

• 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** children is based on their size. Children's dosing 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 Scaled 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/ ^a PM dose in mg)	Nevirapine (AM dose in mg/ ^a PM dose in mg)	Zidovudine (AM dose in mg/ ^a PM dose in mg)
5 to less than 7	1 tablet BID	30/30	50/50	60/60
7 to less than 11	1.5 tablets BID	45/45	75/75	90/90
11 to less than 14	2 tablets BID	60/60	100/100	120/120
14 to less than 18	2.5 tablets BID	75/75	125/125	150/150
18 to less than 22	3 tablets BID	90/90	150/150	180/180
22 to less than 25	3.5 tablets BID	105/105	175/175	210/210
25 and greater		Adult dose ^b BID ^c		

^a = 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:
 - Place the tablets in a container and add two teaspoons (10 mL) of drinking water per tablet.
 - Swirl the container until the tablets break up into pieces small enough for the child to swallow.
 - A spoon can be used to crush the pieces, if needed.
 - Drink the mixture within 30 minutes.
 - 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 pills, 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 feeding 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, feeding 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 HBV 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 HBV infection, your doctor should closely 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.

• Phenyletonuria (PKU): LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE contains phenylelalanine 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. These 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. Tell your child's doctor if you have any questions about LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE, do not dispose of it in your waste water or your household rubbish. Ask the pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

General Information about LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE. Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not give LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE to other people, even if they have the same condition your child has. It may harm them.

This Medication Guide summarizes the most important information about LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE. If you would like more information, talk with your child's doctor. You can ask the pharmacist or doctor for information about LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE that is written for health professionals.

For more information, go to www.cipla.com or call Cipla Ltd. at 1-866-604-3268. **What are the ingredients in LAMIVUDINE, NEVIRAPINE AND ZIDOVUDINE?** Active ingredients: Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine. Inactive ingredients: aspartame, banana flavor, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, povidone, siliconified microcrystalline cellulose, sodium starch glycolate, and corn starch.

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Table 1: Potential Drug Interactions

Drug Class	Examples of Drugs	Interaction
Antifungals	Amorone, disoriprone, itraconazole	Plasma concentrations may be decreased.
Anticoagulants	Carbamazepine, clozapine, thiazolidine	Plasma concentrations may be decreased.
Antitubercals	Rifabutin	Plasma concentrations of some azole antifungals may be decreased. Nevirapine and rifabutin should not be administered concurrently. See a potential decrease in rifabutin plasma concentrations.
Calcium channel blockers	Diltiazem, nifedipine, verapamil	Plasma concentrations may be decreased.
Central chemotheray	Cytosine/thymine	Plasma concentrations may be decreased.
Cystic fibrosis	Cysteamine	Plasma concentrations may be decreased.
Immunosuppressants	Cyclosporin, tacrolimus, sirolimus	Plasma concentrations may be decreased.
Malaria	Quinine	Plasma concentrations may be decreased.
Antiarrhythmics	Warfarin	Plasma concentrations may be increased. Potential effect on anticoagulation. Monitoring of anticoagulation levels is recommended.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

Lamivudine and Zidovudine: 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 perinatal HIV-1 transmission from 24.2% to 8.7% in women receiving zidovudine and zidovudine showed increased embryonic and fetal malformations (zidovudine), and increased risk of abortion.

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12.1. Mechanism of Action

Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine is an antiviral drug (see Clinical Pharmacology (12.4)). **Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine** combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVRI oral solution (containing lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and Zidovudine 300 mg/mL. **Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine** combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVRI oral solution (containing lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and Zidovudine 300 mg/mL. **Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine** combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVRI oral solution (containing lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and Zidovudine 300 mg/mL. **Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Zidovudine** combination tablets for oral suspension (30 mg/50 mg/60 mg) were bioequivalent to EPVRI oral solution (containing lamivudine 150 mg/mL) and Zidovudine 300 mg/mL.

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and 4067 were given 4 mg/kg once daily for two weeks followed by 4 mg/kg twice daily thereafter. In the USA region all pediatric subjects received 150 mg/m² once daily for two weeks followed by 150 mg/m² twice daily thereafter (See Use in Specific Populations (8.4) and Adverse Reactions (6.2)). Duration of nevirapine at 150 mg/m² BID (for a two-week lead-in) and 150 mg/m² QD produced generic mean or mean trough nevirapine concentrations were comparable between the two dosing regimens studied (BSA and weight-based methods). **Dose Adjustments:** See Drug Interactions (7). No drug interaction studies have been conducted using zidovudine (containing nevirapine 50 mg/mL, as nevirapine hemihydrate) of Behring-Ingelheim, Inc. (BID). Single doses were administered to healthy volunteers under fasting conditions at a dose of lamivudine 150 mg, nevirapine 200 mg and zidovudine 240 mg (four combination tablets).

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 Lamivudine's pharmacologic 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. Approximately 70% of an intravenous dose of lamivudine is recovered unchanged in the urine. Metabolism of lamivudine is a minor route of elimination. In humans, the only known metabolite is the nucleoside metabolite, 3-aminopropanoic acid (APAA). The pharmacologic properties of zidovudine in fasting patients are summarized in Table 10. Following oral administration, zidovudine is rapidly absorbed and extensively distributed. Binding to plasma protein is low. Zidovudine is eliminated primarily by hepatic metabolism. The major metabolite of zidovudine, 2,3-dideoxy-5-(deoxythymine) AMP, has been identified in plasma. The AMT AUC was one-third of the zidovudine AUC.

Table 12: Effect of Food on Lamivudine and Zidovudine AUC

Co-administered Drug and Dose	Lamivudine Dose	n	AUC	CV	Variability	Concentration of Co-administered Drug
Nefazodone 150 mg bid	single 300 mg	14	74C	43%	90% CV 32%	++
Sulfamonomethoxine 800 mg daily x 5 days	single 300 mg	14	74C	43%	90% CV 32%	++

Table 13: Effect of Food on Lamivudine and Zidovudine AUC

Co-administered Drug and Dose	Zidovudine Dose	n	AUC	CV	Variability	Concentration of Co-administered Drug
Atazanavir 750 mg qd	single 200 mg	11	74C	35%	89% CV 31%	++
Probenecid 500 mg qd	single 200 mg	11	74C	35%	89% CV 31%	++

Table 14: Effect of Food on Lamivudine and Zidovudine AUC

Co-administered Drug and Dose	Zidovudine Dose	n	AUC	CV	Variability	Concentration of Co-administered Drug
Atazanavir 750 mg qd	single 200 mg	11	74C			

