiated.
- Beta-adrenergic-receptor blocking agents not only block the pulmonary effect of beta-agonists, but may produce severe bronchospasm in asthmatic patients. Therefore, patients with asthma should not normally be treated with beta-blockers.
- Use of salbutamol and other β_2 -agonists with corticosteroids, diuretics or xanthines increases the risk of hypokalemia and monitoring of potassium concentrations is recommended in severe asthma where such combination therapy is common.

OVERDOSAGE

The most common signs and symptoms of overdose with salbutamol are transient beta agonist pharmacologically mediated events, including tachycardia, tremor, hyperactivity and metabolic effects including hypokalemia. Serum potassium levels should be monitored. Consideration should be given to discontinuation of treatment and appropriate symptomatic therapy such as cardio-selective beta-blocking agents in patients presenting with cardiac symptoms (e.g., tachycardia, palpitations).

Beta-blocking drugs should be used with caution in patients with a history of bronchospasm.

STORAGE

Store below 30°C.

Protect from direct sunlight, heat and frost. Shake well before use.

As with most inhaled medications in aerosol canisters, the therapeutic effect of this medication may decrease when the canister is cold.

The canister should not be broken, punctured or burnt, even when apparently empty.

The expiration date refers to the product correctly stored at the required conditions.

HOW SUPPLIED

SALBO HFA (Salbutamol) Inhaler 100mcg is available as metered dose inhaler with specially designed actuator. Each canister provides 200 inhalations.

Keep out of reach of children.

To be sold on prescription of a registered medical practitioner only.

Please read the contents carefully before use.
This package insert is continually updated from time to time.

Manufactured by:
Jewim Pharmaceutical (Shandong) Co. Ltd.
Taian High-Tech Industrial Development Zone
Shandong, China.

Manufactured for:

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