

WHO-PQ RECOMMENDED SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

*This summary of product characteristics focuses on uses of the medicine covered by WHO's Prequalification Team - Medicines. The recommendations for use are based on WHO guidelines and on information from stringent regulatory authorities.**

The medicine may be authorised for additional or different uses by national medicines regulatory authorities.

*https://extranet.who.int/prequal/sites/default/files/document_files/75%20SRA%20clarification_Feb2017_newtempl.pdf

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

[TB334 trade name][†]

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each dispersible tablet contains 100 mg ethambutol hydrochloride.

Excipients with known effect:

Each dispersible tablet contains 20 mg aspartame and 6.4 mg propylene glycol (part of the orange flavour in the tablets).

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

White to off-white, round, flat, uncoated tablets with a break-line on one side and plain on the other side.

The break-line can be used to break the tablets into two halves, each containing equal amounts of the active ingredient.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

[TB334 trade name] is indicated in combination with other tuberculosis medicines for the treatment of tuberculosis due to *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* including in regimens for drug-resistant tuberculosis.

Treatment regimens should follow the most recent WHO treatment guidelines, supplemented by other authoritative guidelines.

This product is intended for use in children. Nonetheless, safety information is provided for adult health issues such as liver disease, pregnancy and breast-feeding, to allow full access to all relevant information.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

[TB334 trade name] is always given in combination with other tuberculosis medicines, according to the selected regimen. Official national or international guidelines, e.g. WHO guidelines, should be consulted for selecting the regimen and the duration of treatment.

Drug-susceptible tuberculosis

Children weighing less than 25 kg

The dose of ethambutol depends on the patient's weight and is around 15–25 mg/kg once daily. Recommended doses of [TB334 trade name] for treating children with drug-susceptible tuberculosis are shown below:

Patient's weight	Dose as 100-mg tablets	Dose in mg
4 kg to less than 8 kg	1 tablet once daily	100 mg once daily
8 kg to less than 12 kg	2 tablets once daily	200 mg once daily
12 kg to less than 16 kg	3 tablets once daily	300 mg once daily
16 kg to less than 25 kg	4 tablets once daily	400 mg once daily

[†]Trade names are not prequalified by WHO. This is the national medicines regulatory agency's responsibility.

Patient's weight	Dose as 100-mg tablets	Dose in mg
25 kg or more	A formulation containing higher amount of ethambutol may be more suitable	

Adults and children weighing 25 kg or more

For these patients, formulations containing higher amounts of ethambutol are more suitable.

Drug-resistant tuberculosis

Children weighing less than 24 kg

The dose of ethambutol depends on the patient's weight and is around 15–25 mg/kg once daily. Recommended doses of [TB334 trade name] for treating children with drug-resistant tuberculosis are shown below:

Child's weight	Dose as 100-mg tablets	Dose in mg
3 kg to less than 5 kg	½ tablet once daily	50 mg once daily
5 kg to less than 7 kg	1 tablet once daily	100 mg once daily
7 kg to less than 10 kg	2 tablets once daily	200 mg once daily
10 kg to less than 16 kg	3 tablets once daily	300 mg once daily
16 kg to less than 24 kg	4 tablets once daily	400 mg once daily
24 kg or more	A formulation containing higher amount of ethambutol are more suitable	

Adults and children weighing 24 kg or more

For these patients, formulations containing higher amounts of ethambutol are more suitable.

Renal impairment

If the patient's creatinine clearance is less than 30 mL/minute, the dosing frequency of the relevant weight-based ethambutol dose should be reduced from once a day to three times a week. Plasma ethambutol concentration should be monitored.

Missed doses and vomiting after a dose

It is important that the patient takes the medicine regularly as prescribed. Missing doses can increase the risk of resistance to [TB334 trade name] and reduce its effectiveness.

The patient should take a missed dose if it was due less than 12 hours ago. If more than 12 hours have passed since the dose was due, the patient should omit the missed dose and take the next scheduled dose at the usual time. The patient should not take a double dose.

If the patient vomits within 1 hour of taking [TB334 trade name], the patient should take an extra dose. If the patient vomits more than an hour after taking the dose, no extra dose is needed, and the next dose should be taken as usual when it is due.

Method of administration

[TB334 trade name] can be taken with food or between meals.

The tablets should be dispersed in drinking water. Each tablet should be dispersed in at least 10 mL water.

4.3 Contraindications

- Hypersensitivity to ethambutol or to any of the excipients of [TB334 trade name].
- Patients with optic neuritis or severe visual problems unless clinical judgement determines that ethambutol may be used.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Renal impairment

Toxic effects are more common if renal function is impaired. In particular, visual acuity should be monitored more closely in these patients. For dose adjustment in patients with creatinine clearance of less than 30 mL/minute, see section 4.2.

Visual impairment

Ethambutol can cause ocular toxicity and patients should be advised to report any eye problems such as vision changes, blurring, colour blindness, trouble seeing, or eye pain.

An ophthalmic examination is recommended before starting treatment and monthly during treatment. It should include testing for visual acuity, colour discrimination, and field of vision. Each eye must be tested separately and both eyes tested together. For patients with visual defects or renal insufficiency, ophthalmic examination should be more frequent.

Patients who cannot report changes to their vision should be monitored closely for deterioration during treatment with ethambutol. In young children and those with communication difficulties, parents or other family members should be given advice about the need to report visual side effects.

Ethambutol should be stopped immediately if vision is impaired.

Hepatic impairment

Liver function tests should be performed in patients who develop symptoms suggestive of hepatitis or who become generally unwell during treatment.

Excipients

Each tablet of [TB334 trade name] contains 20 mg of aspartame. Aspartame is hydrolysed in the gastrointestinal tract when orally ingested. One of the major hydrolysis products is phenylalanine. Therefore, [TB334 trade name] may be harmful for people with phenylketonuria. Neither non-clinical nor clinical data are available to assess aspartame use in infants below 12 weeks of age.

Each tablet of [TB334 trade name] also contains 6.4 mg propylene glycol. Co-administration with any substrate for alcohol dehydrogenase such as ethanol may induce serious adverse effects in neonates.

It is important to consider the contribution of excipients from all the medicines that the patient is taking.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Aluminium hydroxide reduces the absorption of ethambutol. Therefore, if therapy for excess stomach acid is required, acid-suppressing drugs or antacids that do not contain aluminium hydroxide should be used during ethambutol therapy.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and breastfeeding

Pregnancy

[TB334 trade name] can be used during pregnancy as part of a combination regimen to treat tuberculosis.

Ethambutol does not pose any additional risks to the patient or fetus. Tuberculosis can be particularly dangerous in pregnancy and should be managed with effective treatment. Close monitoring during pregnancy will allow any concerns to be managed promptly.

Breastfeeding

Ethambutol passes into breast milk. However, adverse effects in children breast-fed by women taking ethambutol have not been reported and it may be used during breastfeeding.

Fertility

There are no data on ethambutol's effects on fertility.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Patients should not drive or operate machinery if affected by visual disturbances or side effects such as numbness, paraesthesia, dizziness and disorientation.

4.8 Undesirable effects

The most important adverse reactions of ethambutol is retrobulbar neuritis with reduced visual acuity.

Adverse events considered at least possibly related to ethambutol are listed below. Frequencies are defined as very common (up to 1 in 10), common (between 1 in 100 and 1 in 10), uncommon (between 1 in 1000 and 1 in 100), rare (between 1 in 10 000 and 1 in 1000), very rare (less than 1 in 10 000), and 'not known'.

Nervous system disorders

<i>Rare</i>	peripheral neuritis, peripheral neuropathy, paraesthesia (especially in the extremities), numbness
<i>Very rare</i>	disorientation, dizziness, headache

Eye disorders

<i>Uncommon</i>	optic neuritis (decreased visual acuity, loss of vision, scotoma, colour blindness, visual disturbance, visual field defect, eye pain)
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Psychiatric disorders

<i>Very rare</i>	mental confusion and hallucination
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Gastrointestinal disorders

<i>Not known</i>	nausea, vomiting, anorexia, flatulence, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, metallic taste, anorexia
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Hepatobiliary disorders

<i>Very rare</i>	hepatic failure
<i>Not known</i>	hepatitis, jaundice, increase in liver enzymes

Renal and urinary disorders

<i>Very rare</i>	nephrotoxicity including interstitial nephritis
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Blood and lymphatic systems disorders

<i>Rare</i>	thrombocytopenia,
<i>Very rare</i>	leucopenia, neutropenia

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

<i>Very rare</i>	pneumonitis, pulmonary infiltrates, with or without eosinophilia
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Metabolism and nutrition disorders

<i>Uncommon</i>	hyperuricaemia
<i>Very rare</i>	gout

Immune system disorders

<i>Very rare</i>	hypersensitivity, anaphylactoid reactions (see also 'Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders')
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Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders

<i>Rare</i>	rash, pruritus, urticaria
<i>Very rare</i>	photosensitive lichenoid eruptions, bullous dermatitis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, epidermal necrolysis

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

<i>Very rare</i>	joint pains
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General disorders

Very rare Malaise, pyrexia

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Health care providers are asked to report adverse reactions that may be linked to a medicine, to the marketing authorisation holder, or, if available, to the national reporting system. Reports of suspected adverse reactions to a medicine are important for the monitoring of the medicine's benefits and risks.

4.9 Overdose

Symptoms

Gastrointestinal disturbances, vomiting, fever, headache, anorexia, dizziness, hallucinations and visual disturbances

Treatment

There is no specific antidote and treatment is supportive. Gastric lavage may be of value if started within a few minutes of ingestion.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Antimycobacterial (other drugs for treatment of tuberculosis).

ATC code: J04AK02

Mechanism of action

Ethambutol at the recommended doses is bacteriostatic. It has very little sterilising activity. Its mechanism of action is not known, but it is thought to inhibit cell wall synthesis by preventing the incorporation of mycolic acids; this stops cell multiplication and can lead to cell death. Ethambutol is only active against bacteria undergoing cell division.

Ethambutol is active against virtually all strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and *M. bovis* and is also active against other mycobacteria such as *M. kansasii*. When used alone for treatment of tuberculosis, tubercle bacilli from these patients developed resistance to ethambutol. The development of resistance is unpredictable and may occur in a step-like manner. No cross-resistance between ethambutol and other antituberculosis agents has been reported. Ethambutol delays or prevents the emergence of mycobacterial resistance when it is used with other antituberculosis drugs.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

The absorption characteristics of [TB334 trade name] have been determined after administration of single tablets (100 mg ethambutol hydrochloride) in healthy volunteers in the fasting state as follows:

Pharmacokinetic variable	Mean value* ($\pm$ standard deviation)
Maximum concentration ($C_{\max}$)	302 $\pm$ 89 ng/mL
Area under the curve ($AUC_{0-\infty}$), a measure of the extent of absorption	1982 $\pm$ 471 ng·h/mL
Time to attain maximum concentration ($t_{\max}$)	2.81 $\pm$ 1.03 h

* Arithmetic mean

Pharmacokinetics of ethambutol

Absorption	
Oral bioavailability	70–80%
Food effect	None
Distribution	
Volume of distribution (mean)	20 L
Plasma protein binding <i>in vitro</i>	10–40%
Tissue distribution	Relatively low concentrations distributed to CSF
Metabolism	
	Hepatic
Elimination	
Elimination half life	3–4 h
Mean systemic clearance (Cl/F)	41 L/h
% of dose excreted in urine	60–80%
% of dose excreted in faeces	20%

Special populations

Half-life is increased up to 8 hours in cases of renal impairment. Ethambutol is not removed from the blood by haemodialysis.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

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

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Colloidal silicon dioxide
Microcrystalline cellulose
Corn starch
Sodium starch glycolate
Croscarmellose sodium
Aspartame
Povidone
Low-substituted hydroxypropylcellulose
Purified talc
Silicified microcrystalline cellulose

Orange flavour FTP (containing propylene glycol)

Magnesium stearate

This medicine is essentially 'sodium-free'. It contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per tablet.

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable

6.3 Shelf life

36 months (strip pack)

48 months (blister pack)

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Strip pack

Do not store above 30°C, store in a dry condition. Protect from light.

Blister pack

Do not store above 30°C, store in a dry condition. Protect from light.

Store tablets in the blisters in the provided carton. Avoid excursions above 30°C.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Strip pack

Plain Alu-Alu strip pack of 6 tablets; 10 such strips are packed in a carton.

Plain Alu-Alu strip pack of 10 tablets; 8 such strips are packed in a carton.

Blister pack

Amber-coloured PVC/PE/PVdC-Alu blister card of 10 tablets; such 10 blisters are packed in a carton.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

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

Preparation and administration - extemporaneous formulation for children

Instructions for use

1. The required amount of drinking water should be poured into a small, clean drinking container such as a tumbler or cup
2. The required number of tablets should be added to the container.
3. The container should be swirled until tablets disperse completely, and the patient should drink the entire mixture immediately.
4. The container should be rinsed with an additional 10 mL of water, which the patient should drink to ensure that the entire dose is taken.

7. SUPPLIER

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8. WHO REFERENCE NUMBER (WHO Prequalification Programme)

TB334

9. DATE OF PREQUALIFICATION

14 March 2018

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

January 2024

Section 6 was updated in September 2025

References

Drug-susceptible tuberculosis

WHO consolidated guidelines on tuberculosis. Module 4: treatment - drug-susceptible tuberculosis treatment. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2022 (<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240048126>, accessed 08 January 2024).

WHO operational handbook on tuberculosis Module 4: Treatment – drug-susceptible tuberculosis treatment. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2022 (<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240050761>, accessed 08 January 2024).

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Children and adolescents

WHO operational handbook on tuberculosis. Module 5: management of tuberculosis in children and adolescents. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2022 (<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240046832>, accessed 08 January 2024).

Note

WHO guidelines and handbooks are available on WHO TB knowledge sharing platform (<https://tbksp.org/en>, accessed 22 November 2023)

Product information

Myambutol (ethambutol hydrochloride): label. U.S. Food and Drug Administration; January 2007
(https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2008/016320s063lbl.pdf, accessed 08 January 2024).

Ethambutol 100 mg Tablets (Kent Pharma UK Ltd): summary of product characteristics. London: Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency; 6 April 2021
(<https://mhraproducts4853.blob.core.windows.net/docs/a842c1b4891938d074441414d7fa24e9230c5842>, accessed 08 January 2024).

Ethambutol/Myambutol Tablets 400mg (Genus Pharmaceuticals Holdings Limited): summary of product characteristics. London: Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency; 31 January 2019
(<https://mhraproducts4853.blob.core.windows.net/docs/5cf69bf9d9deaa32d8913ee75a2abd5006eca029>, accessed 08 January 2024)

Detailed information on this medicine is available on the World Health Organization (WHO) website:
<https://extranet.who.int/pqweb/medicines>