

## SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

### 1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Betahistine Sandoz 8 mg, tabletten  
Betahistine Sandoz 16 mg, tabletten  
Betahistine Sandoz 24 mg, tabletten

### 2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

<{[Nationally completed name] 8 mg tablets}>

Each tablet contains 8 mg of betahistine dihydrochloride.

<{[Nationally completed name] 16 mg tablets}>

Each tablet contains 16 mg of betahistine dihydrochloride.

<{[Nationally completed name] 24 mg tablets}>

Each tablet contains 24 mg of betahistine dihydrochloride.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

### 3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

<{[Nationally completed name] 8 mg tablets}>

White colour, round and flat uncoated tablet plain on both sides.

Diameter: approximately 7 mm

<{[Nationally completed name] 16 mg tablets}>

White colour, round and biconvex uncoated tablet scored on one side with embossing "I" on the either sides of the score and plain in the other side.

Diameter: approximately 8.7 mm

The tablet can be divided into equal doses.

<{[Nationally completed name] 24 mg tablets}>

White colour, round and biconvex uncoated tablet scored on one side with the embossing "II" on either sides of the score and plain on the other side.

Diameter: approximately 10 mm

The tablet can be divided into equal doses.

### 4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

#### 4.1 Therapeutic indications

Betahistine is indicated for the treatment of Menière's syndrome, symptoms of which may include vertigo (often associated with nausea and/or vomiting), tinnitus and hearing loss.

## 4.2 Posology and method of administration

### Posology

*Adults* The dose should be individually adapted according to the response.

8 and 16 mg tablets

The usual daily dose is 24 - 48 mg betahistine dihydrochloride, divided into three equal doses.

24 mg tablets

The recommended initial daily dose is 24 mg betahistine dihydrochloride. In case this dose is not sufficient, the maximum daily dose can be increased to 48 mg betahistine dihydrochloride divided into two equal doses (24 mg in the morning and 24 mg in the evening).

### *Paediatric population*

{Nationally completed name} is not recommended for use in children and adolescents below the age of 18 years due to a lack of sufficient data on safety and efficacy.

### *Elderly*

Although data from clinical trials in this population are limited, it can be concluded from extensive post-marketing experience that dose adjustment is not necessary in elderly patients.

### *Renal impairment*

There are no specific data available from clinical trials in this patient group but based on post-marketing experience it seems that dose adjustment is not necessary in these patients.

### *Hepatic impairment*

There are no specific data available from clinical trials in this patient group but based on post-marketing experience it seems that dose adjustment is not necessary in these patients.

### Duration of treatment

Treatment may be long-term. Improvement can sometimes only be observed after a couple of weeks. Best results are sometimes obtained after a few months.

### Method of administration

The tablets are for oral use and are taken preferably with meals.

## 4.3 Contraindications

{Nationally completed name} is contraindicated in the cases of:

- hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.
- phaeochromocytoma

## 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Caution is advised in the treatment of patients with peptic ulcer or a history of peptic ulceration, because of the occasional dyspepsia encountered in patients on betahistine.

Caution should be exercised in patients with bronchial asthma.

Caution is advised in prescribing betahistine to patients with either urticaria, rashes or allergic rhinitis, because of the possibility of aggravating these symptoms.

Caution is advised in the treatment of patients with severe hypotension.

{Nationally completed name} should not be used in patients under concomitant treatment with antihistamines (see section 4.5).

#### **4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction**

No *in vivo* interaction studies have been performed. Based on *in vitro* data no *in vivo* inhibition on Cytochrome P450 enzymes is expected.

*In vitro* data indicate an inhibition of betahistine metabolism by drugs that inhibit monoamino-oxidase (MAO) including MAO subtype B (e.g. selegiline). Caution is recommended when using betahistine and MAO inhibitors (including MAO-B selective) concomitantly.

As betahistine is an analogue of histamine, interaction of betahistine with antihistamines may in theory affect the efficacy of one of these medicinal products.

#### **4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation**

##### Pregnancy

There are no adequate data from the use of betahistine in pregnant women. Animal studies are insufficient with respect to effects on pregnancy, embryonal/foetal development, parturition and postnatal development. The potential risk for humans is unknown. Betahistine should not be used during pregnancy unless clearly necessary.

##### Breast-feeding

It is not known whether betahistine is excreted in human milk. There are no animal studies on the excretion of betahistine in milk. The importance of the drug to the mother should be weighed against the benefits of nursing and the potential risks for the child.

##### Fertility

There are no adequate fertility data for betahistine.

#### **4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines**

Ménière's syndrome can negatively affect the ability to drive and use machines. In clinical studies specifically designed to investigate the ability to drive and use machines, betahistine had no or

negligible effects. However, betahistine may cause drowsiness which can affect the ability to drive and use machines.

#### 4.8 Undesirable effects

The following undesirable effects have been reported. They are listed below by system organ class and frequency. .

Frequencies are defined as follows:

Very common:	( $\geq 1/10$ )
Common:	( $\geq 1/100$ to $< 1/10$ )
Uncommon:	( $\geq 1/1,000$ to $< 1/100$ )
Rare:	( $\geq 1/10,000$ to $< 1/1,000$ )
Very rare:	( $< 1/10,000$ )
Not known:	(cannot be estimated from the available data)

MedDRA System Organ Class	Frequency	ADRs
<b>Immune system disorders</b>	<b>Not known</b>	Hypersensitivity reactions (e.g. anaphylaxis)
<b>Nervous system disorders</b>	<b>Common</b>	Headaches
	<b>Not known</b>	Drowsiness
<b>Cardiac disorders</b>	<b>Rare</b>	Palpitations, tightness of the chest
<b>Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders</b>	<b>Rare</b>	An existing bronchial asthma could be worsened
<b>Gastrointestinal disorders</b>	<b>Common</b>	Nausea, dyspepsia
	<b>Rare</b>	Retching, heartburn, gastric discomfort and pain, flatulence
	<b>Not known</b>	Emesis
<b>Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders</b>	<b>Not known</b>	Cutaneous and subcutaneous hypersensitivity reactions, in particular angioneurotic oedema, rash, pruritus and urticaria

Note:

Gastric disorders can normally be avoided by taking {Nationally completed name} with or after a meal or by reducing the dosage.

#### Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via the national reporting system listed in Appendix V.

### **4.9 Overdose**

#### Symptoms

Symptoms of betahistine overdose are dryness of the mouth, nausea, vomiting, dyspepsia, ataxia and - following intake of very high doses - convulsions may also occur.

A few overdose cases have been reported. Some patients experienced mild to moderate symptoms with doses up to 640 mg (e.g. nausea, somnolence, abdominal pain).

More serious complications (e.g. convulsion, pulmonary or cardiac complications) were observed in cases of intentional overdose of betahistine especially in combination with other overdosed drugs.

#### Management

There is no specific antidote. In addition to general measures aimed at toxin elimination (gastric lavage, administration of activated charcoal), treatment should include standard supportive measures.

## **5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

### **5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties**

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Anti-vertigo preparations, ATC code: N07CA01

#### Mechanism of action

The mechanism of action of betahistine is only partly understood. There are several plausible hypotheses that are supported by animal studies and human data:

##### *Betahistine affects the histaminergic system:*

Betahistine acts both as a partial histamine H<sub>1</sub>-receptor agonist and histamine H<sub>3</sub>-receptor antagonist also in neuronal tissue, and has negligible H<sub>2</sub>-receptor activity. Betahistine increases histamine turnover and release by blocking presynaptic H<sub>3</sub>-receptors and inducing H<sub>3</sub>-receptor downregulation.

##### *Betahistine may increase blood flow to the cochlear region as well as to the whole brain:*

Pharmacological testing in animals has shown that the blood circulation in the striae vascularis of the inner ear improves, probably by means of a relaxation of the precapillary sphincters of the microcirculation of the inner ear. Betahistine was also shown to increase cerebral blood flow in humans.

##### *Betahistine facilitates vestibular compensation:*

Betahistine accelerates the vestibular recovery after unilateral neurectomy in animals, by promoting and facilitating central vestibular compensation; this effect characterized by an up-regulation of histamine turnover and release, is mediated via the H<sub>3</sub>-Receptor antagonism. In human subjects, recovery time after vestibular neurectomy was also reduced when treated with betahistine.

*Betahistine alters neuronal firing in the vestibular nuclei:*

Betahistine was also found to have a dose dependent inhibiting effect on spike generation of neurons in lateral and medial vestibular nuclei. The pharmacodynamic properties as demonstrated in animals may contribute to the therapeutic benefit of betahistine in the vestibular system. The efficacy of betahistine was shown in studies in patients with vestibular vertigo and with Ménière's disease as was demonstrated by improvements in severity and frequency of vertigo attacks.

## 5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

### Pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic relationship(s)

Data on the pharmacokinetics of betahistine in humans are insufficient

### Absorption

Orally administered betahistine is readily and almost completely absorbed from all parts of the gastrointestinal tract. After absorption, the drug is rapidly and almost completely metabolized into 2-pyridylacetic acid (2-PAA). Plasma levels of betahistine are very low. Pharmacokinetic analyses are therefore based on 2-PAA measurements in plasma and urine.

Under fed conditions  $C_{max}$  is lower compared to fasted conditions. However, total absorption of betahistine is similar under both conditions, indicating that food intake only slows down the absorption of betahistine.

### Distribution

The percentage of betahistine that is bound by blood plasma proteins is less than 5 %.

### Biotransformation

After absorption, betahistine is rapidly and almost completely metabolised into 2-PAA (which has no pharmacological activity). After oral administration of betahistine the plasma (and urinary) concentration of 2-PAA reaches its maximum 1 hour after intake and declines with a half-life of about 3.5 hours.

### Elimination

2-PAA is readily excreted in the urine. In the dose range between 8 and 48 mg, about 85% of the original dose is recovered in the urine. Renal or fecal excretion of betahistine itself is of minor importance.

### Linearity/non-linearity

Recovery rates are constant over the oral dose range of 8 – 48 mg indicating that the pharmacokinetics of betahistine are linear, and suggesting that the involved metabolic pathway is not saturated.

## 5.3 Preclinical safety data

Repeat oral dose toxicity studies in dogs and rats for 6 and 18 months respectively revealed no clinically relevant adverse effects.

Betahistine was not mutagenic in conventional *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies of genotoxicity.

Histopathological examination in the 18 months chronic toxicity study indicated no carcinogenic effects. However, specific carcinogenicity studies were not performed with Betahistine.

Limited studies of reproductive toxicity in rats and rabbits showed no teratogenic effects.

## **6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**

### **6.1 List of excipients**

Citric acid anhydrous

Microcrystalline cellulose (PH-102)

Mannitol

Silica, Colloidal anhydrous

Talc

### **6.2 Incompatibilities**

Not applicable.

### **6.3 Shelf life**

3 years

After first opening of the bottle: 70 days

### **6.4 Special precautions for storage**

This medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions

### **6.5 Nature and contents of container**

- PVC/PVDC/Al foil blisters
- HDPE bottle with a PP screw closure with an induction seal liner

[NL/H/3706]

Pack size

Blister packs: 20, 30, 50, 90, 100 tablets

Bottle packs: 100, 120 tablets

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

## **6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling**

No special requirements for disposal.

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

## **7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

Sandoz B.V.  
Veluwezoom 22  
1327 AH Almere  
Nederland

## **8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)**

Betahistine Sandoz 8 mg, tabletten is geregistreerd onder RVG 118849  
Betahistine Sandoz 16 mg, tabletten is geregistreerd onder RVG 118850  
Betahistine Sandoz 24 mg, tabletten is geregistreerd onder RVG 118851

## **9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION**

Datum van eerste verlening van de vergunning: 28 mei 2018  
Datum van laatste verlenging: 23 januari 2023

## **10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT**

Laatste gedeeltelijke wijziging betreft rubriek 9: 2 november 2022