

# **MALAYSIA PACKAGE INSERT**

## **ABSTRAL®**

### **Sublingual tablets**

### **Fentanyl (as citrate)**

#### **1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

Abstral 100 microgram sublingual tablets

Abstral 200 microgram sublingual tablets

Abstral 400 microgram sublingual tablets

#### **2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION**

Each sublingual tablet contains:

100 micrograms fentanyl (as citrate)

200 micrograms fentanyl (as citrate)

400 micrograms fentanyl (as citrate)

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

#### **3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM**

Sublingual tablet

100 microgram sublingual tablet is a white round tablet

200 microgram sublingual tablet is a white oval-shaped tablet

400 microgram sublingual tablet is a white diamond-shaped tablet

#### **4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS**

##### **4.1. Therapeutic indications**

Management of breakthrough pain in adult patients using opioid therapy for chronic cancer pain. Breakthrough pain is a transient exacerbation of otherwise controlled chronic background pain.

##### **4.2. Posology and method of administration**

Abstral should only be administered to patients who are considered tolerant to their opioid therapy for persistent cancer pain. Patients can be considered opioid tolerant if they take at least 60 mg of oral morphine daily, at least 25 micrograms of transdermal fentanyl per hour, at least 30 mg of oxycodone daily, at least 8 mg of oral hydromorphone daily or an equianalgesic dose of another opioid for a week or longer.

Method of administration:

Abstral sublingual tablets should be administered directly under the tongue at the deepest part. Abstral sublingual tablets should not be swallowed, but allowed to completely dissolve in the sublingual cavity without chewing or sucking. Patients should be advised not to eat or drink anything until the sublingual tablet is completely dissolved.

In patients who have a dry mouth water may be used to moisten the buccal mucosa before taking Abstral.

#### Dose titration:

The object of dose titration is to identify an optimal maintenance dose for ongoing treatment of breakthrough pain episodes. This optimal dose should provide adequate analgesia with an acceptable level of adverse reactions.

The optimal dose of Abstral will be determined by upward titration, on an individual patient basis. Several doses are available for use during the dose titration phase. The initial dose of Abstral used should be 100 micrograms, titrating upwards as necessary through the range of available dosage strengths.

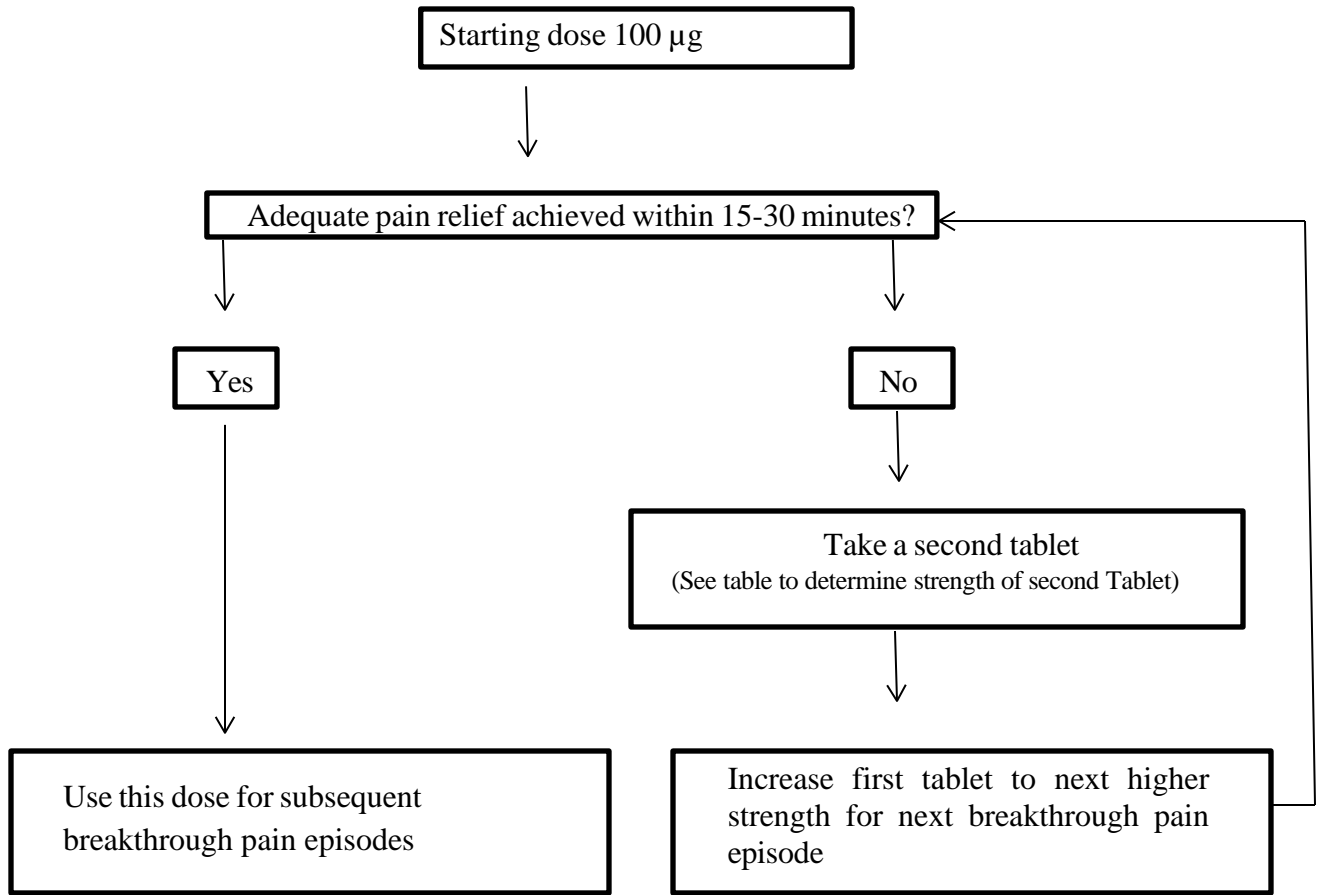
Patients should be carefully monitored until an optimal dose is reached.

Switching from other fentanyl containing products to Abstral must not occur at a 1:1 ratio because of different absorption profiles. If patients are switched from another fentanyl containing product, a new dose titration with Abstral is required.

The following dose regimen is recommended for titration, although in all cases the physician should take into account the clinical need of the patient, age and concomitant illness.

All patients must start therapy with a single 100 microgram sublingual tablet. If adequate analgesia is not obtained within 15-30 minutes of administration of a single sublingual tablet, a supplemental (second) 100 microgram sublingual tablet may be administered. If adequate analgesia is not obtained within 15-30 minutes of the first dose an increase in dose to the next highest tablet strength should be considered for the next episode of breakthrough pain (Refer to figure below).

Dose escalation should continue in a stepwise manner until adequate analgesia with tolerable adverse reactions is achieved. The dose strength for the supplemental (second) sublingual tablet should be increased from 100 to 200 micrograms at doses of 400 micrograms and higher. This is illustrated in the schedule below. No more than two (2) doses should be administered for a single episode of breakthrough pain during this titration phase.



Strength (micrograms) of first sublingual tablet per episode of breakthrough pain	Strength (micrograms) of supplemental (second) sublingual tablet to be taken 15-30 minutes after first tablet, if required
100	100
200	100
300	100
400	200
600	200
800	-

If adequate analgesia is achieved at the higher dose, but undesirable effects are considered unacceptable, an intermediate dose (using the 100 microgram sublingual tablet where appropriate) may be administered.

During titration, patients can be instructed to use multiples of 100 microgram tablets and/or 200 microgram tablets for any single dose. No more than four (4) tablets should be used at any one time.

The efficacy and safety of doses higher than 800 micrograms have not been evaluated in clinical studies in patients.

In order to minimise the risk of opioid-related adverse reactions and to identify the appropriate dose, it is imperative that patients be monitored closely by health professionals during the titration process.

During titration patients should wait at least 2 hours before treating another episode of breakthrough pain with Abstral.

#### Maintenance therapy:

Once an appropriate dose has been established, which may be more than one tablet, patients should be maintained on this dose and should limit consumption to a maximum of four Abstral doses per day.

During the maintenance period patients should wait at least 2 hours before treating another episode of breakthrough pain with Abstral.

#### Dose re-adjustment:

If the response (analgesia or adverse reactions) to the titrated Abstral dose markedly changes, an adjustment of dose may be necessary to ensure that an optimal dose is maintained.

If more than four episodes of breakthrough pain are experienced per day over a period of more than four consecutive days, then the dose of the long acting opioid used for persistent pain should be re-evaluated. If the long acting opioid or dose of long acting opioid is changed the Abstral dose should be re-evaluated and re-titrated as necessary to ensure the patient is on an optimal dose.

It is imperative that any dose re-titration of any analgesic is monitored by a health professional.

In absence of adequate pain control, the possibility of hyperalgesia, tolerance and progression of underlying disease should be considered (see section 4.4).

#### Treatment duration and goals

Before initiating treatment with Abstral, a treatment strategy including treatment duration and treatment goals, and a plan for end of the treatment, should be agreed together with the patient, in accordance with pain management guidelines. During treatment, there should be frequent contact between the physician and the patient to evaluate the need for continued treatment, consider discontinuation and to adjust dosages if needed. In absence of adequate pain control, the possibility of hyperalgesia, tolerance and progression of underlying disease should be considered (see section 4.4). Abstral should not be used longer than necessary.

#### Discontinuation of therapy:

Abstral should be discontinued immediately if the patient no longer experiences breakthrough pain episodes. The treatment for the persistent background pain should be kept as prescribed. If discontinuation of all opioid therapy is required, the patient must be closely followed by the doctor in order to avoid the possibility of abrupt withdrawal effects.

Use in children and adolescents:

Abstral must not be used in patients less than 18 years of age due to a lack of data on safety and efficacy.

#### Use in older people:

Dose titration needs to be approached with particular care and patients observed carefully for signs of fentanyl toxicity (see section 4.4).

#### Use in patients with renal and hepatic impairment

Patients with kidney or liver dysfunction should be carefully observed for signs of fentanyl toxicity during the Abstral titration phase (see section 4.4).

### **4.3. Contraindications**

Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

Patients without maintenance opioid therapy as there is an increased risk of respiratory depression.

Severe respiratory depression or severe obstructive lung conditions.

Treatment of acute pain other than breakthrough pain.

Patients being treated with medicinal products containing sodium oxybate.

### **4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use**

Because of the risks, including fatal outcome, associated with accidental exposure, misuse, and abuse, patients and their carers must be advised to keep Abstral in a safe and secure place, not accessible by others.

Patients and their carers must be instructed that Abstral contains an active substance in an amount that can be fatal to a child, and therefore to keep all tablets out of the sight and reach of children.

Due to the potentially serious undesirable effects that can occur when taking an opioid therapy such as Abstral, patients and their carers should be made fully aware of the importance of taking Abstral correctly and what action to take should symptoms of overdose occur.

Before Abstral therapy is initiated, it is important that the patient's long-acting opioid treatment used to control their persistent pain has been stabilised.

#### Tolerance and Opioid Use Disorder (abuse and dependence)

Tolerance and physical and/or psychological dependence may develop upon repeated administration of opioids such as fentanyl.

Repeated use of Abstral may lead to Opioid Use Disorder (OUD). A higher dose and longer duration of opioid treatment, can increase the risk of developing OUD. Abuse or intentional misuse of Abstral may result in overdose and/or death. The risk of developing OUD is increased in patients with a personal or a family history (parents or siblings) of substance use disorders (including alcohol use disorder), in current tobacco users or in patients with a personal history of other mental health disorders (e.g. major depression, anxiety and personality disorders).

Before initiating treatment with Abstral and during the treatment, treatment goals and a discontinuation plan should be agreed with the patient (see section 4.2). Before and during treatment the patient should also be informed about the risks and signs of OUD. Patients should be advised to contact their physician if these signs occur.

Patients will require monitoring for signs of drug-seeking behaviour (e.g. too early requests for refills). This includes the review of concomitant opioids and psycho-active drugs (like benzodiazepines). For patients with signs and symptoms of OUD, consultation with an addiction specialist should be considered.

### Respiratory Depression

In common with all opioids, there is a risk of clinically significant respiratory depression associated with the use of Abstral. Particular caution should be exercised during dose titration with Abstral in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or other medical conditions predisposing them to respiratory depression (e.g. myasthenia gravis) because of the risk of further respiratory depression, which could lead to respiratory failure.

### Increased intracranial pressure

Abstral should only be administered with extreme caution in patients who may be particularly susceptible to the intracranial effects of hypercapnia, such as those showing evidence of raised intracranial pressure, reduced consciousness, coma or brain tumours. In patients with head injuries, the clinical course may be masked by the use of opioids. In such a case, opioids should be used only if absolutely necessary.

### Hyperalgesia

As with other opioids, in case of insufficient pain control in response to an increased dose of fentanyl, the possibility of opioid-induced hyperalgesia should be considered. A fentanyl dose reduction or discontinuation of fentanyl treatment or treatment review may be indicated.

### Risks from Concomitant Use with Benzodiazepines

Profound sedation, respiratory depression, coma, and death may result from the concomitant use of Abstral with benzodiazepines. Observational studies have demonstrated that concomitant use of opioids and benzodiazepines increases the risk of drug-related mortality compared to use of opioids alone. Because of these risks, reserve concomitant prescribing of these drugs for use in patients for whom alternative treatment options are inadequate.

If the decision is made to newly prescribe a benzodiazepine and an opioid together, prescribe the lowest effective dosages and minimum durations of concomitant use.

If the decision is made to prescribe a benzodiazepine in a patient already receiving an opioid, prescribe a lower initial dose of the benzodiazepine than indicated in the absence of an opioid, and titrate based on clinical response.

If the decision is made to prescribe an opioid in a patient already taking a benzodiazepine, prescribe a lower initial dose of the opioid, and titrate based on clinical response.

Follow patients closely for signs and symptoms of respiratory depression and sedation. Advise both patients and caregivers about the risks of respiratory depression and sedation when Abstral is used with benzodiazepines. Advise patients not to drive or operate heavy machinery until the effects of concomitant use of the benzodiazepine have been determined. Screen patients for risk of substance use disorders, including opioid abuse and misuse, and warn them of the risk for overdose and death associated with the use of benzodiazepines (See Drug Interactions).

#### Serotonin Syndrome with Concomitant Use of Serotonergic Drugs

Cases of serotonin syndrome, a potentially life-threatening condition, have been reported during concurrent use of Abstral with serotonergic drugs (See Interactions with Other Medicaments). This may occur within the recommended dosage range.

Serotonin syndrome symptoms may include mental-status changes (e.g. agitation, hallucinations, coma), autonomic instability (e.g. tachycardia, labile blood pressure, hyperthermia), neuromuscular aberrations (e.g. hyperreflexia, incoordination) and/or gastrointestinal symptoms (e.g. nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea) and can be fatal (See Interactions with Other Medicaments). The onset of symptoms generally occurs within several hours to a few days of concomitant use, but may occur later than that. Discontinue Abstral if serotonin syndrome is suspected.

#### Adrenal Insufficiency

Cases of adrenal insufficiency have been reported with opioid use, more often following greater than one month of use. Presentation of adrenal insufficiency may include non-specific symptoms and signs including nausea, vomiting, decreased appetite, fatigue, weakness, dizziness, and low blood pressure. If adrenal insufficiency is suspected, confirm the diagnosis with diagnostic testing as soon as possible. If adrenal insufficiency is diagnosed, treat with physiologic replacement dosing of corticosteroids. Wean the patient off of the opioid to allow adrenal function to recover and continue corticosteroid treatment until adrenal function recovers. Other opioids may be tried as some cases reported use of a different opioid without recurrence of adrenal insufficiency. The information available does not identify any particular opioids as being more likely to be associated with adrenal insufficiency.

#### Sexual Function/Reproduction

Long term use of opioids may be associated with decreased sex hormone levels and symptoms such as low libido, erectile dysfunction, or infertility (See Postmarketing Experience)

#### Abuse and Addiction

Manage the handling of ABSTRAL to minimize the risk of misuse, including the restriction of access and accounting procedures as appropriate to the clinical setting. Concerns about abuse, addiction, and diversion must not prevent the proper management of pain. However, all patients treated with opioids require careful monitoring for signs of

abuse and addiction, because use of opioid analgesic products carries the risk of addiction even under appropriate medical use.

Addiction is a primary, chronic, neurobiologic disease, with genetic, psychosocial, and environmental factors influencing its development and manifestations. It is characterized by behaviors that include one or more of the following: impaired control over drug use, compulsive use, continued use despite harm, and craving.

Drug addiction is a treatable disease, utilizing a multidisciplinary approach, but relapse is common. "Drug seeking" behavior is very common in addicts and drug abusers.

Abuse and addiction are separate and distinct from physical dependence and tolerance. Be aware that addiction may not be accompanied by concurrent tolerance and symptoms of physical dependence in all addicts. In addition, abuse of opioids can occur in the absence of addiction and is characterized by misuse for non-medical purposes, often in combination with other psychoactive substances. Since ABSTRAL may be diverted for nonmedical use, careful record keeping of prescribing information, including quantity, frequency, and renewal requests is strongly advised.

Proper patient assessment, safe prescribing practices, periodic re-evaluation of therapy, and proper dispensing and storage are appropriate measures that help to limit abuse of opioid drugs.

#### Dependence

Physical dependence is not ordinarily a concern in the treatment of patients with chronic cancer pain, and fear of tolerance and physical dependence must not deter using opiate doses that adequately relieve the pain. Guide the administration of Abstral by the response of the patient.

Opioid analgesics may cause physical dependence that can result in withdrawal symptoms in patients who abruptly discontinue the drug. Withdrawal also may be precipitated through the administration of drugs with opioid antagonist activity (e.g., naloxone, nalmefene) or mixed agonist/antagonist analgesics (pentazocine, butorphanol, buprenorphine, nalbuphine).

Physical dependence usually does not occur to a clinically significant degree until after several weeks of continued opioid usage. Tolerance, in which increasingly larger doses are required in order to produce the same degree of analgesia, is initially manifested by a shortened duration of analgesic effect, and subsequently, by decreases in the intensity of analgesia.

#### Cardiac disease

Fentanyl may produce bradycardia. Fentanyl should be used with caution in patients with previous or pre-existing bradyarrhythmias.

#### Elderly, cachectic or debilitated population

Data from intravenous studies with fentanyl suggest that older patients may have reduced clearance, a prolonged half-life and they may be more sensitive to the active substance than

younger patients. Older, cachectic, or debilitated patients should be observed carefully for signs of fentanyl toxicity and the dose reduced if necessary.

#### Impaired hepatic or renal function

Abstral should be administered with caution to patients with liver or kidney dysfunction, especially during the titration phase. The use of Abstral in patients with hepatic or renal impairment may increase the bioavailability of fentanyl and decrease its systemic clearance, which could lead to accumulation and increased and prolonged opioid effects.

#### Hypovolaemia and hypotension

Care should be taken in treating patients with hypovolaemia and hypotension.

#### Use in patients with mouth wounds or mucositis

Abstral has not been studied in patients with mouth wounds or mucositis. There may be a risk of increased systemic drug exposure in such patients and therefore extra caution is recommended during dose titration.

#### Abstral withdrawal

There should be no noticeable effects on cessation of treatment with Abstral, but possible symptoms of withdrawal are anxiety, tremor, sweating, paleness, nausea and vomiting.

#### Serotonin Syndrome

Caution is advised when Abstral is coadministered with drugs that affect the serotonergic neurotransmitter systems.

The development of a potentially life-threatening serotonin syndrome may occur with the concomitant use of serotonergic drugs such as Selective Serotonin Re-uptake Inhibitors (SSRIs) and Serotonin Norepinephrine Re-uptake Inhibitors (SNRIs), and with drugs which impair metabolism of serotonin (including Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors [MAOIs]). This may occur within the recommended dose.

Serotonin syndrome may include mental-status changes (e.g., agitation, hallucinations, coma), autonomic instability (e.g., tachycardia, labile blood pressure, hyperthermia), neuromuscular abnormalities (e.g., hyperreflexia, incoordination, rigidity), and/or gastrointestinal symptoms (e.g., nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea).

If serotonin syndrome is suspected, treatment with Abstral should be discontinued.

#### Sleep-related breathing disorders

Opioids can cause sleep-related breathing disorders including central sleep apnoea (CSA) and sleep-related hypoxemia. Opioid use increases the risk of CSA in a dose-dependent fashion. In patients who present with CSA, consider decreasing the total opioid dosage.

#### Risk from concomitant use of sedative medicines such as benzodiazepines or related drugs

Concomitant use of Abstral and sedative medicines such as benzodiazepines or related

drugs may result in sedation, respiratory depression, coma and death. Because of these risks, concomitant prescribing with these sedative medicines should be reserved for patients for whom alternative treatment options are not possible. If a decision is made to prescribe Abstral concomitantly with sedative medicines, the lowest effective dose should be used, and the duration of treatment should be as short as possible.

The patients should be followed closely for signs and symptoms of respiratory depression and sedation. In this respect, it is strongly recommended to inform patients and their caregivers to be aware of these symptoms (see section 4.5).

#### **4.5. Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction**

Concomitant use of medicinal products containing sodium oxybate and fentanyl is contraindicated (see section 4.3). Treatment with sodium oxybate should be discontinued before start of treatment with Abstral.

Fentanyl is metabolised by CYP3A4. Coadministration with agents that induce CYP3A4 activity may reduce the efficacy of fentanyl. Active substances that inhibit CYP3A4 activity such as macrolide antibiotics (e.g. erythromycin), azole antifungal agents (e.g. ketoconazole, itraconazole) or certain protease inhibitors (e.g. ritonavir) may increase the bioavailability of fentanyl by decreasing its systemic clearance, potentially enhancing or prolonging opioid effects. Grapefruit juice is also known to inhibit CYP3A4. Coadministration with agents that induce CYP3A4 activity such as antimycobacterials (e.g. rifampin, rifabutin), anticonvulsants (e.g. carbamazepine, phenytoin, and phenobarbital) herbal products (e.g. St John's wort, *Hypericum perforatum*) may reduce the efficacy of fentanyl. CYP3A4 inducers exert their effect in a time-dependent manner, and may take at least 2 weeks to reach maximal effect after introduction. Conversely, on discontinuation, CYP3A4 induction may take at least 2 weeks to decline. Patients receiving fentanyl who stop therapy with, or decrease the dose of CYP3A4 inducers may be at risk of increased fentanyl activity or toxicity. Fentanyl should therefore be given to patients with caution if administered concomitantly with CYP3A4 inhibitors and/or inducers.

Concomitant use of other CNS depressants, such as other morphine derivatives (analgesics and antitussives), general anaesthetics, gabapentinoids (gabapentin and pregabalin), skeletal muscle relaxants, sedative antidepressants, sedative H1 antihistamines, barbiturates, anxiolytics (i.e., benzodiazepines), hypnotics, antipsychotics, clonidine and related substances may produce increased CNS depressant effects, increased risk of sedation, respiratory depression, hypotension, coma and death because of additive CNS depressant effect. The dose and duration of concomitant use should be limited (see section 4.4).

Alcohol potentiates the sedative effects of morphine-based analgesics, therefore concomitant administration of alcoholic beverages or medicinal products containing alcohol with Abstral is not recommended.

Abstral is not recommended for use in patients who have received monoamine oxidase

(MAO) inhibitors within 14 days because severe and unpredictable potentiation by MAO inhibitors has been reported with opioid analgesics.

The concomitant use of partial opioid agonists/antagonists (e.g. buprenorphine, nalbuphine, pentazocine) is not recommended. They have high affinity to opioid receptors with relatively low intrinsic activity and therefore partially antagonise the analgesic effect of fentanyl and may induce withdrawal symptoms in opioid dependent patients.

### Serotonergic Drugs

Coadministration of fentanyl with a serotonergic agent, such as a Selective Serotonin Re-uptake Inhibitor (SSRI) or a Serotonin Norepinephrine Re-uptake Inhibitor (SNRI) or a Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor (MAOI), may increase the risk of serotonin syndrome, a potentially life-threatening condition.

The concomitant use of opioids with other drugs that affect the serotonergic neurotransmitter system has resulted in serotonin syndrome. If concomitant use is warranted, carefully observe the patient, particularly during treatment initiation and dose adjustment. Discontinue Abstral if serotonin syndrome is suspected. Examples of serotonergic drugs are selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs), triptans, 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonists, drugs that affect the serotonin neurotransmitter system (e.g. mirtazapine, trazodone, tramadol), monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors (those intended to treat psychiatric disorders and also others, such as linezolid and intravenous methylene blue) (See Warnings and Precautions).

### Benzodiazepines

Due to additive pharmacologic effect, the concomitant use of opioids with benzodiazepines increases the risk of respiratory depression, profound sedation, coma and death.

The concomitant use of opioids and benzodiazepines increases the risk of respiratory depression because of actions at different receptor sites in the central nervous system that control respiration. Opioids interact primarily at  $\mu$ -receptors, and benzodiazepines interact at GABA<sub>A</sub> sites. When opioids and benzodiazepines are combined, the potential for benzodiazepines to significantly worsen opioid-related respiratory depression exists.

Reserve concomitant prescribing of these drugs for use in patients for whom alternative treatment options are inadequate (see Warnings and Precautions).

Limit dosage and duration of concomitant use of benzodiazepines and opioids, and follow patients closely for respiratory depression and sedation.

## **4.6. Fertility, pregnancy and lactation**

The safety of fentanyl in pregnancy has not been established. Studies in animals have shown reproductive toxicity, with impaired fertility in rats (see section 5.3). The potential

risk for humans is unknown. Fentanyl should only be used during pregnancy when clearly necessary.

Long-term treatment during pregnancy may cause withdrawal symptoms in the new-born infant.

Fentanyl should not be used during labour and delivery (including caesarean section) since fentanyl crosses the placenta and may cause respiratory depression in the foetus or in the new-born infant.

#### Breast-feeding

Fentanyl passes into breast milk and may cause sedation and respiratory depression in the breast-fed child.

Fentanyl should not be used by breastfeeding women and breastfeeding should not be restarted until at least 5 days after the last administration of fentanyl.

#### **4.7. Effects on ability to drive and use machines**

No studies on the effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed with Abstral.

However, opioid analgesics are known to impair the mental or physical ability to perform potentially hazardous tasks such as driving or operating machinery. Patients should be advised not to drive or operate machinery if they become dizzy or drowsy or experience blurred or double vision while taking Abstral.

#### **4.8. Undesirable effects**

Undesirable effects typical of opioids are to be expected with Abstral; they tend to decrease in intensity with continued use. The most serious potential adverse reactions associated with opioid use are respiratory depression (which could lead to respiratory arrest), hypotension and shock.

The clinical trials of Abstral were designed to evaluate safety and efficacy in treating patients with breakthrough cancer pain; all patients were taking concomitant opioids, such as sustained-release morphine, sustained-release oxycodone or transdermal fentanyl, for their persistent pain. Therefore it is not possible to definitively separate the effects of Abstral alone.

The most frequently observed adverse reactions with Abstral include typical opioid adverse reactions, such as nausea, constipation, somnolence and headache.

Tabulated Summary of Adverse Reactions with Abstral and/or other fentanyl-containing compounds:

The following adverse reactions have been reported with Abstral **and/or other fentanyl-containing compounds** during clinical studies and from post-marketing experience. They are listed below by system organ class and frequency (very common  $\geq 1/10$ ; common  $\geq 1/100$  to  $< 1/10$ ; uncommon  $\geq 1/1,000$  to  $< 1/100$ ; not known (cannot be estimated from available data)). Within each frequency grouping, undesirable effects are presented in order of decreasing seriousness

System Class	Organ	Adverse Reaction by Frequency			
		Very common $\geq 1/10$	Common $\geq 1/100$ to $< 1/10$	Uncommon $\geq 1/1,000$ to $< 1/100$	Not known (cannot be estimated from available data)
Immune disorders	system			Hypersensitivity	
Metabolism and nutrition disorders				Anorexia Decreased appetite	
Psychiatric disorders				Insomnia, Depression, Paranoia, Confusional state, Disorientation, Mental status changes, Anxiety, Euphoric mood, Dysphoria, Emotional lability Disturbance in attention	Hallucination Drug dependence (addiction)  Drug abuse Delirium
Nervous system disorders			Dizziness Headache Somnolence	Amnesia, Parosmia, Dysgeusia, Tremor, Lethargy, Hypoaesthesia, Sleep disorder	Convulsion Depressed level of consciousness Loss of consciousness
Eye disorders				Vision blurred	
Cardiac disorders				Tachycardia, Bradycardia	
Vascular disorders				Hypotension	
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders			Dyspnoea	Oropharyngeal pain Throat tightness	Respiratory depression
Gastrointestinal disorders		Nausea	Stomatitis Vomiting Constipation	Mouth ulceration, Gingival ulceration, Lip ulceration,	Swollen Tongue Diarrhoea

		Dry mouth	Impaired gastric emptying, Abdominal pain, Dyspepsia, Stomach discomfort, Tongue disorder, Aphthous stomatitis	
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders		Hyperhidrosis	Skin lesion, Rash, Pruritus allergic, Pruritus, Night sweats, Increased tendency to bruise	Urticaria
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders			Arthralgia, Musculoskeletal stiffness, Joint stiffness	
Reproductive system and breast disorders			Erectile dysfunction	
General disorders and administration site conditions		Fatigue	Drug withdrawal syndrome, Asthenia, Malaise	Flushing and hot flush Peripheral oedema Neonatal withdrawal Syndrome Drug tolerance
Injury, poisoning and procedural complications			Accidental overdose	Fall

*\*\* opioid withdrawal symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, anxiety, chills, tremor, and sweating have been observed with transmucosal fentanyl*

Description of selected adverse reactions

Tolerance

Tolerance can develop on repeated use.

Drug dependence

Repeated use of Abstral can lead to drug dependence, even at therapeutic doses. The risk of drug dependence may vary depending on a patient's individual risk factors, dosage, and duration of opioid treatment (see section 4.4).

Postmarketing Experience:

Serotonin syndrome (See Warnings and Precautions)

Adrenal insufficiency (See Warnings and Precautions)

Androgen deficiency: Cases of androgen deficiency have occurred with chronic use of opioids. Chronic use of opioids may influence the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal axis, leading to androgen deficiency that may manifest as low libido, impotence, erectile dysfunction, amenorrhea, or infertility. The causal role of opioids in the clinical syndrome of hypogonadism is unknown because the various medical, physical, lifestyle, and psychological stressors that may influence gonadal hormone levels have not been adequately controlled for in studies conducted to date. Patients presenting with symptoms of androgen deficiency should undergo laboratory evaluation.

Infertility: Chronic use of opioids may cause reduced fertility in females and males of reproductive potential. It is not known whether these effects on fertility are reversible.

#### 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 below:

Monitoring by calling Tel: 03-78835490 or visiting the website [www.npra.gov.my](http://www.npra.gov.my) [Consumers --> Reporting Side Effects to Medicines (ConSERF) or Vaccines (AEFI)].

You may report any side effects or adverse drug reactions directly to the National Centre for Adverse Drug Reaction.

## **4.9. Overdose**

### Symptoms and signs

The symptoms of fentanyl overdose are an extension of its pharmacological actions, the most serious effect being respiratory depression, which may lead to respiratory arrest. Coma is also known to occur.

Toxic leukoencephalopathy has also been observed with fentanyl overdose.

### Management

Management of opioid overdose in the immediate term includes removal of any remaining Abstral sublingual tablets from the mouth, physical and verbal stimulation of the patient and an assessment of the level of consciousness. A patent airway should be established and maintained. If necessary an oropharyngeal airway or endotracheal tube should be inserted, oxygen administered and mechanical ventilation initiated, as appropriate. Adequate body temperature and parenteral fluid intake should be maintained.

For the treatment of accidental overdose in opioid-naïve individuals, naloxone or other opioid antagonists should be used as clinically indicated and in accordance with their Summary of Product Characteristics. Repeated administration of the opioid antagonist may be necessary if the duration of respiratory depression is prolonged.

Care should be taken when using naloxone or other opioid antagonists to treat overdose in opioid-maintained patients, due to the risk of precipitating an acute withdrawal syndrome. If severe or persistent hypotension occurs, hypovolaemia should be considered, and the condition should be managed with appropriate parenteral fluid therapy.

Muscle rigidity interfering with respiration has been reported with fentanyl and other opioids. In this situation, endotracheal intubation, assisted ventilation and administration of opioid antagonists as well as muscle relaxants may be requested.

Cases of Cheyne Stokes respiration have been observed in case of fentanyl overdose,

particularly in patients with history of heart failure.

## **5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

### **5.1. Pharmacodynamic properties**

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Analgesics; Opioids; Phenylpiperidine derivatives.  
ATC code: N02AB03

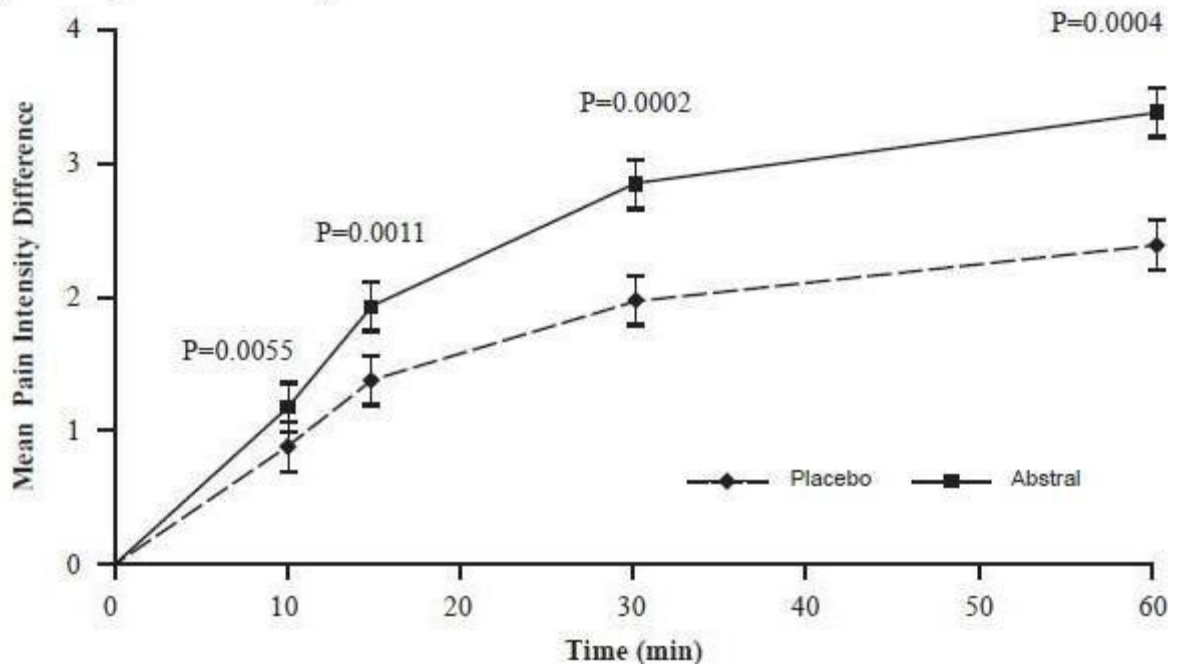
Fentanyl is a potent  $\mu$ -opioid analgesic with rapid onset of analgesia and short duration of action. Fentanyl is approximately 100-fold more potent than morphine as an analgesic. Secondary effects of fentanyl on central nervous system (CNS), respiratory and gastrointestinal function are typical of opioid analgesics and are considered to be class effects. These can include respiratory depression, bradycardia, hypothermia, constipation, miosis, physical dependence and euphoria.

Opioids may influence the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal or –gonadal axes. Some changes that can be seen include an increase in serum prolactin, and decreases in plasma cortisol and testosterone. Clinical signs and symptoms may be manifest from these hormonal changes.

The analgesic effects of fentanyl are related to the blood level of the active substance; in opioid-naïve patients, minimum effective analgesic serum concentrations of fentanyl range from 0.3-1.2 ng/ml, while blood levels of 10-20 ng/ml produce surgical anaesthesia and profound respiratory depression.

In patients with chronic cancer pain on stable maintenance doses of opioids, statistically significant improvement in pain intensity difference was seen with Abstral versus placebo from 10 minutes after administration onwards (see figure 1 below), with a significantly lower need for rescue analgesic therapy.

*Figure 1 Mean Pain Intensity Difference from baseline ( $\pm$  SE) for Abstral Compared with Placebo (measured by a 0-10 Lickert scale)*



The safety and efficacy of Abstral have been evaluated in patients taking the drug at the onset of the breakthrough pain episode. Preemptive use of Abstral for predictable pain episodes was not investigated in the clinical trials.

Fentanyl, in common with all  $\mu$ -opioid receptor agonists, produces dose dependent respiratory depression. This risk is higher in opioid-naïve subjects than in patients experiencing severe pain or receiving chronic opioid therapy. Long-term treatment with opioids typically leads to development of tolerance to their secondary effects.

While opioids generally increase the tone of urinary tract smooth muscle, the net effect tends to be variable, in some cases producing urinary urgency, in others, difficulty in urination.

Opioids increase the tone and decrease the propulsive contractions of the smooth muscle of the gastrointestinal tract leading to a prolongation in gastrointestinal transit time, which may be responsible for the constipating effect of fentanyl

## 5.2. Pharmacokinetic properties

Fentanyl is a highly lipophilic drug absorbed very rapidly through the oral mucosa and more slowly through the gastrointestinal tract. Orally administered fentanyl undergoes pronounced hepatic and intestinal first pass effects.

Abstral is a quick dissolving sublingual tablet formulation. Rapid absorption of fentanyl occurs over about 30 minutes following administration of Abstral. The absolute bioavailability of Abstral has been calculated to be 54 %. Mean maximal plasma

concentrations of fentanyl range from 0.2 to 1.3 ng/ml (after administration of 100 to 800 µg Abstral) and are reached within 22.5 to 240 minutes.

About 80-85% of fentanyl is bound by plasma proteins, mainly  $\alpha$ 1-glycoprotein and to a lesser extent albumin and lipoprotein. The volume of distribution of fentanyl at steady state is about 3-6 l/kg.

Fentanyl is metabolised primarily via CYP3A4 to a number of pharmacologically inactive metabolites, including norfentanyl. Within 72 hours of intravenous fentanyl administration around 75% of the dose is excreted into the urine, mostly as metabolites, with less than 10% as unchanged drug. About 9% of the dose is recovered in the faeces, primarily as metabolites. Total plasma clearance of fentanyl is about 0.5 l/h/kg. After Abstral administration, the main elimination half-life of fentanyl is about 7 hours (range 3-12.5 hours) and the terminal half-life is about 20 hours (range 11.5-25 hours).

The pharmacokinetics of Abstral have been shown to be dose proportional over the dose range of 100 to 800 µg. Pharmacokinetic studies have shown that multiple tablets are bioequivalent to single tablets of the equivalent dose.

#### Renal/hepatic impairment

Impaired hepatic or renal function could cause increased serum concentrations. Older, cachectic or generally impaired patients may have a lower fentanyl clearance, which could cause a longer terminal half-life for the compound (see sections 4.2 and 4.4).

### **5.3. Preclinical safety data**

Safety pharmacology and repeated dose toxicity data reveal no special hazard for humans that is not already covered by other sections of this SPC. Animal studies have shown reduced fertility and increased mortality in rat fetuses. Teratogenic effects have, however, not been demonstrated.

Mutagenicity testing in bacteria and in rodents yielded negative results. Like other opioids fentanyl showed mutagenic effects in vitro in mammalian cells. A mutagenic risk with therapeutic use seems unlikely since effects were induced only at very high concentrations.

Carcinogenicity studies (26-week dermal alternative bioassay in Tg.AC transgenic mice; two-year subcutaneous carcinogenicity study in rats) with fentanyl did not reveal any findings indicative of oncogenic potential. Evaluation of brain slides from the carcinogenicity study in rats revealed brain lesions in animals administered high doses of fentanyl citrate. The relevance of these findings to humans is unknown

## **6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**

### **6.1. List of excipients**

- Mannitol (E421)
- Silicified microcrystalline cellulose
- Croscarmellose sodium
- Magnesium stearate

**6.2. Incompatibilities**

Not applicable.

**6.3. Shelf life**

2 years

**6.4. Special precautions for storage**

Store below 25°C.

Store in the original blister package in order to protect from moisture

**6.5. Nature and contents of container**

Abstral sublingual tablets are packaged in child resistant blisters of OPA/Aluminium/PVC pockets with paper/polyester/Aluminium lidding contained in a cardboard outer carton. The packaging is colour-coded for each Abstral sublingual tablet strength.

Pack size: Packs of 10 or 30 sublingual tablets. Not all pack sizes may be marketed

**6.6. Special precautions for disposal**

Waste material should be disposed of safely. Patients/carers should be encouraged to return any unused product to the Pharmacy, where it should be disposed of in accordance with national and local requirements.

**7. MANUFACTURER**

RECIPHARM LEGANÉS S.L.U.  
Calle Severo Ochoa 13,  
Leganés, Madrid, 28914, Spain.

**8. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT**

24 June 2025