ANNEX I

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Senstend 150 mg/ml + 50 mg/ml cutaneous spray, solution

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each ml of solution contains 150 mg lidocaine and 50 mg prilocaine.
Each actuation delivers 50 microlitres which contains 7.5 mg lidocaine and 2.5 mg prilocaine.
Each container of 6.5 ml delivers a minimum of 20 doses.
Each container of 5 ml delivers a minimum of 12 doses.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Cutaneous spray, solution

Colourless to light yellow solution

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Senstend is indicated for the treatment of primary premature ejaculation in adult men.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

The recommended dose is 3 actuations applied to cover the glans penis. Each dose consists of a total of 22.5 mg lidocaine and 7.5 mg prilocaine per application (1 dose is equal to 3 actuations).
A maximum of 3 doses can be used within 24 hours with at least 4 hours between doses.

Special populations

Elderly
Dosage adjustments are not required in the elderly.

There is limited data on the efficacy and safety of Senstend in patients 65 years and over.

Renal impairment
Clinical studies have not been performed in patients with impaired renal function, however due to its method of administration and very low systemic absorption, no dosage adjustment is required.

Hepatic impairment
Clinical studies have not been performed in patients with impaired hepatic function, however due to its method of administration and very low systemic absorption, no dosage adjustment is required. Caution is advised in case of severe hepatic impairment (see section 4.4).

Paediatric population
There is no relevant use of Senstend in the paediatric population for the indication of treatment of primary premature ejaculation in adult men.

Method of administration

Cutaneous use.

Senstend is only indicated for application to the glans penis.
Before initial use, the spray container should be briefly shaken and then primed by spraying it into the air three times.

Before each subsequent use, it should be briefly shaken and then the spray container should be re-primed by spraying it once.

Any foreskin should be retracted from the glans penis. Once the can is held upright (valve up), 1 dose of Senstend should be applied to the entire glans penis, by actuating the valve 3 times. One third of the glans penis should be covered with each actuation. After 5 minutes any excess spray should be wiped off prior to intercourse.

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity of the patient or their partner to the active substances or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

Patients or their partner with a known history of sensitivity to local anaesthetics of the amide type.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Anaemia related conditions

Patients or their partner with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency or congenital or idiopathic methaemoglobinaemia are more susceptible to medicinal product-induced methaemoglobinaemia (see section 4.5).

Although the systemic availability of prilocaine by cutaneous absorption of Senstend is low, caution should be exercised in patients with anaemia, congenital or acquired methaemoglobinaemia or patients on concomitant therapy known to produce such conditions.

Interactions

Patients on anti-arrhythmic medicinal products class III (e.g. amiodarone) should be treated with caution.

Hypersensitivities

Patients allergic to paraaminobenzoic acid derivatives (procaine, tetracaine, benzocaine, etc.) have not shown cross sensitivity to lidocaine and/or prilocaine; however, Senstend should be used with caution in patients with a history (or partner with a history) of sensitivities to medicinal products, especially if the aetiologic medicinal product is uncertain.

Precautions for use

Care should be taken not to allow Senstend to come in contact with the eye, as it may cause eye irritation. Also the loss of protective reflexes can permit corneal irritation and potential abrasion. Absorption of Senstend in conjunctival tissues has not been determined. If contact with the eye occurs, immediately rinse the eye with water or sodium chloride solution and protect it until sensation returns.

Senstend sprayed onto mucous membranes of the patient or their partner, such as the mouth, nose and throat, or transferred onto female genitalia or anal lining, could be absorbed and temporary local

numbness/anaesthesia is likely to result. This hypoaesthesia may mask normal pain sensations and, therefore, increase the dangers of localised injury.

Senstend sprayed onto a damaged tympanic membrane may cause ototoxicity of the middle ear.

Deterioriation was observed when Senstend was used with polyurethane-based female and male condoms.

A higher rate of erectile dysfunction and male genital hypoaesthesia may be experienced when using Senstend with male condoms.

Due to the risk of partner transfer, patients hoping to achieve conception should either avoid using Senstend, or, if it is essential to achieve penetration, should wash the glans penis as thoroughly as possible 5 minutes after applying the spray but prior to intercourse (see section 4.6).

Patients with severe hepatic impairment

Patients with severe hepatic disease, because of their inability to metabolise local anaesthetics normally, are at greater risk of developing toxic plasma concentrations of lidocaine and prilocaine (see section 4.2).

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Methaemoglobinaemia may be accentuated in patients already taking medicinal products known to induce the condition, e.g. sulphonamides, acetanilid, aniline dyes, benzocaine, chloroquine, dapsone, metoclopramide, naphthalene, nitrates and nitrites, nitrofurantoin, nitroglycerin, nitroprusside, pamaquine, para-aminosalicylic acid, phenobarbital, phenytoin, primaquine and quinine (see section 4.4).

The risk of additional systemic toxicity should be considered when large doses of Senstend are applied to patients already using other local anaesthetics or structurally related medicinal products, e.g. class I anti-arrhythmics such as mexiletine.

Specific interaction studies with lidocaine/prilocaine and anti-arrhythmic medicinal products class III (e.g. amiodarone) have not been performed, but caution is advised (see also section 4.4).

Medicinal products that reduce the clearance of lidocaine (e.g. cimetidine or betablockers) may cause potentially toxic plasma concentrations when lidocaine is given intravenously in repeated high doses over a long time period (30 hours).

In vitro interaction studies with topical antifungal (clotrimazole, econazole, imidazole, nystatin, miconazole, ketoconazole), antibacterial (clindamycin, metronidazole) and antiviral medicinal products (acyclovir), showed no effect on antimicrobial activity.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Senstend is not indicated for use by women. However, there may be some exposure in female partners of men treated with Senstend.

Women of childbearing potential / contraception in male and females

Patients hoping to achieve conception should either avoid using Senstend, or, if it is essential to achieve penetration, should wash the glans penis as thoroughly as possible prior to intercourse.

Pregnancy

There are no or limited amount of data from the use of lidocaine and prilocaine in pregnant women. Animal studies do not indicate reproductive toxicity (see section 5.3). As a precautionary measure, it is preferable to avoid the use of Senstend during pregnancy unless effective male barrier contraceptive measures are taken in order to avoid potential foetal exposure.

Breast-feeding

Lidocaine and prilocaine are excreted in human milk, but at therapeutic doses of Senstend no effects on the breastfed newborns/infants are anticipated due to active substance transfer from the male patient to his female partner.

Fertility

There are no adequate data from the use of lidocaine and prilocaine on fertility in humans. A study in rats showed that Senstend caused a reduction in sperm motility. This medicinal product may reduce the possibility of pregnancy, but should not be used as a contraceptive.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Senstend has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Summary of the safety profile

The most frequent adverse reactions reported with the use of this medicinal product in male patients were local effects of genital hypoaesthesia (4.5%) and erectile dysfunction (4.4%). These adverse reactions caused discontinuation of treatment in 0.2% and 0.5% of patients, respectively.

The most frequent adverse reactions reported with the use of this medicinal product in female partners were vulvovaginal burning sensation (3.9%), and genital hypoaesthesia (1.0%). Vulvovaginal discomfort or burning sensation caused discontinuation of treatment in 0.3% of subjects.

Tabulated list of adverse reactions

Frequency of the adverse reactions is defined as: 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). Within each frequency grouping, adverse reactions are presented in order of decreasing incidence.

Adverse drug reactions in male glans-penis-treated subjects		
System Organ Class	**Frequency**	**Adverse Reactions**
Psychiatric disorders	Uncommon	Abnormal orgasm
Nervous system disorders	Uncommon	Headache
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	Uncommon	Throat irritation
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	Uncommon	Skin irritation
Reproductive system and breast disorders	Common	Hypoaesthesia of male genital, erectile dysfunction, genital burning sensation
	Uncommon	Genital erythema, ejaculation failure, paraesthesia of male genital, penile pain, penis disorder, pruritus genital
General disorders and administration site conditions	Uncommon	Pyrexia

Adverse drug reactions in female partners		
System Organ Class	**Frequency**	**Adverse Reactions**
Infections and infestations	Uncommon	Vaginal candidiasis
Nervous system disorders	Uncommon	Headache
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	Uncommon	Throat irritation
Gastrointestinal disorders	Uncommon	Anorectal discomfort, oral parasthesia
Renal and urinary disorders	Uncommon	Dysuria
Reproductive system and breast disorders	Common	Vulvovaginal burning sensation, hypoaesthesia
	Uncommon	Vulvovaginal discomfort, vaginal pain, vulvovaginal pruritus

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

As Senstend is applied topically to the glans penis the risk of overdose is low.

Prilocaine in high doses may cause an increase in the methaemoglobin level particularly in conjunction with methaemoglobin-inducing agents (e.g. sulphonamides). Clinically significant methaemoglobinaemia should be treated with a slow intravenous injection of methylthioninium chloride.

Should other symptoms of systemic toxicity occur, the signs are anticipated to be similar in nature to those following the administration of local anaesthetics by other routes. Local anaesthetic toxicity is manifested by symptoms of nervous system excitation and, in severe cases, central nervous and cardiovascular depression.

Severe neurological symptoms (convulsions, CNS depression) must be treated symptomatically by respiratory support and the administration of anticonvulsive medicinal products.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Anaesthetics, amides, ATC code: N01BB20

Mechanism of action

Senstend provides topical anaesthesia to the glans penis. The active substances lidocaine and prilocaine block the transmission of nerve impulses in the glans penis, reducing the sensitivity of the glans penis. This is translated into a delaying of the ejaculatory latency time without adversely affecting the sensation of ejaculation.

Pharmacodynamic effects

Clinical trials have shown Senstend to increase the intra-vaginal ejaculatory latency time (IELT), increase control over ejaculation and reduce the feelings of distress in patients with premature ejaculation as measured by the Index of Premature Ejaculation (IPE). The medicinal product has a rapid onset of action and is effective within 5 minutes of application. The effectiveness of the medicinal product has been demonstrated to persist on repeat use over time.

Clinical efficacy and safety

The efficacy of Senstend was demonstrated in two multi-centre, multinational, randomised, double-blind, placebo controlled studies, both followed by an open-label phase. Men satisfying the International Society for Sexual Medicine (ISSM) criteria for premature ejaculation (PE) who had a baseline IELT $\leq$ 1 minutes in at least 2 of the first 3 sexual encounters during screening were eligible to enrol.

The effectiveness of Senstend in treating PE was assessed by measuring IELT and the co primary endpoints of ejaculatory control, sexual satisfaction, and distress using the IPE. During the 3 months of the double-blind treatment phase, the geometric mean IELT increased from 0.58 to 3.17 minutes in the Senstend group and from 0.56 to 0.94 minutes in the placebo group.

85.2% of subjects in the Senstend group achieved a mean IELT of > 1 minute over the course of 3 months of treatment with it, whereas 46.4% of the placebo subjects had a mean IELT of > 1 minute. 66.2% of Senstend-treated subjects and 18.8% of placebo-treated subjects achieved a mean IELT > 2 minutes.

The clinically significant increases in IELT were paralleled by significant differences in the IPE scores ($p < 0.0001$). Adjusted mean change scores (Senstend vs. placebo) at Month 3 were 8.2 vs. 2.2 for the ejaculatory control score, 7.2 vs. 1.9 for the sexual satisfaction score, and 3.7 vs. 1.1 for the distress score.

In Senstend-treated subjects, IELT and IPE scores increased at the first measured timepoint. Both IELT and IPE scores continued to increase slightly more throughout the remainder of the double-blind phase. The positive changes in IELT and IPE domain scores were maintained during the open-label treatment phase.

At each of the three monthly assessments all subjects completed a Premature Ejaculation Profile (PEP) questionnaire relating to perceived control over ejaculation, personal distress related to ejaculation, satisfaction with sexual intercourse, and interpersonal difficulty relating to ejaculation. The PEP scores followed a similar pattern of improvement to the IELT and IPE scores. For all of the three monthly

assessments completed by the subjects, there was a significant difference between Senstend and placebo ($p < 0.0001$). Partners completed the PEP questionnaire at month three. There was also a significant difference over placebo in all domains for the responses from the partners ($p < 0.0001$).

Paediatric population
The European Medicines Agency has waived the obligation to submit the results of studies with Senstend in all subsets of the paediatric population in primary premature ejaculation (see section 4.2 for information on paediatric use).

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption

The plasma levels of lidocaine and prilocaine in male and female subjects were below the level associated with toxicity (5,000 ng/ml). Male volunteers had maximum plasma concentrations of lidocaine which were less than 4% of toxic levels, and prilocaine which were less than 0.4% of toxic levels, after repeat dosing. Female volunteers receiving repeated doses directly to the cervix and vagina of up to five times the recommended dose for the male partner, had maximum plasma levels of lidocaine which were less than 8% of toxic levels, and prilocaine which were less than 1% of toxic levels.

Systemic exposure to lidocaine and prilocaine and their metabolites (respectively 2,6-xylidine and *o*-toluidine), is low following application to the glans penis in male patients and application to the cervix/vagina fornices in female subjects, at doses higher than recommended.

Distribution

Lidocaine
The steady-state volume of distribution is 1.1 to 2.1 L/kg after intravenous administration. Lidocaine is reported to be 66% bound by plasma proteins, including alpha-1-acid glycoprotein. Lidocaine can cross the blood brain barrier and the placenta and is distributed in breast milk.

Prilocaine
Following intravenous administration, the steady state volume of distribution of prilocaine is 0.7 to 4.4 L/kg. Prilocaine is reported to be 55% bound to plasma proteins, including alpha-1-acid glycoprotein. Prilocaine crosses the blood-brain barrier and also crosses the placenta. Prilocaine is also distributed in breast milk.

Biotransformation

Lidocaine is largely metabolised in the liver by cytochrome P450 (CYP 3A4) and probably to a minor extent in the skin. First pass metabolism is rapid and extensive and bioavailability is about 35% after oral doses.

Prilocaine is rapidly metabolised in both the liver, by cytochrome P450, and in the kidneys by amidases.

The metabolism of lidocaine and prilocaine results in the formation of 2,6-xylidine and *o*-toluidine, respectively, amongst other metabolites. Plasma levels of these metabolites detected after administration of Senstend in clinical trials were low in both male and female subjects, even after doses of it many times in excess of the clinical dose were applied. No 2,6-xylidine or o-toluidine was detectable at any time-point in vaginal fluids following local application of the medicinal product in female volunteers.

Elimination

Lidocaine
The terminal elimination half-life of lidocaine from the plasma following intravenous administration is approximately 65 - 150 minutes and the systemic clearance is 10 - 20 mL/min/kg. Lidocaine is excreted in the urine mainly as metabolites, with only a small proportion excreted unchanged.

Prilocaine
The elimination half-life of prilocaine following intravenous administration is approximately 10 - 150 minutes. The systemic clearance is 18 - 64 mL/min/kg. Prilocaine is excreted in the urine mainly as its metabolites, with only a small proportion excreted unchanged.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Reproductive toxicity

Lidocaine
No teratogenic effects were observed in studies of embryonic/foetal development in rats and rabbits receiving doses during organogenesis. Embryotoxicity was observed in rabbits at doses toxic to the mother. The postnatal survival time of the offspring of rats treated during pregnancy and lactation with a dose toxic to the mother was shown to be reduced.

Prilocaine
In a study of pregnant rats receiving a combination of lidocaine and prilocaine during organogenesis, no effects on embryonic/foetal development were observed. There are however no systemic exposure data available for comparison with clinical exposure.

Genotoxicity and carcinogenicity

Lidocaine
Lidocaine was not genotoxic and the carcinogenic potential of lidocaine has not been studied. The lidocaine metabolite 2,6-xylidine has genotoxic potential *in vitro*. In a carcinogenicity study of rats exposed to 2,6-xylidine *in utero*, postnatally and throughout their lifetime, tumours in the nasal cavity, subcutaneous tumours and liver tumours were observed. The clinical relevance of tumour findings in relation to short-term/intermittent use of lidocaine in humans is unknown. Human exposure from Senstend is 20-30 fold less than the minimum dose that did not result in tumours and 200 fold less than the minimum dose that did result in tumours.

Prilocaine
Prilocaine was not genotoxic and the carcinogenic potential of prilocaine has not been studied. The prilocaine metabolite *o*-toluidine has genotoxic potential *in vitro*. In carcinogenicity studies of *o*-toluidine in rats, mice and hamsters, tumours were observed in several organs. The clinical relevance of tumour findings in respect of short-term/intermittent use of prilocaine in humans is unknown. Human exposure is 1000 fold less than than the minimum dose studied. Note, this dose did result in tumours.

Effect on fertility

In an *in vitro* study of rats Senstend has shown a reduction in sperm motility when 22.5 mg lidocaine and 7.5 mg prilocaine (i.e. the amount in 1 human dose) was in direct contact with rat sperm. However this study did not reproduce the circumstances of clinical use, as the concentration of Senstend in direct contact with the sperm would be many fold lower. The potential for reduction of sperm motility following the clinical use of the medicinal product can not be excluded; therefore it is not possible to state whether Senstend would prevent pregnancy.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Norflurane

6.2 Incompatibilities

Deterioriation was observed when Senstend was used with polyurethane-based female and male condoms (see section 4.4). Patients should be advised to use alternative methods of contraception.

6.3 Shelf life

18 months.
After first use: 12 weeks

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store below 25 °C. Do not freeze.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Aluminium spray container with metering valve.
Each pack contains one spray container with 6.5 ml or 5 ml solution.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

The metal container is pressurised. It should not be punctured, broken or burnt, even when apparently empty.

A residual volume of fluid that is not usable will remain in the container after all doses have been administered.

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

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
32 Merrion Street Upper
Dublin 2
Ireland

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/19/1387/001
EU/1/19/1387/002

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

Date of first authorisation:

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

{MM/YYYY}

Detailed information on this medicinal product is available on the website of the European Medicines Agency http://www.ema.europa.eu

ANNEX II

A. MANUFACTURERS RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE

B. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS REGARDING SUPPLY AND USE

C. OTHER CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION

D. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

A. MANUFACTURERS RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE

Name and address of the manufacturers responsible for batch release

Pharmaserve (North West) Ltd
9 Arkwright Road
Astmoor Industrial Estate
Runcorn
WA7 1NU
United Kingdom

Recordati Industria Chimica e Farmaceutica S.p.A.
Via Matteo Civitali 1
20148 Milan
Italy

The printed package leaflet of the medicinal product must state the name and address of the manufacturer responsible for the release of the concerned batch.

B. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS REGARDING SUPPLY AND USE

Medicinal products subject to medical prescription

C. OTHER CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION

- **Periodic safety update reports**

The requirements for submission of periodic safety update reports for this medicinal product are set out in the list of Union reference dates (EURD list) provided for under Article 107c(7) of Directive 2001/83/EC and any subsequent updates published on the European medicines web-portal.

D. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

- **Risk Management Plan (RMP)**

The MAH shall perform the required pharmacovigilance activities and interventions detailed in the agreed RMP presented in Module 1.8.2 of the marketing authorisation and any agreed subsequent updates of the RMP.

An updated RMP should be submitted:

- At the request of the European Medicines Agency;
- Whenever the risk management system is modified, especially as the result of new information being received that may lead to a significant change to the benefit/risk profile or as the result of an important (pharmacovigilance or risk minimisation) milestone being reached.

ANNEX III

LABELLING AND PACKAGE LEAFLET

A. LABELLING

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

OUTER CARTON

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Senstend 150 mg/ml + 50 mg/ml cutaneous spray, solution
lidocaine/prilocaine

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each ml of solution contains 150 mg lidocaine and 50 mg prilocaine.
Each actuation delivers 50 microlitres which contains 7.5 mg lidocaine and 2.5 mg prilocaine
Each spray container of 6.5 ml delivers a minimum of 20 doses
Each spray container of 5 ml delivers a minimum of 12 doses

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Also contains: norflurane

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Cutaneous spray, solution
6.5 ml
5 ml

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Read the package leaflet before use.
For external use only.
Cutaneous use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP
Discard 12 weeks after first use.

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store below 25 °C. **Do not freeze**.

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
32 Merrion Street Upper
Dublin 2
Ireland

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/19/1387/001
EU/1/19/1387/002

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

senstend

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC:
SN:
NN:

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE IMMEDIATE PACKAGING

SPRAY CONTAINER LABEL

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Senstend 150 mg/ml + 50 mg/ml cutaneous spray, solution
lidocaine/prilocaine

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each ml of solution contains 150 mg lidocaine and 50 mg prilocaine.
Each actuation delivers 50 microlitres which contains 7.5 mg lidocaine and 2.5 mg prilocaine
Each spray container of 6.5 ml delivers a minimum of 20 doses
Each spray container of 5 ml delivers a minimum of 12 doses.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Also contains: norflurane

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Cutaneous spray, solution
6.5 ml
5 ml

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Read the package leaflet before use.
For external use only.
Cutaneous use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP
Discard 12 weeks after first use.

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store below 25 °C. **Do not freeze**.

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
32 Merrion Street Upper
Dublin 2
Ireland

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/19/1387/001
EU/1/19/1387/002

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – HUMAN READABLE DATA

B. PACKAGE LEAFLET

Package leaflet: Information for the user

Senstend 150 mg/ml + 50 mg/ml cutaneous spray, solution
lidocaine/prilocaine

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using this medicine because it contains important information for you.
- 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 only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Senstend is and what it is used for

Senstend is a combination of two medicines: lidocaine and prilocaine. These belong to a group of medicines called local anaesthetics.

Senstend is indicated for the treatment of lifelong premature ejaculation in adult men. It works by decreasing the sensitivity of the head of the penis to increase time before ejaculation.

2. What you need to know before you use Senstend

Do not use Senstend
- if you or your sexual partner are allergic to lidocaine or prilocaine or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6);
- if you or your sexual partner have a history of allergy or sensitivity to other local anaesthetics with a similar structure (known as amide-type local anaesthetics).

Warnings and precautions
Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before using Senstend
- if you, or your sexual partner, have been diagnosed with a genetic disease or other condition affecting your red blood cells (glucose-6-phosphate deficiency, anaemia or methaemoglobinaemia);
- if you have a history of medicine sensitivities, especially if you are not certain which medicine causes sensitivity;
- if you suffer from severe liver problems.

When you use this medicine, particularly during priming of the container, aim the container away from the face to avoid accidental contact with ears, eyes, nose and mouth.

If some medicine accidentally gets into your eyes or your partner's eyes, rinse them immediately with cold water or saline solution and cover them gently until any effects, such as numbness, wear off. Be aware that normal protective mechanisms, such as blinking, or sensation of a foreign body in the eye, may not occur until the numbness has worn off.

Senstend may also come into contact with other mucous membranes such as your, or your partner's, mouth, nose and throat, causing them to feel slightly numb for a short while. As this will reduce the ability to feel pain in these areas, extra care should be taken not to injure them until the numbness has worn off.

During sexual intercourse, a small amount of this medicine may be transferred e.g. to the vagina or the anus. Therefore, both partners may feel slight numbness for a short while and should take care not to injure themselves, particularly during sexual activity.

Senstend should not come into contact with a damaged ear drum.

Children and adolescents
Do not give this medicine to children or adolescents under 18 years of age.

Other medicines and Senstend
Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. This is particularly important if you are taking the following medicines which may interact with Senstend:

- other local anaesthetics
- heart medicines (anti-arrhythmic medicines)
- medicines for high blood pressure and to regulate your heart rhythm (so-called beta blockers)
- medicines reducing your stomach acid (cimetidine)

The risk of a disorder reducing the amount of oxygen in the blood (methaemoglobinaemia) may be increased if you are already taking medicines known to cause the condition, such as those listed below:

- Benzocaine – a local anaesthetic used to treat pain and itching
- Chloroquine, pamaquine, primaquine, quinine - used to treat malaria
- Metoclopramide – used to treat feelings of sickness (nausea) and vomiting, including in patients with migraine
- Glyceryl trinitrate (GTN, nitroglycerin), isosorbide mononitrate, erythrityl tetranitrate, pentaerythritol tetranitrate and other nitrate and nitrite medicines - used to treat angina (chest pain caused by the heart)
- Sodium nitroprusside, isosorbide dinitrate – used to treat high blood pressure and heart failure
- Nitrofurantoin – an antibiotic used to treat urinary and kidney infections
- Sulphonamides (also called sulpha medicines) e.g. sulfamethoxazole – an antibiotic used to treat urinary infections, and sulfasalazine – used to treat Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis and rheumatoid arthritis
- Dapsone – used to treat skin conditions such as leprosy and dermatitis and also to prevent malaria and pneumonia in high-risk patients
- Phenobarbital, phenytoin – used to treat epilepsy
- Para-aminosalicylic acid (PAS) – used to treat tuberculosis

The risk of methaemoglobinaemia can also be increased by the use of certain dyes (aniline dyes), or the pesticide naphthalene, so let your doctor know if you work with any dyes or chemical pesticides.

Any barrier contraceptives (e.g. male or female condom), which are made from polyurethane-based material cannot be guaranteed to protect against disease or pregnancy when you are also using Senstend. Check the material that your contraceptive or your partner's contraceptive is made of. Ask your pharmacist if you are unsure.

If you use Senstend with condoms, you may be more likely to be unable to develop or maintain an erection. You may also be more likely to have reduced feeling in and around the penis.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

Senstend is not approved for use by women.
Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine.

Pregnancy
Senstend is not recommended for use whilst your partner is pregnant unless you use a male condom, as listed above, to prevent exposure of the unborn child.

Breast-feeding
This medicine may be used while your partner is breast-feeding.

Fertility
Senstend may reduce the possibility of pregnancy, but is not a reliable contraceptive. Therefore, patients hoping to achieve conception should either avoid using Senstend, or, if this medicine is essential to achieve penetration, should wash the penis as thoroughly as possible five minutes after Senstend has been applied, but prior to intercourse.

3. How to use Senstend

Always use this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

The recommended dose of Senstend is 3 sprays (3 sprays = 1 dose) on the head of the penis before sexual intercourse. A maximum of 3 doses can be used within 24 hours with at least 4 hours between doses.

Instructions for use
Before initial use, briefly shake the spray container and then prime the pump mechanism by spraying the valve three times into the air. Aim the container away from faces to avoid contact with eyes, nose, mouth and ears.
Before each subsequent dose, briefly shake the spray container and then re-prime the pump by spraying 1 time into the air.
Retract any foreskin from the head of the penis. Holding the can upright (valve up), apply 1 dose (3 sprays) of Senstend to the entire head of the penis, by covering one third with each spray. Wait 5 minutes then wipe off any excess spray prior to having sexual intercourse.

If you use more Senstend than you should
As this medicine is applied to the surface of the head of the penis the risk of overdose is low. If you do apply too much, wipe it off.

Symptoms of using too much Senstend are listed below. Contact your doctor or pharmacist if you experience any of these. They are very unlikely to happen if it is used as instructed:

- Feeling light-headed or dizzy
- Tingling of the skin around the mouth and numbness of the tongue
- Abnormal taste
- Blurred vision
- Ringing in the ears
- There is also a risk of a disorder reducing the amount of oxygen in the blood (methaemoglobinaemia). This is more likely when certain medicines have been taken at the same time. If this happens, the skin becomes bluish-grey due to a lack of oxygen.

In serious cases of overdose, symptoms may include fits, low blood pressure, slowed breathing, stopped breathing and altered heart beat. These effects may be life-threatening.

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

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

The following side effects have been reported with Senstend in male patients:

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- Inability to develop or maintain an erection
- reduced feeling in and around the penis
- feeling of burning in and around the penis

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- headache
- local irritation of the throat (if inhaled)
- irritation of the skin
- redness on and around the penis
- failure to ejaculate during sexual intercourse
- abnormal orgasm
- tingling in and around the penis
- pain or discomfort in and around the penis
- itching in and around the penis
- a high temperature

The following side effects have been reported with Senstend in female partners:

Common: (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- feeling of burning in and around the vagina
- reduced feeling in and around the vagina

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- headache
- local irritation of the throat (if inhaled)
- vaginal thrush (*Candida*) infection
- discomfort in the anus and rectum
- loss of feeling in the mouth
- difficulty or pain passing urine
- pain in the vagina
- discomfort or itching in the vulva and vagina

Reporting of side effects
If you or your sexual partner get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the national reporting system listed in Appendix V. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Senstend

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the spray container label and the carton after "EXP". The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Store below 25 °C. Do not freeze. You must throw away the container 12 weeks after you first use it. The metal container is pressurised. Do not puncture, break or burn it even when apparently empty.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Senstend contains
- The active substances are lidocaine and prilocaine.
- Each ml of solution contains 150 mg lidocaine and 50 mg prilocaine
- Each spray delivers 50 microlitres which contains 7.5 mg lidocaine and 2.5 mg prilocaine.
- Each spray container of 6.5 ml delivers a minimum of 20 doses.
- Each spray container of 5 ml delivers a minimum of 12 doses.
- The other ingredient is norflurane

What Senstend looks like and contents of the pack
Senstend is a colourless to light yellow cutaneous spray, solution in an aluminium spray container with metering valve.

Each pack contains 1 spray container with 6.5 ml or 5 ml of solution.

Marketing Authorisation Holder
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
32 Merrion Street Upper
Dublin 2
Ireland

Manufacturer
Pharmaserve (North West) Ltd
9 Arkwright Road
Astmoor Industrial Estate
Runcorn WA7 1NU
United Kingdom

Recordati Industria Chimica e Farmaceutica S.p.A.
Via Matteo Civitali 1
20148 Milano
Italy

For any information about this medicine, please contact the local representative of the Marketing Authorisation Holder:

België/Belgique/Belgien
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Tél/Tel: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

Lietuva
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Tel: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

България
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Тел.: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

Luxembourg/Luxemburg
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Tél/Tel: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

Česká republika
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Tel: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

Danmark
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Tlf: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

Deutschland
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Tel: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

Eesti
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Tel: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

Ελλάδα
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Τηλ: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

España
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Tel: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

France
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Tél: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

Hrvatska
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Tel: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

Ireland
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Tel: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

Ísland
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Sími: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

Italia
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Tel: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

Κύπρος
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Τηλ: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

Latvija
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Tel: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

Magyarország
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Tel.: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

Malta
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Tel: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

Nederland
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Tel: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

Norge
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Tlf: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

Österreich
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Tel: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

Polska
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Tel.: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

Portugal
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Tel: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

România
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Tel: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

Slovenija
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Tel: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

Slovenská republika
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Tel: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

Suomi/Finland
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Puh/Tel: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

Sverige
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Tel: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

United Kingdom
Plethora Pharma Solutions Ltd.
Tel: +44 (0)20 3077 5400

This leaflet was last revised in {MM/YYYY}

Other sources of information

Detailed information on this medicine is available on the European Medicines Agency web site: http://www.ema.europa.eu.