

## Safinamide

18-Jul-2017

● **DRUG ACTION** Safinamide is a monoamine-oxidase-B inhibitor.

### ● INDICATIONS AND DOSE

**Parkinson's disease, as an adjunct to levodopa alone or in combination with other antiparkinsonian drugs, for mid- to late-stage fluctuations**

► BY MOUTH

► Adult: 50 mg once daily, increased if necessary to 100 mg once daily

- **CONTRA-INDICATIONS** Active retinopathy · albinism · family history of hereditary retinal disease · retinal degeneration · uveitis
- **CAUTIONS** Hypertension (may raise blood pressure) · may exacerbate pre-existing dyskinesia (requiring levodopa dose reduction)
- **INTERACTIONS** → Appendix 1: MAO-B inhibitors

### ● SIDE-EFFECTS

- **Common or very common** Cataract · dizziness · drowsiness · headache · hypotension · injury · nausea · sleep disorders
  - **Uncommon** Anaemia · anxiety · appetite abnormal · arrhythmias · asthenia · cognitive disorder · confusion · constipation · cough · decreased leucocytes · depression · diarrhoea · dry mouth · dysarthria · dyslipidaemia · dyspnoea · emotional lability · eye disorders · eye inflammation · gastrointestinal discomfort · gastrointestinal disorders · glaucoma · hallucination · hyperglycaemia · hypertension · increased risk of infection · joint disorders · movement disorders · muscle complaints · muscle weakness · neoplasms · oral disorders · pain · palpitations · peripheral oedema · photosensitivity reaction · psychotic disorder · QT interval prolongation · red blood cell abnormality · rhinorrhoea · sensation abnormal · sensation of pressure · sexual dysfunction · skin reactions · sweat changes · syncope · temperature sensation altered · urinary disorders · varicose veins · vertigo · vision disorders · vomiting · weight changes
  - **Rare or very rare** Alopecia · arterial spasm · atherosclerosis · benign prostatic hyperplasia · breast abnormalities · bronchospasm · cachexia · concentration impaired · delirium · diabetic retinopathy · dysphonia · eosinophilia · eye pain · fat embolism · fever · gambling · haemorrhage · hyperbilirubinaemia · hyperkalaemia · illusion · malaise · myocardial infarction · oropharyngeal complaints · osteoarthritis · paranoia · psychiatric disorders · pyuria · reflexes decreased · suicidal ideation · taste altered
  - **PREGNANCY** Manufacturer advises avoid—toxicity in animal studies.
  - **BREAST FEEDING** Manufacturer advises avoid—present in milk in animal studies.
  - **HEPATIC IMPAIRMENT** Manufacturer advises caution in moderate impairment (risk of increased exposure); avoid in severe impairment.
- Dose adjustments** Manufacturer advises max. daily dose should not exceed 50 mg daily in moderate impairment.

- **MEDICAL FORMS** There can be variation in the licensing of different medicines containing the same drug.

### Tablet

► **Xadago** (Profile Pharma Ltd)

**Safinamide (as Safinamide methanesulfonate) 50 mg** Xadago 50mg tablets | 30 tablet [POM] £69.00 DT = £69.00

**Safinamide (as Safinamide methanesulfonate) 100 mg** Xadago 100mg tablets | 30 tablet [POM] £69.00 DT = £69.00

## Selegiline hydrochloride

● **DRUG ACTION** Selegiline is a monoamine-oxidase-B inhibitor.

### ● INDICATIONS AND DOSE

**Parkinson's disease, used alone or as adjunct to co-beneldopa or co-careldopa to reduce 'end of dose' deterioration | Symptomatic parkinsonism**

► BY MOUTH USING IMMEDIATE-RELEASE MEDICINES

► Adult: Initially 5 mg once daily for 2–4 weeks, then increased if tolerated to 10 mg daily, dose to be taken in the morning

► BY MOUTH USING ORAL LYOPHILISATE

► Adult: 1.25 mg once daily, dose to be taken before breakfast

### DOSE EQUIVALENCE AND CONVERSION

- 1.25-mg oral lyophilisate is equivalent to 10-mg tablet.
- Patients receiving 10 mg conventional selegiline hydrochloride tablets can be switched to oral lyophilisates (*Zelapar*<sup>®</sup>) 1.25 mg.

- **CONTRA-INDICATIONS** Active duodenal ulceration · active gastric ulceration · avoid or use with great caution in postural hypotension (when used in combination with levodopa)
- **CAUTIONS** Angina · arrhythmias · duodenal ulceration · gastric ulceration · history of hepatic dysfunction · patients predisposed to confusion and psychosis · psychosis · uncontrolled hypertension
- **INTERACTIONS** → Appendix 1: MAO-B inhibitors
- **SIDE-EFFECTS**
  - **Common or very common** Arrhythmias · arthralgia · back pain · confusion · constipation · depression · diarrhoea · dizziness · dry mouth · fall · fatigue · hallucination · headache · hyperhidrosis · hypertension · hypotension · movement disorders · muscle cramps · nasal congestion · nausea · oral disorders · sleep disorders · throat pain · tremor · vertigo
  - **Uncommon** Alopecia · angina pectoris · anxiety · appetite decreased · chest pain · dyspnoea · leucopenia · mood altered · myopathy · palpitations · peripheral oedema · pharyngitis · psychosis · skin eruption · thrombocytopenia · urinary disorders · vision blurred
- **Frequency not known** Hypersexuality

**SIDE-EFFECTS, FURTHER INFORMATION** Side-effects of levodopa may be increased—concurrent levodopa dosage can be reduced by 10–30% in steps of 10% every 3–4 days.

- **PREGNANCY** Avoid—no information available.
- **BREAST FEEDING** Avoid—no information available.
- **HEPATIC IMPAIRMENT** Manufacturer advises caution in severe impairment.
- **RENAL IMPAIRMENT** Use with caution in severe impairment.
- **TREATMENT CESSATION** Avoid abrupt withdrawal.
- **DIRECTIONS FOR ADMINISTRATION** Oral lyophilisates should be placed on the tongue and allowed to dissolve. Advise patient not to drink, rinse, or wash mouth out for 5 minutes after taking the tablet.
- **PATIENT AND CARER ADVICE** Patients or carers should be advised on how to administer selegiline hydrochloride oral lyophilisates.

**Driving and skilled tasks** **Drugs and driving** Prescribers and other healthcare professionals should advise patients if treatment is likely to affect their ability to perform skilled tasks (e.g. driving). This applies especially to drugs with sedative effects; patients should be warned that these effects are increased by alcohol. General information about a patient's fitness to drive is available from the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency at [www.dvla.gov.uk](http://www.dvla.gov.uk).