Nazolin®

Nasal Spray

Description

Oxymetazoline Hydrochloride, the active ingredient of Nazolin nasal spray, is a sympathomimetic amine of the imidazoline class. The chemical name of the active ingredient is 3-[(4,5-Dihydro-1*H*-imidazole-2-yl)methyl]-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2,4-dimethylphenol hydrochloride.

Indications

- As a nasal decongestant in allergic rhinitis, with or without the addition of topical antihistamines or sodium cromoglycate.
- As a nasal decongestant in sinusitis where there is evidence of obstruction of osteal opening to the sinuses.
- As nasal decongestant in otitis media where there is evidence of obstruction of eustachian tube, especially in subacute serous otitis media ('glue ear') and otitic barotrauma.
- As a decongestant in an infective rhinitis(e.g., an acute viral upper respiratory tract infection). Where there is a secondary bacterial infection, there is no evidence of benefit.

Dosage and Administration

For nasal use, 2-3 sprays should be instilled into each nostril twice daily. The nasal spray can be used with the patient in the upright position. Sprays are generally unsuitable for young children because of the small size of their nostril. A treatment course should not normally exceed three to five days, and on no account should it be continued for longer than two weeks because of the risk of developing ‘rhinitis medicamentosa'.

Contraindications

- As a sympathomimetic, oxymetazoline should not be used in patients being simultaneously treated with monoamine oxidase inhibitor therapy.
- Narrow-angle glaucoma.
- The safety of use in pregnancy has not fully been established and administration of Oxymetazoline during that time should be avoided unless absolutely essential.
- Hypersensitivity to any component of this product.

Precautions

The drug should be used with caution in patients suffering from coronary artery disease, hypertension, hyperthyroidism and diabetes mellitus.

Side Effects

Used correctly (as an intranasal application), the local vasoconstriction produced by the drug inhibits the absorption and a systemic action is unlikely. If, however, some of the drops are swallowed, they can be absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and a systemic effect can be produced. In children an overdose, if swallowed and absorbed, has been reported to cause sedation. As Oxymetazoline is an α_2 adrenergic agonist, it might be expected to produce effects similar to those of Clonidine, with a short lived rise in pressure caused by a peripheral action, followed by more prolonged hypotension and sedation as a result of inhibition of sympathetic outflow from brain.

Overuse is associated with a more persistent rhinitis related to the rebound phenomenon- the condition known as 'rhinitis medicamentosa'. It is claimed that, because of its more prolonged action, Oxymetazoline is less likely to cause rebound congestion than other decongestants.

Stinging, discomfort or a dryness locally in the nose or eye is encountered infrequently. If the symptoms persist, the discomfort from the use of the drops probably outweighs any advantage they may confer. Headache has been reported, albeit infrequently, as has tachycardia.

Commercial Pack

Nazolin® Nasal Spray : Each bottle contains 200 metered doses of 0.05% aqueous nasal preparation of Oxymetazoline Hydrochloride USP in a total volume of 10 ml. Each actuation delivers 0.05 ml containing 25 µg of Oxymetazoline Hydrochloride.