

**Lamivudine, Zidovudine and Nevirapine tablets for oral suspension  
30/60/50 mg**

**MODULE 1: ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION AND PRESCRIBED INFORMATION**

**1.6.2 Patient information leaflet (PIL)**

- USFDA PEPFAR approved PI enclosed



## HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine tablets for oral suspension safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine tablets for oral suspension.

### Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine tablets for oral suspension 30mg/50mg/60mg

**WARNING: RISK OF HEMATOLOGIC TOXIDITY, MYOPATHY, LACTIC ACIDOSIS, EXACERBATIONS OF HEPATITIS B, LIFE-THREATENING (INCLUDING FATAL) HEPATOXYDITY AND SKIN REACTIONS**  
See full prescribing information for complete details.

**Contraindications and Warnings:**  
• Hematologic toxicity including neutropenia and anemia have been associated with the use of lamivudine, nevirapine and zidovudine.  
• Lactic acidosis and severe hepatomegaly with steatosis, including fatal cases, have been reported with the use of nucleoside analogs including zidovudine.  
• Severe acute exacerbations of hepatitis B have been reported in patients who are or have been treated with lamivudine, nevirapine and zidovudine. Some patients have died. The causal relationship to lamivudine, nevirapine and zidovudine is unclear. Patients with evidence of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) and/or hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg) should be closely monitored for signs and symptoms of hepatitis B flare-up during and after treatment.

**Discontinue nevirapine-containing products immediately if experiencing:**  
• Signs or symptoms of hepatitis (5.3)  
• Increased transaminase combined with rash or other systemic symptoms (5.8)  
• Severe skin or hypersensitivity reactions (5.9)  
• Rash  
• Fever  
• Monitoring during the first 18 weeks of therapy is essential. Extra vigilance is warranted during the first 6 weeks of therapy, which is the period of greatest risk of these events. (5)

**INDICATIONS AND USAGE:**  
Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine is a combination of two nucleoside analog HIV-1 reverse transcriptase inhibitors (lamivudine and zidovudine) and one non-nucleoside analog reverse transcriptase inhibitor (nevirapine), all indicated for the treatment of other antiretroviral agents for the treatment of HIV-1 infection in children weighing 10 to 25 kg. (1)  
• The 14-day lead-in period with different formulations of the drugs in this combination tablet must be strictly followed. It has been demonstrated to reduce the frequency of rash (2.4, 5.9)  
• Contraindications and Warnings apply to all formulations of this combination tablet.  
• Patients: Dosage should be based on body weight. (2.1)

**Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine:** A live-donor product should not be prescribed for patients who are less than 3 months of age and weigh less than 3 kg or patients requiring dosage adjustment, such as those with renal or hepatic impairment. (See **Warnings and Precautions**, section 5.3, 5.2, 5.3.3, 5.4)  
• In any patient experiencing rash during the 14-day lead-in period, which requires different formulations of drugs, do not increase dose or switch to the combination tablet until the rash has resolved. Do not continue the lead-in period until the rash has resolved.  
• If dosing is interrupted for greater than 7 days, restart 14-day once-daily lead-in dosing as described. Do not continue subsequent formulations of drugs.

**DOSE FORMS AND STRENGTHS:**  
Tablets for oral suspension. Scored 30 mg lamivudine, 50 mg nevirapine and 60 mg zidovudine (3)

**Contraindications and Warnings:**  
• Previously demonstrated clinically significant hypersensitivity (e.g., anaphylaxis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome) to lamivudine, nevirapine, or zidovudine.  
• Moderate or severe CNS/PAH Class B or C, respectively hepatic impairment (4.2, 5.8, 6.7)  
• Use of active components of non-contraindicated antiepileptic (AED) agents (see **Warnings and Precautions** (5.1, 5.3, 5.9))

**Warnings and Precautions:**  
• See boxed warning for information about the following hematologic toxicity, myopathic toxicity, lactic acidosis and severe hepatomegaly with steatosis and severe exacerbations of hepatitis B. (5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4)  
• Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine should not be administered with other antiretroviral, zidovudine- or zidovudine-containing products or embitriavirine-containing products. (5.5)  
• Hepatic decompensation: Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine should be discontinued in patients receiving combination antiretroviral therapy and interferon alfa without ribavirin. (See **Warnings and Precautions** (5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4))  
• Hepatic decompensation: Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine should be discontinued in patients with cirrhosis, or both. (5.8)  
• Exacerbation of hepatitis B: Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine should be discontinued in patients with evidence of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) and/or hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg) who are receiving combination antiretroviral therapy. (See **Warnings and Precautions** (5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4))

**Warnings and Precautions (continued):**  
• Rash: Fall and non-fatal skin reactions, including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, and hypersensitivity reactions, have been reported. Permanently discontinue nevirapine-containing products if severe skin reactions or hypersensitivity reactions occur. Check transaminase immediately for all patients who develop a rash in the first 18 weeks of treatment. (5.9)  
• Inform patients with rheumatoid arthritis that Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine tablets for oral suspension contain phenylalanine, a component of aspartame. (5.1)

**Warnings and Precautions (continued):**  
• Bone marrow suppressive/toxicity: May increase the hematologic toxicity of zidovudine. (7.3)  
• Co-administration of nevirapine-containing products may alter the concentrations of other drugs and other drugs may alter the concentrations of nevirapine-containing products. Drug interactions must be considered prior to and during therapy (5.11, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3)  
• Monitor patients with hepatic failure or cirrhosis carefully for evidence of drug-induced toxicity. Do not administer nevirapine-containing products to patients with Child-Pugh B or C. (5.1, 8.2)  
See **17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION AND Medication Guide**.

**HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING:**  
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## FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

**WARNING: HEMATOLOGIC TOXICITY, MYOPATHY, LACTIC ACIDOSIS, EXACERBATIONS OF HEPATITIS B, LIFE-THREATENING (INCLUDING FATAL) HEPATOXYDITY AND SKIN REACTIONS**  
See full prescribing information for complete details.

**Contraindications and Warnings:**  
• Hematologic toxicity including neutropenia and anemia have been associated with the use of lamivudine, nevirapine and zidovudine.  
• Lactic acidosis and severe hepatomegaly with steatosis, including fatal cases, have been reported with the use of nucleoside analogs including zidovudine.  
• Severe acute exacerbations of hepatitis B have been reported in patients who are or have been treated with lamivudine, nevirapine and zidovudine. Some patients have died. The causal relationship to lamivudine, nevirapine and zidovudine is unclear. Patients with evidence of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) and/or hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg) should be closely monitored for signs and symptoms of hepatitis B flare-up during and after treatment.

**Discontinue nevirapine-containing products immediately if experiencing:**  
• Signs or symptoms of hepatitis (5.3)  
• Increased transaminase combined with rash or other systemic symptoms (5.8)  
• Severe skin or hypersensitivity reactions (5.9)  
• Rash  
• Fever  
• Monitoring during the first 18 weeks of therapy is essential. Extra vigilance is warranted during the first 6 weeks of therapy, which is the period of greatest risk of these events. (5)

**INDICATIONS AND USAGE:**  
Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine is indicated alone or in combination with other antiretroviral for the treatment of HIV-1 infection in children weighing 10 to 25 kg. (1)  
This lead combination replaces the three components (Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine) used for the treatment of HIV-1 infection in children weighing 10 to 25 kg. (1)  
• The 14-day lead-in period with different formulations of the drugs in this combination tablet must be strictly followed. It has been demonstrated to reduce the frequency of rash (2.4, 5.9)  
• Contraindications and Warnings apply to all formulations of this combination tablet.  
• Patients: Dosage should be based on body weight. (2.1)

**Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine:** A live-donor product should not be prescribed for patients who are less than 3 months of age and weigh less than 3 kg or patients requiring dosage adjustment, such as those with renal or hepatic impairment. (See **Warnings and Precautions**, section 5.3, 5.2, 5.3.3, 5.4)  
• In any patient experiencing rash during the 14-day lead-in period, which requires different formulations of drugs, do not increase dose or switch to the combination tablet until the rash has resolved. Do not continue the lead-in period until the rash has resolved.  
• If dosing is interrupted for greater than 7 days, restart 14-day once-daily lead-in dosing as described. Do not continue subsequent formulations of drugs.

**DOSE FORMS AND STRENGTHS:**  
Tablets for oral suspension. Scored 30 mg lamivudine, 50 mg nevirapine and 60 mg zidovudine (3)

**Contraindications and Warnings:**  
• Previously demonstrated clinically significant hypersensitivity (e.g., anaphylaxis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome) to lamivudine, nevirapine, or zidovudine.  
• Moderate or severe CNS/PAH Class B or C, respectively hepatic impairment (4.2, 5.8, 6.7)  
• Use of active components of non-contraindicated antiepileptic (AED) agents (see **Warnings and Precautions** (5.1, 5.3, 5.9))

**Warnings and Precautions:**  
• See boxed warning for information about the following hematologic toxicity, myopathic toxicity, lactic acidosis and severe hepatomegaly with steatosis and severe exacerbations of hepatitis B. (5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4)  
• Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine should not be administered with other antiretroviral, zidovudine- or zidovudine-containing products or embitriavirine-containing products. (5.5)  
• Hepatic decompensation: Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine should be discontinued in patients receiving combination antiretroviral therapy and interferon alfa without ribavirin. (See **Warnings and Precautions** (5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4))  
• Hepatic decompensation: Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine should be discontinued in patients with cirrhosis, or both. (5.8)  
• Exacerbation of hepatitis B: Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine should be discontinued in patients with evidence of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) and/or hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg) who are receiving combination antiretroviral therapy. (See **Warnings and Precautions** (5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4))

**Warnings and Precautions (continued):**  
• Rash: Fall and non-fatal skin reactions, including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, and hypersensitivity reactions, have been reported. Permanently discontinue nevirapine-containing products if severe skin reactions or hypersensitivity reactions occur. Check transaminase immediately for all patients who develop a rash in the first 18 weeks of treatment. (5.9)  
• Inform patients with rheumatoid arthritis that Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine tablets for oral suspension contain phenylalanine, a component of aspartame. (5.1)

**Warnings and Precautions (continued):**  
• Bone marrow suppressive/toxicity: May increase the hematologic toxicity of zidovudine. (7.3)  
• Co-administration of nevirapine-containing products may alter the concentrations of other drugs and other drugs may alter the concentrations of nevirapine-containing products. Drug interactions must be considered prior to and during therapy (5.11, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3)  
• Monitor patients with hepatic failure or cirrhosis carefully for evidence of drug-induced toxicity. Do not administer nevirapine-containing products to patients with Child-Pugh B or C. (5.1, 8.2)  
See **17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION AND Medication Guide**.

**HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING:**  
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• If you suspect that you have given too much **LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE**, contact your local poison control center or emergency room right away.

The dose of **LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE** in children is based on their body size. Children of **LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE** starts after patients have taken 14 days of different formulations of **LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE**. Check with your doctor to see what medication you should give your child during the first 14 days of nevirapine ("lead-in period") before starting **LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE**, half or whole tablets can be swallowed with water. The usual dosing is as follows:

**Table 1. Recommended Dosage of Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine Scored Tablets for Oral Suspension, 30 mg/50 mg/60 mg for Children After the 14-Day Lead-In Period With Once-Daily Dosing of Nevirapine**

Weight Range (Body weight in kg)	Dosing	Lamivudine (AM dose in mg/ <sup>a</sup> PM dose in mg)	Nevirapine (AM dose in mg/ <sup>a</sup> PM dose in mg)	Zidovudine (AM dose in mg/ <sup>a</sup> PM dose in mg)
5 to less than 7	1 tablet BD	30/30	50/50	60/60
7 to less than 11	1.5 tablets BD	45/45	75/75	90/90
11 to less than 14	2 tablets BD	60/60	100/100	120/120
14 to less than 18	2.5 tablets BD	75/75	125/125	150/150
18 to less than 22	3 tablets BD	90/90	150/150	180/180
22 to less than 25	3.5 tablets BD	105/105	175/175	210/210
25 and greater	Adult dose BD <sup>b</sup>			

<sup>a</sup> = For recommended doses of lamivudine 150 mg twice daily, nevirapine 200 mg twice daily and zidovudine 300 mg twice daily (adult maximum daily dose), the adult formulations (lamivudine 150 mg tablet, nevirapine 200 mg tablet and zidovudine 300 mg tablet) can be used.

**Method of Preparation:**

1. Children unable to swallow the tablets, the following procedure can be used:
  - a. Place the tablet(s) in a container and add two teaspoons (10 mL) of drinking water per tablet.
  - a. Swirl the container until the tablet(s) breaks up into pieces small enough for the child to swallow.
  - a. A spoon can be used to crush the pieces, if needed.
2. Drink the mixture within one hour.
3. Rinse the container with an additional small amount of water and drink the contents to assure that the entire dosage is taken.

**DO NOT MIX LAMIVUDINE, ZIDOVUDINE AND NEVIRAPINE TABLETS FOR ORAL SUSPENSION WITH ANY LIQUID OTHER THAN WATER. SPLIT TABLETS WHEN NEEDED. STORE UNUSED HALF TABLETS IN A SEPARATE BAG OR BOTTLE AND USE AS SOON AS PRACTICAL.**

**What are the possible side effects of LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE? LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE can cause:**

- See "What is the most important information I should know about LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE?"

• **Changes in your child's immune system (Immune Reconstitution Syndrome)** can happen when your child starts taking HIV medicine. Your child's immune system gets stronger and begins to fight infections that have been hidden in your child's body for a long time. Tell the doctor if your child starts having new symptoms after starting HIV medicine.

• **Changes in body fat** can happen in some people who take antiretroviral therapy. These changes may include increased amount of fat in the upper back and neck ("buffalo hump"), breast, and around the middle of your child's body (trunk). Loss of fat from your child's legs, arms, and face can also happen. The cause and long-term health effects of these problems are not known at this time.

• **Neutropenia and Anemia:** Serious blood problems including low levels of red and/or white blood cells have occurred with the use of zidovudine, one component of **LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE**. Contact your child's doctor immediately if your child develops unusual fatigue, pale skin, sore throat, fever, or other problems which may be signs of blood problems.

• **Lactic acidosis and liver or chills**, including fatal cases, have been reported with the use of reverse transcriptase inhibitors, such as lamivudine and zidovudine, alone or in combination. Contact your child's doctor immediately if your child experiences feeling sick (nausea), being sick (vomiting), or unusual or unexpected stomach discomfort, weakness and tiredness, shortness of breath, weakness in the arms and legs, yellowing of the skin or eyes, or pain in the upper stomach area. These may be early symptoms of lactic acidosis or liver problems.

• **Pancreatitis** is a dangerous inflammation of the pancreas. It may cause death. Tell your child's doctor right away if your child develops stomach pain, feeling sick (nausea), or being sick (vomiting). These can be signs of pancreatitis. Let your child's doctor know if your child has ever had pancreatitis, regularly drink alcoholic beverages, or have gallstones. Pancreatitis occurs more often in patients with these conditions. It is also more likely in people with advanced HIV disease, but can occur at any disease stage.

• **Acute infection of hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection:** Patients with HIV infection, who take **LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE** and then stop it, may get "flare-ups" of their hepatitis. "Flare-up" is when the disease suddenly returns in a worse way than before. If your child has hepatitis infection, your doctor should monitor your child's liver function for several months after stopping **LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE**. You child may need to take anti-HBV medications.

• **Use with interferon- and ribavirin-based regimens:** Worsening of liver disease (sometimes resulting in death) has occurred in patients infected with both HIV and hepatitis C who are taking anti-HIV medicines and are also being treated for hepatitis C with interferon with or without ribavirin. If your child is taking **LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE** as well as interferon with or without ribavirin and your child experiences side effects, be sure to tell your child's doctor.

• **Phenyletonina (PKU):** **LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE** contains phenyletonina as part of the artificial sweetener, aspartame. The artificial sweetener may be harmful to people with PKU.

Tell your child's doctor if your child has any side effect that bothers your child or that does not go away. There are not all the possible side effects of **LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE**. For more information, ask your child's doctor or pharmacist.

Call your child's doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or Cipla Ltd. at 1-866-604-3268.

**How do you store LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE?**  
Store **LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE** at room temperature between 20°C to 25°C (68°F-77°F).  
Throw away **LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE** that is no longer needed or out-of-date.

**Keep LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE and all medicines out of the reach and sight of children.**  
Keep **LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE** and all medicines out of the reach and sight of children.

**What are the ingredients in LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE?**  
Active ingredients: Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine  
Inactive ingredients: aspartame, banana flavor, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, polyvidone, silicified microcrystalline cellulose, sodium starch glycolate, and corn starch.

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Revised: 10/2012

**CIPLA LTD.**  
**Mumbai Central, Mumbai INDIA**

**Table 2. Potential Drug Interactions**

Drug Class	Examples of Drugs	Interactions
Antifungals	Amorone, disoriprone, itraconazole	Plasma concentrations may be decreased.
Anticoagulants	Carbamazepine, clozapine, thiazolidine	Plasma concentrations may be decreased.
Antituberculars	Isoniazid	Plasma concentrations of some isoniazid metabolites may be decreased. Nevirapine and zidovudine should not be administered concurrently. See a potential decrease in isoniazid plasma concentrations.
Calcium channel blockers	Diltiazem, nifedipine, verapamil	Plasma concentrations may be decreased.
Chemotherapy	Cytidine/thymidine	Plasma concentrations may be decreased.
Contraceptives	Contraceptives	Nevirapine treatment may decrease the effectiveness of oral contraceptives.
Immunosuppressants	Cyclosporin, tacrolimus, sirolimus	Plasma concentrations may be decreased.
Anti-infectives	Fenofibrate	Plasma concentrations may be decreased.
Antiparasitics	Warfarin	Plasma concentrations may be increased. Potential effect on anticoagulation. Monitoring of anticoagulation levels is recommended.

**8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS**

**8.1 Pregnancy:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are Pregnancy Category C. Nevirapine is Pregnancy Category B. Therefore, Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

**Lamivudine and Zidovudine:** There are no adequate and well-controlled studies of lamivudine and zidovudine in pregnant women. Clinical trial data demonstrate that maternal zidovudine treatment during pregnancy reduces the risk of HIV-1 transmission from mother to fetus. Animal reproduction studies performed with lamivudine and zidovudine showed increased embryonic and fetal malformations (zidovudine), and increased fetal death.

**8.2 Nursing Mothers:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy. Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.3 Pediatric:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.4 Geriatric:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.5 Hepatic Impairment:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.6 Renal Impairment:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.7 Interactions:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.8 Nursing Mothers:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.9 Pregnancy:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.10 Geriatric:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.11 Hepatic Impairment:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.12 Renal Impairment:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.13 Interactions:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.14 Nursing Mothers:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.15 Pregnancy:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.16 Geriatric:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.17 Hepatic Impairment:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.18 Renal Impairment:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.19 Interactions:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.20 Nursing Mothers:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.21 Pregnancy:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.22 Geriatric:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.23 Hepatic Impairment:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.24 Renal Impairment:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.25 Interactions:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.26 Nursing Mothers:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.27 Pregnancy:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.28 Geriatric:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.29 Hepatic Impairment:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.30 Renal Impairment:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.31 Interactions:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.32 Nursing Mothers:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.33 Pregnancy:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.34 Geriatric:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.35 Hepatic Impairment:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.36 Renal Impairment:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.37 Interactions:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.38 Nursing Mothers:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.39 Pregnancy:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.40 Geriatric:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.41 Hepatic Impairment:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**8.42 Renal Impairment:** Lamivudine and zidovudine are excreted in breast milk. Therefore, nursing mothers should be advised to avoid breastfeeding while receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**12.1. Mechanism of Action:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine is an antiviral drug (see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.4)*).

**12.2. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and ZIDOVUDINE oral solution (zidovudine 300 mg/mL) produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods).

**12.3. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and ZIDOVUDINE oral solution (zidovudine 300 mg/mL) produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods).

**12.4. Indications:** See Drug Interactions (7). No drug interaction studies have been conducted using Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension in combination with multiple doses of zidovudine 200 mg in combination with multiple doses of lamivudine 150 mg (12 h).

**Effect of Food Absorption of lamivudine, nevirapine and zidovudine:** The effect of food on lamivudine, nevirapine and zidovudine was not determined, therefore, this product must be administered on an empty stomach, without food.

**Lamivudine and Zidovudine:** The pharmacokinetic properties of lamivudine in fasting patients are summarized in Table 10. Following oral administration, lamivudine is rapidly absorbed and extensively distributed. Binding to plasma protein is low. Zidovudine is eliminated primarily by hepatic metabolism. The major metabolite of zidovudine is the inactive, Metabolism of lamivudine is a minor route of elimination. In humans, the only known metabolite is the inactive metabolite, 2,6-diamino-3-thiopyridine (AMT).

**Effect of Food Absorption of lamivudine, nevirapine and zidovudine:** The effect of food on lamivudine, nevirapine and zidovudine was not determined, therefore, this product must be administered on an empty stomach, without food.

**12.5. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and ZIDOVUDINE oral solution (zidovudine 300 mg/mL) produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods).

**12.6. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and ZIDOVUDINE oral solution (zidovudine 300 mg/mL) produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods).

**12.7. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and ZIDOVUDINE oral solution (zidovudine 300 mg/mL) produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods).

**12.8. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and ZIDOVUDINE oral solution (zidovudine 300 mg/mL) produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods).

**12.9. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and ZIDOVUDINE oral solution (zidovudine 300 mg/mL) produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods).

**12.10. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and ZIDOVUDINE oral solution (zidovudine 300 mg/mL) produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods).

**12.11. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and ZIDOVUDINE oral solution (zidovudine 300 mg/mL) produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods).

**12.12. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and ZIDOVUDINE oral solution (zidovudine 300 mg/mL) produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods).

**12.13. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and ZIDOVUDINE oral solution (zidovudine 300 mg/mL) produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods).

**12.14. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and ZIDOVUDINE oral solution (zidovudine 300 mg/mL) produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods).

**12.15. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and ZIDOVUDINE oral solution (zidovudine 300 mg/mL) produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods).

**12.16. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and ZIDOVUDINE oral solution (zidovudine 300 mg/mL) produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods).

**12.17. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and ZIDOVUDINE oral solution (zidovudine 300 mg/mL) produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods).

**12.18. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and ZIDOVUDINE oral solution (zidovudine 300 mg/mL) produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods).

**12.19. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and ZIDOVUDINE oral solution (zidovudine 300 mg/mL) produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods).

**12.20. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and ZIDOVUDINE oral solution (zidovudine 300 mg/mL) produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods).

**12.21. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and ZIDOVUDINE oral solution (zidovudine 300 mg/mL) produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods).

**12.22. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and ZIDOVUDINE oral solution (zidovudine 300 mg/mL) produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods).

**12.23. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and ZIDOVUDINE oral solution (zidovudine 300 mg/mL) produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods).

**12.24. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and ZIDOVUDINE oral solution (zidovudine 300 mg/mL) produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods).

**12.25. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and ZIDOVUDINE oral solution (zidovudine 300 mg/mL) produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods).

**12.26. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and ZIDOVUDINE oral solution (zidovudine 300 mg/mL) produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods).

**12.27. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and ZIDOVUDINE oral solution (zidovudine 300 mg/mL) produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods).

**12.28. Pharmacokinetics:** Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVIR oral solution (lam







