

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1 NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Tamsulosin hydrochloride STADA 400 microgram prolonged-release hard capsules

2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each capsule contains 0.4 mg tamsulosin hydrochloride.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Prolonged-release hard capsules (capsules)

Hard capsules are approximately 15.6 – 16.2 mm closed, opaque, orange body and olive green cap.

4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) associated with benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH).

4.2 Posology and method of administration

One capsule a day after breakfast or the first meal of the day. The capsule is swallowed whole with a glass of water while standing or sitting (not lying

down). The capsule should not be broken or pulled apart as this may have an effect on the release of the long-acting active ingredient.

Paediatric population

The safety and efficacy of tamsulosin in children <18 years have not been established. Currently available data are described in section 5.1.

4.3 Contraindications

- Hypersensitivity to the active substance, including drug-induced angio-oedema, or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.
- A history of orthostatic hypotension.
- Severe hepatic insufficiency.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

As with other α 1-adrenoceptors antagonists, a reduction in blood pressure can occur in individual cases during treatment with tamsulosin, as a result of which, rarely, syncope can occur. At the first signs of orthostatic hypotension (dizziness, weakness), the patient should sit or lie down until the symptoms have disappeared.

The patient should be examined before commencement of therapy with tamsulosin to exclude the presence of other conditions that can produce similar symptoms to those of BPH. The prostate should be examined via the rectum and, if necessary, the PSA count determined prior to commencement of treatment and again later at regular intervals.

The treatment of severely renally impaired patients (creatinine clearance of < 10 ml/min) should be approached with caution as these patients have not been studied.

Angioedema has been rarely reported after the use of tamsulosin. Treatment should be discontinued immediately, the patient should be monitored until disappearance of the oedema, and tamsulosin should not be re-administered.

The 'Intraoperative Floppy Iris Syndrome' (IFIS, a variant of small pupil syndrome) has been observed during cataract and glaucoma surgery in some patients on or previously treated with tamsulosin hydrochloride. IFIS may increase the risk of eye complications during and after the operation.

Discontinuing tamsulosin hydrochloride 1-2 weeks prior to cataract or glaucoma surgery is anecdotally considered helpful, but the benefit of treatment discontinuation has not yet been established. IFIS has also been

reported in patients who had discontinued tamsulosin for a longer period prior to the surgery.

The initiation of therapy with tamsulosin hydrochloride in patients for whom cataract or glaucoma surgery is scheduled is not recommended. During pre-operative assessment, cataract surgeons and ophthalmic teams should consider whether patients scheduled for cataract or glaucoma surgery are being or have been treated with tamsulosin in order to ensure that appropriate measures will be in place to manage the IFIS during surgery.

Tamsulosin hydrochloride should not be given in combination with strong inhibitors of CYP3A4 in patients with poor metaboliser CYP2D6 phenotype.

Tamsulosin hydrochloride should be used with caution in combination with strong and moderate inhibitors of CYP3A4 (see section 4.5).

Sodium content

This medicinal product contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23mg) per capsule, that is to say essentially 'sodium free'.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Interaction studies have only been performed in adults.

No interactions have been seen when tamsulosin hydrochloride was given concomitantly with either atenolol, enalapril or theophylline. Concomitant cimetidine brings about a rise in plasma levels of tamsulosin, whereas furosemide a fall, but, as levels remain within the normal range, posology need not be adjusted.

In vitro, neither diazepam nor propranolol, trichlormethiazide, chlormadinone, amitriptyline, diclofenac, glibenclamide, simvastatin and warfarin change the free fraction of tamsulosin in human plasma. Neither does tamsulosin change the free fractions of diazepam, propranolol, trichlormethiazide and chlormadinon.

Diclofenac and warfarin, however, may increase the elimination rate of tamsulosin.

Concomitant administration of tamsulosin hydrochloride with strong inhibitors of CYP3A4 may lead to increased exposure to tamsulosin hydrochloride. Concomitant administration with ketoconazole (a known strong CYP3A4 inhibitor) resulted in an increase in AUC and C_{max} of tamsulosin hydrochloride by a factor of 2.8 and 2.2, respectively.

Tamsulosin hydrochloride should not be given in combination with strong inhibitors of CYP3A4 in patients with poor metaboliser CYP2D6 phenotype.

Tamsulosin hydrochloride should be used with caution in combination with strong and moderate inhibitors of CYP3A4.

Concomitant administration of tamsulosin hydrochloride with paroxetine, a strong inhibitor of CYP2D6, resulted in a C_{max} and AUC of tamsulosin that had increased by a factor of 1.3 and 1.6, respectively, but these increases are not considered clinically relevant.

Concurrent administration of other α_1 -adrenoreceptor antagonists could lead to hypotensive effects.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Tamsulosin is not indicated for use in women.

Ejaculation disorders have been observed in short and long term clinical studies with tamsulosin. Events of ejaculation disorder, retrograde ejaculation and ejaculation failure have been reported in the post authorisation phase.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

No studies on the effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed. However, patients should be aware of the fact that dizziness can occur.

4.8 Undesirable effects

	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)
Nervous system disorders	Dizziness (1.3%)	Headache	Syncope		
Eye disorders					Vision blurred,

					Visual impairment
Cardiac disorders		Palpitations			
Vascular disorders		Orthostatic hypotension			
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders		Rhinitis			Epistaxis
Gastrointestinal disorders		Constipation, Diarrhoea, Nausea, Vomiting			Dry mouth
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders		Rash, Pruritus, Urticaria	Angioedema	Stevens-Johnson syndrome	Erythema multiforme, Dermatitis exfoliative
Reproductive systems and breast disorders	Ejaculation disorders, Retrograde ejaculation, Ejaculation failure			Priapism	
General disorders and administration site conditions		Asthenia			

During cataract or glaucoma surgery a small pupil situation, known as Intraoperative Floppy Iris Syndrome (IFIS), has been associated with therapy of tamsulosin during post-marketing surveillance (section 4.4).

Post-marketing experience: In addition to the adverse events listed above, atrial fibrillation, arrhythmia, tachycardia and dyspnoea have been reported in association with tamsulosin use. Because these spontaneously reported events are from the worldwide post marketing experience, the frequency of events and the role of tamsulosin in their causation cannot be reliably determined.

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

4.9 Overdose

Symptoms:

Acute overdose with 5mg tamsulosin hydrochloride has been reported. Acute hypotension (systolic blood pressure 70mmHg), vomiting and diarrhoea were observed, which were treated with fluid replacement and the patient could be discharged the same day.

Treatment:

In case of acute hypotension occurring after overdosage cardiovascular support should be given. Blood pressure can be restored and heart rate brought back to normal by lying the patient down. If this does not help then volume expanders and, when necessary, vasopressors could be employed. Renal function should be monitored and general supportive measures applied. Dialysis is unlikely to be of help as tamsulosin is very highly bound to plasma proteins.

Measures, such as emesis, can be taken to impede absorption. When large quantities are involved, gastric lavage can be applied and activated charcoal and an osmotic laxative, such as sodium sulphate, can be administered.

5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group

Tamsulosin is an α_{1A} -adrenoreceptor antagonist. The medicinal product is only used for the treatment of prostatic conditions.

ATC code: G04CA02

Mechanism of action

Tamsulosin binds selectively and competitively to postsynaptic α_{1A} adrenoreceptors, which convey smooth muscle contraction, thereby relaxing prostatic and urethral smooth muscle .

Pharmacodynamic effects

Tamsulosin increases the maximum urinary flow rate by relaxing prostatic and urethral smooth muscle, thus relieving obstruction.

The medicinal product also improves the irritative and obstructive symptoms in which the contraction of smooth muscle in the lower urinary tract plays an important role.

Alpha-blockers can reduce blood pressure by lowering peripheral resistance. No reduction in blood pressure of any clinical significance was observed during studies with tamsulosin in normotensive patients.

The medicinal product's effect on storage and voiding symptoms are also maintained during long-term therapy, as a result of which the need for surgical treatment is significantly postponed

Paediatric population

A double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, dose ranging study was performed in children with neuropathic bladder. A total of 161 children (with an age of 2 to 16 years) were randomized and treated at 1 of 3 dose levels of tamsulosin (low [0.001 to 0.002mg/kg], medium [0.002 to 0.004mg/kg], and high [0.004 to 0.008mg/kg]), or placebo. The primary endpoint was the number of patients who decreased their detrusor leak point pressure (LPP) to <40cm H₂O based upon two evaluations on the same day. Secondary endpoints were: Actual and percent change from baseline in detrusor leak point pressure, improvement or stabilization of hydronephrosis and hydroureter and change in urine volumes obtained by catheterisation and number of times wet at time of catheterisation as recorded in catheterisation diaries. No statistically significant difference was found between the placebo group and any of the 3 tamsulosin dose groups for either the primary or any secondary endpoints. No dose response was observed for any dose level.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption

Tamsulosin is rapidly absorbed from the intestines and its bioavailability is almost complete. Absorption is slowed down if a meal has been eaten before taking the medicinal product. Uniformity of absorption can be assured by always taking tamsulosin after breakfast.

Tamsulosin shows linear kinetics.

Peak plasma levels are achieved at approximately six hours after a single dose of tamsulosin taken after a full meal. The steady state is reached by day five of multiple dosing, when C_{max} in patients is about two-thirds higher than that reached after a single dose. Although this has been demonstrated only in the elderly, the same result would also be expected in younger patients.

There are huge inter-patient variations in plasma levels of tamsulosin, both after single as well as multiple dosing.

Distribution

In humans, tamsulosin is more than 99% bound to plasma proteins and the volume of distribution is small (about 0.2 l/kg).

Biotransformation

Tamsulosin has a low first pass metabolic effect. Most tamsulosin is found unaltered in plasma. The substance is metabolised in the liver.

In studies on rats, tamsulosin was found to cause only a slight induction of microsomal liver enzymes.

The metabolites are not as effective and toxic as the active medicinal product itself.

Excretion

Tamsulosin and its metabolites are mainly excreted in the urine with about 9% of the dose being present in unchanged form.

The elimination half-life of tamsulosin in patients is approximately 10 hours (when taken after a meal) and 13 hours in the steady state.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Toxicity after a single dose and multiple dosing has been investigated in mice, rats and dogs. Reproductive toxicity has also been investigated in rats, carcinogenicity in mice and rats, and genotoxicity *in vivo* and *in vitro*.

The common toxicity profile found with large doses of tamsulosin is equivalent to the pharmacological effect associated with alpha adrenergic antagonists.

Changes in ECG readings were found with very large doses in dogs. This is not, however, assumed to be of any clinical significance. Tamsulosin has not been found to have any significant genotoxic properties.

Greater proliferative changes in the mammary glands of female rats and mice have been discovered on exposure to tamsulosin. These findings, which are probably indirectly linked to hyperprolactinaemia and only occur as a result of large doses having been taken, are considered clinically insignificant.

6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Pellets:

Metacrylic acid – ethyl acrylate copolymer (1:1) dispersion 30 per cent*

Cellulose microcrystalline

Dibutyl sebacate
Polysorbate 80 (E433)

Coating layer:

Metacrylic acid – ethyl acrylate copolymer (1:1) dispersion 30 per cent*

Dibutyl sebacate

Polysorbate 80 (E433)

Silica, colloidal hydrated

*the dispersion contains 0.7 % Sodium Laurylsulfate Ph. Eur. / NF and 2.3 %

Polysorbate 80 Ph. Eur. / NF on solid substance, as emulsifiers

Calcium stearate

Hard capsule of gelatin:

Red iron oxide (E172)

Titanium dioxide (E171)

Yellow iron oxide (E172)

Black iron oxide (E172)

Indigotine - FD&C Blue2 (E132)

Gelatin

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

2 years

6.4 Special precautions for storage

This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

PVC/PVDC-aluminium blister packs containing 10, 20, 30, 50, 90 or 100 capsules

PVC/PVDC-aluminium perforated unit dose blisters containing 10 x 1, 20 x 1, 30 x 1, 50 x 1, 90 or 100 x 1 capsules

HDPE bottle with inviolability ring and silicagel desiccant in the PP cap containing 30, 35, 50, 60, 90, 100, 112 or 200 capsules

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal

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

Genus Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (trading as 'STADA')
Linthwaite,
Huddersfield,
HD7 5QH,
United Kingdom

8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

PL 06831/0414

9 DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

29/04/2026

10 DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

29/04/2026