

## **SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS**

### **1 NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

Orajel® Dental Gel

### **2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION**

Benzocaine 10% w/w

For full list of excipients, see Section 6.1.

### **3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM**

Dental gel

### **4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS**

#### **4.1 Therapeutic indications**

For temporary rapid relief of toothache pain associated with presence of open carious lesions and direct exposure of a vital dental pulp.

#### **4.2 Posology and method of administration**

Adults and children aged 12 years and over.

Directions:

- Remove cap.
- Cut off tip of tube on score mark.
- With a clean finger or swab apply an amount of gel the size of a green pea into the tooth cavity.
- Use up to 4 times daily.
- Do not use continuously. If toothache persists, consult your dentist.

Not for use in children below the age of 12 years.

### **4.3 Contraindications**

Known sensitivity to benzocaine or any of the other ingredients.

Not to be used in those individuals suspected of lacking the normal ability to convert methaemoglobin to haemoglobin, see section 4.4 Special Warnings and Precautions for Use and section 4.8 Undesirable Effects.

Not for use in children below the age of 12 years.

### **4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use**

Orajel® is intended for short-term use until a dentist can be consulted. Do not use continuously. Do not exceed recommended dose. The product contains sorbic acid which may cause local skin reactions, e.g. contact dermatitis. Avoid drinking hot liquids whilst using Orajel®.

Do not use if you have a family history of methaemoglobinaemia.

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

Benzocaine, like other derivatives of para-aminobenzoic acid, inhibits the actions of sulphonamides and therefore should not be used concomitantly with any sulphonamide.

### **4.6 Pregnancy and lactation**

There is inadequate evidence of safety of benzocaine in human pregnancy, but it has been in wide use for many years without apparent ill consequences. No clinical data are available on the use of this product during pregnancy and lactation.

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

No effect on subjects' ability to drive or operate machines.

## **4.8 Undesirable effects**

Application of benzocaine on skin and mucous membranes has resulted in hypersensitivity reactions (burning, stinging, pruritis, erythema, rash and oedema), contact dermatitis and methaemoglobinaemia in a few cases in infants, children and adults.

If symptoms persist, or are severe, or are accompanied by fever, headache, breathlessness, nausea and vomiting, consult a doctor.

### **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 the Yellow Card Scheme at: [www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard](http://www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard).

## **4.9 Overdose**

Excessive absorption of benzocaine may produce methaemoglobinaemia in infants, children, and adults. The first clinical signs are cyanotic (greyish) skin discolouration (most notably on mucous membranes) and signs of unusual breathing or breathlessness.

Methaemoglobinaemia may be treated by the intravenous administration of 1% methylene blue. Treatment of overdose should be symptomatic and supportive.

# **5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

## **5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties**

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Local anaesthetics, ATC code: N01BA05

Benzocaine is a local anaesthetic of the ester type with rapid onset, acting to produce reversible loss of sensation by preventing or diminishing the generation and transmission of sensory nerve impulses near the site of application. Depolarisation of the neuronal membrane and ion exchange are reversibly inhibited.

## **5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties**

Benzocaine is absorbed through mucous membranes and damaged skin. Anaesthetics of the ester type are hydrolysed by esterases in the plasma and, to a lesser extent, in the liver.

### **5.3 Preclinical safety data**

There are no additional pre-clinical data of relevance to the prescriber.

## **6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**

### **6.1 List of excipients**

Macrogol 400  
Polyethylene Glycol 3350S  
Sodium Saccharin  
Sorbic Acid  
Eucalyptus Mint Flavour  
Clove Oil  
Citric acid

### **6.2 Incompatibilities**

Not applicable.

### **6.3 Shelf life**

3 years.

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

No special precautions for storage.

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

Low density polyethylene tube with external acrylate coating, medium density polypropylene cap. Tubes contain 5.3 g gel.

**6.6 Special precautions for disposal**

Not applicable.

**7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

Church & Dwight UK Limited  
Premier House, Shearway Business Park  
Pent Road,  
Folkestone, Kent,  
CT19 4RJ  
United Kingdom

**8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)**

PL 00203/0227

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

21 September 2000

**10 DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT**

23/04/2024