

ego™ Soov Bite

This leaflet answers some common questions about Soov Bite

Description:

SOOV BITE is a clear to slightly cloudy gel.

Constituents:

SOOV Bite contains lignocaine hydrochloride 3% w/w and cetrimide 0.5% w/w as the active ingredients.

Action:

Pharmacodynamics

Lignocaine hydrochloride belongs to the amino acid group of anaesthetics. This group of local anaesthetics was developed as a safer alternative to the ester type.

First synthesised in the 1940's, lignocaine is now the standard local anaesthetic agent. Lignocaine hydrochloride is the uncharged salt base of lignocaine and is used in topical preparations as it penetrates the skin and nerve membranes more readily.

As well as its low incidence of sensitisation and toxicity, lignocaine is a highly effective anaesthetic agent for all types of local anaesthetic procedures. Lignocaine has been proven to have high efficacy in the relief of cutaneous pain and has been used for the treatment of minor cutaneous injuries, as well as the prevention of pain from minor cutaneous surgical procedures.

Lignocaine acts by producing a reversible blockage in the transmission of peripheral nerve. Cutaneous pain are sensed by nociceptors lying just below the stratum corneum. When incorporated into an alcoholic, eutectic or emulsion mixture, local anaesthetics are able to produce a profound anaesthetic effect. Lignocaine is slowly absorbed through the skin giving a localised dermal effect. It is rapidly absorbed from mucous membranes. The drug then binds to the receptor sites and penetrates the nerve membranes, inhibiting the nerve fibres of the nociceptors.

Lignocaine has intermediate potency as it is relatively lipophilic, which aids in the penetration of the nerve membrane, a lipoprotein complex. Lignocaine also has an intermediate duration which is determined by the degree of binding to receptor sites.

Cetrimide is a quaternary ammonium antiseptic which has bactericidal activity against both gram-positive and gram-negative organisms. Its bactericidal activity has been widely accepted and it is used widely as a disinfectant.

Cetrimide, a cationic surface-active agent, is a mixture of trimethyltetradecylammonium bromide, dodecyltrimethyl-ammonium bromide and hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide and contains not less than 96.0% of the first bromide.

As a cationic surfactant, cetrimide acts by reducing the oil-water interfacial tension on the skin's surface.

In aqueous solution, cetrimide dissociates into relatively large complex cations and small inactive anions. The cations can act as emulsifying agents between water and lipid secretions of the skin surface. As a result, lipids and other bacterial-containing materials are removed from the skin as emulsions. In addition to the removal of surface organisms, cetrimide also possesses bactericidal activity.

Bacterial organisms are found to be prolific at sites of cutaneous injuries and common transient and occasional resident organisms such as *Staphylococcus aureus* can cause secondary infections and delay healing of the wounds. Cetrimide can effectively exert toxic effects on microcirculation and either destroy or suppress the growth of transient pathogens.

Tetradecyl trimethylammonium bromide has also been shown to enhance the anaesthetic effect of lignocaine.

Pharmacokinetics

Cutaneous absorption of lignocaine through intact skin is considered insignificant. Serum lignocaine levels after the topical applications of lignocaine are well below toxic levels, for both intact and damaged skins, as well as for preterm infants. The plasma concentration of lignocaine is highly dependent on the dosage amount and degree of damage to the skin.

Bioavailability is about 35% when an oral dose is administered as lignocaine undergoes rapid hepatic metabolism. However, the metabolites produced have a longer half-life than lignocaine and accumulation may lead to toxicity.

No reports of systemic toxicity from the use of cetrimide preparations have been reported. Cutaneous absorption of cetrimide can be considered negligible.

Indications:

For the temporary relief of pain and itching due to insect bites, stinging plants and minor itching conditions. Anaesthetic antibacterial for insect bites and stings.

Recommended dosage:

Dab on to affected area for relief of pain up to 4 times daily.

Mode of administration:

Topical.

Contraindications:

Sensitivity to any of the constituents.

Warnings and precautions:

Avoid eyes. Do not swallow. Do not use on children under 2 years. Do not apply to large areas of the body, except on the advice of a healthcare practitioner. Do not use on dermatitis, eczema, anal or genital itching. If itching persists or if skin irritation occurs, discontinue use and seek advice from your doctor or pharmacist

Interactions with other medicaments:

No interactions known.

Pregnancy and lactation:

The safety of cetrimide and lignocaine hydrochloride is well reported. No deleterious effects are expected.

Side effects:

No undesirable effects.

Overdose and Treatment:

Overdose of SOOV BITE is not applicable as it is a topical preparation.

Storing SOOV BITE:

Store below 30°C. No other special precautions.

Pack available:

25g tube.

Shelf life:

The shelf life of SOOV BITE is 3 years.

Note:

This information is limited. For further information please consult your doctor or pharmacist.

- You may want to read this leaflet again, please do not throw it away until you have finished using your medicine.

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