

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1 NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Brimonidine OmniVision 2 mg/ml eye drops, solution in single-dose container

2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

One ml solution contains 2.0 mg brimonidine tartrate, equivalent to 1.3 mg brimonidine.

One drop contains 0.06-0.07 mg brimonidine tartrate.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Eye drops, solution in single-dose container (eye drops).

Clear, slightly greenish-yellow solution (pH 5.5-6.5, osmolality 275-315 mOsm/kg).

4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Reduction of elevated intraocular pressure (IOP) in patients with open angle glaucoma or ocular hypertension.

- As monotherapy in patients in whom topical beta-blocker therapy is contraindicated.
- As adjunctive therapy to other intraocular pressure lowering medications when the target IOP is not achieved with a single agent (see section 5.1).

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

Recommended dosage in adults (including the elderly)

The recommended dose is one drop of Brimonidine OmniVision in the affected eye(s) twice daily, approximately 12 hours apart. No dosage adjustment is required for the use in elderly patients.

Use in patients with renal and hepatic impairment

Brimonidine OmniVision has not been studied in patients with hepatic or renal impairment (see section 4.4).

Paediatric population

No clinical studies have been performed in adolescents (12 to 17 years). Brimonidine OmniVision is not recommended for use in children below 12 years and is contraindicated in neonates and infants (less than 2 years of age) (see sections 4.3, 4.4 and 4.9). It is known that severe adverse reactions can occur in neonates. The safety and efficacy of brimonidine have not been established in children.

Method of administration

Ocular use.

As with any eye drops, to reduce possible systemic absorption, it is recommended that the lachrymal sac be compressed at the medial canthus (punctal occlusion) for one minute. This should be performed immediately following the instillation of each drop.

If more than one topical ophthalmic drug is to be used, the different drugs should be instilled 5-15 minutes apart.

4.3 Contraindications

- Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.
- Neonates and infants (see section 4.8).
- Patients receiving monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitor therapy and patients on antidepressants which affect noradrenergic transmission (e.g. tricyclic antidepressants and mianserin).

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Caution should be exercised in treating patients with severe or unstable and uncontrolled cardiovascular disease.

Some (12.7%) patients in clinical trials experienced an ocular allergic type reaction with a preserved multi-dose formulation of brimonidine eye drops (see section 4.8 for details). If allergic reactions are observed, treatment with Brimonidine OmniVision should be discontinued.

Delayed ocular hypersensitivity reactions have been reported with a preserved multi-dose formulation of brimonidine eye drops, with some reported to be associated with an increase in IOP.

Brimonidine OmniVision should be used with caution in patients with depression, cerebral or coronary insufficiency, Raynaud's phenomenon, orthostatic hypotension or thromboangiitis obliterans.

Brimonidine OmniVision has not been studied in patients with hepatic or renal impairment; caution should be used in treating such patients.

Paediatric population

Children of 2 years of age and above, especially those in the 2-7 age range and/or weighing ≤ 20 kg, should be treated with caution and closely monitored due to the high incidence and severity of somnolence (see section 4.8).

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Brimonidine OmniVision is contraindicated in patients receiving monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitor therapy and patients on antidepressants which affect noradrenergic transmission (e.g. tricyclic antidepressants and mianserin), (see section 4.3).

Although specific drug interactions studies have not been conducted with brimonidine, the possibility of an additive or potentiating effect with CNS depressants (alcohol, barbiturates, opiates, sedatives, or anaesthetics) should be considered.

No data on the level of circulating catecholamines after administration of brimonidine containing eye drops are available. Caution, however, is advised in patients taking medications which can affect the metabolism and uptake of circulating amines e.g. chlorpromazine, methylphenidate, reserpine.

After the application of brimonidine containing eye drops, clinically insignificant decreases in blood pressure were noted in some patients. Caution is advised when using medicinal products such as antihypertensives and/or cardiac glycosides concomitantly with Brimonidine OmniVision.

Caution is advised when initiating (or changing the dose of) a concomitant systemic agent (irrespective of pharmaceutical form) which may interact with α -adrenergic agonists or interfere with their activity, i.e. agonists or antagonists of the adrenergic receptor (e.g. isoprenaline, prazosin).

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

The safety of use during human pregnancy has not been established. In animal studies, brimonidine tartrate did not cause any teratogenic effects. In rabbits, brimonidine tartrate, at plasma levels higher than are achieved during therapy in humans, has been shown to cause increased preimplantation loss and postnatal growth reduction. Brimonidine OmniVision should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit to the mother outweighs the potential risk to the foetus.

Breast-feeding

It is unknown whether brimonidine is excreted in human milk. The compound is excreted in the milk of the lactating rat. Brimonidine OmniVision should not be used during breast-feeding.

Fertility

Non-clinical data reveal no special hazard for humans based on conventional studies of toxicity to reproduction (see section 5.3).

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Brimonidine OmniVision may cause fatigue and/or drowsiness, which may impair the ability to drive or operate machinery. Brimonidine OmniVision may cause blurred and/or abnormal vision, which may impair the ability to drive or to use machinery, especially at night or in reduced lighting. The patient should wait until these symptoms have cleared before driving or using machinery.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Summary of the safety profile

The most commonly reported ADRs for preserved brimonidine containing eye drops are oral dryness, ocular hyperaemia and burning/stinging, all occurring in 22 to 25% of patients. They are usually transient and not commonly of a severity requiring discontinuation of treatment.

For preserved brimonidine containing eye drops, symptoms of ocular allergic reactions occurred in 12.7% of subjects (causing withdrawal in 11.5% of subjects) in clinical trials with the onset between 3 and 9 months in the majority of patients.

Within each frequency grouping, undesirable effects are presented in order of decreasing seriousness. The following terminologies have been used in order to classify the occurrence of undesirable effects: 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).

Tabulated list of adverse reactions

The following undesirable effects have been reported for preserved brimonidine containing eye drops and may also occur with the unpreserved Brimonidine OmniVision:

<i>Cardiac disorders</i>	
Uncommon:	palpitations/arrhythmias (including bradycardia and tachycardia)
<i>Nervous system disorders</i>	
Very common:	headache, drowsiness
Common:	dizziness, abnormal taste
Very rare:	syncope
<i>Eye disorders</i>	
Very common:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- ocular irritation (hyperaemia, burning and stinging, pruritus, foreign body sensation, conjunctival follicles)- blurred vision- allergic blepharitis, allergic blepharoconjunctivitis, allergic conjunctivitis, ocular allergic reaction, and follicular conjunctivitis
Common:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- local irritation (eyelid

	<p>hyperaemia and oedema, blepharitis, conjunctival oedema and discharge, ocular pain and tearing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - photophobia - corneal erosion and staining - ocular dryness - conjunctival blanching - abnormal vision - conjunctivitis
Very rare:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - iritis - miosis
Not known*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - iridocyclitis (anterior uveitis) - eyelid pruritus
<i>Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders</i>	
Common:	upper respiratory symptoms
Uncommon:	nasal dryness
Rare:	dyspnoea
<i>Gastrointestinal disorders</i>	
Very common:	oral dryness
Common:	gastrointestinal symptoms
<i>Vascular disorders</i>	
Very rare:	hypertension, hypotension
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders</i>	
Not known*	skin reaction including erythema, face oedema, pruritus, rash and vasodilatation
<i>General disorders and administration site conditions</i>	
Very common:	fatigue
Common:	asthenia
<i>Immune system disorders</i>	
Uncommon:	systemic allergic reactions
<i>Psychiatric disorders</i>	
Uncommon:	depression
Very rare:	insomnia

*These adverse reactions have been identified during post-marketing use of preserved brimonidine containing eye drops in clinical practice. Because they are reported voluntarily from a population of unknown size, estimates of frequency cannot be made.

In cases where brimonidine has been used as part of the medical treatment of congenital glaucoma, symptoms of brimonidine overdose such as loss of consciousness, lethargy, somnolence, hypotension, hypotonia, bradycardia, hypothermia, cyanosis, pallor, respiratory depression and apnoea have been reported in neonates and infants receiving brimonidine (see section 4.3).

In a 3-month, phase 3 study in children aged 2-7 years with glaucoma, inadequately controlled by beta-blockers, a high prevalence of somnolence (55%) was reported with a preserved multi-dose formulation of brimonidine eye drops as adjunctive treatment. In 8% of children, this was severe and led to discontinuation of treatment in 13%. The incidence of somnolence decreased with increasing age, being least in the 7-year-old age group (25%), but was more affected by weight, occurring more

frequently in those children weighing ≤ 20 kg (63%) compared to those weighing >20 kg (25%) (see section 4.4).

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 Yellow Card Scheme, Website: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store.

4.9 Overdose

Ophthalmic overdose (Adults):

In those cases received, the events reported have generally been those already listed as adverse reactions.

Systemic overdose resulting from accidental ingestion (Adults):

There is very limited information regarding accidental ingestion of brimonidine in adults. The only adverse event reported to date was hypotension. It was reported that the hypotensive episode was followed by rebound hypertension.

Treatment of oral overdose includes supportive and symptomatic therapy; patient's airways should be maintained.

Oral overdoses of other alpha-2-agonists have been reported to cause symptoms such as hypotension, asthenia, vomiting, lethargy, sedation, bradycardia, arrhythmias, miosis, apnoea, hypotonia, hypothermia, respiratory depression and seizure.

Paediatric population

Reports of serious adverse effects following inadvertent ingestion of preserved brimonidine eye drops by paediatric subjects have been published or reported. The subjects experienced symptoms of CNS depression, typically temporary coma or low level of consciousness, lethargy, somnolence, hypotonia, bradycardia, hypothermia, pallor, respiratory depression and apnoea, and required admission to intensive care with intubation if indicated. All subjects were reported to have made a full recovery, usually within 6-24 hours.

5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Ophthalmologicals, Sympathomimetics in glaucoma therapy,
ATC code: S01EA 05.

Brimonidine is an alpha-2 adrenergic receptor agonist that is 1000-fold more selective for the alpha-2 adrenoceptor than the alpha-1 adrenoceptor.

This selectivity results in no mydriasis and the absence of vasoconstriction in microvessels associated with human retinal xenografts.

Topical administration of brimonidine tartrate decreases intraocular pressure (IOP) in humans with minimal effect on cardiovascular or pulmonary parameters.

Limited data are available for patients with bronchial asthma showing no adverse effects.

Brimonidine has a rapid onset of action, with peak ocular hypotensive effect seen at two hours post-dosing for a preserved brimonidine formulation. In two 1 year studies, a preserved brimonidine eye drops solution lowered IOP by mean values of approximately 4-6 mmHg.

Fluorophotometric studies in animals and humans suggest that brimonidine tartrate has a dual mechanism of action. It is thought that brimonidine may lower IOP by reducing aqueous humour formation and enhancing uveoscleral outflow.

Clinical trials show that brimonidine is effective in combination with topical beta-blockers. Shorter term studies also suggest that brimonidine has a clinically relevant additive effect in combination with travoprost (6 weeks) and latanoprost (3 months).

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

General characteristics

After ocular administration of preserved 0.2% brimonidine tartrate eye drops, solution twice daily for 10 days, plasma concentrations were low (mean C_{max} was 0.06 ng/ml). There was a slight accumulation in the blood after multiple (2 times daily for 10 days) instillations. The area under the plasma concentration-time curve over 12 hours at steady state (AUC_{0-12h}) was 0.31 ng hr/ml, as compared to 0.23 ng hr/ml after the first dose. The mean apparent half-life in the systemic circulation was approximately 3 hours in humans after topical dosing.

The plasma protein binding of brimonidine after topical dosing in humans is approximately 29%.

Brimonidine binds reversibly to melanin in ocular tissues, *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Following 2 weeks of ocular instillation, the concentrations of brimonidine in iris, ciliary body and choroid-retina were 3- to 17-fold higher than those after a single dose. Accumulation does not occur in the absence of melanin. The significance of melanin binding in humans is unclear. However, no significant ocular adverse reaction was found during biomicroscopic examination of eyes in patients treated with preserved brimonidine eye drops for up to one year, nor was significant ocular toxicity found during a one year ocular safety study in monkeys given approximately four times the recommended dose of brimonidine tartrate.

Following oral administration to man, brimonidine is well absorbed and rapidly eliminated. The major part of the dose (around 75% of the dose) was

excreted as metabolites in urine within five days; no unchanged drug was detected in urine. *In vitro* studies, using animal and human liver, indicate that the metabolism is mediated largely by aldehyde oxidase and cytochrome P450. Hence, the systemic elimination seems to be primarily hepatic metabolism.

Kinetics profile:

No great deviation from dose proportionality for plasma C_{max} and AUC was observed with the preserved formulation following a single topical dose of 0.08%, 0.2% and 0.5%.

Characteristics in patients

Characteristics in elderly patients

The C_{max} , AUC, and apparent half-life of brimonidine are similar in the elderly (subjects 65 years or older) after a single dose compared with young adults, indicating that its systemic absorption and elimination are not affected by age. Based on data from a 3 month clinical study, which included elderly patients, systemic exposure to brimonidine was very low.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Non-clinical data reveal no special hazard for humans based on conventional studies of safety pharmacology, repeated dose toxicity, genotoxicity, carcinogenic potential, toxicity to reproduction.

6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Poly(vinyl alcohol)
Sodium chloride
Sodium citrate
Citric acid monohydrate
Hydrochloric acid (for pH-adjustment) or
Sodium hydroxide (for pH-adjustment)
Water for injections

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

4 years

Do not use for more than 3 months after opening the aluminium sachet.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store in the original package in order to protect from light.
The content of a single-dose container is intended for immediate use after opening.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Brimonidine OmniVision is bottled in transparent low-density polyethylene (LDPE) single-dose containers. Two strips of 5 single-dose containers each are packed in an aluminium laminated foil sachet.
Packages with 30, 60, or 120 single-dose containers with 0.35 ml solution each.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal

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

7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

OmniVision GmbH
Lindberghstraße 9
82178 Puchheim
Germany

8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

PL 29906/0001

9 DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

30/04/2024

10 DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

30/04/2024