

**Rivax 15mg
Rivax 20mg
Film Coated Tablets**

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Rivax 15mg Film Coated Tablets

Rivax 20mg Film Coated Tablets

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Rivax 15mg Film Coated Tablets: Each tablet contains 15mg of Rivaroxaban.

Rivax 20mg Film Coated Tablets: Each tablet contains 20mg of Rivaroxaban.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Film coated tablet.

Rivax 15mg Film Coated Tablets: Red, round biconvex film-coated tablet debossed with 'E4' on one side and plain on the other side.

Rivax 20mg Film Coated Tablets: Brown red, round biconvex film-coated tablet debossed with 'E3' on one side and plain on the other side.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Adults

Prevention of stroke and systemic embolism in adult patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation with one or more risk factors, such as congestive heart failure, hypertension, age ≥ 75 years, diabetes mellitus, prior stroke or transient ischaemic attack.

Treatment of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE), and prevention of recurrent DVT and PE in adults.

Paediatric population

Rivax 15mg

Treatment of venous thromboembolism (VTE) and prevention of VTE recurrence in children and adolescents aged less than 18 years and weighing from 30kg to 50 kg after at least 5 days of initial parenteral anticoagulation treatment.

Rivax 20mg

Treatment of venous thromboembolism (VTE) and prevention of VTE recurrence in children and adolescents aged less than 18 years and weighing more than 50 kg after at least 5 days of initial parenteral anticoagulation treatment.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

Prevention of stroke and systemic embolism in adults

The recommended dose is 20mg once daily, which is also the recommended maximum dose.

Therapy with Rivax should be continued long term provided the benefit of prevention of stroke and systemic embolism outweighs the risk of bleeding.

If a dose is missed the patient should take Rivax immediately and continue on the following day with the once daily intake as recommended. The dose should not be doubled within the same day to make up for a missed dose.

Treatment of DVT, treatment of PE and prevention of recurrent DVT and PE in adults

The recommended dose for the initial treatment of acute DVT or PE is 15mg twice daily for the first three weeks followed by 20mg once daily for the continued treatment and prevention of recurrent DVT and PE.

Short duration of therapy (at least 3 months) should be considered in patients with DVT or PE provoked by major transient risk factors (i.e. recent major surgery or trauma). Longer duration of therapy should be considered in patients with provoked DVT or PE not related to major transient risk factors, unprovoked DVT or PE, or a history of recurrent DVT or PE.

When extended prevention of recurrent DVT and PE is indicated (following completion of at least 6 months therapy for DVT or PE), the recommended dose is 10mg once daily. In patients in whom the risk of recurrent DVT or PE is considered high, such as those with complicated comorbidities, or who have developed recurrent DVT or PE on extended prevention with Rivax 10mg once daily, a dose of Rivax 20mg once daily should be considered.

The duration of therapy and dose selection should be individualised after careful assessment of the treatment benefit against the risk for bleeding.

	Time Period	Dosing schedule	Maximum daily dose
Treatment and prevention of recurrent DVT and PE	Day 1-21	15mg twice daily	30mg
	Day 22 onwards	20mg once daily	20mg
Prevention of recurrent DVT and PE	Following completion of at least 6 months therapy for DVT or PE	10mg once daily or 20mg once daily	10mg or 20mg

If a dose is missed during the 15mg twice daily treatment phase (day 1 - 21), the patient should take Rivax immediately to ensure intake of 30mg Rivaroxaban per day. In this case two 15mg tablets may be taken at once. The patient should continue with the regular 15mg twice daily intake as recommended on the following day.

If a dose is missed during the once daily treatment phase (day 22 and onwards), the patient should take Rivax immediately, and continue on the following day with the once daily intake as recommended. The dose should not be doubled within the same day to make up for a missed dose.

Treatment of VTE and prevention of VTE recurrence in children and adolescents

Rivax treatment in children and adolescents aged less than 18 years should be initiated following at least 5 days of initial parenteral anticoagulation treatment.

The dose for children and adolescent is calculated based on body weight.

- Body weight of 50 kg or more:
 - a once daily dose of 20mg rivaroxaban is recommended. This is the maximum daily dose.
- Body weight from 30 to 50 kg:
 - a once daily dose of 15mg rivaroxaban is recommended. This is the maximum daily dose.

The weight of a child should be monitored and the dose reviewed regularly. This is to ensure a therapeutic dose is maintained. Dose adjustments should be made based on changes in body weight only.

Treatment should be continued for at least 3 months in children and adolescents. Treatment can be extended up to 12 months when clinically necessary. There is no data available in children to support a dose reduction after 6 months treatment. The benefit-risk of continued therapy after 3 months should be assessed on an individual basis taking into account the risk for recurrent thrombosis versus the potential bleeding risk.

If a dose is missed, the missed dose should be taken as soon as possible after it is noticed, but only on the same day. If this is not possible, the patient should skip the dose and continue with the next dose as prescribed. The patient should not take two doses to make up for a missed dose.

Converting from Vitamin K Antagonists (VKA) to Rivax

- Prevention of stroke and systemic embolism:

VKA treatment should be stopped and Rivax therapy should be initiated when the International Normalized Ratio (INR) is ≤ 3.0 .

- Treatment for DVT, PE and prevention of recurrence in adults and treatment of VTE and prevention of recurrence in paediatric patients:

VKA treatment should be stopped and Rivax therapy should be initiated once the INR is ≤ 2.5 . When converting patients from VKAs to Rivax, INR values will be falsely elevated after the intake of Rivax. The INR is not valid to measure the anticoagulant activity of Rivax, and therefore should not be used.

Converting from Rivax to Vitamin K antagonists (VKA)

There is a potential for inadequate anticoagulation during the transition from Rivax to VKA. Continuous adequate anticoagulation should be ensured during any transition to an alternate anticoagulant. It should be noted that Rivax can contribute to an elevated INR.

In patients converting from Rivax to VKA, VKA should be given concurrently until the INR is ≥ 2.0 . For the first two days of the conversion period, standard initial dosing of VKA should be used followed by VKA dosing, as guided by INR testing.

While patients are on both Rivax and VKA the INR should not be tested earlier than 24 hours after the previous dose but prior to the next dose of Rivax. Once Rivax is discontinued INR testing may be done reliably at least 24 hours after the last dose.

Paediatric patients:

Children who convert from Rivax to VKA need to continue Rivax for 48 hours after the first dose of VKA. After 2 days of co-administration an INR should be obtained prior to the next scheduled dose of Rivax. Co-administration of Rivax and VKA is advised to continue until the INR is ≥ 2.0 . Once Rivax is discontinued INR testing may be done reliably 24 hours after the last dose.

Converting from parenteral anticoagulants to Rivax

For adult and pediatric patients currently receiving a parenteral anticoagulant, discontinue the parenteral anticoagulant and start Rivax 0 to 2 hours before the time that the next scheduled administration of the parenteral medicinal product (e.g. low molecular weight heparins) would be due or at the time of discontinuation of a continuously administered parenteral medicinal product (e.g. intravenous unfractionated heparin).

Converting from Rivax to parenteral anticoagulants

Discontinue Rivax and give the first dose of parenteral anticoagulant at the time the next Rivax dose would be taken.

Special populations

Renal impairment

Adults:

Limited clinical data for patients with severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance 15-29 ml/min) indicate that rivaroxaban plasma concentrations are significantly increased. Therefore, Rivax is to be used with caution in these patients. Use is not recommended in patients with creatinine clearance <15 ml/min.

In patients with moderate (creatinine clearance 30 - 49 ml/min) or severe (creatinine clearance 15 - 29 ml/min) renal impairment the following dosage recommendations apply:

- For the prevention of stroke and systemic embolism in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation, the recommended dose is 15mg once daily.
- For the treatment of DVT, treatment of PE and prevention of recurrent DVT and PE: Patients should be treated with 15mg twice daily for the first 3 weeks. Thereafter when, the recommended dose is 20mg once daily, a reduction of the dose from 20mg once daily to 15mg once daily should be considered if the patient's assessed risk for bleeding outweighs the risk for recurrent DVT and PE. The recommendation for the use of 15mg is based on PK modelling and has not been studied in this clinical setting. When the recommended dose is 10mg once daily, no dose adjustment from the recommended dose is necessary.

No dose adjustment is necessary in patients with mild renal impairment (creatinine clearance 50-80 ml/min).

Paediatric population:

- Children and adolescents with mild renal impairment (glomerular filtration rate 50 - 80 mL/min/1.73 m²): no dose adjustment is required, based on data in adults and limited data in paediatric patients.
- Children and adolescents with moderate or severe renal impairment (glomerular filtration rate < 50 mL/min/1.73 m²): Rivax is not recommended as no clinical data is available.

Hepatic impairment

Rivax is contraindicated in patients with hepatic disease associated with coagulopathy and clinically relevant bleeding risk including cirrhotic patients with Child Pugh B and C. No clinical data is available in children with hepatic impairment

Elderly population

No dose adjustment.

Body weight

No dose adjustment for adults.

For paediatric patients the dose is determined based on body weight.

Gender

No dose adjustment.

Paediatric population

The safety and efficacy of Rivax in children aged 0 to < 18 years have not been established in the indication prevention of stroke and systemic embolism in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation. No data are available. Therefore, it is not recommended for use in children below 18 years of age in indications other than the treatment of VTE and prevention of VTE recurrence.

Patients undergoing cardioversion

Rivax can be initiated or continued in patients who may require cardioversion.

For transesophageal echocardiogram (TEE) guided cardioversion in patients not previously treated with anticoagulants, Rivax treatment should be started at least 4 hours before cardioversion to ensure adequate anticoagulation. **For all patients**, confirmation should be sought prior to cardioversion that the patient has taken Rivax as prescribed. Decisions on initiation and duration of treatment should take established guideline recommendations for anticoagulant treatment in patients undergoing cardioversion into account.

Patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation who undergo PCI (percutaneous coronary intervention) with stent placement

There is limited experience of a reduced dose of 15mg Rivax once daily (or 10mg Rivax once daily for patients with moderate renal impairment [creatinine clearance 30 – 49 ml/min]) in addition to a P2Y₁₂ inhibitor for a maximum of 12 months in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation who require oral anticoagulation and undergo PCI with stent placement.

Method of administration

Adults

For oral use.

The tablets are to be taken with food.

Crushing of tablets

For patients who are unable to swallow whole tablets, Rivax tablet may be crushed and mixed with water or apple puree immediately prior to use and administered orally. After the administration of crushed Rivax 15mg or 20mg, the dose should be immediately followed by food.

The crushed Rivax tablet may also be given through gastric tubes after confirmation of the correct gastric placement of the tube. The crushed tablet should be administered in a small

amount of water via a gastric tube after which it should be flushed with water. After the administration of crushed Rivax 15mg or 20mg, the dose should then be immediately followed by enteral feeding.

Children and adolescents weighing 30kg to 50 kg

Rivax is for oral use.

The patient should be advised to swallow the tablet with liquid. It should also be taken with food. The tablets should be taken approximately 24 hours apart.

In case the patient immediately spits up the dose or vomits within 30 minutes after receiving the dose, a new dose should be given. However, if the patient vomits more than 30 minutes after the dose, the dose should not be re-administered and the next dose should be taken as scheduled.

The tablet must not be split in an attempt to provide a fraction of a tablet dose.

Crushing of tablets

For patients who are unable to swallow whole tablets, Rivaroxaban granules for oral suspension should be used. If the oral suspension is not immediately available, when doses of 15mg or 20mg Rivaroxaban are prescribed, these could be provided by crushing the 15mg or 20mg tablet and mixing it with water or apple puree immediately prior to use and administering orally. The crushed tablet may be given through a nasogastric or gastric feeding tube.

4.3 Contraindications

- Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients.
- Active clinically significant bleeding.
- Lesion or condition, if considered to be a significant risk for major bleeding. This may include current or recent gastrointestinal ulceration, presence of malignant neoplasms at high risk of bleeding, recent brain or spinal injury, recent brain, spinal or ophthalmic surgery, recent intracranial haemorrhage, known or suspected oesophageal varices, arteriovenous malformations, vascular aneurysms or major intraspinal or intracerebral vascular abnormalities.
- Concomitant treatment with any other anticoagulants e.g. unfractionated heparin (UFH), low molecular weight heparins (enoxaparin, dalteparin, etc.), heparin derivatives (fondaparinux, etc.), oral anticoagulants (warfarin, dabigatran etexilate, apixaban, etc.) except under specific circumstances of switching anticoagulant therapy or when UFH is given at doses necessary to maintain an open central venous or arterial catheter.
- Hepatic disease associated with coagulopathy and clinically relevant bleeding risk including cirrhotic patients with Child Pugh B and C.
- Pregnancy and breast feeding.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Clinical surveillance in line with anticoagulation practice is recommended throughout the treatment period.

Haemorrhagic risk

As with other anticoagulants, patients taking Rivax are to be carefully observed for signs of bleeding. It is recommended to be used with caution in conditions with increased risk of

haemorrhage. Rivax administration should be discontinued if severe haemorrhage occurs.

Mucosal bleedings (i.e. epistaxis, gingival, gastrointestinal, genito urinary including abnormal vaginal or increased menstrual bleeding) and anaemia were seen more frequently during long term rivaroxaban treatment compared with VKA treatment. Thus, in addition to adequate clinical surveillance, laboratory testing of haemoglobin/haematocrit could be of value to detect occult bleeding and quantify the clinical relevance of overt bleeding, as judged to be appropriate.

Several sub-groups of patients, as detailed below, are at increased risk of bleeding. These patients are to be carefully monitored for signs and symptoms of bleeding complications and anaemia after initiation of treatment.

Any unexplained fall in haemoglobin or blood pressure should lead to a search for a bleeding site.

Although treatment with rivaroxaban does not require routine monitoring of exposure, rivaroxaban levels measured with a calibrated quantitative anti-factor Xa assay may be useful in exceptional situations where knowledge of rivaroxaban exposure may help to inform clinical decisions, e.g., overdose and emergency surgery.

Renal impairment

In adult patients with severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance <30 ml/min) rivaroxaban plasma levels may be significantly increased (1.6-fold on average) which may lead to an increased bleeding risk. Rivax is to be used with caution in patients with creatinine clearance 15-29 ml/min. Use is not recommended in patients with creatinine clearance <15 ml/min.

Rivax should be used with caution in patients with renal impairment concomitantly receiving other medicinal products which increase rivaroxaban plasma concentrations.

Rivax is not recommended in children and adolescents with moderate or severe renal impairment (glomerular filtration rate < 50 mL/min/1.73 m²), as no clinical data is available.

Interaction with other medicinal products

The use of Rivax is not recommended in patients receiving concomitant systemic treatment with azole-antimycotics (such as ketoconazole, itraconazole, voriconazole and posaconazole) or HIV protease inhibitors (e.g. ritonavir). These active substances are strong inhibitors of both CYP3A4 and P-gp and therefore may increase rivaroxaban plasma concentrations to a clinically relevant degree (2.6 fold on average) which may lead to an increased bleeding risk. No data is available in children receiving concomitant systemic treatment with strong inhibitors of both CYP3A4 and P-gp.

Care is to be taken if patients are treated concomitantly with medicinal products affecting haemostasis such as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicinal products (NSAIDs), acetylsalicylic acid and platelet aggregation inhibitors or selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), and serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs). For patients at risk of ulcerative gastrointestinal disease an appropriate prophylactic treatment may be considered.

Other haemorrhagic risk factors

As with other antithrombotics, rivaroxaban is not recommended in patients with an increased bleeding risk such as:

- congenital or acquired bleeding disorders
- uncontrolled severe arterial hypertension
- other gastrointestinal disease without active ulceration that can potentially lead to bleeding complications (e.g. inflammatory bowel disease, oesophagitis, gastritis and gastroesophageal reflux disease)
- vascular retinopathy
- bronchiectasis or history of pulmonary bleeding

Bleeding during antithrombotic treatment may unmask underlying yet unknown malignancy, in particular in the gastrointestinal or genitourinary tract. Patients with malignant disease may simultaneously be at higher risk of bleeding and thrombosis. The individual benefit of antithrombotic treatment should be weighed against risk for bleeding in patients with active cancer dependent on tumor location, antineoplastic therapy and stage of disease.

Patients with prosthetic valves

Rivax is not recommended for thromboprophylaxis in patients having recently undergone transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR).

The safety and efficacy of Rivax have not been studied in patients with other prosthetic heart valves or other valve procedures; therefore, there are no data to support that Rivax provides adequate anticoagulation in those patient populations. Treatment with Rivax is not recommended for these patients.

Patients with high risk triple positive antiphospholipid syndrome

Rivax is not recommended for patients with a history of thrombosis who are diagnosed with antiphospholipid syndrome and are persistently triple positive (for lupus anticoagulant, anticardiolipin antibodies, and anti-beta 2-glycoprotein I antibodies) as treatment with rivaroxaban is associated with an increased rate of recurrent thrombotic events compared with vitamin K antagonists (VKA).

Patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation who undergo PCI with stent placement

Clinical data are available from an interventional study with the primary objective to assess safety in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation who undergo PCI with stent placement. Data on efficacy in this population are limited. No data are available for such patients with a history of stroke/transient ischaemic attack (TIA).

Haemodynamically unstable PE patients or patients who require thrombolysis or pulmonary embolectomy

Rivax is not recommended as an alternative to unfractionated heparin in patients with pulmonary embolism who are haemodynamically unstable or may receive thrombolysis or pulmonary embolectomy since the safety and efficacy of Rivax have not been established.

Spinal/epidural anaesthesia or puncture

When neuraxial anaesthesia (spinal/epidural anaesthesia) or spinal/epidural puncture is employed, patients treated with antithrombotic agents for prevention of thromboembolic complications are at risk of developing an epidural or spinal haematoma which can result in long-term or permanent paralysis.

The risk of these events may be increased by the post-operative use of indwelling epidural catheters or the concomitant use of medicinal products affecting haemostasis. The risk may also be increased by traumatic or repeated epidural or spinal puncture. Patients are to be frequently

monitored for signs and symptoms of neurological impairment (e.g. numbness or weakness of the legs, bowel or bladder dysfunction). If neurological compromise is noted, urgent diagnosis and treatment is necessary. Prior to neuraxial intervention the physician should consider the potential benefit versus the risk in anticoagulated patients or in patients to be anticoagulated for thromboprophylaxis.

There is no clinical experience with the use of 15 mg and 20mg rivaroxaban in these situations. To reduce the potential risk of bleeding associated with the concurrent use of rivaroxaban and neuraxial (epidural/spinal) anaesthesia or spinal puncture, consider the pharmacokinetic profile of rivaroxaban. Placement or removal of an epidural catheter or lumbar puncture is best performed when the anticoagulant effect of rivaroxaban is estimated to be low.

However, the exact timing to reach a sufficiently low anticoagulant effect in each patient is not known and should be weighed against the urgency of a diagnostic procedure. For the removal of an epidural catheter and based on the general PK characteristics at least 2x half-life, i.e. at least 18 hours in young adult patients and 26 hours in elderly patients should elapse after the last administration of rivaroxaban.

Following removal of the catheter, at least 6 hours should elapse before the next rivaroxaban dose is administered.

If traumatic puncture occurs the administration of rivaroxaban is to be delayed for 24 hours.

No data is available on the timing of the placement or removal of neuraxial catheter in children while on Rivax. In such cases, discontinue Rivaroxaban and consider a short acting parenteral anticoagulant.

Dosing recommendations before and after invasive procedures and surgical intervention

If an invasive procedure or surgical intervention is required, Rivax should be stopped at least 24 hours before the intervention, if possible and based on the clinical judgement of the physician.

If the procedure cannot be delayed the increased risk of bleeding should be assessed against the urgency of the intervention.

Rivax should be restarted as soon as possible after the invasive procedure or surgical intervention provided the clinical situation allows and adequate haemostasis has been established as determined by the treating physician.

Elderly population

Increasing age may increase haemorrhagic risk.

Dermatological reactions

Serious skin reactions, including Stevens-Johnson syndrome/Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis, have been reported during post-marketing surveillance in association with the use of rivaroxaban. Patients appear to be at highest risk for these reactions early in the course of therapy: the onset of the reaction occurring in the majority of cases within the first weeks of treatment. Rivaroxaban should be discontinued at the first appearance of a severe skin rash (e.g. spreading, intense and/or blistering), or any other sign of hypersensitivity in conjunction with mucosal lesions.

Information about excipients

Rivax contains lactose. Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, the Lapp lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicinal product. This medicinal product contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per dosage unit, that is to say essentially “sodium-free”.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

The extent of interactions in the paediatric population is not known. The below mentioned interaction data was obtained in adults and the warnings in section ‘Special warnings and precautions for use’ should be taken into account for the paediatric population.

CYP3A4 and P-gp inhibitors

Co-administration of rivaroxaban with ketoconazole (400mg once a day) or ritonavir (600mg twice a day) led to a 2.6 fold/ 2.5 fold increase in mean rivaroxaban AUC and a 1.7 fold/ 1.6 fold increase in mean rivaroxaban C_{max} , with significant increases in pharmacodynamic effects which may lead to an increased bleeding risk. Therefore, the use of Rivax is not recommended in patients receiving concomitant systemic treatment with azole-antimycotics such as ketoconazole, itraconazole, voriconazole and posaconazole or HIV protease inhibitors. These active substances are strong inhibitors of both CYP3A4 and P-gp.

Active substances strongly inhibiting only one of the rivaroxaban elimination pathways, either CYP3A4 or P-gp, are expected to increase rivaroxaban plasma concentrations to a lesser extent. Clarithromycin (500mg twice a day), for instance, considered as a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor and moderate P-gp inhibitor, led to a 1.5 fold increase in mean rivaroxaban AUC and a 1.4 fold increase in C_{max} . This increase is not considered clinically relevant.

Erythromycin (500mg three times a day), which inhibits CYP3A4 and P-gp moderately, led to a 1.3 fold increase in mean rivaroxaban AUC and C_{max} . This increase is not considered clinically relevant.

In subjects with mild renal impairment erythromycin (500mg three times a day) led to a 1.8 fold increase in mean rivaroxaban AUC and 1.6 fold increase in C_{max} when compared to subjects with normal renal function. In subjects with moderate renal impairment, erythromycin led to a 2.0 fold increase in mean rivaroxaban AUC and 1.6 fold increase in C_{max} when compared to subjects with normal renal function. The effect of erythromycin is additive to that of renal impairment.

Fluconazole (400mg once daily), considered as a moderate CYP3A4 inhibitor, led to a 1.4 fold increase in mean rivaroxaban AUC and a 1.3 fold increase in mean C_{max} . This increase is not considered clinically relevant.

Given the data available with dronedarone, co-administration with rivaroxaban should be avoided.

Anticoagulants

After combined administration of enoxaparin (40mg single dose) with rivaroxaban (10mg single dose) an additive effect on anti-factor Xa activity was observed without any additional effects on clotting tests (PT, aPTT). Enoxaparin did not affect the pharmacokinetics of rivaroxaban. Due to the increased bleeding risk care is to be taken if patients are treated concomitantly with any other anticoagulants.

NSAIDs/platelet aggregation inhibitors

No clinically relevant prolongation of bleeding time was observed after concomitant administration of rivaroxaban (15mg) and 500mg naproxen. Nevertheless, there may be individuals with a more pronounced pharmacodynamic response.

No clinically significant pharmacokinetic or pharmacodynamic interactions were observed when rivaroxaban was co-administered with 500mg acetylsalicylic acid.

Clopidogrel (300mg loading dose followed by 75mg maintenance dose) did not show a pharmacokinetic interaction with rivaroxaban (15mg) but a relevant increase in bleeding time was observed in a subset of patients which was not correlated to platelet aggregation, P-selectin or GPIIb/IIIa receptor levels.

Care is to be taken if patients are treated concomitantly with NSAIDs (including acetylsalicylic acid) and platelet aggregation inhibitors because these medicinal products typically increase the bleeding risk.

SSRIs/SNRIs

As with other anticoagulants the possibility may exist that patients are at increased risk of bleeding in case of concomitant use with SSRIs or SNRIs due to their reported effect on platelets. When concomitantly used in the rivaroxaban, numerically higher rates of major or non-major clinically relevant bleeding were observed in all treatment groups.

Warfarin

Converting patients from the vitamin K antagonist warfarin (INR 2.0 to 3.0) to rivaroxaban (20mg) or from rivaroxaban (20mg) to warfarin (INR 2.0 to 3.0) increased prothrombin time/INR (Neoplastin) more than additively (individual INR values up to 12 may be observed), whereas effects on aPTT, inhibition of factor Xa activity and endogenous thrombin potential were additive.

If it is desired to test the pharmacodynamic effects of rivaroxaban during the conversion period, anti-factor Xa activity, PiCT, and Heptest can be used as these tests were not affected by warfarin. On the fourth day after the last dose of warfarin, all tests (including PT, aPTT, inhibition of factor Xa activity and ETP) reflected only the effect of rivaroxaban.

If it is desired to test the pharmacodynamic effects of warfarin during the conversion period, INR measurement can be used at the C_{trough} of rivaroxaban (24 hours after the previous intake of rivaroxaban) as this test is minimally affected by rivaroxaban at this time point. No pharmacokinetic interaction was observed between warfarin and rivaroxaban.

CYP3A4 inducers

Co-administration of rivaroxaban with the strong CYP3A4 inducer rifampicin led to an approximate 50% decrease in mean rivaroxaban AUC, with parallel decreases in its pharmacodynamic effects. The concomitant use of rivaroxaban with other strong CYP3A4 inducers (e.g. phenytoin, carbamazepine, phenobarbital or St. John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*)) may also lead to reduced rivaroxaban plasma concentrations. Therefore, concomitant administration of strong CYP3A4 inducers should be avoided unless the patient is closely observed for signs and symptoms of thrombosis.

Other concomitant therapies

No clinically significant pharmacokinetic or pharmacodynamic interactions were observed when rivaroxaban was co-administered with midazolam (substrate of CYP3A4), digoxin (substrate of P-gp), atorvastatin (substrate of CYP3A4 and P-gp) or omeprazole (proton pump inhibitor). Rivaroxaban neither inhibits nor induces any major CYP isoforms like CYP3A4.

Laboratory parameters

Clotting parameters (e.g. PT, aPTT, HepTest) are affected as expected by the mode of action of rivaroxaban.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

Safety and efficacy of Rivax have not been established in pregnant women. Due to the potential reproductive toxicity, the intrinsic risk of bleeding and the evidence that rivaroxaban passes the placenta, Rivax is contraindicated during pregnancy.

Women of child-bearing potential should avoid becoming pregnant during treatment with rivaroxaban.

Breast feeding

Safety and efficacy of Rivax have not been established in breast feeding women. Data from animals indicate that rivaroxaban is secreted into milk. Therefore, Rivax is contraindicated during breast feeding. A decision must be made whether to discontinue breast feeding or to discontinue/abstain from therapy.

Fertility

No specific studies with rivaroxaban in humans have been conducted to evaluate effects on fertility.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Rivax has minor influence on the ability to drive and use machines. Adverse reactions like syncope (frequency: uncommon) and dizziness (frequency: common) have been reported. Patients experiencing these adverse reactions should not drive or use machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

A-Summary of the safety profile

The most commonly reported adverse reactions in patients receiving Rivaroxaban were bleedings. The most commonly reported bleedings were epistaxis and gastrointestinal tract haemorrhage.

B-Tabulated list of adverse reactions

The frequencies of adverse reactions reported with Rivaroxaban are summarised in Table 1 below by system organ class (in MedDRA) and by frequency. Frequencies are defined as: very common, common, uncommon, rare, very rare & not known.

Common	Uncommon	Rare	Not known
Blood and lymphatic system disorders			
Anaemia (incl. respective laboratory parameters)	Thrombocytosis (incl. platelet count increased) ^A		
Immune system disorders			
	Allergic reaction,		

Common	Uncommon	Rare	Not known
	dermatitis allergic		
Nervous system disorders			
Dizziness, headache	Cerebral and intracranial haemorrhage, syncope		
Eye disorders			
Eye haemorrhage (incl. conjunctival haemorrhage)			
Cardiac disorders			
	Tachycardia		
Vascular disorders			
Hypotension, haematoma			
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders			
Epistaxis, haemoptysis			
Gastrointestinal disorders			
Gingival bleeding, gastrointestinal tract haemorrhage (incl. rectal haemorrhage), gastrointestinal and abdominal pains, dyspepsia, nausea, constipation ^A , diarrhoea, vomiting ^A	Dry mouth		
Hepatobiliary disorders			
	Hepatic impairment	Jaundice	
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders			
Pruritus (incl. uncommon cases of generalised pruritus), rash, ecchymosis, cutaneous and subcutaneous haemorrhage	Urticaria		
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders			
Pain in extremity ^A	Haemarthrosis	Muscle haemorrhage	Compartment syndrome secondary to a bleeding
Renal and urinary disorders			
Urogenital tract haemorrhage (incl. haematuria and menorrhagia ^B), renal impairment (incl. blood			Renal failure/acute renal failure secondary to a bleeding sufficient to cause

Common	Uncommon	Rare	Not known
creatinine increased, blood urea increased) ^A			hypoperfusion
General disorders and administration site conditions			
Fever ^A , peripheral oedema, decreased general strength and energy (incl. fatigue and asthenia)	Feeling unwell (incl. malaise)	Localised oedema ^A	
Investigations			
Increase in transaminases	Increased bilirubin, increased blood alkaline phosphatase ^A , increased LDH ^A , increased lipase ^A , increased amylase ^A , increased GGT ^A	Bilirubin conjugated increased (with or without concomitant increase of ALT)	
Injury, poisoning and procedural complications			
Postprocedural haemorrhage (incl. postoperative anaemia, and wound haemorrhage), contusion, wound secretion ^A		Vascular pseudoaneurysm ^C	

A: observed in prevention of venous thromboembolism (VTE) in adult patients undergoing elective hip or knee replacement surgery

B: observed in treatment of DVT, PE and prevention of recurrence as very common in women < 55years

C: observed as uncommon in prevention of atherothrombotic events in patients after an ACS (following percutaneous coronary intervention)

Description of selected adverse reactions

Due to the pharmacological mode of action, the use of Rivax may be associated with an increased risk of occult or overt bleeding from any tissue or organ which may result in post haemorrhagic anaemia. The signs, symptoms, and severity (including fatal outcome) will vary according to the location and degree or extent of the bleeding and/or anaemia. In the clinical studies mucosal bleedings (i.e. epistaxis, gingival, gastrointestinal, genito urinary including abnormal vaginal or increased menstrual bleeding) and anaemia were seen more frequently during long term rivaroxaban treatment compared with VKA treatment. Thus, in addition to adequate clinical surveillance, laboratory testing of haemoglobin/haematocrit could be of value to detect occult bleeding and quantify the clinical relevance of overt bleeding, as judged to be appropriate. The risk of bleedings may be increased in certain patient groups e.g. those patients with uncontrolled severe arterial hypertension and/or on concomitant treatment affecting haemostasis. Menstrual bleeding may be intensified and/or prolonged. Haemorrhagic complications may present as weakness, paleness, dizziness, headache or unexplained swelling, dyspnoea and unexplained shock. In some cases as a consequence of anaemia, symptoms of cardiac ischaemia like chest pain or angina pectoris have been observed.

Known complications secondary to severe bleeding such as compartment syndrome and renal failure due to hypoperfusion have been reported for Rivax. Therefore, the possibility of haemorrhage is to be considered in evaluating the condition in any anticoagulated patient.

Paediatric population

Treatment of VTE and prevention of VTE recurrence

The safety assessment in children and adolescents is based on the safety data from studies in paediatric patients aged birth to less than 18 years.

The safety findings were generally similar between rivaroxaban and comparator in the various paediatric age groups. Overall, the safety profile in the 412 children and adolescents treated with rivaroxaban was similar to that observed in the adult population and consistent across age subgroups, although assessment is limited by the small number of patients.

In paediatric patients, headache (very common, 16.7%), fever (very common, 11.7%), epistaxis (very common, 11.2%), vomiting (very common, 10.7%), tachycardia (common, 1.5%), increase in bilirubin (common, 1.5%) and bilirubin conjugated increased (uncommon, 0.7%) were reported more frequently as compared to adults. Consistent with adult population, menorrhagia was observed in 6.6% (common) of female adolescents after menarche. Thrombocytopenia as observed in the post-marketing experience in adult population was common (4.6%) in paediatric clinical studies. The adverse drug reactions in paediatric patients were primarily mild to moderate in severity.

Post-marketing observations

The following adverse reactions have been reported post-marketing in temporal association with the use of Rivax. The frequency of these adverse reactions reported from post-marketing experience cannot be estimated.

Immune system disorders: Angioedema and allergic oedema.

Hepatobiliary disorders: Cholestasis, Hepatitis (incl. hepatocellular injury).

Blood and lymphatic system disorders: Thrombocytopenia.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders: Stevens-Johnson syndrome/Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis.

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders: Eosinophilic pneumonia.

Renal and urinary disorders: Anticoagulant-related nephropathy.

4.9 Overdose

In adults, rare cases of overdose up to 600 mg have been reported without bleeding complications or other adverse reactions. There is limited data available in children. Due to limited absorption a ceiling effect with no further increase in average plasma exposure is expected at supratherapeutic doses of 50 mg rivaroxaban or above in adults, however, no data is available at supratherapeutic doses in children.

A specific antidote antagonising the pharmacodynamic effect of rivaroxaban is not available.

The use of activated charcoal to reduce absorption in case of rivaroxaban overdose may be considered.

Management of bleeding

Should a bleeding complication arise in a patient receiving rivaroxaban, the next rivaroxaban administration should be delayed or treatment should be discontinued as appropriate. Rivaroxaban has a half-life of approximately 5 to 13 hours in adults. The half-life in children estimated using population pharmacokinetic (popPK) modelling approaches is shorter. Management should be individualised according to the severity and location of the

haemorrhage. Appropriate symptomatic treatment could be used as needed, such as mechanical compression (e.g. for severe epistaxis), surgical haemostasis with bleeding control procedures, fluid replacement and haemodynamic support, blood products (packed red cells or fresh frozen plasma, depending on associated anaemia or coagulopathy) or platelets.

If bleeding cannot be controlled by the above measures, administration of a specific procoagulant reversal agent should be considered, such as prothrombin complex concentrate (PCC), activated prothrombin complex concentrate (APCC) or recombinant factor VIIa (r-FVIIa). However, there is currently very limited clinical experience with the use of these products in adults and in children receiving rivaroxaban. The recommendation is also based on limited non-clinical data. Re-dosing of recombinant factor VIIa shall be considered and titrated depending on improvement of bleeding. Depending on local availability, a consultation with a coagulation expert should be considered in case of major bleedings.

Protamine sulfate and vitamin K are not expected to affect the anticoagulant activity of rivaroxaban. There is limited experience with tranexamic acid and no experience with aminocaproic acid and aprotinin in adults receiving rivaroxaban. There is no experience on the use of these agents in children receiving rivaroxaban. There is neither scientific rationale for benefit nor experience with the use of the systemic haemostatic desmopressin in individuals receiving rivaroxaban. Due to the high plasma protein binding rivaroxaban is not expected to be dialysable.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Direct factor Xa inhibitors, ATC code: B01AF01

Mechanism of action

Rivaroxaban is a highly selective direct factor Xa inhibitor with oral bioavailability. Inhibition of factor Xa interrupts the intrinsic and extrinsic pathway of the blood coagulation cascade, inhibiting both thrombin formation and development of thrombi. Rivaroxaban does not inhibit thrombin (activated factor II) and no effects on platelets have been demonstrated.

Pharmacodynamic effects

Dose-dependent inhibition of factor Xa activity was observed in humans. Prothrombin time (PT) is influenced by rivaroxaban in a dose dependent way with a close correlation to plasma concentrations (r value equals 0.98) if Neoplastin is used for the assay. Other reagents would provide different results. The readout for PT is to be done in seconds, because the INR (International Normalised Ratio) is only calibrated and validated for coumarins and cannot be used for any other anticoagulant.

In patients receiving rivaroxaban for treatment of DVT and PE and prevention of recurrence, the 5/95 percentiles for PT (Neoplastin) 2 - 4 hours after tablet intake (i.e. at the time of maximum effect) for 15 mg rivaroxaban twice daily ranged from 17 to 32 s and for 20 mg rivaroxaban once daily from 15 to 30 s. At trough (8 - 16 h after tablet intake) the 5/95 percentiles for 15 mg twice daily ranged from 14 to 24 s and for 20 mg once daily (18 - 30 h after tablet intake) from 13 to 20 s.

In patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation receiving rivaroxaban for the prevention of stroke and systemic embolism, the 5/95 percentiles for PT (Neoplastin) 1 - 4 hours after tablet intake (i.e. at the time of maximum effect) in patients treated with 20 mg once daily ranged from 14 to

40 s and in patients with moderate renal impairment treated with 15 mg once daily from 10 to 50 s. At trough (16 - 36 h after tablet intake) the 5/95 percentiles in patients treated with 20 mg once daily ranged from 12 to 26 s and in patients with moderate renal impairment treated with 15 mg once daily from 12 to 26 s.

In a study on the reversal of rivaroxaban pharmacodynamics in healthy patients, the effects of single doses (50 IU/kg) of two different types of PCCs, a 3-factor PCC (Factors II, IX and X) and a 4-factor PCC (Factors II, VII, IX and X) were assessed. The 3-factor PCC reduced mean Neoplastin PT values by approximately 1.0 second within 30 minutes, compared to reductions of approximately 3.5 seconds observed with the 4-factor PCC. In contrast, the 3-factor PCC had a greater and more rapid overall effect on reversing changes in endogenous thrombin generation than the 4-factor PCC.

The activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) and HepTest are also prolonged dose-dependently; however, they are not recommended to assess the pharmacodynamic effect of rivaroxaban. There is no need for monitoring of coagulation parameters during treatment with rivaroxaban in clinical routine. However, if clinically indicated rivaroxaban levels can be measured by calibrated quantitative anti-factor Xa tests.

Paediatric population

PT (neoplastin reagent), aPTT, and anti-Xa assay (with a calibrated quantitative test) display a close correlation to plasma concentrations in children. The correlation between anti-Xa to plasma concentrations is linear with a slope close to 1. Individual discrepancies with higher or lower anti-Xa values as compared to the corresponding plasma concentrations may occur. There is no need for routine monitoring of coagulation parameters during clinical treatment with rivaroxaban. However, if clinically indicated, rivaroxaban concentrations can be measured by calibrated quantitative anti-Factor Xa tests in mcg/L. The lower limit of quantifications must be considered when the anti-Xa test is used to quantify plasma concentrations of rivaroxaban in children. No threshold for efficacy or safety events has been established.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption

The following information is based on the data obtained in adults.

Rivaroxaban is rapidly absorbed with maximum concentrations (C_{max}) appearing 2-4 hours after tablet intake.

Oral absorption of rivaroxaban is almost complete and oral bioavailability is high (80-100%) for the 2.5mg and 10mg tablet dose, irrespective of fasting/fed conditions. Intake with food does not affect Rivaroxaban AUC or C_{max} at the 2.5mg and 10mg dose.

Due to a reduced extent of absorption an oral bioavailability of 66% was determined for the 20mg tablet under fasting conditions. When Rivaroxaban 20mg tablets are taken together with food increases in mean AUC by 39% were observed when compared to tablet intake under fasting conditions, indicating almost complete absorption and high oral bioavailability. Rivaroxaban 15mg and 20mg are to be taken with food.

Rivaroxaban pharmacokinetics are approximately linear up to about 15mg once daily in fasting

state. Under fed conditions Rivaroxaban 10mg, 15mg and 20mg tablets demonstrated dose-proportionality. At higher doses rivaroxaban displays dissolution limited absorption with decreased bioavailability and decreased absorption rate with increased dose.

Variability in rivaroxaban pharmacokinetics is moderate with inter-individual variability (CV%) ranging from 30% to 40%.

Absorption of rivaroxaban is dependent on the site of its release in the gastrointestinal tract. A 29% and 56% decrease in AUC and C_{max} compared to tablet was reported when rivaroxaban granulate is released in the proximal small intestine. Exposure is further reduced when rivaroxaban is released in the distal small intestine, or ascending colon. Therefore, administration of rivaroxaban distal to the stomach should be avoided since this can result in reduced absorption and related rivaroxaban exposure. Bioavailability (AUC and C_{max}) was comparable for 20mg rivaroxaban administered orally as a crushed tablet mixed in apple puree, or suspended in water and administered via a gastric tube followed by a liquid meal, compared to a whole tablet. Given the predictable, dose-proportional pharmacokinetic profile of rivaroxaban, the bioavailability results are likely applicable to lower rivaroxaban doses.

Paediatric population

Children received rivaroxaban tablet or oral suspension during or closely after feeding or food intake and with a typical serving of liquid to ensure reliable dosing in children. As in adults, rivaroxaban is readily absorbed after oral administration as tablet or granules for oral suspension formulation in children. No difference in the absorption rate nor in the extent of absorption between the tablet and granules for oral suspension formulation was observed. No PK data following intravenous administration to children are available so that the absolute bioavailability of rivaroxaban in children is unknown. A decrease in the relative bioavailability for increasing doses (in mg/kg bodyweight) was found, suggesting absorption limitations for higher doses, even when taken together with food.

Distribution

Plasma protein binding in adults is high at approximately 92% to 95%, with serum albumin being the main binding component. The volume of distribution is moderate with V_{ss} being approximately 50 litres.

Paediatric population

No data on rivaroxaban plasma protein binding specific to children is available. No PK data following intravenous administration of rivaroxaban to children is available. V_{ss} estimated via population PK modelling in children (age range 0 to < 18 years) following oral administration of rivaroxaban is dependent on body weight and can be described with an allometric function, with an average of 113 L for a subject with a body weight of 82.8 kg.

Biotransformation and elimination

In adults, of the administered rivaroxaban dose, approximately 2/3 undergoes metabolic degradation, with half then being eliminated renally and the other half eliminated by the faecal route. The final 1/3 of the administered dose undergoes direct renal excretion as unchanged active substance in the urine, mainly via active renal secretion.

Rivaroxaban is metabolised via CYP3A4, CYP2J2 and CYP-independent mechanisms. Oxidative degradation of the morpholinone moiety and hydrolysis of the amide bonds are the major sites of biotransformation. Based on *in vitro* investigations rivaroxaban is a substrate of

the transporter proteins P-gp (P-glycoprotein) and Bcrp (breast cancer resistance protein).

Unchanged rivaroxaban is the most important compound in human plasma, with no major or active circulating metabolites being present. With a systemic clearance of about 10l/h, rivaroxaban can be classified as a low-clearance substance. After intravenous administration of a 1mg dose the elimination half-life is about 4.5 hours. After oral administration the elimination becomes absorption rate limited. Elimination of rivaroxaban from plasma occurs with terminal half-lives of 5 to 9 hours in young individuals, and with terminal half-lives of 11 to 13 hours in the elderly.

Paediatric population

No metabolism data specific to children is available. No PK data following intravenous administration of rivaroxaban to children is available. CL estimated via population PK modelling in children (age range 0 to < 18 years) following oral administration of rivaroxaban is dependent on body weight and can be described with an allometric function, with an average of 8 L/h for a subject with body weight of 82.8 kg. The geometric mean values for disposition half-lives ($t_{1/2}$) estimated via population PK modelling decrease with decreasing age and ranged from 4.2 h in adolescents to approximately 3 h in children aged 2-12 years down to 1.9 and 1.6 h in children aged 0.5-< 2 years and less than 0.5 years, respectively.

Special populations

Gender

In adults, there were no clinically relevant differences in pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics between male and female patients.

An exploratory analysis did not reveal relevant differences in rivaroxaban exposure between male and female children.

Elderly population

Elderly patients exhibited higher plasma concentrations than younger patients, with mean AUC values being approximately 1.5 fold higher, mainly due to reduced (apparent) total and renal clearance. No dose adjustment is necessary.

Different weight categories

In adults, extremes in body weight (<50 kg or >120 kg) had only a small influence on rivaroxaban plasma concentrations (less than 25%). No dose adjustment is necessary.

In children, rivaroxaban is dosed based on body weight. An exploratory analysis did not reveal a relevant impact of underweight or obesity on rivaroxaban exposure in children.

Inter-ethnic differences

No clinically relevant inter-ethnic differences among Caucasian, African-American, Hispanic, Japanese or Chinese patients were observed regarding rivaroxaban pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics.

An exploratory analysis did not reveal relevant inter-ethnic differences in rivaroxaban exposure among Japanese, Chinese or Asian children outside Japan and China compared to the respective overall paediatric population.

Hepatic impairment

Cirrhotic adult patients with mild hepatic impairment (classified as Child Pugh A) exhibited only minor changes in rivaroxaban pharmacokinetics (1.2 fold increase in rivaroxaban AUC on average), nearly comparable to their matched healthy control group. In cirrhotic patients with

moderate hepatic impairment (classified as Child Pugh B), rivaroxaban mean AUC was significantly increased by 2.3 fold compared to healthy volunteers. Unbound AUC was increased 2.6 fold. These patients also had reduced renal elimination of rivaroxaban, similar to patients with moderate renal impairment. There are no data in patients with severe hepatic impairment.

The inhibition of factor Xa activity was increased by a factor of 2.6 in patients with moderate hepatic impairment as compared to healthy volunteers; prolongation of PT was similarly increased by a factor of 2.1. Patients with moderate hepatic impairment were more sensitive to rivaroxaban resulting in a steeper PK/PD relationship between concentration and PT.

Rivaroxaban is contraindicated in patients with hepatic disease associated with coagulopathy and clinically relevant bleeding risk, including cirrhotic patients with Child Pugh B and C.

No clinical data is available in children with hepatic impairment.

Renal impairment

In adults, there was an increase in rivaroxaban exposure correlated to decrease in renal function, as assessed via creatinine clearance measurements. In individuals with mild (creatinine clearance 50 - 80 ml/min), moderate (creatinine clearance 30-49 ml/min) and severe (creatinine clearance 15-29 ml/min) renal impairment, rivaroxaban plasma concentrations (AUC) were increased 1.4, 1.5 and 1.6 fold respectively. Corresponding increases in pharmacodynamic effects were more pronounced. In individuals with mild, moderate and severe renal impairment the overall inhibition of factor Xa activity was increased by a factor of 1.5, 1.9 and 2.0 respectively as compared to healthy volunteers; prolongation of PT was similarly increased by a factor of 1.3, 2.2 and 2.4 respectively. There are no data in patients with creatinine clearance <15 ml/min. Due to the high plasma protein binding rivaroxaban is not expected to be dialysable.

Use is not recommended in patients with creatinine clearance <15 ml/min. Rivaroxaban is to be used with caution in patients with creatinine clearance 15-29 ml/min.

No clinical data is available in children 1 year or older with moderate or severe renal impairment (glomerular filtration rate < 50 mL/min/1.73 m²).

Pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic relationship

The pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic (PK/PD) relationship between rivaroxaban plasma concentration and several PD endpoints (factor Xa inhibition, PT, aPTT, Heptest) has been evaluated after administration of a wide range of doses (5 - 30 mg twice a day). The relationship between rivaroxaban concentration and factor Xa activity was best described by an E_{max} model. For PT, the linear intercept model generally described the data better. Depending on the different PT reagents used, the slope differed considerably. When Neoplastin PT was used, baseline PT was about 13 s and the slope was around 3 to 4 s/(100 mcg/l). The results of the PK/PD analyses were consistent with the data established in healthy patients.

Paediatric population

Safety and efficacy have not been established in the indication prevention of stroke and systemic embolism in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation for children and adolescents up to 18 years.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Tablet core:

Microcrystalline Cellulose, Croscarmellose Sodium, Hypromellose, Lactose Monohydrate, Magnesium Stearate, Sodium Lauryl Sulfate.

Film-coat:

Opadry Complete Film Coating System 04F650000 Red (15mg), Opadry Complete Film Coating System 14F150002 Dark Red (20mg).

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

Please refer to the expiry date on the product labels.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store below 30°C.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Clear PVC/PVDC/Alu blisters in the outer carton of 1 x 10's, 3 x 10's, 6 x 10's, 10 x 10's, 50 x 10's, 100 x 10's, 1 x 14's, 2 x 14's, 4 x 14's, 6 x 14's, 8 x 14's, 12 x 14's. Not all packs sizes may be marketed.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

No special requirements.

7 MANUFACTURER

Manufactured by:

Novugen Pharma Sdn. Bhd.
No. 27, Jalan Lengkok Teknologi 2,
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Product Registration Holder:

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8 DATE OF REVISION

13/01/2025

Package insert is drafted in Times New Roman with font size of 12, subject to change based on any other legible font and font size.
