

↓ Front (English)

Arprel-5 Prasugrel Tablets 5 mg

- A. The brand name: Arprel-5
B. The international Non-proprietary names (INNs): Prasugrel
C. The pharmaceutical form, dosage and the route of administration: Tablets
D. The qualitative and quantitative composition
Each film-coated tablets contains: Prasugrel Hydrochloride equivalent to Prasugrel 5 mg

Excipients: Mannitol, Cyclodextrin, Microcrystalline Cellulose, Low substituted Hydroxy propyl Cellulose, Hydroxy propyl methyl cellulose, Glyceryl Behenate, Magnesium Stearate, Isopropyl Alcohol, Dichloromethane. Opadry yellow 04K520012(Hypromellose, Titanium Dioxide, Triacetin, Yellow Iron oxide),

E. Therapeutic indications: Prasugrel, co-administered with acetylsalicylic acid (ASA), is indicated for the prevention of atherothrombotic events in adult patients with acute coronary syndrome (i.e. unstable angina, non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction [UA/NSTEMI] or ST segment elevation myocardial infarction [STEMI]) undergoing primary or delayed percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI).

F. The dosage and method of administration: Posology Adults Prasugrel should be initiated with a single 60 mg loading dose and then continued at 10 mg once a day. In UA/NSTEMI patients, where coronary angiography is performed within 48 hours after admission, the loading dose should only be given at the time of PCI.

G. The contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients Active pathological bleeding History of stroke or transient ischaemic attack (TIA) Severe hepatic impairment (Child Pugh class C).

H. The precautions and warnings Bleeding risk In the phase 3 clinical trial (TRITON) key exclusion criteria included an increased risk of bleeding; anaemia; thrombocytopenia; a history of pathological intracranial findings. Patients with acute coronary syndromes undergoing PCI treated with Prasugrel and ASA showed an increased risk of major and minor bleeding according to the TIMI classification system.

I. The drug interactions Warfarin: Concomitant administration of Prasugrel with coumarin derivatives other than warfarin has not been studied. Because of the potential for increased risk of bleeding, warfarin (or other coumarin derivatives) and prasugrel should be co-administered with caution.

Statistics: Atorvastatin (80 mg daily) did not alter the pharmacokinetics of prasugrel and its inhibition of platelet aggregation. Therefore, statins that are substrates of CYP3A are not anticipated to have an effect on the pharmacokinetics of prasugrel or its inhibition of platelet aggregation. Medicinal products that elevate gastric pH: Daily co-administration of ranitidine (an H2 blocker) or lansoprazole (a proton pump inhibitor) did not change the prasugrel active metabolite's AUC and Tmax but decreased the Cmax by 14% and 29%, respectively.

J. The use during pregnancy and lactation No clinical study has been conducted in pregnant or breast-feeding women. Pregnancy: Animal studies do not indicate direct harmful effects with respect to pregnancy, embryonal/foetal development, parturition or postnatal development. Because animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of a human response, Prasugrel should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit to the mother justifies the potential risk to the foetus. Lactation: It is unknown whether prasugrel is excreted in human breast milk.

K. The side effects Summary of the safety profile: Safety in patients with acute coronary syndrome undergoing PCI was evaluated in one clopidogrel-controlled study (TRITON) in which 6741 patients were treated with prasugrel (60 mg loading dose and 10 mg once daily maintenance dose) for a median of 14.5 months (5802 patients were treated for over 6 months, 4136 patients were treated for more than 1 year).

L. The over dosage Overdose of Prasugrel may lead to prolonged bleeding time and subsequent bleeding complications. No data are available on the reversal of the pharmacological effect of prasugrel; however, if prompt correction of prolonged bleeding time is required, platelet transfusion and/or other blood products may be considered.

M. The pharmacodynamics data Prasugrel is an inhibitor of platelet activation and aggregation through the irreversible binding of its active metabolite to the P2Y12 class of ADP receptors on platelets. Since platelets participate in the initiation and/or evolution of thrombotic complications of atherosclerotic disease, inhibition of platelet function can result in the reduction of the rate of cardiovascular events such as death, myocardial infarction, or stroke.

Table 1: Incidence of Non-CABG related bleeding (% Patients)

Table with 6 columns: Event, All ACS (Prasugrel+ASA, Clopidogrel+ASA), UA/NSTEMI (Prasugrel+ASA, Clopidogrel+ASA), STEMI (Prasugrel+ASA, Clopidogrel+ASA). Rows include TIMI major bleeding, Life-threatening, Fatal, Symptomatic ICH, Requiring inotropes, Requiring surgical intervention, Requiring transfusion, and TIMI minor bleeding.

a Centrally adjudicated events defined by the Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction (TIMI) Study Group criteria. b Other standard therapies were used as appropriate. c Any intracranial haemorrhage or any clinically overt bleeding associated with a fall in haemoglobin ≥5 g/dL.

d Life-threatening bleeding is a subset of TIMI major bleeding and includes the types indented below. Patients may be counted in more than one row. e ICH=intracranial haemorrhage. f Clinically overt bleeding associated with a fall in haemoglobin of ≥3 g/dL but <5 g/dL. Patient's ≥ 75 years old

Table with 3 columns: Age, Prasugrel 10 mg, Clopidogrel 75 mg. Rows show results for ≥75 years, <75 years, and <75 years (N=7180).

*TRITON study in ACS patients undergoing PCI **TRILEGY-ACS study in patients not undergoing PCI: a 10 mg prasugrel; 5 mg prasugrel if <60 kg

Table with 3 columns: Weight, Prasugrel 10 mg, Clopidogrel 75 mg. Rows show results for <60 kg, ≥60 kg, and ≥60 kg (N=7845).

*TRITON study in ACS patients undergoing PCI **TRILEGY-ACS study in patients not undergoing PCI: a 10 mg prasugrel; 5 mg prasugrel if ≥75 years of age Patients ≥60 kg and age <75 years

In patients ≥60 kg and age <75 years, non-CABG-related TIMI major or minor bleeding rates were 3.6% for prasugrel and 2.9% for clopidogrel; rates for fatal bleeding were 0.2% for prasugrel and 0.1% for clopidogrel. CABG-related bleeding: In the phase 3 clinical trial, 437 patients underwent CABG during the course of the study.

Bleeding Risk Associated with Timing of Loading Dose in NSTEMI: In a clinical study of NSTEMI patients (the ACCOAST study), where patients were scheduled to undergo coronary angiography within 2 to 48 hours after randomization, a prasugrel loading dose given on average 4 hours prior to coronary angiography increased the risk of major and minor peri-procedural bleeding compared with a prasugrel loading dose at the time of PCI.

Table with 3 columns: Adverse Reaction, Prasugrel Prior to Coronary Angiography (N=2037) %, Prasugrel At time of PCI (N=1996) %. Rows include TIMI Major bleeding, Life-threatening, Fatal, Symptomatic ICH, and Requiring inotropes.

Table with 3 columns: Requiring surgical intervention, Requiring transfusion (≥4 units), TIMI Minor bleeding. Values: 0.4/0.3/1.7 vs 0.1/0.1/0.6.

*Other standard therapies were used as appropriate. The clinical study protocol provided for all patients to receive aspirin and a daily maintenance dose of prasugrel. bAny intracranial haemorrhage or any clinically overt bleeding associated with a fall in haemoglobin ≥5 g/dL.

cLife-threatening is a subset of TIMI Major bleeding and includes the types indented below. Patients may be counted in more than one row. dICH=intracranial haemorrhage. eClinically overt bleeding associated with a fall in haemoglobin of ≥3 g/dL but <5 g/dL.

Table 2: Haemorrhagic and Non-haemorrhagic adverse reactions

Table with 5 columns: System Organ Class, Common, Uncommon, Rare, Not Known. Rows include Blood and Lymphatic System disorders, Immune system disorders, Eye disorders, Vascular Disorders, Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders, Gastrointestinal disorders, Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Renal and urinary disorders, General disorders and administration site conditions, Injury, poisoning and procedural complications.

In patients with or without a history of TIA or stroke, the incidence of stroke in the phase 3 clinical trial was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: History of TIA or stroke, Prasugrel, Clopidogrel. Rows: Yes (N=518), No (N=13090).

* ICH=intracranial haemorrhage.

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Following a 60 mg loading dose of prasugrel, inhibition of ADP-induced platelet aggregation occurs at 15 minutes with 5 µM ADP and 30 minutes with 20 µM ADP. The maximum inhibition by prasugrel of ADP-induced platelet aggregation is 83% with 5 µM ADP and 79% with 20 µM ADP, in both cases with 89% of healthy subjects and patients with stable atherosclerosis achieving at least 50% inhibition of platelet aggregation by 1 hour.

N. The pharmacokinetic data Prasugrel is a prodrug and is rapidly metabolised in vivo to an active metabolite and inactive metabolites. The active metabolite's exposure (AUC) has moderate to low between-subject (27%) and within-subject (19%) variability. Prasugrel pharmacokinetics are similar in healthy subjects, patients with stable atherosclerosis, and patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention.

Active metabolite binding to human serum albumin (4% buffered solution) was 98%. Prasugrel is not detected in plasma following oral administration. It is rapidly hydrolyzed in the intestine to a thiolactone, which is then converted to the active metabolite by a single step of cytochrome P450 metabolism, primarily by CYP3A4 and CYP2B6 and to a lesser extent by CYP2C9 and CYP2C19.

O. Incompatibilities : None known P. The storage conditions: Store below 30°C. Keep out from the reach of children. Q. The instructions for use in handling : None known

R. Effect on ability to drive and use machines : Prasugrel is expected to have no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines. S. Inscription in a list of poisonous substances if applicable: None Known


T. The name and address of manufacturer(s) MICRO LABS LIMITED 92, Siptot Industrial Complex, Hosur - 635 126, INDIA.

U. The name and address of the MA holder MICRO LABS LIMITED No.27, Race Course Road, Bangalore-560 001, INDIA. Tel: +91 80 2237 0451-57 Fax: +91 80 2237 0463 E-mail: global@microlabs.in

V. Packaging : 3 x 10s Alu/alu blister are packed in a carton along with a pack insert W. The date of latest update of leaflet: June 2017

X. "If in doubt do not hesitate to seek advice from your doctor or pharmacist" Reg.LLA-2550

MICRO LABS LIMITED, BANGALORE, INDIA

1	Product Name	Arprel-5	Colours Used  PANTONE Reflex Blue C			
2	Strength	5 mg				
3	Component	Leaflet				
4	Category	Export - Africa				
5	Dimension	280 x 400 mm				
6	Artwork Code	Reg.LLa-2550				
7	Pharma Code	N/A				
8	Reason for Change	New				
	Prepared by (DTP)	Checked by (PD)	Approved by			
			Head CQA	Head Production/ Packing (Site)	Head QC (Site)	Head QA (Site)
Sign	Kantharaju L.					
Date	26-02-2018					