

Package leaflet: Information for the user

VIROPIL Tablets,

Dolutegravir, Tenofovir Disoproxil fumarate + Lamivudine

Read this entire leaflet carefully before you starts using this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

In this leaflet:

1. What VIROPIL is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take VIROPIL
3. How to take VIROPIL
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store VIROPIL
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What VIROPIL is and what it is used for

VIROPIL is a combination of a Dolutegravir (integrase inhibitors (INIs)), Tenofovir Disoproxil fumarate (nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor) and Lamivudine (nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs)). VIROPIL used for the management of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection in adults and adolescents.

2. What you need to know before you use VIROPIL

Do not take VIROPIL

If you are allergic to any of the active ingredients or there ingredients of this medicine listed in section 6.

If you are taking another medicine called dofetilide (to treat heart conditions).

Warnings and precautions:

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking VIROPIL.

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist if you have had kidney disease or if tests have shown problems with your kidneys.

VIROPIL is not usually taken with other medicines that can damage your kidneys (see other medicines and VIROPIL). If this is unavoidable, your doctor will monitor your kidney function once a week.

Talk to your doctor if you have a history of liver disease, including hepatitis.

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist if you are over 65.

Don't stop any anti-HIV medicines prescribed by your doctor when you start VIROPIL if you have both HBV and HIV.

Do not take VIROPIL if you are already taking other medicines containing tenofovir disoproxil fumarate or tenofovir alafenamide. Do not take VIROPIL together with medicines containing adefovir dipivoxil (a medicine used to treat chronic hepatitis B).

It is also important to tell your doctor if you are taking ledipasvir/sofosbuvir to treat hepatitis C infection.

Take special care with VIROPIL,

- if you are seriously overweight (especially if you are a woman).
- if you have a kidney problem.

Look out for important symptoms some people taking medicines for HIV infection develops other conditions, which can be serious.

These include:

- Symptoms of infections and inflammation.
- Joint pain, stiffness and bone problems.

You need to know about important signs and symptoms to look out for while you're taking VIROPIL.

Other medicines and VIROPIL Tell your doctor if you are taking, have recently taken or are planning to take any other medicines.

Tell your doctor if you are taking any of the medicines in the following list:

- Metformin, to treat diabetes
- Medicines called antacids, to treat indigestion and heartburn. Do not take an antacid during the 6 hours before you take VIROPIL, or for at least 2 hours after you take it. (See also Section 3).
- Calcium supplements, iron supplements and multivitamins. Do not take a calcium supplement, iron supplement or multivitamin during the 6 hours before you take VIROPIL, or for at least 2 hours after you take it (see also Section 3).

- etravirine, efavirenz, fosamprenavir/ritonavir, nevirapine or tipranavir/ritonavir, to treat HIV infection
- rifampicin, to treat tuberculosis (TB) and other bacterial infections
- phenytoin and phenobarbital, to treat epilepsy
- oxcarbazepine and carbamazepine, to treat epilepsy or bipolar disorder
- St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*), a herbal remedy to treat depression.

It is very important to tell your doctor if you are taking other medicines that may damage your kidneys.

These include:

- aminoglycosides, pentamidine or vancomycin (for bacterial infection),
- amphotericin B (for fungal infection),
- foscarnet, ganciclovir, or cidofovir (for viral infection),
- interleukin-2 (to treat cancer),
- adefovir dipivoxil (for HBV),
- tacrolimus (for suppression of the immune system),
- non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs, to relieve bone or muscle pains).

These medicines should not be used with VIROPIL:

- other medicines containing lamivudine, (used to treat HIV infection or hepatitis B infection)
- emtricitabine (used to treat HIV infection)
- high doses of co-trimoxazole, an antibiotic.
- cladribine (used to treat hairy cell leukaemia). Tell your doctor if you are being treated with any of these.

Pregnancy

If you are pregnant, if you become pregnant, or if you are planning to have a baby: → Talk to your doctor about the risks and benefits of taking VIROPIL.

Breast-feeding

Women who are HIV-positive must not breast feed because HIV infection can be passed on to the baby in breast milk. It is not known whether the ingredients of VIROPIL can pass into your breast milk.

If you are breast-feeding, or thinking about breast-feeding:

→ Talk to your doctor immediately.

Driving and using machines

VIROPIL can make you dizzy and have other side effects that make you less alert.

→ Don't drive or operate machinery unless you are sure you're not affected.

3. How to use VIROPIL

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you.

One tablet should be taken once daily.

For children aged between 6 and 12 years your doctor will decide on the correct dose of VIROPIL, depending on the weight of your child.

Antacid medicines Antacids, to treat indigestion and heartburn, can stop VIROPIL being absorbed into your body and make it less effective.

Do not take an antacid during the 6 hours before you take VIROPIL, or for at least 2 hours after you take it.

Other acid-lowering medicines like ranitidine and omeprazole can be taken at the same time as VIROPIL. → Talk to your doctor for further advice on taking acid-lowering medicines with VIROPIL.

Calcium supplements, iron supplements or multivitamins:

Calcium supplements, iron supplements or multivitamins can stop VIROPIL being absorbed into your body and make it less effective. Do not take a calcium supplement, iron supplement or multivitamin during the 6 hours before you take VIROPIL, or for at least 2 hours after you take it. → Talk to your doctor for further advice on taking calcium supplements, iron supplements or multivitamins with VIROPIL.

If you take more VIROPIL than you should

If you accidentally take too many VIROPIL tablets, you may be at increased risk of experiencing possible side effects with this medicine (see section 4, possible side effects). Contact your doctor or nearest emergency department for advice. Keep the tablet bottle with you so that you can easily describe what you have taken.

4. Possible side effects

Dolutegravir:

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, but not everybody gets them:

Allergic reactions

These are uncommon in people taking **Dolutegravir**. Signs include:

- skin rash
- a high temperature (fever)
- lack of energy (fatigue)
- swelling, sometimes of the face or mouth (angioedema), causing difficulty in breathing
- muscle or joint aches.

→ See a doctor straight away.

Your doctor may decide to carry out tests on your liver, kidneys or blood, and may tell you to stop taking **Dolutegravir**.

Very common side effects

These may affect more than 1 in 10 people:

- headache
- diarrhoea
- feeling sick (nausea).

Common side effects

These may affect up to 1 in 10 people:

- rash
- itching (pruritus)
- being sick (vomiting)
- stomach pain (abdominal pain)
- stomach (abdominal) discomfort
- insomnia
- dizziness
- abnormal dreams
- depression (feelings of deep sadness and unworthiness)
- lack of energy (fatigue)

- wind (flatulence)
- increase in the level of liver enzymes
- increase in the level of enzymes produced in the muscles (creatine phosphokinase).

Uncommon side effects

These may affect up to 1 in 100 people:

- inflammation of the liver (hepatitis)
- suicidal thoughts and behaviours (particularly in patients who have had depression or mental health problems before)
- joint pain
- muscle pain

If you get any side effects

→ Talk to your doctor. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet.

Other possible side effects

People taking combination therapy for HIV may get other side effects. Symptoms of infection and inflammation People with advanced HIV infection (AIDS) have weak immune systems, and are more likely to develop serious infections (opportunistic infections). Such infections may have been “silent” and not detected by the weak immune system before treatment was started. After starting treatment, the immune system becomes stronger, and may attack the infections, which can cause symptoms of infection or inflammation. Symptoms usually include fever, plus some of the following:

- headache
- stomach ache
- difficulty breathing

In rare cases, as the immune system becomes stronger, it can also attack healthy body tissue (autoimmune disorders). The symptoms of autoimmune disorders may develop many months after you start taking medicine to treat your HIV infection. Symptoms may include:

- palpitations (rapid or irregular heartbeat) or tremor
- hyperactivity (excessive restlessness and movement)
- weakness beginning in the hands and feet and moving up towards the trunk of the body.

If you get any symptoms of infection and inflammation or if you notice any of the symptoms above: → Tell your doctor immediately. Don't take other medicines for the infection without your doctor's advice.

Joint pain, stiffness and bone problems:

Some people taking combination therapy for HIV develop a condition called osteonecrosis. With this condition, parts of the bone tissue die because of reduced blood supply to the bone. People may be more likely to get this condition:

- if they have been taking combination therapy for a long time
- if they are also taking anti-inflammatory medicines called corticosteroids
- if they drink alcohol
- if their immune systems are very weak
- if they are overweight.

Signs of osteonecrosis include:

- stiffness in the joints
- aches and pains in the joints (especially in the hip, knee or shoulder)
- difficulty moving.

If you notice any of these symptoms: → Tell your doctor.

Tenofovir DF:

Possible serious side effects: tell your doctor immediately

• Lactic acidosis (excess lactic acid in the blood) is a rare (can affect up to 1 in every 1,000 patients) but serious side effect that can be fatal. The following side effects may be signs of lactic acidosis:

- deep, rapid breathing
- drowsiness
- feeling sick (nausea), being sick (vomiting) and stomach pain.

If you think that you may have lactic acidosis, contact your doctor immediately.

Other possible serious side effects

The following side effects are **uncommon** (this can affect up to 1 in every 100 patients):

- pain in the tummy (abdomen) caused by inflammation of the pancreas.
- damage to kidney tubule cells.

The following side effects are rare (these can affect up to 1 in every 1,000 patients):

- inflammation of the kidney, passing a lot of urine and feeling thirsty
- changes to your urine and back pain caused by kidney problems, including kidney failure
- softening of the bones (with bone pain and sometimes resulting in fractures), which may occur due to damage to kidney tubule cells
- fatty liver.

If you think that you may have any of these serious side effects, talk to your doctor.

Most frequent side effects The following side effects are very common (these can affect at least 10 in every 100 patients):

- diarrhoea, being sick (vomiting), feeling sick (nausea), dizziness, rash, feeling weak Tests may also show:

- decreases in phosphate in the blood.

Other possible side effects The following side effects are common (these can affect up to 10 in every 100 patients):

- headache, stomach pain, feeling tired, feeling bloated, flatulence

Tests may also show:

- liver problems

The following side effects are uncommon (these can affect up to 1 in every 100 patients):

- breakdown of muscle, muscle pain or weakness Tests may also show:

- decreases in potassium in the blood

- increased creatinine in your blood

- pancreas problems The breakdown of muscle, softening of the bones (with bone pain and sometimes resulting in fractures), muscle pain, muscle weakness and decreases in potassium

or phosphate in the blood may occur due to damage to kidney tubule cells. The following side effects are rare (these can affect up to 1 in every 1,000 patients):

- pain in the tummy (abdomen) caused by inflammation of the liver
- swelling of the face, lips, tongue or throat.

Lamivudine:

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, but not everyone gets them.

Common side effects

These may affect up to 1 in 10 people:

- headache
- feeling sick (nausea)
- being sick (vomiting)
- diarrhoea
- stomach pains
- tiredness, lack of energy
- fever (high temperature)
- general feeling of being unwell
- muscle pain and discomfort
- joint pain
- difficulty in sleeping (insomnia)
- cough
- irritated or runny nose
- rash
- hair loss (alopecia).

Uncommon side effects:

These may affect up to 1 in 100 people:

Uncommon side effects that may show up in blood tests are:

- a decrease in the number of cells involved in blood clotting (thrombocytopenia)
- a low red blood cell count (anaemia) or low white blood cell count (neutropenia)
- an increase in the level of liver enzymes.

Rare side effects

These may affect up to 1 in 1000 people:

- serious allergic reaction causing swelling of the face, tongue or throat which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing
- inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis)
- breakdown of muscle tissue
- liver disorders, such as jaundice, enlarged liver or fatty liver, inflammation (hepatitis).

A rare side effect that may show up in blood tests is:

- increase in an enzyme called amylase.

Very rare side effects

These may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people:

- Lactic acidosis (excess lactic acid in the blood)
- tingling or numbness of the arms, legs, hands or feet.

A very rare side effect that may show up in blood tests is:

- a failure of the bone marrow to produce new red blood cells (pure red cell aplasia)

5. How to store VIROPIL

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated after EXP on the carton and bottle. This medicine does not require any special storage conditions

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

Store at or below 30°C

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What VIROPIL contains

- The active ingredients are Dolutegravir Sodium, Lamivudine and Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate.
- Each film coated tablet contains:
Lamivudine USP, Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg equivalent to Tenofovir Disoproxil and Dolutegravir Sodium equivalent to Dolutegravir.
- The other ingredients are:
Microcrystalline Cellulose
Mannitol USP
Sodium Starch Glycolate
Povidone USP
Sodium Stearyl Fumarate
Lactose Monohydrate
Pregelatinized Starch
Croscarmellose Sodium
Magnesium Stearate
Opadry II White 85F18422

What VIROPIL looks like and contents of the pack

White to off white, capsule shaped, film coated tablets. Debossed with HP 553 on one side and plain on other side.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

Marketing Authorisation Holder

Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

I.T.B.T. Park, Hinjawadi, Pune - 411057, INDIA.

Manufacturer

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