DOMPERIDONE 10MG TABLETS
PL 21880/0110

UKPAR

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DOMPERIDONE 10MG TABLETS
PL 21880/0110

LAY SUMMARY

On 16th June 2011, the MHRA granted Medreich PLC a Marketing Authorisation (licence) for Domperidone 10mg Tablets.

Domperidone 10mg Tablets contain domperidone as the active ingredient, which belongs to a group of medicines called 'dopamine antagonists'.

Domperidone works by helping to move food faster through your food pipe (oesophagus), stomach and gut. This is so that it does not stay in the same place for too long. It also helps stop food flowing the wrong way back up your food pipe.

Domperidone 10mg Tablets are used to treat or prevent:
• nausea (feeling sick) or vomiting (being sick).
• indigestion or a feeling of discomfort or fullness in the stomach.

No new or unexpected safety concerns arose from this application and it was, therefore, judged that the benefits of taking Domperidone 10mg Tablets outweigh the risks; hence a Marketing Authorisation has been granted.
DOMPERIDONE 10MG TABLETS
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SCIENTIFIC DISCUSSION

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INTRODUCTION

The MHRA granted a Marketing Authorisation for the medicinal product Domperidone 10mg Tablets (PL 21880/0110) to Medreich PLC on 16th June 2011. This prescription only medicine (POM) is indicated in:

- Adults for the relief of the symptoms of nausea and vomiting, epigastric sense of fullness, upper abdominal discomfort and regurgitation of gastric contents.

- Children for the relief of the symptoms of nausea and vomiting.

This application for Domperidone 10mg Tablets is submitted according to Article 10c of Directive 2001/83/EC, cross-referring to Domperidone 10mg Tablets, which was approved and licensed to Milpharm Limited on 3rd February 2003 (PL 16363/0106).

It is considered that the pharmacovigilance system as described by the applicant fulfils the requirements and provides adequate evidence that the applicant has the services of a qualified person responsible for pharmacovigilance together with the necessary means for notification of any adverse reaction suspected of occurring.

A Risk Management Plan (RMP) was not submitted and one is not required for an application of this type.

No new data were submitted nor were they necessary for this “simple” application, as the data are identical to that of the previously granted cross-reference product.
PHARMACEUTICAL ASSESSMENT

LICENCE NO: PL 21880/0110
PROPRIETARY NAME: Domperidone 10mg Tablets
ACTIVE(S): Domperidone maleate
COMPANY NAME: Medreich PLC
E.C. ARTICLE: Article 10c of Directive 2001/83/EC
LEGAL STATUS: POM

1. INTRODUCTION
This is a “simple” application for Domperidone 10mg Tablets (PL 21880/0110) submitted under Article 10c of Directive 2001/83/EC. The proposed MA holder is Medreich PLC, 9 Royal Parade, Kew Gardens, Surrey, TW9 3QD, United Kingdom.

This application cross-refers to Domperidone 10mg Tablets, which was approved and licensed to Milpharm Limited on 3rd February 2003 (PL 16363/0106).

2. MARKETING AUTHORITY APPLICATION FORM
2.1 NAME(S)
The proposed name of the product is Domperidone 10mg Tablets. The product has been named in-line with current requirements.

2.2 Strength, pharmaceutical form, route of administration, container and pack sizes
Each tablet contains domperidone maleate equivalent to 10mg domperidone base. The finished product is packaged in blisters composed of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and aluminium foil. The product comes in pack sizes of 30 and 100 tablets.

The proposed shelf-life is 24 months with storage conditions ‘Do not store above 25°C. Store in the original package’.
This is consistent with the details registered for the cross-reference product.

2.3 Legal status
Prescription only medicine (POM).

2.4 Marketing authorisation holder/Contact Persons/Company
Medreich PLC, 9 Royal Parade, Kew Gardens, Surrey, TW9 3QD, United Kingdom.

The QP responsible for pharmacovigilance is stated and his CV is included.

2.5 Manufacturers
The manufacturing sites are consistent with those registered for the cross-reference product and evidence of GMP compliance has been provided.

2.6 Qualitative and quantitative composition
The composition is consistent with the details registered for the cross-reference product.

2.7 Manufacturing process
The manufacturing process is consistent with the details registered for the cross-reference product and the maximum batch size is stated.
2.8 Finished product/shelf-life specification
The finished product specification is in-line with the details registered for the cross-reference product.

2.9 Drug substance specification
The drug substance specification is consistent with the details registered for the cross-reference product.

2.10 TSE Compliance
None of the excipients used contain material of human origin. There are no TSE issues relating to this application. This is confirmed by a statement from the Quality Expert. This information is consistent with the cross-reference product.

3. EXPERT REPORTS
The applicant has included expert reports in Module 2 of the application. Signed declarations and copies of the experts’ CVs are enclosed in Module 1.4 for the quality, non-clinical and clinical experts. All are considered to have sufficient experience for their responsibilities.

4. PRODUCT NAME & APPEARANCE
See 2.1 for details of the proposed product name. The appearance of the product is identical to the cross-reference product.

5. SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS (SmPC)
The SmPC is consistent with the details registered for the cross-reference product.

6. PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET (PIL)/LABELLING
PIL
The patient information leaflet has been prepared in-line with the details registered for the cross-reference product. User testing results have been submitted for the reference product, Domperidone 10mg Tablets, which was approved and licensed to Milpharm Limited on 3rd February 2003 (PL 16363/0106). This is satisfactory because the PIL is similar to the PIL for the reference product.

The results of consultations with target patient groups ("user testing") are in accordance with Article 59 of Council Directive 2001/83/EC. The results indicate that the package leaflet is well-structured and organised, easy to understand and written in a comprehensive manner. The test shows that the patients/users are able to act upon the information that they contain.

Labelling
The artwork is comparable to the artwork registered for the cross-reference product and complies with statutory requirements. In-line with current legislation, the applicant has included the name of the product in Braille on the packaging and has included sufficient space for a standard UK pharmacy dispensing label.

7. CONCLUSIONS
The data submitted with the application are acceptable. The grant of a Marketing Authorisation is recommended.
NON-CLINICAL ASSESSMENT

No new non-clinical data have been supplied with this application and none are required for applications of this type.

A satisfactory non-clinical expert report has been provided and accepted in-line with the reference product.

A satisfactory justification for the absence of an Environmental Risk Assessment has been provided.
CLINICAL ASSESSMENT

No new clinical data have been supplied with this application and none are required for applications of this type.

A satisfactory clinical expert report has been provided and accepted in-line with the reference product.
OVERALL CONCLUSION AND RISK BENEFIT ASSESSMENT

QUALITY
The data for this application are consistent with those previously approved for the cross-reference product and, as such, has been judged to be satisfactory.

NON-CLINICAL
No new non-clinical data were submitted and none are required for applications of this type.

EFFICACY
This application is identical to the previously granted application, Domperidone 10mg Tablets, which was approved and licensed to Milpharm Limited on 3rd February 2003 (PL 16363/0106).

No new or unexpected safety concerns arise from this application.

The SmPC, PIL and labelling are satisfactory and consistent with that for the cross-reference product.

RISK BENEFIT ASSESSMENT
The quality of the product is acceptable and no new non-clinical or clinical safety concerns have been identified. The applicant’s product is identical to the cross-reference product. Extensive clinical experience with domperidone maleate is considered to have demonstrated the therapeutic value of the compound. The risk:benefit is, therefore, considered to be positive.
DOMPERIDONE 10MG TABLETS
PL 21880/0110

STEPS TAKEN FOR ASSESSMENT

<table>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The MHRA received the Marketing Authorisation Application on 18&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; August 2010.</td>
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<td>Following standard checks and communication with the applicant the MHRA considered the application valid on 10&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; September 2010.</td>
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<td>Following assessment of the application further information was requested regarding the quality section of the dossier on 2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; December 2010, 18&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; March 2011 and 15&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; April 2011.</td>
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<td>The applicant responded to the MHRA’s requests, providing further information on 28&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; February 2011, 11&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; April 2011 and 18&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; April 2011 for the quality section.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The application was determined on 16&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; June 2011.</td>
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DOMPERIDONE 10MG TABLETS
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 STEPS TAKEN AFTER ASSESSMENT

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SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1 NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT
Domperidone 10mg Tablets

2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION
Each tablet contains Domperidone maleate equivalent to 10mg domperidone base. For a full list of excipients see section 6.1.

3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM
Tablets
Domperidone 10mg Tablet is presented as a white round biconvex tablet with “Dm 10” inscription on one side.

4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS
4.1 Therapeutic indications
Adults: The relief of the symptoms of nausea and vomiting, epigastric sense of fullness, upper abdominal discomfort and regurgitation of gastric contents.

Children: The relief of the symptoms of nausea and vomiting.

4.2 Posology and method of administration
Domperidone 10mg Tablets are for oral administration.
It is recommended to take domperidone tablets before meals. If taken after meals, absorption of the drug is somewhat delayed.

Adults and adolescents (over 12 years and weighing 35kg or more):

The initial duration of treatment is four weeks.
Patients should be re-evaluated after four weeks and the need for continued treatment re-assessed.

One to two of the 10mg tablets three to four times per day with a maximum daily dose of 80mg.

Children: 0.25 – 0.5mg/kg three to four times per day with a maximum daily dose of 2.4mg/kg (but do not exceed 80mg per day)

“Tablets are unsuitable for use in children weighing less than 35 kg.”

4.3 Contraindications
Domperidone is contraindicated in the following situations:
- Known hypersensitivity to domperidone or any of the excipients.
- Prolactin-releasing pituitary tumour (prolactinoma.)

Domperidone should not be used when stimulation of gastric motility could be harmful: gastrointestinal haemorrhage, mechanical obstruction or perforation.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use
Precautions for use
Domperidone tablets contain lactose and may be unsuitable for patients with lactose intolerance, galactosaemia or glucose/galactose malabsorption.

Use during lactation
The total amount of domperidone excreted in human breast milk is expected to be less than 7 micrograms per day at the highest recommended dosing regimen. It is not known whether this is harmful to the newborn. Therefore breast-feeding is not recommended for mothers who are taking domperidone.

Use in infants
Neurological side effects are rare (see "Undesirable effects" section). Since metabolic functions and the blood-brain barrier are not fully developed in the first months of life the risk of neurological side effects is higher in young children. Therefore, it is recommended that the dose be determined accurately and followed strictly in neonates, infants, toddlers and small children.
Overdosing may cause extrapyramidal symptoms in children, but other causes should be taken into consideration.

**Use in liver disorders**

Since domperidone is highly metabolised in the liver, domperidone should be not be used in patients with hepatic impairment.

**Renal insufficiency**

In patients with severe renal insufficiency (serum creatinine > 6 mg/100 mL, i.e. > 0.6 m mol/L) the elimination half-life of domperidone was increased from 7.4 to 20.8 hours, but plasma drug levels were lower than in healthy volunteers. Since very little unchanged drug is excreted via the kidneys, it is unlikely that the dose of a single administration needs to be adjusted in patients with renal insufficiency. However, on repeated administration, the dosing frequency should be reduced to once or twice daily depending on the severity of the impairment, and the dose may need to be reduced. Such patients on prolonged therapy should be reviewed regularly.

**Use with CYP3A4 inhibitors**

Co-administration with oral ketoconazole, erythromycin or other potent CYP3A4 inhibitors that prolong the QTc interval should be avoided (see section 4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction).

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

The main metabolic pathway of domperidone is through CYP3A4. *In vitro* data suggest that the concomitant use of drugs that significantly inhibit this enzyme may result in increased plasma levels of domperidone.

Separate *in vivo pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic* interaction studies with oral ketoconazole or oral erythromycin in healthy subjects confirmed a marked inhibition of domperidone's CYP3A4 mediated first pass metabolism by these drugs.

With the combination of oral domperidone 10mg four times daily and ketoconazole 200mg twice daily, a mean QTc prolongation of 9.8 msec was seen over the observation period, with changes at individual time points ranging from 1.2 to 17.5 msec. With the combination of domperidone 10mg four times daily and oral erythromycin 500mg three times daily, mean QTc over the observation period was prolonged by 9.9 msec, with changes at individual time points ranging from 1.6 to 14.3 msec. Both the Cmax and AUC of domperidone at steady state were increased approximately three-fold in each of these interaction studies. In these studies domperidone monotherapy at 10mg given orally four times daily resulted in increases in mean QTc of 1.6 msec (ketoconazole study) and 2.5 msec (erythromycin study), while Ketoconazole monotherapy (200mg twice daily) led to increases in QTc of 3.8 and 4.9 msec, respectively, over the observation period.

### 4.6 Pregnancy and lactation

There are limited post-marketing data on the use of domperidone in pregnant women. A study in rats has shown reproductive toxicity at a high, maternally toxic dose. The potential risk for humans is unknown. Therefore, domperidone should only be used during pregnancy when justified by the anticipated therapeutic benefit.

The drug is excreted in breast milk of lactating rats (mostly as metabolites: peak concentration of 40 and 800ng/ml after oral and i.v administration of 2.5mg/kg respectively). Domperidone concentrations in breast milk of lactating women are 10 to 50% of the corresponding plasma concentrations and expected not to exceed 10ng/ml. The total amount of domperidone excreted in human breast milk is expected to be less than 7micrograms per day at the highest recommended dosing regimen. It is not known whether this is harmful to the newborn. Therefore breast-feeding is not recommended for mothers who are taking domperidone.

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

Domperidone has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive or use machines.
4.8 Undesirable effects

The following frequencies are used for the description of the occurrence of adverse reactions:

Very common (≥1/10); common (≥1/100 to <1/10); uncommon (≥1/1,000 to <1/100); rare (≥1/10,000 to <1/1,000); very rare (<1/10,000), not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

**Immune System Disorder:**
Very rare; anaphylactic reactions including anaphylactic shock, angioedema, allergic reaction

**Endocrine disorder:**
Rare; increased prolactin levels

**Psychiatric System Disorder:**
Very rare; agitation, nervousness

**Nervous system disorders:**
Very rare; extrapyramidal side effects, convulsions, somnolence, headache

**Gastrointestinal disorders:**
Rare; gastro-intestinal disorders, including very rare transient intestinal Cramps

**Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders:**
Very rare; urticaria, pruritus, rash

**Reproductive system and breast disorders:**
Rare; galactorrhoea, gynaecomastia, amenorrhoea.

**Cardiac disorders:**
Very rare; ventricular arrhythmias,
Frequency not known: QTc prolongation

**Investigations:**
Very rare; liver function test abnormal

As the hypophysis is outside the blood brain barrier, domperidone may cause an increase in prolactin levels. In rare cases this hyperprolactinaemia may lead to neuro-endocrinological side effects such as galactorrhoea, gynaecomastia and amenorrhoea.

Extrapyramidal side effects are very rare in neonates and infants, and exceptional in adults. These side effects reverse spontaneously and completely as soon as the treatment is stopped.

Other central nervous system-related effects of convulsion, agitation and somnolence also are very rare and primarily reported in infants and children.

4.9 Overdose

**Symptoms**
Overdose has been reported primarily in infants and children. Symptoms of overdosage may include agitation, altered consciousness, convulsions, disorientation, somnolence and extrapyramidal reactions.

**Treatment**
There is no specific antidote to domperidone, but in the event of overdose, gastric lavage as well as the administration of activated charcoal, may be useful. Close medical supervision and supportive therapy is recommended.

Anticholinergic, anti-parkinson drugs may be helpful in controlling the extrapyramidal reactions.

5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic Group: Propulsives, ATC code: A03F A03
Domperidone is a dopamine antagonist with anti-emetic properties. Domperidone does not readily cross the blood-brain barrier. In domperidone users, especially in adults, extrapyramidal side effects are very rare, but domperidone promotes the release of prolactin from the pituitary. Its anti-emetic effect may be due to a combination of peripheral gastrokinetic effects and antagonism of dopamine receptors in the chemoreceptor trigger zone, which lies outside the blood-brain barrier in the area postrema. Animal studies, together with the low concentrations found in the brain, indicate a predominantly peripheral effect of domperidone on dopamine receptors. Studies in man have shown oral domperidone to increase lower oesophageal pressure, improve antroduodenal motility and accelerate gastric emptying. There is no effect on gastric secretion.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption
In fasting subjects, domperidone is rapidly absorbed after oral administration with peak plasma concentrations at 30 to 60 minutes. The low absolute bioavailability of oral domperidone (approximately 15%) is due to an extensive first-pass metabolism in the gut wall and liver. Although domperidone's bioavailability is enhanced in normal subjects when taken after a meal, patients with gastrointestinal complaints should take domperidone 15-30 minutes before a meal. Reduced gastric acidity impairs the absorption of domperidone. Oral bioavailability is decreased by prior concomitant administration of cimetidine and sodium bicarbonate. The time of peak absorption is slightly delayed and the AUC somewhat increased when the oral drug is taken after a meal.

Distribution
Oral domperidone does not appear to accumulate or induce its own metabolism; a peak plasma level after 90 minutes of 21 ng/ml after two weeks oral administration of 30 mg per day was almost the same as that of 18 ng/ml after the first dose. Domperidone is 91-93% bound to plasma proteins. Distribution studies with radiolabelled drug in animals have shown wide tissue distribution, but low brain concentration. Small amounts of drug cross the placenta in rats.

Metabolism
Domperidone undergoes rapid and extensive hepatic metabolism by hydroxylation and N-dealkylation. In vitro metabolism experiments with diagnostic inhibitors revealed that CYP3A4 is a major form of cytochrome P-450 involved in the N-dealkylation of domperidone, whereas CYP3A4, CYP1A2 and CYP2E1 are involved in domperidone aromatic hydroxylation.

Excretion
Urinary and faecal excretions amount to 31 and 66% of the oral dose respectively. The proportion of the drug excreted unchanged is small (10% of faecal excretion and approximately 1% of urinary excretion). The plasma half-life after a single oral dose is 7-9 hours in healthy subjects but is prolonged in patients with severe renal insufficiency.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Electrophysiological in vitro and in vivo studies indicate an overall moderate risk of domperidone to prolong the QT interval in humans. In in vitro experiments on isolated cells transfected with HERG and on isolated guinea pig myocytes, ratios were about 10, based on IC50 values inhibiting currents through ion channels in comparison to the free plasma concentrations in humans after administration of the maximum daily dose of 20 mg (q.i.d.).

However, safety margins and in vitro experiments on isolated cardiac tissues and in vivo models (dog, guinea pig, rabbits sensitised for torsades de pointes) exceeded the free plasma concentrations in humans at maximum daily dose (20mg q.i.d.) by more than 50-fold. In the presence of inhibition of the metabolism via CYP3A4 free plasma concentrations of domperidone can rise up to 10-fold.

At a high, maternally toxic dose (more than 40 times the recommended human dose), teratogenic effects were seen in the rat. No teratogenicity was observed in mice and rabbits.

6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients
Microcrystalline cellulose
Lactose monohydrate
Maize starch
Povidone K30
Sodium lauryl sulphate
6.2 **Incompatibilities**
Not Applicable

6.3 **Shelf life**
24 months.

6.4 **Special precautions for storage**
Do not store above 25°C. Store in the original package.

6.5 **Nature and contents of container**
The tablets are packed in blisters constituted from a PVC and aluminium foil in packs of 30 and 100.

6.6 **Special precautions for disposal**
None

7 **MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**
MEDREICH PLC,
9 ROYAL PARADE,
KEW GARDENS,
SURREY,
TW9 3QD
UNITED KINGDOM

8 **MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)**
PL 21880/0110

9 **DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION**
16/06/2011

10 **DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT**
16/06/2011
Domperidone 10mg Tablets
(domperidone maleate)

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine.
- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.
- If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

In this leaflet:
1. What Domperidone Tablets are and what they are used for
2. Before you take Domperidone Tablets
3. How to take Domperidone Tablets
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Domperidone Tablets
6. Further information

1. WHAT DOMPERIDONE TABLETS ARE AND WHAT THEY ARE USED FOR
Domperidone Tablets contain domperidone as the active ingredient, which belongs to a group of medicines called 'dopamine antagonists'.
Domperidone works by helping to move food faster through your food pipe (oesophagus), stomach and gut. This is so that it does not stay in the same place for too long. It also helps stop food flowing the wrong way back up your food pipe.

Domperidone Tablets are used:
• To treat or prevent nausea (feeling sick) or vomiting (being sick).
• To treat or prevent indigestion or a feeling of discomfort or fullness in the stomach.

2. BEFORE YOU TAKE DOMPERIDONE TABLETS
Do Not take Domperidone Tablets if:
You are allergic (hypersensitive) to domperidone or any of the other ingredients in the tablets. Signs of an allergic reaction include: a rash, swallowing or breathing problems, swelling of your lips, face, throat or tongue
• You have black, tarry bowel motions (stools) or notice blood in your bowel motions. This could be a sign of bleeding in the stomach or intestines
• You have a blockage or tear in your intestines
• You have a tumour of the pituitary gland called a prolactinoma.
Do not take domperidone tablets if any of the above applies to you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking this medicine.

Take Special care with Domperidone and check with your doctor or pharmacist before taking this medicine if:
• You have kidney problems. If you take domperidone over a long period, your doctor may want to lower the amount you use. This will depend on how severe your kidney problems are
• You have liver problems
If you are not sure if any of the above apply to you, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Domperidone. Do this even if they have applied in the past.

Taking other medicines
Please inform your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including those obtained without a prescription.
UKPAR Domperidone 10mg Tablets

In particular, tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following:

- Ketoconazole tablets or liquid for fungal infections.
- Antibiotics for infections (such as erythromycin)

**Children:**
Do not give Domperidone tablets to children who weigh less than 35kg.

**Taking Domperidone Tablets with food and drink**
The tablets should be taken before meals.

**Pregnancy and breast-feeding**
Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Domperidone tablets if:

- You are pregnant, might become pregnant or think you may be pregnant
- You are breast-feeding. It is best not to take Domperidone tablets if you are breast-feeding. This is because small amounts may pass into the mother's milk.

**Driving and using machines**
You may feel sleepy, confused or have less control over your movements while taking Domperidone tablets. If this happens, do not drive or use any tools or machines.

**Important information about some of the ingredients of Domperidone Tablets**
The product contains lactose - if you know you have an intolerance to some sugars, tell your doctor before use.

### 3. HOW TO TAKE DOMPERIDONE TABLETS

Always take Domperidone Tablets exactly as your doctor has told you. You should check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

**For oral use only.**
The tablets must be swallowed with a glass of water.
Take the tablets 15 to 30 minutes before meals and, if needed, before you go to bed. Do not crush or chew them.

The usual dose is:

- **Adults and teenagers (Over 12 years and who weigh more than 35kg)**
  Take one or two Domperidone tablets (10 or 20mg) 3 to 4 times a day. Do not take more than 8 tablets (80 mg) in a day.

- **Children (under 12 years and who weigh more than 35kg)**
  Your doctor will work out the dose depending on the weight of your child. Do not give your child more than 8 tablets (80 mg) in a day. Do not give Domperidone tablets to children weighing less than 35kg.

**People with Kidney problems**
Your doctor may tell you to take a lower dose or to take the medicine less often.

**How long can I take this medicine for?**
Your doctor will decide how long you will need to take this medicine. If you take Domperidone tablets for more than 4 weeks your doctor may wish to see you again. This is to check if you need to keep taking the treatment.

**If you take more Domperidone Tablets than you should**
If you or someone else swallows too many tablets, contact your doctor, pharmacist or nearest hospital casualty department immediately. Always take any tablets left over with you, this leaflet and also the box, as this will allow easier identification of the tablets.
The signs of taking more than you should include feeling sleepy, confused, uncontrolled movements (especially in children) which include unusual eye movements, unusual movements of the tongue or abnormal posture (such as a twisted neck).

If you forget to take Domperidone Tablets
If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember and carry on as before. If it is almost time for your next dose, skip the forgotten dose and continue as usual. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you have any further questions on the use of this product, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS
Like all medicines, Domperidone Tablets can have side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Stop taking Domperidone tablets and see your doctor or go to a hospital straightaway if:
• You get swelling of the hands, feet, ankles, face, lips or throat which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing. You could also notice an itchy, lumpy rash (hives) or nettle rash (urticaria). This may mean you are having an allergic reaction to Domperidone tablets.
• You notice uncontrolled movements. These include irregular eye movements, unusual movements of the tongue, and abnormal posture such as a twisted neck, trembling and muscle stiffness. This is more likely to happen in children. These symptoms should stop once you stop taking Domperidone tablets.
• You have a very fast or unusual heartbeat. This could be a sign of a life-threatening heart problem.

Other side effects include:

Rare (affects less than 1 in 1,000 people)
• Unusual production of breast milk in men and women
• Breast enlargement in men
• Lowering of sexual drive (libido) in men
• In women, menstrual periods may be irregular or stop
• Mild stomach cramps

Very rare (affects less than 1 in 10,000 people)
• An itchy, lumpy rash.
• A blood test shows changes in the way your liver is working.
• Headaches
• Feeling agitated or irritable
• Feeling more nervous than usual
• Fits
• Feeling drowsy

Side effects such as feeling drowsy, nervous, agitated or irritable or having a fit are more likely to happen in children.

If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

5. HOW TO STORE DOMPERIDONE TABLETS
Keep out of the reach and sight of children.
Do not store above 25°C. Store in the original package.
Do not use the tablets after the expiry date is stated on the label.
If the tablets become discoloured or show signs of deterioration, you should seek the advice of your pharmacist.

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. FURTHER INFORMATION

What Domperidone Tablets contain
The active substance is domperidone maleate, 10mg per tablet. The other ingredients are microcrystalline cellulose, lactose monohydrate, maize starch, povidone K30, sodium lauryl sulphate, silica colloidal anhydrous, magnesium stearate (see Section 2 'Important information about some of the ingredients of Domperidone Tablets').

What Domperidone Tablets looks like and contents of the pack
The tablets are white, round, biconvex and uncoated with "Dm 10" marked on one side. They are available in blister packs of 30 and 100 tablets.

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