HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use DOLUTEGRAVIR, LAMIVUDINE and TENOFOVIR ALAFENAMIDE TABLETS safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for DOLUTEGRAVIR, LAMIVUDINE and TENOFOVIR ALAFENAMIDE TABLETS.

DOLUTEGRAVIR, LAMIVUDINE and TENOFOVIR ALAFENAMIDE tablets, for oral use

WARNING: POSTTREATMENT EXACERBATIONS OF HEPATITIS B

See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.

Severe acute exacerbations of hepatitis B virus (HBV) have been reported in HBV-infected patients who have discontinued products containing lamivudine and/or tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF) and may occur with discontinuation of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets. Monitor hepatic function closely in HBV-infected patients who discontinue dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets. If appropriate, initiation of anti-HBV therapy may be warranted. (5.1)

--INDICATIONS AND USAGE--

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets, a three-drug combination of dolutegravir (integrase strand transfer inhibitor [INSTI]), lamivudine, and tenofovir alafenamide (TAF), both HIV nucleoside analog reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs), is indicated as a complete regimen for the treatment of HIV-1 infection in adults and pediatric patients weighing at least 25 kg. (1)

Limitations of Use:
Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets alone is not recommended in patients with resistance-associated integrase substitutions or clinically suspected integrase strand transfer inhibitor resistance because the dose of dolutegravir in dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is insufficient in these subpopulations. See the dolutegravir prescribing information. (1)

---DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION---

- Pregnancy Testing: Pregnancy testing is recommended before initiation of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets in adolescents and adults of childbearing potential. (2.1, 5.4, 8.1, 8.3)
- Testing: Prior to or when initiating dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets, test for HBV infection. Prior to initiation and during use of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets, on a clinically appropriate schedule, assess serum creatinine, estimated creatinine clearance, urine glucose, and urine protein in all patients. In patients with chronic kidney disease, also assess serum phosphorus. (2.1)
- Recommended dose in adults and pediatric patients weighing at least 25 kg: One tablet daily. May be taken with or without food. (2.2)
- Because dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is a fixed-dose product and cannot be dose adjusted, dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is not recommended in patients requiring dosage adjustment, patients with creatinine clearance less than 50 mL per minute, or patients with end-stage renal disease requiring hemodialysis. (2.3)

---DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS---

Tablet: 50 mg of dolutegravir, 300 mg of lamivudine, and 25 mg of tenofovir alafenamide (3)

---CONTRAINDICATIONS---

- Previous hypersensitivity reaction to dolutegravir, lamivudine, or tenofovir alafenamide. (4)
- Coadministration with dofetilide. (4)

---WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS---

- Hypersensitivity reactions characterized by rash, constitutional findings, and sometimes organ dysfunction, including liver injury, have been reported. Discontinue dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets and other suspect agents immediately if signs or symptoms of hypersensitivity reactions develop, as a delay in stopping treatment may result in a life-threatening reaction. (5.2)
- Hepatotoxicity has been reported in patients receiving dolutegravir-containing regimens. Patients with underlying hepatitis B or C may be at increased risk for worsening or development of transaminase elevations. Monitoring for hepatotoxicity is recommended. (5.3)
- Embryo-fetal toxicity may occur when used at the time of conception and in early pregnancy. Assess the risks and benefits of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets and discuss with the patient to determine if an alternative treatment should be considered at the time of conception through the first trimester of pregnancy or if pregnancy is confirmed in the first trimester due to the risk of neural tube defects. Adolescents and adults of childbearing potential should be counseled on the consistent use of effective contraception. (2.1, 5.4, 8.1, 8.3)
- New onset or worsening renal impairment: Assess creatinine clearance, urine glucose, and urine protein in all patients before initiating dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets therapy and monitor during therapy. Monitor serum phosphorus in patients with chronic kidney disease. (5.6)
- Immune reconstitution syndrome has been reported in patients treated with combination antiretroviral therapy. (5.7)
- Lactic acidosis and severe hepatomegaly with steatosis: Discontinue treatment in patients who develop symptoms or laboratory findings suggestive of lactic acidosis or pronounced hepatotoxicity. (5.8)
- Pancreatitis: Use with caution in pediatric patients with a history of pancreatitis or other significant risk factors for pancreatitis. Discontinue treatment as clinically appropriate. (5.9)

---ADVERSE REACTIONS---

- The most common adverse reactions (in those receiving the components of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide) are nausea, insomnia, fatigue, headache, diarrhea, and depression. (6.1)

---DRUG INTERACTIONS---

Coadministration of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets with other drugs can alter the concentration of other drugs and other drugs may alter the concentrations of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets. The potential drug-drug interactions must be considered prior to and during therapy. (4, 7, 12.3)

---USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS---

- Pregnancy: Assess the risks and benefits of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets and discuss with the patient to determine if an alternative treatment should be considered at the time of conception through the first trimester or if pregnancy is confirmed in the first trimester due to the risk of neural tube defects. (2.1, 5.4, 8.1, 8.3)
- Lactation: Breastfeeding is not recommended due to the potential for HIV-1 transmission. (8.2)
- Females and males of reproductive potential: Pregnancy testing is recommended in adolescents and adults of childbearing potential. Patients should be counseled on the consistent use of effective contraception (8.1, 8.3)
- Pediatrics: Not recommended for patients weighing less than 25 kg. (8.4)
- Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is not recommended in patients with creatinine clearance less than 50 mL per min or patients with end-stage renal disease requiring hemodialysis. (8.6)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and FDA-approved patient labeling.

Revised: 01/2022

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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

WARNING: POSTTREATMENT EXACERBATIONS OF HEPATITIS B

Severe acute exacerbations of hepatitis B virus (HBV) have been reported in HBV-infected patients who have discontinued products containing lamivudine and/or tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF) and may occur with discontinuation of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets. Hepatic function should be monitored closely with both clinical and laboratory follow-up for at least several months in HBV-infected patients who discontinue dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets. If appropriate, initiation of anti-hepatitis B therapy may be warranted *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]*.

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is indicated for use alone as a complete regimen for the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus type I (HIV-1) infection in adults and pediatric patients weighing at least 25 kg.

Limitation of Use: Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets alone is not recommended in patients with resistance-associated integrase substitutions or clinically suspected integrase strand transfer inhibitor resistance because the dose of dolutegravir in dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is insufficient in these subpopulations. See the full prescribing information for dolutegravir.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Testing Prior to Initiation and During Treatment with Dolutegravir, Lamivudine and Tenofovir Alafenamide Tablets

Pregnancy testing is recommended before initiation of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets in adolescents and adults of childbearing potential *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.1, 8.3)]*.

Prior to or when initiating dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets, test patients for hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]*.

Prior to initiation and during treatment with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets, on a clinically appropriate schedule, assess serum creatinine, estimated creatinine clearance, urine glucose, and urine protein in all patients. In patients with chronic kidney disease, also assess serum phosphorus *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)]*.

2.2 Recommended Dosage

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is a three-drug fixed-dose combination product containing 50 mg of dolutegravir, 300 mg of lamivudine, and 25 mg of tenofovir alafenamide (TAF). The recommended dosage of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is one tablet taken orally once daily with or without food in adults and pediatric patients weighing at least 25 kg (55 lbs).

2.3 Not Recommended in Patients with Severe Renal Impairment

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is not recommended in patients with creatinine clearance less than 30 mL per minute *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.6)]*.

2.4 Not Recommended in Patients with Severe Hepatic Impairment

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is not recommended in patients with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Score C) *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.7)]*.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets contain dolutegravir 50 mg (present as 52.6 dolutegravir sodium), lamivudine 300 mg and tenofovir alafenamide 25 mg (present as 28.4 mg tenofovir alafenamide fumarate) are white to off white colored, oval shaped, biconvex, film coated tablets, debossed with 'DL' on one side and plain on the other side.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is contraindicated in patients:

- with prior hypersensitivity reaction to dolutegravir *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]*, lamivudine, or tenofovir alafenamide.
- receiving dofetilide due to the potential for increased dofetilide plasma concentrations and the risk for serious and/or life-threatening events with concomitant use of dolutegravir *[see Drug Interactions (7)]*.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Severe Acute Exacerbation of Hepatitis B in Patients with HBV Infection

All patients should be tested for the presence of chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) before or when initiating dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets.

Discontinuation of anti-HBV therapy, including lamivudine and TAF, two components of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets, may be associated with severe acute exacerbations of hepatitis B. Patients infected with HBV who discontinue dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets should be closely monitored with both clinical and laboratory follow-up for at least several months after stopping treatment. If appropriate, resumption of anti-hepatitis B therapy may be warranted.

5.2 Hypersensitivity Reactions

Hypersensitivity reactions have been reported and were characterized by rash, constitutional findings, and sometimes organ dysfunction, including liver injury. The events were reported in less than 1% of subjects receiving dolutegravir in Phase 3 clinical trials. Discontinue dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets and other suspect agents immediately if signs or symptoms of hypersensitivity reactions develop (including, but not limited to, severe rash or rash accompanied by fever, general malaise, fatigue, muscle or joint aches, blisters or peeling of the skin, oral blisters or lesions, conjunctivitis, facial edema, hepatitis, eosinophilia, angioedema, difficulty breathing). Clinical status, including liver aminotransferases, should be monitored and appropriate therapy initiated. Delay in stopping treatment with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets or other suspect agents after the onset of hypersensitivity may result in a life-threatening reaction.

5.3 Hepatotoxicity

Hepatic adverse events have been reported in patients receiving a dolutegravir-containing regimen. Patients with underlying hepatitis B or C may be at increased risk for worsening or development of transaminase elevations with use of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets *[see Adverse Reactions (6.1)]*. In some cases, the elevations in transaminases were consistent with immune reconstitution syndrome or hepatitis B reactivation particularly in the setting where anti-hepatitis therapy was withdrawn. Cases of hepatic toxicity, including elevated serum liver biochemistries, hepatitis, and acute liver failure have been reported in patients receiving a dolutegravir-containing regimen without pre-existing hepatic disease or other identifiable risk factors. Drug-induced liver injury leading to liver transplant has been reported with combination abacavir, dolutegravir, and lamivudine. Monitoring for hepatotoxicity is recommended.

5.4 Embryo-Fetal Toxicity

An ongoing observational study showed an association between dolutegravir, a component of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets, and an increased risk of neural tube defects when dolutegravir was administered at the time of conception and in early pregnancy. As there is limited understanding of the association of reported types of neural tube defects with dolutegravir use, inform adolescents and adults of childbearing potential, including those actively trying to become pregnant, about the potential increased risk of neural tube defects with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets. Assess the risks and benefits of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets and discuss with the patient to determine if an alternative treatment should be considered at the time of conception through the first trimester of pregnancy or if pregnancy is confirmed in the first trimester *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.1, 8.3)]*.

Pregnancy testing is recommended before initiation of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets in adolescents and adults of childbearing potential *[see Dosage and Administration (2.1)]*.

Adolescents and adults of childbearing potential should be counseled on the consistent use of effective contraception *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.1, 8.3)]*.

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets may be considered during the second and third trimesters of pregnancy if the expected benefit justifies the potential risk to the pregnant woman and the fetus.

5.5 Risk of Adverse Reactions or Loss of Virologic Response Due to Drug Interactions

The concomitant use of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets and other drugs may result in known or potentially significant drug interactions, some of which may lead to *[see Contraindications (4), Drug Interactions (7.3)]*:

- Loss of therapeutic effect of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets and possible development of resistance.
- Possible clinically significant adverse reactions from greater exposures of concomitant drugs.

See Table 4 for steps to prevent or manage these possible and known significant drug interactions, including dosing recommendations. Consider the potential for drug interactions prior to and during therapy with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets; review concomitant medications during therapy with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets; and monitor for the adverse reactions associated with the concomitant drugs.

5.6 New Onset or Worsening Renal Impairment

Postmarketing cases of renal impairment, including acute renal failure, proximal renal tubulopathy (PRT), and Fanconi syndrome have been reported with TAF-containing products; while most of these cases were characterized by potential confounders that may have contributed to the reported renal events, it is also possible these factors may have predisposed patients to tenofovir-related adverse events. Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is not recommended in patients with estimated creatinine clearance below 50 mL per minute.

Patients taking tenofovir prodrugs who have impaired renal function and those taking nephrotoxic agents including non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs are at increased risk of developing renal-related adverse reactions.

Prior to initiation and during treatment with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets, on a clinically appropriate schedule, assess serum creatinine, estimated creatinine clearance, urine glucose, and urine protein in all patients. In patients with chronic kidney disease, also assess serum phosphorus. Discontinue dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets in patients who develop clinically significant decreases in renal function or evidence of Fanconi syndrome.

5.7 Immune Reconstitution Syndrome

Immune reconstitution syndrome has been reported in patients treated with combination antiretroviral therapy, including the components of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets. During the initial phase of combination antiretroviral treatment, patients whose immune systems respond may develop an inflammatory response to indolent or residual opportunistic infections (such as *Mycobacterium avium* infection, cytomegalovirus, *Pneumocystis jirovecii* pneumonia [PCP], or tuberculosis), which may necessitate further evaluation and treatment.

Autoimmune disorders (such as Graves' disease, polymyositis, Guillain-Barré syndrome, and autoimmune hepatitis) have also been reported to occur in the setting of immune reconstitution; however, the time to onset is more variable and can occur many months after initiation of treatment.

5.8 Lactic Acidosis and Severe Hepatomegaly with Steatosis

Lactic acidosis and severe hepatomegaly with steatosis, including fatal cases, have been reported with the use of nucleoside analogues, including lamivudine, a component of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets, and TDF, another prodrug of tenofovir, alone or in combination with other antiretrovirals. Treatment with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets should be suspended in any patient who develops clinical or laboratory findings suggestive of lactic acidosis or pronounced hepatotoxicity (which may include hepatomegaly and steatosis even in the absence of marked transaminase elevations).

5.9 Pancreatitis

In pediatric patients with a history of prior antiretroviral nucleoside exposure, a history of pancreatitis, or other significant risk factors for the development of pancreatitis, lamivudine, a component of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets, should be used with caution. Treatment with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets should be stopped immediately if clinical signs, symptoms, or laboratory abnormalities suggestive of pancreatitis occur *[see Adverse Reactions (6.1)]*.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following serious adverse reactions are discussed in other sections of the labeling:

- Exacerbation of Hepatitis B *[see Boxed Warning, Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]*.
- Hypersensitivity Reactions *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]*.
- Hepatotoxicity *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]*.
- New Onset or Worsening Renal Impairment *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)]*.
- Immune Reconstitution Syndrome *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)]*.
- Lactic Acidosis and Severe Hepatomegaly with Steatosis *[see Boxed Warning, Warnings and Precautions (5. 8)]*.
- Pancreatitis *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)]*.

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared with rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in clinical practice.

Dolutegravir

Treatment-Naïve Subjects in Adult Subjects

In SINGLE, 833 subjects were randomized and received at least one dose of either dolutegravir 50 mg with fixed-dose abacavir and lamivudine once daily or fixed-dose efavirenz/emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate once daily (study treatment was blinded through Week 96 and open-label from Week 96 through Week 144). Through 144 weeks, the rate of adverse events leading to discontinuation was 4% in subjects receiving dolutegravir 50 mg once daily + fixed-dose abacavir and lamivudine and 14% in subjects receiving fixed-dose efavirenz/emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate once daily.

Treatment-emergent adverse reactions of moderate to severe intensity observed in at least 2% of subjects in either treatment arm of SINGLE are provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Treatment-Emergent Adverse Reactions of at Least Moderate Intensity (Grades 2 to 4) and at Least 2% Frequency in Treatment-Naïve Subjects in SINGLE Trial (Week 144 Analysis)

System Organ Class/Preferred Term	Dolutegravir 50 mg + Abacavir and Lamivudine Once Daily (n = 414)	Efavirenz/Emtricitabine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate Once Daily (n = 419)
Psychiatric		
Insomnia	3%	3%
Depression	1%	2%
Abnormal dreams	< 1%	2%
Nervous System		
Dizziness	< 1%	5%
Headache	2%	2%
Gastrointestinal		
Nausea	< 1%	3%
Diarrhea	< 1%	2%
General Disorders		
Fatigue	2%	2%
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue		
Rash[a]	< 1%	6%
Ear and Labyrinth		
Vertigo	0	2%

[a] Includes pooled terms: rash, rash generalized, rash macular, rash maculo-papular, rash pruritic, and drug eruption.

In addition, Grade 1 insomnia was reported by 7% and 4% of subjects receiving dolutegravir and fixed-dose efavirenz, emtricitabine, and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, respectively. These events were not treatment limiting.

Treatment-Experienced, Integrase Strand Transfer Inhibitor-Naïve Subjects

In an international, multicenter, double-blind trial (ING111762, SAILING), 719 HIV-1-infected, antiretroviral treatment-experienced adults were randomized and received either dolutegravir 50 mg once daily or raltegravir 400 mg twice daily with investigator-selected background regimen consisting of up to 2 agents, including at least one fully active agent. At 48 weeks, the only treatment-emergent adverse reaction of moderate to severe intensity with at least 2% frequency in either treatment group was diarrhea, 2% (6 of 354) in subjects receiving dolutegravir 50 mg once daily + background regimen and 1% (5 of 361) in subjects receiving raltegravir 400 mg twice daily + background regimen.

Less Common Adverse Reactions Observed in Clinical Trials

The following adverse reactions occurred in less than 2% of subjects receiving dolutegravir in a combination regimen in any one trial. These events have been included because of their seriousness and assessment of potential causal relationship.

Gastrointestinal Disorders: Abdominal pain, abdominal discomfort, flatulence, upper abdominal pain, vomiting.

Hepatobiliary Disorders: Hepatitis.

Musculoskeletal Disorders: Myositis.

Psychiatric Disorders: Suicidal ideation, attempt, behavior, or completion. These events were observed primarily in subjects with a pre-existing history of depression or other psychiatric illness.

Renal and Urinary Disorders: Renal impairment.

Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders: Pruritus.

Laboratory Abnormalities

Treatment-Naïve Subjects

Selected laboratory abnormalities (Grades 2 to 4) with a worsening grade from baseline and representing the worst-grade toxicity in at least 2% of subjects in SINGLE are presented in Table 2. The mean change from baseline observed for selected lipid values is presented in Table 3.

Table 2. Selected Laboratory Abnormalities (Grades 2 to 4) in Treatment-Naïve Subjects in SINGLE Trial (Week 144 Analysis)

Laboratory Parameter Preferred Term	Dolutegravir 50 mg + Abacavir and Lamivudine Once Daily (n = 414)	Efavirenz/Emtricitabine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate Once Daily (n = 419)
ALT		
Grade 2 (> 2.5 to 5.0 x ULN)	3%	5%
Grade 3 to 4 (> 5.0 x ULN)	1%	< 1%
AST		
Grade 2 (> 2.5 to 5.0 x ULN)	3%	4%
Grade 3 to 4 (> 5.0 x ULN)	1%	3%
Total Bilirubin		
Grade 2 (1.6 to 2.5 x ULN)	< 1%	< 1%
Grade 3 to 4 (> 2.5 x ULN)	< 1%	< 1%
Creatine kinase		
Grade 2 (6.0 to 9.9 x ULN)	5%	3%
Grade 3 to 4 (≥ 10.0 x ULN)	7%	8%
Hyperglycemia		
Grade 2 (126 to 250 mg/dL)	9%	6%
Grade 3 (> 250 mg/dL)	2%	< 1%
Lipase		
Grade 2 (> 1.5 to 3.0 x ULN)	11%	11%
Grade 3 to 4 (> 3.0 x ULN)	5%	4%
Total neutrophils		
Grade 2 (0.75 to 0.99 x 10)	4%	5%
Grade 3 to 4 (< 0.75 x 10)	3%	3%
ULN = Upper limit of normal		

Table 3. Mean Change from Baseline in Fasted Lipid Values in Treatment-Naïve Subjects in SINGLE Trial (Week 144 Analysis[a])

Laboratory Parameter Preferred Term	Dolutegravir 50 mg + Abacavir and Lamivudine Once Daily (n = 414)	Efavirenz/Emtricitabine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate Once Daily (n = 419)
Cholesterol (mg/dL)	24.0	26.7
HDL cholesterol (mg/dL)	5.4	7.2
LDL cholesterol (mg/dL)	16.0	14.6
Triglycerides (mg/dL)	13.6	31.9

[a] Subjects on lipid-lowering agents at baseline were excluded from these analyses (19 subjects in each arm in SINGLE: dolutegravir + fixed-dose abacavir and lamivudine n = 30 and fixed-dose efavirenz/emtricitabine/ tenofovir disoproxil fumarate n = 27). Ninety-four subjects initiated a lipid-lowering agent post-baseline; their last fasted on-treatment values (prior to starting the agent) were used regardless if they discontinued the agent (dolutegravir + fixed-dose abacavir and lamivudine n = 36 and fixed-dose efavirenz/emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate n = 36).

Hepatitis B and/or Hepatitis C Virus Co-infection

In Phase 3 trials, subjects with hepatitis B and/or C virus co-infection were permitted to enroll provided that baseline liver chemistry tests did not exceed 5 times the upper limit of normal. Overall, the safety profile in subjects with hepatitis B and/or C virus co-infection was similar to that observed in subjects without hepatitis B or C co-infection, although the rates of AST and ALT abnormalities were higher in the subgroup with hepatitis B and/or C virus co-infection for all treatment groups. Grades 2 to 4 ALT abnormalities in hepatitis B and/or C co-infected compared with HIV mono-infected subjects receiving dolutegravir were observed in 18% vs. 3% with the 50 mg once-daily dose. Liver chemistry elevations consistent with immune reconstitution syndrome were observed in some subjects with hepatitis B and/or C at the start of therapy with dolutegravir, particularly in the setting where anti-hepatitis therapy was withdrawn *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]*.

Changes in Serum Creatinine

Dolutegravir has been shown to increase serum creatinine due to inhibition of tubular secretion of creatinine without affecting renal glomerular function *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.2)]*. Increases in serum creatinine occurred within the first 4 weeks of treatment and remained stable through 96 weeks. In treatment-naïve subjects, a mean change from baseline of 0.15 mg per dL (range: -0.32 mg per dL to 0.65 mg per dL) was observed after 96 weeks of treatment. Creatinine increases were comparable by background NRTIs and were similar in treatment-experienced subjects.

Clinical Trials Experience in Pediatric Subjects

IMPAACT P1093 is an ongoing multicenter, open-label, non-comparative trial of HIV-1-infected pediatric subjects aged 4 weeks to less than 18 years *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.4), Clinical Studies (14.2)]*.

The safety analysis based on subjects (n = 75) who received the recommended dose (determined by weight and age) through Week 24 showed that 11% of subjects experienced drug-related clinical adverse reactions. The only Grade 1 to 2 drug-related clinical adverse reactions reported by more than one subject was immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome (IRIS) (n = 2).

There were no Grade 3 or 4 drug-related adverse reactions reported. No adverse reactions led to discontinuation.

The Grade 3 or 4 laboratory abnormalities reported in more than one subject were decreased neutrophil count (n = 11), decreased blood bicarbonate (n = 4), decreased hemoglobin (n = 3), increased lipase (n = 2), and increased blood potassium (n = 2). These laboratory events were not considered to be drug-related. Median laboratory values were similar at baseline and Week 24.

Changes in median serum creatinine were similar to those observed in adults.

Lamivudine

Pancreatitis

Pancreatitis, which has been fatal in some cases, has been observed in antiretroviral nucleoside-experienced pediatric subjects receiving lamivudine alone or in combination with other antiretroviral agents. In an open-label dose-escalation trial (NUCA2002), 14 subjects (14%) developed pancreatitis while receiving monotherapy with lamivudine. Three of these subjects died of complications of pancreatitis. In a second open-label trial (NUCA2005), 12 subjects (18%) developed pancreatitis. In Trial ACTG300, pancreatitis was not observed in 236 subjects randomized to lamivudine plus zidovudine. Pancreatitis was observed in 1 subject in this trial who received open-label lamivudine in combination with zidovudine and ritonavir following discontinuation of didanosine monotherapy *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)]*.

TAF

Adverse Reactions in Clinical Trials of TAF Compared to TDF in Treatment-Naïve Adults with HIV-1 Infection

The safety profile of TAF (n = 866) compared to TDF (n = 867), each with emtricitabine (FTC), elvitegravir (EVG), and cobicistat (COBI), were assessed in antiretroviral treatment-naïve HIV-1 infected adults in the pooled analysis of two randomized trials (Studies 104 and 111). Adverse reactions reported in subjects treated with the TAF-containing regimen (incidence greater than or equal to 5%, all grades) occurred at a similar rate in subjects treated with the TDF-containing regimen. The most common adverse reaction was nausea. During the 48-week treatment period, 0.9% of subjects discontinued the TAF-containing regimen due to adverse events *[see Clinical Studies (14)]*. Subjects treated with the TAF-containing regimen experienced mean increases of 30 mg/dL of total cholesterol, 15 mg/dL of LDL cholesterol, 7 mg/dL of HDL cholesterol and 29 mg/dL of triglycerides after 48 weeks of use.

The safety profile was similar in virologically-suppressed adults with HIV-1 infection who were switched from a TDF-containing regimen to TAF with FTC, EVG, and COBI (N = 799).

Renal Laboratory Tests

In two 48-week trials in antiretroviral treatment-naïve HIV-1 infected adults treated with TAF and FTC, EVG, and COBI (N=866) with a median baseline eGFR of 115 mL per minute, mean serum creatinine increased by 0.1 mg per dL from baseline to Week 48. Median urine protein-to-creatinine ratio (UPCR) was 44 mg per gram at baseline and at Week 48. In a 48-week trial in virologically- suppressed TDF-treated adults who switched to TAF with FTC, EVG, and COBI (N=959) with a mean baseline eGFR of 112 mL per minute, mean serum creatinine was similar to baseline at Week 48; median UPCR was 61 mg per gram at baseline and 46 mg per gram at Week 48. Across these trials, renal serious adverse events or discontinuations due to renal adverse reactions were encountered in less than 1% of participants treated with TAF and FTC, EVG, and COBI.

In a 24-week trial in adults with renal impairment (baseline eGFR 30 to 69 mL per minute) who received TAF with FTC, EVG, and COBI (N=248), mean serum creatinine was 1.5 mg per dL at both baseline and Week 24. Median UPCR was 161 mg per gram at baseline and 93 mg per gram at Week 24. TAF with FTC, EVG, and COBI was permanently discontinued due to worsening renal function in two of 80 (3%) subjects.

Bone Mineral Density Effects

In the pooled analysis of antiretroviral treatment-naïve trials (Studies 104 and 111), bone mineral density (BMD) from baseline to Week 48 was assessed by dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA). With the TAF-containing regimen, mean BMD decreased from baseline to Week 48 by -1.30% at the lumbar spine and -0.66% at the total hip. BMD declines of 5% or greater at the lumbar spine were experienced by 10% of subjects receiving the TAF-containing regimen. BMD declines of 7% or greater at the femoral neck were experienced by 7% of subjects receiving the TAF containing regimen. The long-term clinical significance of these BMD changes is not known.

In 799 virologically-suppressed TDF-treated adult subjects who switched to TAF with FTC, EVG, and COBI, at Week 48 mean BMD increased (1.86% lumbar spine, 1.95% total hip). BMD declines of 5% or greater at the lumbar spine were experienced by 1% of subjects receiving the TAF-containing regimen. BMD declines of 7% or greater at the femoral neck were experienced by 1% of subjects receiving the TAF-containing regimen.

Adverse Reactions in Clinical Trials in Pediatric Subjects with HIV-1 Infection

Pediatric Subjects Weighing at Least 25 kg:

The safety profile of TAF with FTC in pediatric subjects weighing at least 25 kg is informed by an open-label trial of antiretroviral treatment-naïve HIV-1 infected pediatric subjects between the ages of 12 to less than 18 years weighing at least 35 kg through 48 weeks (N = 50; cohort 1) and virologically-suppressed subjects between the ages of 6 to less than 12 years weighing at least 25 kg (N = 52; cohort 2). Subjects received TAF with FTC, EVG, and COBI through 48 weeks, with the exception of a decrease in the mean CD4+ cell count observed in cohort 2 *[see Clinical Studies (14)]*, the safety of this combination was similar to that in adults.

Bone Mineral Density Effects

Cohort 1: Treatment-Naïve Adolescents (12 to Less Than 18 Years; at least 35 kg)

Among the subjects in cohort 1 receiving TAF with FTC, EVG, and COBI, mean BMD increased from baseline to Week 48, +4.2% at the lumbar spine and +1.3% for the total body less head (TBLH). Mean changes from baseline BMD Z-scores were -0.07 for lumbar spine and -0.20 for TBLH at Week 48. One subject had significant (at least 4%) lumbar spine BMD loss at Week 48.

Cohort 2: Virologically-Suppressed Children (6 to Less Than 12 Years; at least 25 kg)

Among the subjects in cohort 2 receiving TAF with FTC, EVG, and COBI, mean BMD increased from baseline to Week 48, +3.9% at the lumbar spine and +4.2% for TBLH. Mean changes from baseline BMD Z-scores were -0.24 for lumbar spine and 0.19 for TBLH at Week 48. Six subjects had significant (at least 4%) lumbar spine BMD loss at Week 48 and 2 subjects also had at least 4% TBLH BMD loss at Week 48.

Change from Baseline in CD4+ cell counts

Cohort 2: Virologically-suppressed children (6 to less than 12 years; at least 25 kg)

Cohort 2 evaluated pediatric subjects (N=52) who were virologically-suppressed and who switched from their antiretroviral regimen to TAF with FTC, EVG, and COBI. Although all subjects had HIV-1 RNA < 50 copies/mL, there was a decrease from baseline in CD4+ cell count at Weeks 24 and 48. The mean baseline and mean change from baseline in CD4+ cell count and in CD4% from Week 2 to Week 48 are presented in Table 4. All subjects maintained their CD4+ cell counts above 400 cells/mm³.

Table 4. Mean Change in CD4+ Count and CD4 Percentage from Baseline to Week 48 in Virologically-Suppressed Pediatric Patients from 6 to <12 Years Who Switched to TAF with FTC, EVG, and COBI

		Mean Change from Baseline					
	Baseline	Week 2	Week 4	Week 12	Week 24	Week 32	Week 48
CD4+ Cell Count (cells/mm³)	961 (275.5)[a]	-117	-114	-112	-118	-62	-66
CD4%	38 (6.4)[a]	+0.3%	-0.1%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-1.0%	-0.6%

a. Mean (SD)

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

In addition to adverse reactions reported from clinical trials, the following adverse reactions have been identified during postmarketing use for each of the individual components of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of unknown size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

Dolutegravir

Hepatobiliary Disorders: acute liver failure, hepatotoxicity
Investigations: weight increased
Musculoskeletal: arthralgia, myalgia
Psychiatric: anxiety

Lamivudine

Body as a Whole: redistribution/accumulation of body fat
Endocrine and Metabolic: hyperglycemia
General: weakness
Hemic and Lymphatic: anemia (including pure red cell aplasia and severe anemias progressing on therapy)
Hepatic and Pancreatic: lactic acidosis and hepatic steatosis *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)]*, post treatment exacerbations of hepatitis B *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]*
Hypersensitivity: anaphylaxis, urticaria
Musculoskeletal: muscle weakness, CPK elevation, rhabdomyolysis
Skin: alopecia, pruritus

TAF

Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders: angioedema, urticaria, and rash
Renal and Urinary Disorders: acute renal failure, acute tubular necrosis, proximal renal tubulopathy, and Fanconi syndrome

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Effect of Dolutegravir, Lamivudine, or TAF on the Pharmacokinetics of Other Agents

Dolutegravir

In vitro, dolutegravir inhibited the renal organic cation transporters, OCT2 (IC_{50} = 1.93 microM) and multidrug and toxin extrusion transporter (MATE)1 (IC_{50} = 6.34 microM). *In vivo*, dolutegravir inhibits tubular secretion of creatinine by inhibiting OCT2 and potentially MATE1. Dolutegravir may increase plasma concentrations of drugs eliminated via OCT2 or MATE1 (dofetilide, dalfampridine, and metformin, Table 5) *[see Contraindications (4), Drug Interactions (7.3)]*.

In vitro, dolutegravir inhibited the basolateral renal transporters, organic anion transporter (OAT)1 (IC_{50} = 2.12 microM) and OAT3 (IC_{50} = 1.97 microM). However, *in vivo*, dolutegravir did not alter the plasma concentrations of tenofovir or para-amino hippurate, substrates of OAT1 and OAT3.

In vitro, dolutegravir did not inhibit (IC_{50} greater than 50 microM) the following: CYP1A2, CYP2A6, CYP2B6, CYP2C8, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6, CYP3A, UGT1A1, UGT2B7, P-glycoprotein (P-gp), breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP), bile salt export pump (BSEP), organic anion transporter polypeptide (OATP)1B1, OATP1B3, OCT1, multidrug resistance protein (MRP)2, or MRP4. *In vitro*, dolutegravir did not induce CYP1A2, CYP2B6, or CYP3A4. Based on these data and the results of drug interaction trials, dolutegravir is not expected to affect the pharmacokinetics of drugs that are substrates of these enzymes or transporters.

7.2 Effect of Other Agents on the Pharmacokinetics of Dolutegravir, Lamivudine, or TAF

Dolutegravir

Dolutegravir is metabolized by UGT1A1 with some contribution from CYP3A. Dolutegravir is also a substrate of UGT1A3, UGT1A9, BCRP, and P-gp *in vitro*. Drugs that induce those enzymes and transporters may decrease dolutegravir plasma concentration and reduce the therapeutic effect of dolutegravir.

Coadministration of dolutegravir and other drugs that inhibit these enzymes may increase dolutegravir plasma concentration.

Etravirine significantly reduced plasma concentrations of dolutegravir, but the effect of etravirine was mitigated by coadministration of lopinavir/ritonavir or darunavir/ritonavir, and is expected to be mitigated by atazanavir/ritonavir (Table 5) *[see Drug Interactions (7.3), Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*.

In vitro, dolutegravir was not a substrate of OATP1B1 or OATP1B3.

TAF

TAF is a substrate of P-gp, BCRP, OATP1B1, and OATP1B3. Drugs that strongly affect P-gp and BCRP activity may lead to changes in TAF absorption (see Table 6). Drugs that induce P-gp activity are expected to decrease the absorption of TAF, resulting in decreased plasma concentration of TAF, which may lead to loss of therapeutic effect of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets and development of resistance. Coadministration of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets with other drugs that inhibit P-gp and BCRP may increase the absorption and plasma concentration of TAF. TAF is not an inhibitor of CYP1A2, CYP2B6, CYP2C8, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6, or UGT1A1. TAF is a weak inhibitor of CYP3A in vitro. TAF is not an inhibitor or inducer of CYP3A *in vivo*.

7.3 Significant Drug Interactions for Dolutegravir, Lamivudine, or TAF

There were no drug-drug interaction trials conducted with fixed-dose dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets. Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is intended as a complete regimen.

Dolutegravir and TAF

Table 5 provides clinical recommendations as a result of drug interactions with dolutegravir and/or TAF. These recommendations are based on either drug interaction trials or predicted interactions due to the expected magnitude of interaction and potential for serious adverse events or loss of efficacy. *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*.

Table 5. Established and Other Potentially Significant Drug Interactions for Dolutegravir and TAF: Alterations in Dose or Regimen May Be Recommended Based on Drug Interaction Trials or Predicted Interactions

Concomitant Drug Class: Drug Name	Effect on Concentration of Dolutegravir and/ or Concomitant Drug	Clinical Comment
HIV-1 Antiviral Agents		
Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor: Etravirine[a]	↓ Dolutegravir	Use of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets with etravirine without coadministration of atazanavir/ritonavir, darunavir/ritonavir, or lopinavir/ritonavir is not recommended.
Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor: Efavirenz[a]	↓ Dolutegravir	If coadministration with efavirenz is necessary, an additional 50-mg dose of dolutegravir should be taken, separated by 12 hours from dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets.
Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor: Nevirapine	↓ Dolutegravir	Avoid coadministration with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets because there are insufficient data to make dosing recommendations.
Protease inhibitor: Fosamprenavir/ritonavir[a]	↓ Dolutegravir	If coadministration with fosamprenavir/ritonavir is necessary, an additional 50-mg dose of dolutegravir should be taken, separated by 12 hours from dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets.
Tipranavir/ritonavir[a]	↓ Dolutegravir ↓ TAF	Coadministration is not recommended with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets.
Other Agents		
Dofetilide	↑ Dofetilide	Coadministration is contraindicated with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets *[see Contraindications (4)]*.
Carbamazepine[a]	↓ Dolutegravir ↓ TAF	Consider alternative anticonvulsant. If coadministration is necessary, an additional 50- mg dose of dolutegravir should be taken, separated by 12 hours from dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets.
Oxcarbazepine Phenytoin Phenobarbital	↓ Dolutegravir ↓ TAF	Avoid coadministration with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets because there are insufficient data to make dosing recommendations.
St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*)	↓ TAF	Coadministration is not recommended with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets.
Medications containing polyvalent cations (e.g., Mg or Al): Cation-containing antacids[a] or laxatives Sucralfate Buffered medications	↓ Dolutegravir	Administer dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets 2 hours before or 6 hours after taking medications containing polyvalent cations.
Oral calcium or iron supplements, including multivitamins containing calcium or iron[a]	↓ Dolutegravir	Administer dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets 2 hours before or 6 hours after taking supplements containing calcium or iron. Alternatively, dolutegravir and supplements containing calcium or iron can be taken together with food.
Potassium channel blocker: Dalfampridine	↓ Dalfampridine	Elevated levels of dalfampridine increase the risk of seizures. The potential benefits of taking dalfampridine concurrently with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets should be considered against the risk of seizures in these patients.
Metformin	↑ Metformin	Refer to the prescribing information of metformin for assessing the benefit and risk of concomitant use with metformin.
Rifampin[a]	↓ Dolutegravir ↓ TAF	Coadministration is not recommended with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets.
Rifabutin Rifapentine	↓ TAF	Coadministration is not recommended with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets.

[a] See *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)* Table 11 or Table 12 for magnitude of interaction.

Lamivudine

Drugs Inhibiting Organic Cation Transporters

Lamivudine, a component of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets, is predominantly eliminated in the urine by active organic cationic secretion. The possibility of interactions with other drugs administered concurrently should be considered, particularly when their main route of elimination is active renal secretion via the organic cationic transport system (e.g., trimethoprim) *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*. No data are available regarding interactions with other drugs that have renal clearance mechanisms similar to that of lamivudine.

Sorbitol

Coadministration of single doses of lamivudine and sorbitol resulted in a sorbitol dose-dependent reduction in lamivudine. When possible, avoid use of sorbitol-containing medicines with lamivudine *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*.

7.4 Drugs without Clinically Significant Interactions with Dolutegravir or TAF

Dolutegravir

Based on drug interaction trial results, the following drugs can be coadministered with dolutegravir without a dose adjustment: atazanavir/ritonavir, darunavir/ritonavir, daclatasvir, elbasvir/grazoprevir, methadone, midazolam, omeprazole, oral contraceptives containing norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol, prednisone, rifabutin, rilpivirine, sofosbuvir/velpatasvir, and tenofovir *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*.

TAF

Based on drug interaction studies conducted with TAF, no clinically significant drug interactions have been either observed or are expected when TAF is combined with the following antiretroviral agents: atazanavir with ritonavir or cobicistat, darunavir with ritonavir or cobicistat, dolutegravir, efavirenz, ledipasvir, lopinavir/ritonavir, maraviroc, nevirapine, raltegravir, rilpivirine, and sofosbuvir. No clinically significant drug interactions have been either observed or are expected when TAF is combined with the following drugs: buprenorphine, itraconazole, ketoconazole, lorazepam, methadone, midazolam, naloxone, norbuprenorphine, norgestimate/ethinyl estradiol, and sertraline.

7.5 Drugs Affecting Renal Function with TAF

Because tenofovir is primarily excreted by the kidneys by a combination of glomerular filtration and active tubular secretion, coadministration of TAF with drugs that reduce renal function or compete for active tubular secretion may increase concentrations of tenofovir and other renally eliminated drugs and this may increase the risk of adverse reactions. Some examples of drugs that are eliminated by active tubular secretion include, but are not limited to, acyclovir, cidofovir, ganciclovir, valacyclovir, valganciclovir, aminoglycosides (e.g., gentamicin), and high-dose or multiple NSAIDs *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)]*.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

Data from an ongoing birth outcome surveillance study has identified an increased risk of neural tube defects when dolutegravir, a component of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets, is administered at the time of conception. As defects related to closure of the neural tube occur from conception through the first 6 weeks of gestation, embryos exposed to dolutegravir from the time of conception through the first 6 weeks of gestation are at potential risk.

Advise adolescents and adults of childbearing potential, including those actively trying to become pregnant, of the potential risk of neural tube defects with use of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets. Assess the risks and benefits of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets and discuss with the patient to determine if an alternative treatment should be considered at the time of conception through the first trimester of pregnancy or if pregnancy is confirmed in the first trimester. A benefit-risk assessment should consider factors such as feasibility of switching to another antiretroviral regimen, tolerability, ability to maintain viral suppression, and risk of HIV-1 transmission to the infant against the risk of neural tube defects associated with in utero dolutegravir exposure during critical periods of fetal development *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]*.

There are insufficient human data on the use of dolutegravir during pregnancy to definitively assess a drug-associated risk for birth defects and miscarriage. The background risk for major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population is unknown. In the U.S. general population, the estimated background rate for major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2% to 4% and 15% to 20%, respectively.

In animal reproduction studies, no evidence of adverse developmental outcomes was observed with dolutegravir at systemic exposures (AUC) less than (rabbits) and approximately 27 times (rats) the exposure in humans at the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) of dolutegravir *(see Data)*. Oral administration of lamivudine to pregnant rabbits during organogenesis resulted in embryolethality at systemic exposure (AUC) similar to the recommended clinical dose; however, no adverse development effects were observed with oral administration of lamivudine to pregnant rats during organogenesis at plasma concentrations (C_{max}) 35 times the recommended clinical dose *(see Data)*. No adverse developmental effects were observed when TAF was administered during the period of organogenesis at exposure equal to or 53 times (rats and rabbits, respectively) the TAF exposure at the recommended daily dose of TAF *(see Data)*.

Data

Human Data

Dolutegravir

In a birth outcome surveillance study in Botswana, there were 7 cases of neural tube defects reported out of 3,591 deliveries (0.19%) to women who were exposed to dolutegravir-containing regimens at the time of conception. In comparison, the neural tube defect prevalence rates were 0.11% (21/19,361 deliveries) in the non-dolutegravir arm and 0.07% (87/119,630 deliveries) in the HIV-uninfected arm. Seven cases reported with dolutegravir included 3 cases of myelomeningocele, 2 cases of encephalocele, and one case each of anencephaly, and iniencephaly. In the same study, no increased risk of neural tube defects was identified in women who started dolutegravir during pregnancy. Two infants out of 4,448 (0.04%) deliveries to women who started dolutegravir during pregnancy had a neural tube defect, compared with 5 infants out of 6,748 (0.07%) deliveries to women who started non-dolutegravir containing regimens during pregnancy. The reported risks of neural tube defects by treatment groups were based on interim analyses from the ongoing surveillance study in Botswana. It is unknown if baseline characteristics were balanced between the study treatment groups. The observed trends of association could change as data accumulate.

Data analyzed to date from other sources including the APR, clinical trials, and postmarketing data are insufficient to definitively address the risk of neural tube defects with dolutegravir.

Data from the birth outcome surveillance study described above and postmarketing sources with more than 1,000 pregnancy outcomes from second and third trimester exposure in pregnant women indicate no evidence of increased risk of adverse birth outcomes.

Based on prospective reports to the APR of 842 exposures to dolutegravir during pregnancy resulting in live births (including 512 exposed in the first trimester), the prevalence of defects in live births was 3.3% (95% CI: 1.9% to 5.3%) following first-trimester exposure to dolutegravir containing regimens and 4.8% (95% CI: 2.8% to 7.8%) following second-/third-trimester exposure to dolutegravir-containing regimens. In the U.S. reference population of the Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Defects Program (MACDP), the background birth defect rate was 2.7%.

Lamivudine

Based on prospective reports to the APR of over 11,000 exposures to lamivudine during pregnancy resulting in live births (including over 4,500 exposed in the first trimester), there was no difference between the overall risk of birth defects for lamivudine compared with the background birth defect rate of 2.7% in the U.S. reference population of the MACDP. The prevalence of defects in live births was 3.1% (95% CI: 2.6% to 3.6%) following first trimester exposure to lamivudine containing regimens and 2.8% (95% CI: 2.5%, 3.3%) following second/third trimester exposure to lamivudine-containing regimens.

Lamivudine pharmacokinetics were studied in pregnant women during 2 clinical trials conducted in South Africa. The trials assessed pharmacokinetics in 16 women at 36 weeks gestation using 150 mg lamivudine twice daily with zidovudine, 10 women at 38 weeks gestation using 150 mg lamivudine twice daily with zidovudine, and 10 women at 38 weeks gestation using lamivudine 300 mg twice daily without other antiretrovirals. These trials were not designed or powered to provide efficacy information. Lamivudine concentrations were generally similar in maternal, neonatal, and umbilical cord serum samples. In a subset of subjects, amniotic fluid specimens were collected following natural rupture of membranes and confirmed that lamivudine crosses the placenta in humans. Based on limited data at delivery, median (range) amniotic fluid concentrations of lamivudine were 3.9 (1.2 to 12.8)-fold greater compared with paired maternal serum concentration (n = 8).

TAF

Based on prospective reports to the APR of 660 exposures to TAF-containing regimens during pregnancy resulting in live births (including over 520 exposed in the first trimester and over 130 exposed in the second/third trimester), the prevalence of birth defects in live births was 4.2 % (95% CI: 2.6 % to 6.3 %) and 3.0% (95% CI: 0.8% to 7.5 %) following first and second/third trimester exposure, respectively, to TAF-containing regimens.

Animal Data

Dolutegravir

Dolutegravir was administered orally at up to 1,000 mg per kg daily to pregnant rats and rabbits on gestation Days 6 to 17 and 6 to 18, respectively, and to rats on gestation Day 6 to lactation/post-partum Day 20. No adverse effects on embryo-fetal (rats and rabbits) or pre/post-natal (rats) development were observed at up to the highest dose tested. During organogenesis, systemic exposures (AUC) to dolutegravir in rabbits were less than the exposure in humans at the MRHD and in rats were approximately 27 times the exposure in humans at the MRHD. In the rat pre/post-natal development study, decreased body weight of the developing offspring was observed during lactation at a maternally toxic dose (approximately 27 times human exposure at the MRHD).

Lamivudine

Lamivudine was administered orally to pregnant rats (at 90, 600, and 4,000 mg per kg per day) and rabbits (at 90, 300, and 1,000 mg per kg per day and at 15, 40, and 90 mg per kg per day) during organogenesis (on gestation Days 7 through 16 [rat] and 8 through 20 [rabbit]). No evidence of fetal malformations due to lamivudine was observed in rats and rabbits at doses producing plasma concentrations (C_{max}) approximately 35 times higher than human exposure at the recommended daily dose. Evidence of early embryolethality was seen in the rabbit at system exposures (AUC) similar to those observed in humans, but there was no indication of this effect in the rat at plasma concentrations (C_{max}) 35 times higher than human exposure at the recommended daily dose. Studies in pregnant rats showed that lamivudine is transferred to the fetus through the placenta. In the fertility/pre-and postnatal development study in rats, lamivudine was administered orally at doses of 180, 900, and 4,000 mg per kg per day (from prior to mating through postnatal Day 20). In the study, development of the offspring, including fertility and reproductive performance, was not affected by maternal administration of lamivudine.

TAF

TAF was administered orally to pregnant rats (25, 100, or 250 mg/kg/day) and rabbits (10, 30, or 100 mg/kg/day) through organogenesis (on gestation days 6 through 17, and 7 through 20, respectively). No adverse embryo-fetal effects were observed in rats and rabbits at TAF exposures approximately similar to (rats) and 53 (rabbits) times higher than the exposure in humans at the recommended daily dose of TAF. TAF is rapidly converted to tenofovir; the observed tenofovir exposures in rats and rabbits were 59 (rats) and 93 (rabbits) times higher than human tenofovir exposures at the recommended daily dose. Since TAF is rapidly converted to tenofovir and a lower tenofovir exposure in rats and mice was observed after TAF administration compared to tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF, another prodrug for tenofovir) administration, a pre/postnatal development study in rats was conducted only with TDF. Doses up to 600 mg/kg/day were administered through lactation; no adverse effects were observed in the offspring on gestation day 7 (and lactation day 20) at tenofovir exposures of approximately 14 (21) times higher than the exposures in humans at the recommended daily dose of TAF.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends that HIV-1-infected mothers not breastfeed their infants to avoid risking postnatal transmission of HIV-1 infection.

It is not known whether dolutegravir or TAF is present in human breast milk, affects human milk production, or has effects on the breastfed infant. When administered to lactating rats, dolutegravir was present in milk *(see Data)*. Lamivudine has been shown to be present in human breast milk. It is not known if lamivudine affects milk production or has effects on the breastfed infant.

Because of the potential for (1) HIV-1 transmission (in HIV-negative infants), (2) developing viral resistance (in HIV-positive infants), and (3) adverse reactions in a breastfed infant similar to those seen in adults, instruct mothers not to breastfeed if they are receiving dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets.

Data

Animal Data

Dolutegravir

Dolutegravir was the primary drug-related component excreted into the milk of lactating rats following a single oral dose of 50 mg per kg on lactation Day 10, with milk concentrations of up to approximately 1.3 times that of maternal plasma concentrations observed 8 hours postdose.

TAF

Studies in rats and monkeys have demonstrated that tenofovir is secreted in milk. Tenofovir was excreted into the milk of lactating rats following oral administration of TDF (up to 600 mg/kg/day) at up to approximately 24% of the median plasma concentration in the highest dosed animals at lactation day 11 *(see Data)*. Tenofovir was excreted into the milk of lactating monkeys following a single subcutaneous (30 mg/kg) dose of tenofovir at concentrations up to approximately 4% of plasma concentration, resulting in exposure (AUC) of approximately 20% of plasma exposure.

8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

In adolescents and adults of childbearing potential currently on dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets who are actively trying to become pregnant or if pregnancy is confirmed in the first trimester, assess the risks and benefits of continuing dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets and discuss with the patient if an alternative treatment should be considered *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.4), Use in Specific Populations (8.1)]*.

Pregnancy Testing

Pregnancy testing is recommended in adolescents and adults of childbearing potential before initiation of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets.

Contraception

Adolescents and adults of childbearing potential who are taking dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets should be counseled on the consistent use of effective contraception.

8.4 Pediatric Use

The safety and effectiveness of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets for the treatment of HIV-1 infection in pediatric patients weighing at least 25 kg was established through studies with the individual components *[see Adverse Reactions (6.1), Clinical Pharmacology (12.3), and Clinical Studies (14.2)]*. Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is a fixed-dose combination product which cannot be adjusted for pediatric patients weighing less than 25 kg.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Dolutegravir and Lamivudine: Clinical trials of dolutegravir and lamivudine did not include sufficient numbers of subjects aged 65 and older to determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects. In general, caution should be exercised in the administration of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets in elderly patients reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*.

TAF: In clinical trials of a TAF-containing regimen, 80 of the 97 subjects enrolled aged 65 years and over received FTC + TAF and EVG + COBI. No differences in safety or efficacy have been observed between elderly subjects and adults between 18 and less than 65 years of age.

8.6 Renal Impairment

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is not recommended for patients with creatinine clearance less than 30 mL per min because dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is a fixed-dose combination and the dosage of the individual components cannot be adjusted. If a dose reduction of lamivudine, a component of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets, is required for patients with creatinine clearance less than 30 mL per min, then the individual components should be used *[see Dosage and Administration (2.3) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*.

Patients with a creatinine clearance between 30 and 49 mL per min receiving dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets may experience a 1.6- to 3.3-fold higher lamivudine exposure (AUC) than patients with a creatinine clearance ≥50 mL per min. There are no safety data from randomized, controlled trials comparing dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets to the individual components in patients with a creatinine clearance between 30 and 49 mL per min who received dose-adjusted lamivudine. In the original lamivudine registrational trials in combination with zidovudine, higher lamivudine exposures were associated with higher rates of hematologic toxicities (neutropenia and anemia), although discontinuations due to neutropenia or anemia each occurred in <1% of subjects. Patients with a sustained creatinine clearance between 30 and 49 mL per min who receive dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets should be monitored for hematologic toxicities. If new or worsening neutropenia or anemia develop, dose adjustment of lamivudine, per lamivudine prescribing information, is recommended. If lamivudine dose adjustment is indicated, dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets should be discontinued and the individual components should be used to construct the treatment regimen.

There is inadequate information to recommend appropriate dosing of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide in patients requiring dialysis.

8.7 Hepatic Impairment

No dosage adjustment is necessary for patients with mild to moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Score A or B). The effect of severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Score C) on the pharmacokinetics of dolutegravir, a component of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets, has not been studied. Therefore, dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is not recommended for use in patients with severe hepatic impairment *[see Dosage and Administration (2.4) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*.

10 OVERDOSAGE

There is no known specific treatment for overdose with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets. If overdose occurs, the patient should be monitored and standard supportive treatment applied as required.

Dolutegravir: As dolutegravir is highly bound to plasma proteins, it is unlikely that it will be significantly removed by dialysis.

Lamivudine: Because a negligible amount of lamivudine was removed via (4-hour) hemodialysis, continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, and automated peritoneal dialysis, it is not known if continuous hemodialysis would provide clinical benefit in a lamivudine overdose event.

TAF: Limited clinical experience is available at doses higher than the recommended dose of TAF. A single dose of 125 mg TAF (5 times the TAF dose in dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets) was administered to 48 healthy subjects; no serious adverse reactions were reported. The effects of higher doses are unknown. Tenofovir is efficiently removed by hemodialysis with an extraction coefficient of approximately 54%.

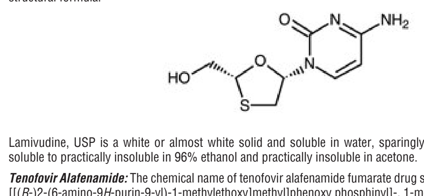
11 DESCRIPTION

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets are a fixed-dose combination product containing dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide fumarate, for oral administration.

- Dolutegravir, an HIV INST.
- Lamivudine, a synthetic nucleoside analogue with activity against HIV-1 and HBV.
- Tenofovir alafenamide fumarate, an HIV NRT, is converted *in vivo* to tenofovir, an acyclic nucleoside phosphonate (nucleotide) analog of adenosine 5′-monophosphate.

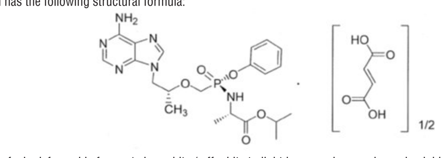
Each film-coated tablet contains 50 mg of dolutegravir, present as 52.6 mg of dolutegravir sodium, 300 mg of lamivudine, 25 mg of tenofovir alafenamide, which is present as 28.04 mg of tenofovir alafenamide fumarate, and the following inactive ingredients: croscarmellose sodium, lactose monohydrate, magnesium stearate, mannitol, microcrystalline cellulose, polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl alcohol, povidone, sodium starch glycolate, talc and titanium dioxide.

Dolutegravir. The chemical name of dolutegravir sodium is Sodium (4*R*,12a*S*)-9-{[(2,4-difluorophenyl)methyl] carbamoyl}-4-methyl-6,8-dioxo-3,4,6,8,12,12a-hexahydro-2H-pyrido[1',2':4,5]pyrazino[2,1-b][1,3]oxazin-7-olate. The molecular formula is $C_{20}H_{18}F_2N_3NaO_5$ and the molecular weight is 441.36 g per mol. It has the following structural formula:



Dolutegravir sodium is a white to pale yellow solid and very slightly soluble in methanol, practically insoluble in ethanol, 2-propanol and acetonitrile.

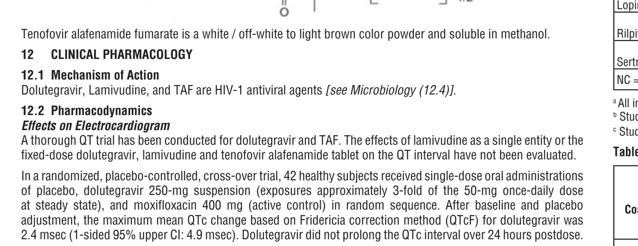
Lamivudine: The chemical name of lamivudine is (-)-1-[(2*R*,5*S*)-2-(Hydroxymethyl)-1,3- oxathiolan-5-yl] cytosine. It has a molecular formula of $C_8H_{11}N_3O_3S$ and a molecular weight of 229.26 g per mol. It has the following structural formula:



Lamivudine, USP is a white or almost white solid and soluble in water, sparingly soluble in methanol slightly soluble to practically insoluble in 96% ethanol and practically insoluble in acetone.

Tenofovir Alafenamide: The chemical name of tenofovir alafenamide fumarate drug substance is L-alanine, *N*-[(*S*)-[[(*R*)-2-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)-1-methylethoxy]methyl]phenoxy phosphinyl]-, 1-methylethyl ester fumarate.

Tenofovir alafenamide fumarate has a molecular formula of $C_{23}H_{31}O_7N_6P$ and a molecular weight of 534.5 g per mol and has the following structural formula:



Tenofovir alafenamide fumarate is a white / off-white to light brown color powder and soluble in methanol.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Dolutegravir, Lamivudine, and TAF are HIV-1 antiviral agents *[see Microbiology (12.4)]*.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

Effects on Electrocardiogram

A thorough QT trial has been conducted for dolutegravir and TAF. The effects of lamivudine as a single entity or the fixed-dose dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablet on the QT interval have not been evaluated.

In a randomized, placebo-controlled, cross-over trial, 42 healthy subjects received single-dose oral administrations of placebo, dolutegravir 250-mg suspension (exposures approximately 3-fold of the 50-mg once-daily dose at steady state), and moxifloxacin 400 mg (active control) in random sequence. After baseline and placebo adjustment, the maximum mean QTc change based on Fridericia correction method (QTcF) for dolutegravir was 2.4 msec (1-sided 95% upper CI: 4.9 msec). Dolutegravir did not prolong the QTc interval over 24 hours postdose.

In a thorough QT/QTc study in 48 healthy subjects, TAF at the recommended dose or at a dose approximately 5 times the recommended dose, did not affect the QT/QTc interval and did not prolong the PR interval.

Effects on Renal Function

The effect of dolutegravir on renal function was evaluated in an open-label, randomized, 3-arm, parallel, placebo-controlled trial in healthy subjects (n = 37) who received dolutegravir 50 mg once daily (n = 12), dolutegravir 50 mg twice daily (n = 13), or placebo once daily (n = 12) for 14 days. A decrease in creatinine clearance, as determined by 24-hour urine collection, was observed with both doses of dolutegravir after 14 days of treatment in subjects who received 50 mg once daily (9% decrease) and 50 mg twice daily (13% decrease). Neither dose of dolutegravir had a significant effect on the actual glomerular filtration rate (determined by the clearance of probe drug, iohexol) or effective renal plasma flow (determined by the clearance of probe drug, para-amino hippurate) compared with the placebo.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Pharmacokinetics in Adults

Dolutegravir, Lamivudine and Tenofovir Alafenamide Tablets

The mean systemic exposures of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide from the combination tablets (50 mg/300 mg/25 mg) were comparable to that from TIVICAY tablets of ViiV U.S.A. (containing dolutegravir 50 mg), EPIVIR tablets of ViiV U.S.A. (containing lamivudine 300 mg), and DESCOVY tablets of Gilead Sciences, Inc. U.S.A. (containing emtricitabine and tenofovir alafenamide 200 mg/25 mg), respectively, when single doses were administered to healthy subjects under fasted and fed conditions.

Dolutegravir

Following oral administration of dolutegravir, peak plasma concentrations were observed 2 to 3 hours postdose. With once-daily dosing, pharmacokinetic steady state is achieved within approximately 5 days with average accumulation ratios for AUC, C_{max}, and C_{24h} ranging from 1.2 to 1.5. Dolutegravir is a P-glycoprotein substrate *in vitro*. The absolute bioavailability of dolutegravir has not been established. Dolutegravir is highly bound (greater than or equal to 98.9%) to human plasma proteins based on *in vivo* data and binding is independent of plasma concentration of dolutegravir. The apparent volume of distribution (Vd/F) following 50-mg once-daily administration is estimated at 17.4 L based on a population pharmacokinetic analysis.

Dolutegravir is primarily metabolized via UGT1A1 with some contribution from CYP3A. After a single oral dose of [¹⁴C] dolutegravir, 53% of the total oral dose is excreted unchanged in the feces. Thirty-one percent of the total oral dose is excreted in the urine, represented by an ether glucuronide of dolutegravir (18.9% of total dose), a metabolite formed by oxidation at the benzylic carbon (3.0% of total dose), and its hydrolytic N-dealkylation product (3.6% of total dose). Renal elimination of unchanged drug was less than 1% of the dose. Dolutegravir has a terminal half-life of approximately 14 hours and an apparent clearance (CL/F) of 1.0 L per hour based on population pharmacokinetic analyses.

The pharmacokinetic properties of dolutegravir have been evaluated in healthy adult subjects and HIV-1-infected adult subjects. Exposure to dolutegravir was generally similar between healthy subjects and HIV-1-infected subjects (Table 6).

Table 6. Dolutegravir Steady-State Pharmacokinetic Parameter Estimates in HIV-1-Infected Adults

Parameter	50 mg Once Daily Geometric Mean (% CV)
$AUC_{(0-24)}$ (mcg•h/mL)	53.6 (27)
C_{max} (mcg/mL)	3.67 (20)
C_{min} (mcg/mL)	1.11 (46)

Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF)

In 12 treatment-naïve subjects on dolutegravir 50 mg daily plus abacavir/lamivudine, the median dolutegravir concentration in CSF was 13.2 ng per mL (range: 3.74 ng per mL to 18.3 ng per mL) 2 to 6 hours postdose after 16 weeks of treatment. The clinical relevance of this finding has not been established.

Polymorphisms in Drug-Metabolizing Enzymes

In a meta-analysis of healthy subject trials, subjects with UGT1A1 (n = 7) genotypes conferring poor dolutegravir metabolism had a 32% lower clearance of dolutegravir and 46% higher AUC compared with subjects with genotypes associated with normal metabolism via UGT1A1 (n = 41).

Lamivudine

Following oral administration, lamivudine is rapidly absorbed and extensively distributed. After multiple dose oral administration of lamivudine 300 mg once daily for 7 days to 60 healthy subjects, steady-state C_{max} ($C_{max,ss}$) was 2.04 ± 0.54 mcg per mL (mean ± SD) and the 24 hour steady state AUC ($AUC_{24,ss}$) was 8.87 ± 1.83 mcg•hour per mL. Binding to plasma protein is low. Approximately 70% of an intravenous dose of lamivudine is recovered as unchanged drug in the urine. Metabolism of lamivudine is a minor route of elimination. In humans, the only known metabolite is the trans sulfoxide metabolite (approximately 5% of an oral dose after 12 hours). In most single-dose trials in HIV-1-infected subjects, HBV-infected subjects, or healthy subjects with serum sampling for 24 hours after dosing, the observed mean elimination half-life ($t_{1/2}$) ranged from 5 to 7 hours. In HIV-1-infected subjects, total clearance was 398.5 ± 69.1 mL per min (mean ± SD).

TAF

The pharmacokinetic (PK) properties of the components of TAF are provided in Table 7. The multiple dose PK parameters of TAF and its metabolite tenofovir are provided in Table 8.

Table 7. Pharmacokinetic Properties of the Components of TAF

	Tenofovir Alafenamide
Absorption	
T_{max} (h)	1
Effect of high fat meal (relative to fasting)[a]	AUC Ratio = 1.75 (1.64, 1.88) C_{max} Ratio = 0.85 (0.75, 0.95)
Distribution	
% Bound to human plasma proteins	~ 80
Source of protein binding data	*Ex vivo*
Blood-to-plasma ratio	1.0
Metabolism	
Metabolism	Cathepsin A[b] (PBMCs) CES1 (hepatocytes) CYP3A (minimal)
Elimination	
Major route of elimination	Metabolism (> 80% of oral dose)
$t_{1/2}$(h)[c]	0.51
% Of dose excreted in urine[d]	< 1
% Of dose excreted in feces[d]	31.7
PBMCs = peripheral blood mononuclear cells; CES1 = carboxylesterase 1	

[a] Values refer to geometric mean ratio [High-fat meal/fasting] in PK parameters and (90% confidence interval). High-calorie/high-fat meal = ~ 800 kcal, 50% fat.
[b] *In vivo*, TAF is hydrolyzed within cells to form tenofovir (major metabolite), which is phosphorylated to the active metabolite, tenofovir diphosphate. *In vitro* studies have shown that TAF is metabolized to tenofovir by cathepsin A in PBMCs and macrophages; and by CES1 in in hepatocytes. Upon coadministration with the moderate CYP3A inducer probe efavirenz, TAF exposure was unaffected.
[c] $t_{1/2}$ values refer to median terminal plasma half-life. Note that the pharmacologically active metabolite, tenofovir diphosphate, has a half-life of 150-180 hours within PBMCs.
[d] Dosing in mass balance studies: TAF (single dose administration of [¹⁴C] tenofovir alafenamide).

Table 8. Multiple Dose PK Parameters of Tenofovir Alafenamide and its Metabolite Tenofovir Following Oral Administration with Food in HIV-Infected Adults

Parameter Mean (CV%)	Tenofovir Alafenamide[a]	Tenofovir[b]
C_{max} (microgram per mL)	0.16 (51.1)	0.02 (26.1)
AUC_{tau} (microgram•hour per mL)	0.21 (71.8)	0.29 (27.4)
C_{trough} (microgram per mL)	NA	0.01 (28.5)

CV = Coefficient of Variation; NA = Not Applicable
[a] From Population PK analysis in two trials of treatment-naïve adults with HIV-1 infection treated with FTC + TAF with EVG + COBI (N = 539).
[b] From Population PK analysis in two trials of treatment-naïve adults with HIV-1 infection treated with FTC + TAF with EVG + COBI (N = 841).

Effects of Food on Oral Absorption of Dolutegravir, Lamivudine and Tenofovir Alafenamide

The effect of food on dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets has not been evaluated. Based on cross trial comparisons, the pharmacokinetics of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is not anticipated to be significantly affected by food, hence dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets can be administered with or without food.

Specific Populations

Patients with Hepatic Impairment

Dolutegravir

Dolutegravir is primarily metabolized and eliminated by the liver. In a trial comparing 8 subjects with moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Score B) with 8 matched healthy controls, exposure of dolutegravir from a single 50 mg dose was similar between the 2 groups. No dosage adjustment is necessary for patients with mild to moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Score A or B). The effect of severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Score C) on the pharmacokinetics of dolutegravir has not been studied. Therefore, dolutegravir is not recommended for use in patients with severe hepatic impairment.

Lamivudine

The pharmacokinetic properties of lamivudine have been determined in adults with impaired hepatic function. Pharmacokinetic parameters were not altered by diminishing hepatic function. Safety and efficacy of lamivudine have not been established in the presence of decompensated liver disease.

TAF

Clinically relevant changes in tenofovir pharmacokinetics in subjects with hepatic impairment were not observed in subjects with mild to moderate (Child-Pugh Class A and B) hepatic impairment *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.7)]*.

Patients with Renal Impairment

Because dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is a fixed-dose formulation and cannot be dose adjusted, dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is not recommended in patients with creatinine clearance less than 30 mL per min or patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) requiring hemodialysis *[see Dosage and Administration (2.3)]*.

The tenofovir exposure differences in subjects with creatinine clearance range from 30 to ≥ 90 mL per minute were not considered clinically relevant (Table 9).

Table 9. Pharmacokinetics of the Metabolite (Tenofovir) in HIV Infected Adults with Renal Impairment Compared to Subjects with Normal Renal Function[a]

	AUC_{tau} (microgram·hour per mL) Mean (CV %)		
Creatinine Clearance	**≥ 90 mL per minute (N = 18)[b]**	**60-89 mL per minute (N = 11)[c]**	**30-59 mL per minute (N = 18)**
Tenofovir	0.32 (14.9)	0.46 (31.5)	0.61 (28.4)

[a] Trial in HIV infected adults with renal impairment treated with FTC + TAF with EVG + COBI.
[b] From a phase 2 trial in HIV-infected adults with normal renal function treated with FTC + TAF with EVG + COBI.
[c] These subjects had an eGFR ranging from 60 to 69 mL per minute.

Gender and Race

There are no significant or clinically relevant gender or racial differences in the pharmacokinetics of the individual components (dolutegravir, lamivudine or tenofovir alafenamide) based on the available information that was analyzed for each of the individual components.

Geriatric Patients

Dolutegravir

Population analyses using pooled pharmacokinetic data from adult trials indicated age had no clinically relevant effect on the pharmacokinetics of dolutegravir.

Lamivudine

The pharmacokinetics of lamivudine have not been studied in subjects older than 65 years.

TAF

Population pharmacokinetics analysis of HIV-infected subjects in Phase 2 and Phase 3 trials of TAF with FTC, EVG, and COBI showed that age did not have a clinically relevant effect on exposures of TAF up to 75 years of age *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.5)]*.

Pediatric Patients

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is a fixed-dose combination formulation which cannot be adjusted for patients weighing less than 25 kg (55 lbs).

Dolutegravir and Lamivudine

The pharmacokinetics of the combination of dolutegravir and lamivudine in pediatric subjects have not been established.

TAF

Mean exposures of TAF in 24 pediatric subjects aged 12 to less than 18 years who received TAF with FTC, EVG, and COBI were decreased (23% for AUC) compared to exposures achieved in treatment-naïve adults following administration of this dosage regimen. The TAF exposure differences are not thought to be clinically significant based on exposure-response relationships (Table 10).

Table 10. Multiple Dose PK Parameters of Emtricitabine, Tenofovir Alafenamide and its Metabolite Tenofovir Following Oral Administration of FTC + TAF with EVG + COBI in HIV-Infected Pediatric Subjects Aged 12 to less than 18 Years[a]

Parameter Mean (CV%)	Emtricitabine	Tenofovir Alafenamide	Tenofovir
C_{max} (microgram per mL)	2.3	0.17 (64.4)	0.02 (23.7)
AUC_{tau} (microgram•hour per mL)	14.4 (23.9)	0.20[b] (50.0)	0.29[b] (18.8)
C_{trough} (microgram per mL)	0.10[b] (38.9)	NA	0.01 (21.4)

CV = Coefficient of Variation; NA = Not Applicable
[a] From Intensive PK analysis in a trial in treatment-naïve pediatric subjects with HIV-1 infection (N = 24).
[b] N = 23

Drug Interactions Studies

The drug interaction trials described were conducted with dolutegravir, lamivudine, and/or TDF as single entities; no drug interaction trials have been conducted using the fixed-dose dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets. No clinically significant drug interactions are expected between dolutegravir and lamivudine.

Dolutegravir

Dosing or regimens recommendations as a result of established and other potentially significant drug-drug interactions with dolutegravir are provided in Table 5 *[see Drug Interactions (7.3)]*.

The effects of dolutegravir on the exposure of coadministered drugs are summarized in Table 11 and the effects of coadministered drugs on the exposure of dolutegravir are summarized in Table 12.

Table 11. Summary of Effect of Dolutegravir on the Pharmacokinetics of Coadministered Drugs

Coadministered Drug(s) and Dose(s)	Dose of Dolutegravir	n	Geometric Mean Ratio (90% CI) of Pharmacokinetic Parameters of Coadministered Drug with/without Dolutegravir No Effect = 1.00		
			C_{max}	AUC	C_τ or C_{24}
Daclatasvir 60 mg once daily	50 mg once daily	12	1.03 (0.84 to 1.25)	0.98 (0.83 to1.15)	1.06 (0.88 to 1.29)
Elbasvir 50 mg once daily	50 mg single dose	12	0.97 (0.89, 1.05)	0.98 (0.93, 1.04)	0.98 (0.93, 1.03)
Ethinyl estradiol 0.035 mg	50 mg twice daily	15	0.99 (0.91 to1.08)	1.03 (0.96 to 1.11)	1.02 (0.93 to1.11)
Grazoprevir 200 mg once daily	50 mg single dose	12	0.64 (0.44, 0.93)	0.81 (0.67, 0.97)	0.86 (0.79, 0.93)
Metformin 500 mg twice daily	50 mg once daily	15[a]	1.66 (1.53 to 1.81)	1.79 (1.65 to 1.93)	-
Metformin 500 mg twice daily	50 mg twice daily	15[a]	2.11 (1.91 to 2.33)	2.45 (2.25 to 2.66)	-
Methadone 16 to 150 mg	50 mg twice daily	11	1.00 (0.94 to 1.06)	0.98 (0.91 to 1.06)	0.99 (0.91 to1.07)
Midazolam 3 mg	25 mg once daily	10	-	0.95 (0.79 to 1.15)	-
Norelgestromin 0.25 mg	50 mg twice daily	15	0.89 (0.82 to 0.97)	0.98 (0.91 to 1.04)	0.93 (0.85 to 1.03)
Rilpivirine 25 mg once daily	50 mg once daily	16	1.10 (0.99 to 1.22)	1.06 (0.98 to 1.16)	1.21 (1.07 to 1.38)
Sofosbuvir 400 mg once daily Metabolite (GS-331007)	50 mg once daily	24	0.88 (0.80, 0.98) 1.01 (0.93, 1.10)	0.92 (0.85, 0.99) 0.99 (0.97, 1.01)	NA 0.99 (0.97,1.01)
Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate 300 mg once daily	50 mg once daily	15	1.09 (0.97 to 1.23)	1.12 (1.01 to 1.24)	1.19 (1.04 to 1.35)
Velpatasvir 100 mg once daily	50 mg once daily	24	0.94 (0.86, 1.02)	0.91 (0.84, 0.98)	0.88 (0.82, 0.94)

[a] The number of subjects represents the maximum number of subjects that were evaluated.

Table 12. Summary of Effect of Coadministered Drugs on the Pharmacokinetics of Dolutegravir

Coadministered Drug(s) and Dose(s)	Dose of Dolutegravir	n	Geometric Mean Ratio (90% CI) of Dolutegravir Pharmacokinetic Parameters with/without Coadministered Drugs No Effect = 1.00		
			C_{max}	AUC	C_τ or C_{24}
Atazanavir 400 mg once daily	30 mg once daily	12	1.50 (1.40 to 1.59)	1.9 (1.80 to 2.03)	2.80 (2.52 to 3.11)
Atazanavir/ritonavir 300 mg/100 mg once daily	30 mg once daily	12	1.34 (1.25 to 1.42)	1.62 (1.50 to 1.74)	2.21 (1.97 to 2.47)
Darunavir/ritonavir 600 mg/100 mg twice daily	30 mg once daily	15	0.89 (0.83 to 0.97)	0.78 (0.72 to 0.85)	0.62 (0.56 to 0.69)
Efavirenz 600 mg once daily	50 mg once daily	12	0.61 (0.51 to 0.73)	0.43 (0.35 to 0.54)	0.25 (0.18 to 0.34)
Elbasvir/grazoprevir 50/200 mg once daily	50 mg single dose	12	1.22 (1.05, 1.40)	1.16 (1.00, 1.34)	1.14 (0.95, 1.36)
Etravirine 200 mg twice daily	50 mg once daily	16	0.48 (0.43 to 0.54)	0.29 (0.26 to 0.34)	0.12 (0.09 to 0.16)
Etravirine + darunavir/ritonavir 200 mg + 600 mg/100 mg twice daily	50 mg once daily	9	0.88 (0.78 to 1.00)	0.75 (0.69 to 0.81)	0.63 (0.52 to 0.76)
Etravirine + lopinavir/ritonavir 200 mg + 400 mg/100 mg twice daily	50 mg once daily	8	1.07 (1.02 to 1.13)	1.11 (1.02 to 1.20)	1.28 (1.13 to 1.45)
Fosamprenavir/ ritonavir 700 mg/100 mg twice daily	50 mg once daily	12	0.76 (0.63 to 0.92)	0.65 (0.54 to 0.78)	0.51 (0.41 to 0.63)
Lopinavir/ritonavir 400 mg/100 mg twice daily	30 mg once daily	15	1.00 (0.94 to 1.07)	0.97 (0.91 to 1.04)	0.94 (0.85 to 1.05)
Rilpivirine 25 mg once daily	50 mg once daily	16	1.13 (1.06 to 1.21)	1.12 (1.05 to 1.19)	1.22 (1.15 to 1.30)
Tenofovir 300 mg once daily	50 mg once daily	15	0.97 (0.87 to 1.08)	1.01 (0.91 to 1.11)	0.92 (0.82 to 1.04)
Tipranavir/ritonavir 500 mg/200 mg twice daily	50 mg once daily	14	0.54 (0.50 to 0.57)	0.41 (0.38 to 0.44)	0.24 (0.21 to 0.27)
Antacid (Maalox®) simultaneous administration	50 mg single dose	16	0.28 (0.23 to 0.33)	0.26 (0.22 to 0.32)	0.26 (0.21 to 0.31)
Antacid (Maalox®) 2 h after dolutegravir	50 mg single dose	16	0.82 (0.69 to 0.98)	0.74 (0.62 to 0.90)	0.70 (0.58 to 0.85)
Calcium carbonate 1,200 mg simultaneous administration (fasted)	50 mg single dose	12	0.63 (0.50 to 0.81)	0.61 (0.47 to 0.80)	0.61 (0.47 to 0.80)
Calcium carbonate 1,200 mg simultaneous administration (fed)	50 mg single dose	11	1.07 (0.83 to 1.38)	1.09 (0.84 to 1.43)	1.08 (0.81 to 1.42)
Calcium carbonate 1,200 mg 2h after dolutegravir	50 mg single dose	11	1.00 (0.78 to 1.29)	0.94 (0.72 to 1.23)	0.90 (0.68 to 1.19)
Carbamazepine 300 mg twice daily	50 mg once daily	16[c]	0.67 (0.61 to 0.73)	0.51(0.48 to 0.55)	0.27 (0.24 to 0.31)
Daclatasvir 60 mg once daily	50 mg once daily	12	1.29 (1.07 to 1.57)	1.33 (1.11 to 1.59)	1.45 (1.25 to 1.68)
Ferrous fumarate 324 mg simultaneous administration (fasted)	50 mg single dose	11	0.43 (0.35 to 0.52)	0.46 (0.38 to 0.56)	0.44 (0.36 to 0.54)
Ferrous fumarate 324 mg simultaneous administration (fed)	50 mg single dose	11	1.03 (0.84 to 1.26)	0.98 (0.81 to 1.20)	1.00 (0.81 to 1.23)
Ferrous fumarate 324 mg 2h after dolutegravir	50 mg single dose	10	0.99 (0.81 to 1.21)	0.95 (0.77 to 1.15)	0.92 (0.74 to 1.13)
Multivitamin (One-A-Day®) simultaneous administration	50 mg single dose	16	0.65 (0.54 to 0.77)	0.67 (0.55 to 0.81)	0.68 (0.56 to 0.82)
Omeprazole 40 mg once daily	50 mg single dose	12	0.92 (0.75 to 1.11)	0.97 (0.78 to 1.20)	0.95 (0.75 to 1.21)
Prednisone 60 mg once daily with taper	50 mg once daily	12	1.06 (0.99 to 1.14)	1.11 (1.03 to 1.20)	1.17 (1.06 to 1.28)
Rifampin[a] 600 mg once daily	50 mg twice daily	11	0.57 (0.49 to 0.65)	0.46 (0.38 to 0.55)	0.28 (0.23 to 0.34)
Rifampin[b] 600 mg once daily	50 mg twice daily	11	1.18 (1.03 to 1.37)	1.33 (1.15 to 1.53)	1.22 (1.01 to 1.48)
Rifabutin 300 mg once daily	50 mg once daily	9	1.16 (0.98 to 1.37)	0.95 (0.82 to 1.10)	0.70 (0.57 to 0.87)

[a] The number of subjects represents the maximum number of subjects that were evaluated.
[b] Comparison is rifampin taken with dolutegravir 50 mg twice daily compared with dolutegravir 50 mg twice daily.
[c] Comparison is rifampin taken with dolutegravir 50 mg twice daily compared with dolutegravir 50 mg once daily.

Lamivudine

Effect of Lamivudine on the Pharmacokinetics of Other Agents

Based on *in vitro* study results, lamivudine at therapeutic drug exposures is not expected to affect the pharmacokinetics of drugs that are substrates of the following transporters: organic anion transporter polypeptide 1B1/3 (OATP1B1/3), breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP), P-glycoprotein (P-gp), multidrug and toxin extrusion protein 1 (MATE1), MATE2-K, organic cation transporter 1 (OCT1), OCT2, or OCT3.

Effect of Other Agents on the Pharmacokinetics of Lamivudine

Lamivudine is a substrate of MATE1, MATE2-K, and OCT2 *in vitro*. Trimethoprim (an inhibitor of these drug transporters) has been shown to increase lamivudine plasma concentrations. This interaction is not considered clinically significant as no dose adjustment of lamivudine is needed.

Lamivudine is a substrate of P-gp and BCRP; however, considering its absolute bioavailability (87%), it is unlikely that these transporters play a significant role in the absorption of lamivudine. Therefore, coadministration of drugs that are inhibitors of these efflux transporters is unlikely to affect the disposition and elimination of lamivudine.

Interferon Alfa

There was no significant pharmacokinetic interaction between lamivudine and interferon alfa in a trial of 19 healthy male subjects.

Ribavirin

In vitro data indicate ribavirin reduces phosphorylation of lamivudine, stavudine, and zidovudine. However, no pharmacokinetic (e.g., plasma concentrations or intracellular triphosphorylated active metabolite concentrations) or pharmacodynamic (e.g., loss of HIV-1/HCV virologic suppression) interaction was observed when ribavirin and lamivudine (n = 18), stavudine (n = 10), or zidovudine (n = 6) were coadministered as part of a multi-drug regimen to HIV-1/HCV co-infected subjects.

Sorbitol (Excipient)

Lamivudine and sorbitol solutions were coadministered to 16 healthy adult subjects in an open-label, randomized-sequence, 4-period, crossover trial. Each subject received a single 300-mg dose of lamivudine oral solution alone or coadministered with a single dose of 3.2 grams, 10.2 grams, or 13.4 grams of sorbitol in solution. Coadministration of lamivudine with sorbitol resulted in dose-dependent decreases of 20%, 39%, and 44% in the $AUC_{(0-24)}$, 14%, 32%, and 36% in the $AUC_{(\infty)}$, and 28%, 52%, and 55% in the C_{max} of lamivudine, respectively.

Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole (TMP/SMX)

Lamivudine and TMP/SMX were coadministered to 14 HIV-1-positive subjects in a single-center, open-label, randomized, crossover trial. Each subject received treatment with a single 300 mg dose of lamivudine and TMP 160 mg/SMX 800 mg once a day for 5 days with concomitant administration of lamivudine 300 mg with the fifth dose in a crossover design. Coadministration of TMP/SMX with lamivudine resulted in an increase of 43% ± 23% (mean ± SD) in lamivudine AUC_∞, a decrease of 29% ± 13% in lamivudine oral clearance, and a decrease of 30% ± 36% in lamivudine renal clearance. The pharmacokinetic properties of TMP and SMX were not altered by coadministration with lamivudine. There is no information regarding the effect on lamivudine pharmacokinetics of higher doses of TMP/SMX such as those used in treat PCP.

TAF

The effects of coadministered drugs on the exposure of TAF are shown in Table 13 and the effects of TAF on the exposure of coadministered drugs are shown in Table 14 *[these studies were conducted with FTC and/or TAF. For information regarding clinical recommendations, see Drug Interactions (7).]*

Table 13. Drug Interactions: Changes in TAF Pharmacokinetic Parameters in the Presence of Coadministered Drug(s)[a]

Coadministered Drug	Coadministered Drug(s) Dosage (once daily) (mg)	Tenofovir Alafenamide Dosage (once daily) (mg)	N	Mean Ratio of TAF PK Parameters (90% CI); No effect = 1.00		
				C_{max}	AUC	C_{min}
Atazanavir	300 (+ 100 ritonavir)	10	10	1.77 (1.28, 2.44)	1.91 (1.55, 2.35)	NC
Cobicistat	150	8	12	2.83 (2.20, 3.65)	2.65 (2.29, 3.07)	NC
Darunavir	800 (+ 150 cobicistat)	25[b]	11	0.93 (0.72, 1.21)	0.98 (0.80, 1.19)	NC
Darunavir	800 (+ 100 ritonavir)	10	10	1.42 (0.96, 2.09)	1.06 (0.84, 1.35)	NC
Dolutegravir	50	10	10	1.24 (0.88, 1.74)	1.19 (0.96, 1.48)	NC
Efavirenz	600	40[b]	11	0.78 (0.58, 1.05)	0.86 (0.72, 1.02)	NC
Lopinavir	800 (+ 200 ritonavir)	10	10	2.19 (1.72, 2.79)	1.47 (1.17, 1.85)	NC
Rilpivirine	25	25	17	1.01 (0.84, 1.22)	1.01 (0.94, 1.09)	NC
Sertraline	50 (dosed as a single dose)	10[c]	19	1.00 (0.86, 1.16)	0.96 (0.89, 1.03)	NC
NC = Not Calculated						

[a] All interaction studies conducted in healthy volunteers.
[b] Study conducted with FTC/TAF.
[c] Study conducted with FTC + TAF with EVG + COBI.

Table 14. Drug Interactions: Changes in PK Parameters for Coadministered Drug in the Presence of FTC and/or TAF[a]

Coadministered Drug	Coadministered Drug Dosage (once daily) (mg)	Tenofovir Alafenamide Dosage (once daily) (mg)	N	Mean Ratio of Coadministered Drug PK Parameters(90% CI); No effect = 1.00		
				C_{max}	AUC	C_{min}
Atazanavir	300 + 100 ritonavir	10	10	0.98 (0.89, 1.07)	0.99 (0.96, 1.01)	1.00 (0.96, 1.04)
Darunavir	800 + 150 cobicistat	25[b]	11	1.02 (0.96, 1.09)	0.99 (0.92, 1.07)	0.97 (0.82, 1.15)
Darunavir	800 + 100 ritonavir	10	10	0.99 (0.91, 1.08)	1.01 (0.96, 1.06)	1.13 (0.95, 1.34)
Dolutegravir	50 mg	10	10	1.15 (1.04, 1.27)	1.02 (0.97, 1.08)	1.05 (0.97, 1.13)
Lopinavir	800 + 200 ritonavir	10	10	1.00 (0.95, 1.06)	1.00 (0.92, 1.09)	0.98 (0.85, 1.12)
Midazolam[c]	2.5 (single dose, orally)	25	18	1.02 (0.92, 1.13)	1.13 (1.04, 1.23)	NC
	1 (single dose, intravenous)			0.99 (0.89, 1.11)	1.08 (1.04, 1.14)	NC
Rilpivirine	25	25	16	0.93 (0.87, 0.99)	1.01 (0.96, 1.06)	1.13 (1.04, 1.23)
Sertraline	50 (single dose)	10[d]	19	1.14 (0.94, 1.38)	0.93 (0.77, 1.13)	NC
NC = Not Calculated						

[a] All interaction studies conducted in healthy volunteers.
[b] Study conducted with FTC/TAF.
[c] A sensitive CYP3A4 substrate.
[d] Study conducted with FTC + TAF with EVG + COBI.

12.4 Microbiology

Mechanism of Action

Dolutegravir

Dolutegravir inhibits HIV integrase by binding to the integrase active site and blocking the strand transfer step of retroviral deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) integration which is essential for the HIV replication cycle. Strand transfer biochemical assays using purified HIV-1 integrase and pre-processed substrate DNA resulted in IC_{50} values of 2.7 nM and 12.6 nM.

Lamivudine

Lamivudine is a synthetic nucleoside analogue. Intracellularly, lamivudine is phosphorylated to its active 5′-triphosphate metabolite, lamivudine triphosphate (3TC-TP). The principal mode of action of 3TC-TP is inhibition of HIV-1 reverse transcriptase (RT) via DNA chain termination after incorporation of the nucleotide analogue.

TAF

TAF is a phosphonoamidate prodrug of tenofovir (2′-deoxyadenosine monophosphate analog). Plasma exposure to TAF allows for permeation into cells and then TAF is intracellularly converted to tenofovir through hydrolysis by cathepsin A. Tenofovir is subsequently phosphorylated by cellular kinases to the active metabolite tenofovir diphosphate. Tenofovir diphosphate inhibits HIV-1 replication through incorporation into viral DNA by the HIV reverse transcriptase, which results in DNA chain-termination.

Tenofovir has activity against HIV-1. Cell culture studies have shown that both tenofovir and FTC can be fully phosphorylated when combined in cells. Tenofovir diphosphate is a weak inhibitor of mammalian DNA polymerases that include mitochondrial DNA polymerase γ and there is no evidence of toxicity to mitochondria in cell culture.

Antiviral Activity in Cell Culture

Dolutegravir

Dolutegravir exhibited antiviral activity against laboratory strains of wild-type HIV-1 with mean EC_{50} values of 0.5 nM (0.21 ng per mL) to 2.1 nM (0.85 ng per mL) in peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) and MT-4 cells. Dolutegravir exhibited antiviral activity against 13 clinically diverse clade B isolates with a mean EC_{50} value of 0.52 nM in a viral integrase susceptibility assay using the integrase coding region from clinical isolates. Dolutegravir demonstrated antiviral activity in cell culture against a panel of HIV-1 clinical isolates (3 in each group of M clades A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, and 3 in group O) with EC_{50} values ranging from 0.02 nM to 2.14 nM for HIV-1. Dolutegravir EC_{50} values against 3 HIV-2 clinical isolates in PBMC assays ranged from 0.09 nM to 0.61 nM.

Lamivudine

The antiviral activity of lamivudine against HIV-1 was assessed in a number of cell lines including monocytes and PBMCs using standard susceptibility assays. EC_{50} values were in the range of 0.003 to 15 microM (1 microM = 0.23 mcg per mL). The median EC_{50} values of lamivudine were 60 nM (range: 20 to 70 nM), 35 nM (range: 30 to 40 nM), 30 nM (range: 20 to 90 nM), 20 nM (range: 3 to 40 nM), 30 nM (range: 1 to 60 nM), 30 nM (range: 20 to 70 nM), 30 nM (range: 3 to 70 nM), and 30 nM (range: 20 to 90 nM) against HIV-1 clades A-G and group O viruses (n = 3 except n = 2 for clade B) respectively. The EC_{50} values against HIV-2 isolates (n = 4) ranged from 0.003 to 0.120 microM in PBMCs. Lamivudine was not antagonistic to all tested anti-HIV agents. Ribavirin (50 microM) used in the treatment of chronic HCV infection decreased the anti-HIV-1 activity of lamivudine by 3.5-fold in MT-4 cells.

TAF

The antiviral activity of TAF against laboratory and clinical isolates of HIV-1 subtype B was assessed in lymphoblastoid cell lines, PBMCs, primary monocyte/macrophage cells and CD4-T lymphocytes. The EC values for TAF ranged from 2.0 to 14.7 nM.

TAF displayed antiviral activity in cell culture against all HIV-1 groups (M, N, O), including sub-types A, B, C, D, E, F, and G (EC_{50} values ranged from 0.10 to 12.0 nM) and strain specific activity against HIV-2 (EC_{50} values ranged from 0.91 to 2.63 nM).

In a study of TAF with a broad panel of representatives from the major classes of approved anti-HIV agents (NRTIs, NNRTIs, INSTIs, and PIs) no antagonism was observed for these combinations.

Antiviral Activity in Combination with Other Antiviral Agents

Neither dolutegravir nor lamivudine were antagonistic to all tested anti-HIV agents. See full prescribing information for dolutegravir and lamivudine.

Resistance in Cell Culture

Dolutegravir

Dolutegravir-resistant viruses were selected in cell culture starting from different wild-type HIV-1 strains and clades.

Amino acid substitutions E92Q, G118R, S153F or Y, G193E or R263K emerged in different passages and conferred decreased susceptibility to dolutegravir of up to 4-fold.

Lamivudine

Lamivudine-resistant variants of HIV-1 have been selected in cell culture. Genotypic analysis showed that the resistance was predominantly due to a methionine to valine or isoleucine (M184V/I).

TAF

HIV-1 isolates with reduced susceptibility to TAF were selected in cell culture. HIV-1 isolates selected by TAF expressed a K65R substitution in HIV-1 RT, sometimes in the presence of S68N or L429I substitutions; in addition, a K70E substitution in HIV-1 RT was observed.

Resistance in Clinical Subjects

Dolutegravir

No subjects in the treatment arm receiving dolutegravir + fixed-dose abacavir and lamivudine in SINGLE (treatment-naïve trial, 144 weeks) had a detectable decrease in susceptibility to dolutegravir or background NRTIs in the resistance analysis subset (n = 12 with HIV-1 RNA greater than 400 copies per mL at failure or last visit and having resistance data). Two virologic failure subjects in SINGLE had treatment-emergent G/D/E193D and G193G/E integrase substitutions at Week 84 and Week 108, respectively, and 1 subject with 275 copies per mL HIV-1 RNA had a treatment-emergent Q157Q/P integrase substitution detected at Week 24. None of these subjects had a corresponding decrease in dolutegravir susceptibility.

TAF

The resistance profile of TAF in combination with other antiretroviral agents for the treatment of HIV-1 infection is based on studies of FTC + TAF with EVG + COBI in the treatment of HIV-1 infection. In a pooled analysis of antiretroviral-naïve subjects, genotyping was performed on plasma HIV-1 isolates from all subjects with HIV-1 RNA greater than 400 copies per mL at confirmed virologic failure, at Week 48, or at time of early study drug discontinuation. Genotypic resistance developed in 7 of 14 evaluable subjects. The resistance-associated substitutions that emerged were M184V/I (N = 7) and K65R (N = 1). Three subjects had virus with emergent R, H, or E at the polymorphic Q207 residue in reverse transcriptase.

Cross-Resistance

Dolutegravir

The single INSTI-resistance substitutions T66K, I151L, and S153Y conferred a greater than 2-fold decrease in dolutegravir susceptibility (range: 2.3-fold to 3.6-fold from reference). Combinations of multiple substitutions T66K/L74M, E92Q/N155H, G140C/Q148R, G140S/Q148H, R or K, Q148R/N155H, T97A/G140S/Q148, and substitutions at E138/G140/Q148 showed a greater than 2-fold decrease in dolutegravir susceptibility (range: 2.5-fold to 21-fold from reference). In HIV-2 mutants, combinations of substitutions A153G/N155H/S163G and E92Q/T97A/N155H/S163D conferred 4-fold decreases in dolutegravir susceptibility, and E92Q/N155H and G140S/Q148R showed 8.5-fold and 17-fold decreases in dolutegravir susceptibility, respectively.

Lamivudine

Cross-resistance among certain reverse transcriptase inhibitors has been observed. Lamivudine-resistant HIV-1 isolate were cross-resistant in cell culture to didanosine (ddI). Cross-resistance is also expected with abacavir and emtricitabine as these select M184V substitutions.

TAF

Tenofovir resistance substitutions K65R and K70E result in reduced susceptibility to abacavir, didanosine, emtricitabine, lamivudine, and tenofovir.

HIV-1 with multiple thymidine analog substitutions (M41L, D67N, K70R, L210W, T215F/Y, K219Q/E/N/R), or multinucleoside resistant HIV-1 with a T69S double insertion mutation or with a Q151M substitution complex including K65R, showed reduced susceptibility to TAF in cell culture.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenesis

Dolutegravir

Two-year carcinogenicity studies in mice and rats were conducted with dolutegravir. Mice were administered doses of up to 500 mg per kg, and rats were administered doses of up to 50 mg per kg. In mice, no significant increases in the incidence of drug-related neoplasms were observed at the highest doses tested, resulting in dolutegravir AUC exposures approximately 14 times higher than those in humans at the maximum recommended dose. In rats, no increases in the incidence of drug-related neoplasms were observed at the highest dose tested, resulting in dolutegravir AUC exposures 10 times and 15 times higher in males and females, respectively, than those in humans at the maximum recommended dose.

Lamivudine

Long-term carcinogenicity studies with lamivudine in mice and rats showed no evidence of carcinogenic potential at exposures up to 10 times (mice) and 58 times (rats) the human exposures at the recommended dose of 300 mg.

TAF

Since TAF is rapidly converted to tenofovir and a lower tenofovir exposure in rats and mice was observed after TAF administration compared to TDF administration, carcinogenicity studies were conducted only with TDF. Long-term oral carcinogenicity studies of TDF in mice and rats were carried out at exposures up to approximately 10 times (mice) and 4 times (rats) those observed in humans at the recommended dose of TDF (300 mg) for HIV-1 infection. The tenofovir exposure in these studies was approximately 167 times (mice) and 55 times (rat) those observed in humans after administration of the daily recommended dose of TAF. At the high dose in female mice, liver adenomas were increased at tenofovir exposures approximately 10 times (300 mg TDF) and 167 times (TAF) the exposure observed in humans. In rats, the study was negative for carcinogenic findings.

Mutagenesis

Dolutegravir

Dolutegravir was not genotoxic in the bacterial reverse mutation assay, mouse lymphoma assay, or in the *in vivo* rodent micronucleus assay.

Lamivudine

Lamivudine was mutagenic in an L5178Y mouse lymphoma assay and clastogenic in a cytogenetic assay using cultured human lymphocytes. Lamivudine was not mutagenic in a microbial mutagenicity assay, in an *in vitro* cell transformation assay, in a rat micronucleus test, in a rat bone marrow cytogenetic assay, and in an assay for unscheduled DNA synthesis in rat liver. Lamivudine showed no evidence of *in vivo* genotoxic activity in the rat at oral doses of up to 2000 mg per kg, producing plasma levels of 35 to 45 times those in humans at the recommended dose for HIV-1 infection.

TAF

TAF was not genotoxic in the reverse mutation bacterial test (Ames test), mouse lymphoma or rat micronucleus assays.

Impairment of Fertility

Dolutegravir and Lamivudine

Dolutegravir or lamivudine did not affect male or female fertility in rats at doses associated with exposures approximately 44 or 112 times (respectively) higher than the exposures in humans at the maximum recommended doses.

TAF

There were no effects on fertility, mating performance or early embryonic development when TAF was administered to male rats at a dose equivalent to 62 times (25 mg TAF) the human dose based on body surface area comparisons for 28 days prior to mating and to female rats for 14 days prior to mating through Day 7 of gestation.

13.2 Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology

TAF

Minimal to slight infiltration of mononuclear cells in the posterior uvea was observed in dogs with similar severity after three and nine month administration of TAF; reversibility was seen after a three month recovery period. No eye toxicity was observed in the dog at systemic exposures of 5 (TAF) and 15 (tenofovir) times the exposure seen in humans with the recommended daily TAF dose.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Adult Subjects

Dolutegravir, Lamivudine

Treatment-Naïve Subjects

In SINGLE, 833 subjects were randomized and received at least 1 dose of either dolutegravir 50 mg once daily with fixed-dose abacavir sulfate and lamivudine or fixed-dose efavirenz/emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. At baseline, the median age of subjects was 35 years, 16% female, 32% non-white, 7% had hepatitis C co-infection (hepatitis B virus co-infection was excluded), 4% were CDC Class C (AIDS), 32% had HIV-1 RNA greater than 100,000 copies per mL, and 53% had CD4+ cell count less than 350 cells per mm³; these characteristics were similar between treatment groups. Week 144 (open-label-phase analysis which followed the Week 96 double-blind phase) outcomes for SINGLE are provided in Table 15.

Table 15. Virologic Outcomes of Randomized Treatment in SINGLE at 144 Weeks (Snapshot Algorithm)

	Dolutegravir 50 mg + Abacavir and Lamivudine Once Daily (n = 414)	Efavirenz, Emtricitabine, and Tenofovir DF Once Daily (n = 419)
HIV-1 RNA < 50 copies/mL	71%	63%
Treatment difference[a]	8.3% (95% CI: 2.0% 14.6%)[d]	
Virologic nonresponse	10%	7%
Data in window not < 50 copies/mL	4%	< 1%
Discontinued for lack of efficacy	3%	3%
Discontinued for other reasons while not suppressed	3%	4%
Changes in ART regimen	0	0
No virologic data	18%	30%
Reasons		
Discontinued study/study drug due to adverse event or death[b]	4%	14%
Discontinued study/study drug for other Reasons[c]	12%	13%
Missing data during window but on study	2%	3%
Proportion (%) of Subjects with HIV-1 RNA < 50 copies/mL by Baseline Category		
Plasma viral load (copies/mL)		
≤ 100,000	73%	64%
> 100,000	69%	61%
Gender		
Male	72%	66%
Female	69%	48%
Race		
White	72%	71%
African-American/African Heritage/Other	71%	47%

[a] Adjusted for pre-specified stratification factors.
[b] The primary endpoint was assessed at Week 48 and the virologic success rate was 88% in the group receiving dolutegravir and 81% in the fixed-dose efavirenz/emtricitabine/tenofovir alafenamide group, with a treatment difference of 7.4% and 95% CI of (2.5%, 12.3%).
[c] Includes subjects who discontinued due to an adverse event or death at any time point if this resulted in no virologic data on treatment during the analysis window.
[d] Other includes reasons such as withdrew consent, loss to follow-up, moved, and protocol deviation.

Treatment differences were maintained across baseline characteristics including baseline viral load, CD4+ cell count, age, gender, and race. The adjusted mean changes in CD4+ cell counts from baseline were 378 cells per mm³ in the group receiving dolutegravir + fixed-dose abacavir sulfate and lamivudine and 332 cells per mm³ for the fixed-dose efavirenz/emtricitabine/ tenofovir disoproxil fumarate group at 144 weeks. The adjusted difference between treatment arms and 95% CI was 46.9 cells per mm³ (15.6 cells per mm³, 78.2 cells per mm³) (adjusted for pre-specified stratification factors: baseline HIV-1 RNA, and baseline CD4+ cell count).

Dolutegravir

Treatment-Experienced, Integrase Strand Transfer Inhibitor-Naïve Subjects

In SAILING, there were 719 subjects included in the efficacy and safety analyses (see Full Prescribing Information for dolutegravir). At Week 48, 71% of subjects randomized to dolutegravir plus background regimen versus 64% of subjects randomized to raltegravir plus background regimen had HIV-1 RNA less than 50 copies per mL (treatment difference and 95% CI: 7.4% [0.7%, 14.2%]).

TAF

In trials of TAF with FTC, EVG, and COBI in HIV-1 infected adults as initial therapy in those with no antiretroviral treatment history (N = 866) (Study 104, NCT01780506 and Study 111, NCT01797445) and to replace a stable antiretroviral regimen in those who were virologically-suppressed for at least 6 months with no known resistance substitutions (N = 799) (Study 109, NCT01815736), 92% and 96% of patients in the two populations, respectively, had HIV-1 RNA less than 50 copies per mL at Week 48.

14.2 Pediatric Subjects

The efficacy of the individual components of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets for the treatment of HIV-1 infection was evaluated in pediatric patients enrolled in the IMPAACT P1093 trial (NCT01302847), the ARROW trial (NCT02028676), or Study 106 (NCT01854775) as summarized below.

- Dolutegravir, in combination with other antiretroviral drugs was evaluated in treatment-experienced, INSTI-naïve, HIV-1-infected subjects aged 4 weeks to less than 18 years in a 48-week open-label, multicenter, dose-finding clinical trial, IMPAACT P1093. Subjects were stratified by 5 age cohorts: Cohort 1, aged 12 to less than 18 years; Cohort 2A, aged 6 to less than 12 years; Cohort 3, aged 2 to less than 6 years; Cohort 4, aged 6 months to less than 2 years; and Cohort 5, aged 4 weeks to less than 6 months. Seventy-five subjects received the recommended dose (determined by weight and age) of an appropriate formulation of dolutegravir. At Week 24 (n=58), 62% of subjects achieved HIV-1 RNA less than 50 copies per mL and 86% achieved HIV-1 RNA less than 400 copies per mL (Snapshot algorithm). The median CD4 count (percent) increase from baseline to Week 24 was 105 cells per mm3 (5%). At Week 48 (n=42), 69% of subjects achieved HIV-1 RNA less than 50 copies per mL and 79% achieved HIV-1 RNA less than 400 copies per mL (Snapshot algorithm). The median CD4 count (percent) increase from baseline to Week 48 was 141 cells per mm³ (7%).
- Lamivudine once daily, with abacavir and a third antiretroviral drug, was evaluated in a randomized, multicenter trial (ARROW) in HIV-1-infected, treatment-naïve subjects. Subjects randomized to once-daily dosing (n = 336) received lamivudine 300 mg and abacavir 600 mg, as either the single entities or as fixed-dose abacavir sulfate and lamivudine. At Week 96, 67% of subjects receiving abacavir and lamivudine once-daily in combination with a third antiretroviral drug, had HIV-1 RNA less than 80 copies per mL.
- TAF with FTC, EVG, and COBI was evaluated in an open-label, single arm trial (Study 106) in 50 treatment-naïve HIV-1 infected adolescents aged 12 to less than 18 years (cohort 1) and 23 virologically suppressed children aged 6 to less than 12 years (cohort 2). In cohort 1 at Week 48, the virologic response rate (i.e., HIV-1 RNA less than 50 copies per mL) was 92% (46/50), and the mean increase from baseline in CD4+ cell count was 224 cells per mm³. In cohort 2 at Week 48, 98% (51/52) of subjects remained virologically suppressed. From a mean (SD) baseline CD4+ cell count of 961 (275.5) cells per mm³, the mean change from baseline in CD4+ cell count was -66 cells/mm³ and the mean (SD) change in CD4% was -0.6 (4.4%) at Week 48. All subjects maintained CD4+ cell counts above 400 cells/mm³ *[see Adverse Reactions (6.1) and Use in Specific Populations (8.4)]*.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets 50 mg/300 mg/25 mg are white to off white colored, oval shaped, biconvex, film coated tablets, debossed with 'DL' on one side and plain on the other side. They are available as follows:

Bottles of 30 tablets with desiccant and child-resistant cap
Bottles of 90 tablets with desiccant and child-resistant cap
Bottles of 180 tablets with desiccant

Store below 30°C (86°F).

Store and dispense in original bottle, protect it from moisture, and keep bottle tightly closed. Do not remove desiccant. Keep out of the reach of children.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Patient Information).

Drug Interactions: Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets may interact with other drugs; therefore, advise patients to report to their healthcare provider the use of any other prescription or nonprescription medication or herbal products, including St. John's wort. *[see Contraindications (4), Drug Interactions (7)]*.

Hypersensitivity Reactions: Advise patients to immediately contact their healthcare provider if they develop rash. Instruct patients to immediately stop taking dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets and other suspect agents, and seek medical attention if they develop a rash associated with any of the following symptoms, as it may be a sign of a more serious reaction such as severe hypersensitivity: fever; generally ill feeling; extreme tiredness; muscle or joint aches; blisters or peeling of the skin; oral blisters or lesions; eye inflammation; facial swelling; swelling of the eyes, lips, tongue, or mouth; breathing difficulty; and/or signs and symptoms of liver problems (e.g., yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes, dark or tea-colored urine, pale-colored stools or bowel movements, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, or pain, aching, or sensitivity on the right side below the ribs) *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]*.

Hepatotoxicity: Inform patients that hepatotoxicity has been reported with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]*. Advise patients that laboratory monitoring for hepatotoxicity during therapy with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is recommended, especially for patients with liver disease, such as hepatitis B or C.

Lactic Acidosis/Hepatomegaly: Inform patients that lactic acidosis and severe hepatomegaly with steatosis, including fatal cases, have been reported. Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets should be suspended in any patients who develop clinical symptoms suggestive of lactic acidosis or pronounced hepatotoxicity (including nausea, vomiting, unusual or unexpected stomach discomfort, and weakness) *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)]*.

Patients with Hepatitis B or C Co-infection: Inform patients that severe acute exacerbations of hepatitis B have been reported in patients infected with hepatitis B virus (HBV) who have discontinued TDF and lamivudine, two components of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets. Advise patients not to discontinue dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets without first informing their healthcare provider. All patients should be tested for HBV infection prior to or when starting dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets and those who are infected with HBV need close medical follow-up for several months after stopping dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets to monitor for exacerbations of hepatitis *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]*.

Risk of Pancreatitis: Advise parents or guardians to monitor pediatric patients for signs and symptoms of pancreatitis *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)]*.

New Onset or Worsening Renal Impairment: Advise patients to avoid taking dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets with concurrent or recent use of a nephrotoxic agents. Postmarketing cases of renal impairment, including acute renal failure, have been reported *[Warnings and Precautions (5.6)]*.

Embryo-Fetal Toxicity: Advise adolescents and adults of childbearing potential, including those actively trying to become pregnant, to discuss the risks and benefits of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets with their healthcare provider to determine if an alternative treatment should be considered at the time of conception through the first trimester of pregnancy. If pregnancy is confirmed in the first trimester, advise patients to contact their healthcare provider *[see Warnings and Precaution (5.4), Use in Specific Populations (8.1, 8.3)]*.

Adolescents and adults of childbearing potential taking dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets should be counseled on the consistent use of effective contraception *[see Warnings and Precaution (5.4), Use in Specific Populations (8.1, 8.3)]*.

Immune Reconstitution Syndrome: Advise patients to inform their healthcare provider immediately of any signs and symptoms of infection as inflammation from previous infection may occur soon after combination antiretroviral therapy, including when dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is started *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)]*.

Lactation: Instruct mothers with HIV-1 infection not to breastfeed because of the risk of passing the HIV-1 virus to the baby *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.2)]*.

Missed Dose: Instruct patients that if they miss a dose of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets, to take it as soon as they remember. Advise patients not to double their next dose or take more than the prescribed dose *[see Dosage and Administration (2)]*.

Storage: Instruct patients to store dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets in the original bottle, protect from moisture, and keep the bottle tightly closed. Do not remove desiccant.

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Manufactured by:
M/s. Laurus Labs Limited (Unit-II),
Plot No: 19, 20 & 21, Western Sector, APSEZ,
Atchutapuram Mandal, Visakhapatnam District-531011,
Andhra Pradesh, India

Revised: 01/2022

Patient Information
Dolutegravir, Lamivudine and Tenofovir Alafenamide Tablets,
50 mg/300 mg/25 mg

What is dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets?

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is a prescription medicine that is used as a complete regimen to treat human immunodeficiency virus (HIV-1) infection in adults and children who weigh at least 25 kg (55 pounds).

HIV-1 is the virus that causes Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets contain 3 prescription medicines dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide.

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is **not** for use to help reduce the risk of getting HIV-1 infection by sexual contact in adults at high risk.

Do not take dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets if you:

- have ever had an allergic reaction to a medicine that contains dolutegravir, lamivudine, or tenofovir alafenamide
- take dofetilide

Before taking dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have or have had liver problems, including hepatitis B or C infection
- have kidney problems
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. Dolutegravir, one of the medicines in dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets, may harm your unborn baby.
  - Your healthcare provider may prescribe a different medicine than dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets if you are planning to become pregnant or if pregnancy is confirmed during the first 12 weeks of pregnancy.
  - If you can become pregnant, your healthcare provider will perform a pregnancy test before you start treatment with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets.
  - If you can become pregnant, you and your healthcare provider should talk about the use of effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets.
  - Tell your healthcare provider right away if you are planning to become pregnant, you become pregnant, or think you may be pregnant during treatment with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. **Do not breastfeed if you take dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets**.
  - You should not breastfeed if you have HIV-1 because of the risk of passing HIV-1 to your baby. Talk with your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

Some medicines may interact with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets. Keep a list of your medicines and show it to your healthcare provider and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

- You can ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist for a list of medicines that interact with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets.
- **Do not start a new medicine without telling your healthcare provider.** Your healthcare provider can tell you if it is safe to take dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets with other medicines.

How should I take dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets?

- **Take dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets 1 time a day exactly as your healthcare provider tells you.**
- Take dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets with or without food.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets without first talking with your healthcare provider. Stay under a healthcare provider's care when taking dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets. Do not miss a dose of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets.
- If you miss a dose of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets, take it as soon as you remember. Do not take 2 doses at the same time or take more than your prescribed dose.
- If you take antacids, laxatives, or other medicines that contain aluminum, magnesium, or buffered medicines, dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets should be taken at least 2 hours before or 6 hours after you take these medicines.
- If you need to take iron or calcium supplements by mouth during treatment with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets:
  - If you take dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets with food, you may take these supplements at the same time that you take dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets.
  - If you do not take dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets with food, take dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets at least 2 hours before or 6 hours after you take these supplements.
- Do not run out of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets. The virus in your blood may increase and the virus may become harder to treat. When your supply starts to run low, get more from your healthcare provider or pharmacy.
- If you take too much dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets, call your healthcare provider or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

What are the possible side effects of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets?

- **Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets can cause serious side effects, including:**
- **Worsening of hepatitis B virus infection (HBV). Your healthcare provider will test you for HBV infection before or when you start treatment with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets. If you have HBV infection and take dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets, your HBV may get worse (flare-up) if you stop taking dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets. A "flare-up" is when your HBV infection suddenly returns in a worse way than before.**
  - Do not run out of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets. Refill your prescription or talk to your healthcare provider before your dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets is all gone.
  - Do not stop taking dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets without first talking to your healthcare provider.
  - If you stop taking dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets, your healthcare provider will need to check your health often and do blood tests regularly for several months to check your HBV infection, or give you a medicine to treat hepatitis B. Tell your healthcare provider about any new or unusual symptoms you may have after you stop taking dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets.
- **Allergic reactions.** Call your healthcare provider right away if you develop a rash with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets. **Stop taking dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets and get medical help right away if you develop a rash with any of the following signs or symptoms:**
  - fever
  - generally ill feeling
  - tiredness
  - muscle or joint aches
  - blisters or sores in mouth
  - blisters or peeling of the skin
  - redness or swelling of the eyes
  - swelling of the mouth, face, lips, or tongue
  - problems breathing
- **Liver problems.** People with a history of hepatitis B or C virus may have an increased risk of developing new or worsening changes in certain liver tests during treatment with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets. Liver problems, including liver failure, have also happened in people without a history of liver disease or other risk factors. Your healthcare provider may do blood tests to check your liver. **Call your healthcare provider right away if you develop any of the following signs or symptoms of liver problems:**
  - your skin or the white part of your eyes turns yellow (jaundice)
  - dark or "tea-colored" urine
  - light-colored stools (bowel movements)
  - nausea or vomiting
  - loss of appetite
  - pain, aching, or tenderness on the right side of your stomach area
- **New or worse kidney problems, including kidney failure.** Your healthcare provider should do blood and urine tests to check your kidneys before you start and while taking dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets. Your healthcare provider may tell you to stop taking dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets if you develop new or worse kidney problems.
- **Changes in your immune system (Immune Reconstitution Syndrome)** can happen when you start taking medicines to treat HIV-1 infection. Your immune system may get stronger and begin to fight infections that have been hidden in your body for a long time. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you start having any new symptoms after starting your HIV-1 medicine.
- **Too much lactic acid in your blood (lactic acidosis).** Too much lactic acid is a serious but rare medical emergency that can lead to death. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get these symptoms: weakness or being more tired than usual, unusual muscle pain, being short of breath or fast breathing, stomach pain with nausea and vomiting, cold or blue hands and feet, feel dizzy or lightheaded, or a fast or abnormal heartbeat.
- **Risk of inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis).** Children may be at risk for developing pancreatitis during treatment with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets if they:
  - have taken nucleoside analogue medicines in the past
  - have a history of pancreatitis
  - have other risk factors for pancreatitis

The most common side effects of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets include:

- trouble sleeping
- nausea
- tiredness
- headache
- diarrhea

These are not all of the possible side effects of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects.

How should I store dolutegravir, emtricitabine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets?

- Store dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets below 30°C (86°F).
- Keep and dispense dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets in its original container.
- Keep the container tightly closed.
- The bottle of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets contains a desiccant packet to help keep your medicine dry (protect it from moisture). Do not remove the desiccant packet from the bottle.

Keep dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets and all medicines out of reach of children.

General information about the safe and effective use of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets.

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Patient Information. Do not use dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets to other people, even if they have the same symptoms you have. It may harm them. You can ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist for information about dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets that is written for health professionals.

What are the ingredients in dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide tablets?

Active ingredients: dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir alafenamide.

Inactive ingredients: croscarmellose sodium, lactose monohydrate, magnesium stearate, mannitol, microcrystalline cellulose, polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl alcohol, povidone, sodium starch glycolate, talc and titanium dioxide.

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Manufactured by:
M/s. Laurus Labs Limited (Unit-II),
Plot No: 19, 20 & 21, Western Sector, APSEZ,
Atchutapuram Mandal, Visakhapatnam District-531011,
Andhra Pradesh, India

This Patient Information has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Revised: 01/2022

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Any other use is not authorized

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POINTS SAILLANTS DE L'INFORMATION SUR LA PRESCRIPTION

Ces gouttes oculaires ne sont recommandées que lorsque les bienfaits nécessaires pour utiliser DOLUTÉGRAVIR, LAMIVUDINE ET TÉNOFOVIR ALAFÉNAMIDE EN COMPRIMÉS en manière sûre et efficace. Voir les renseignements importants en encadré sous DOLUTÉGRAVIR, LAMIVUDINE ET TÉNOFOVIR ALAFÉNAMIDE EN COMPRIMÉS.

DOLUTÉGRAVIR, LAMIVUDINE ET TÉNOFOVIR ALAFÉNAMIDE EN COMPRIMÉS ne comprimés, à utilisation oral

AVERTISSEMENT : EXACERBATIONS POST-TRAITEMENT DE L'HÉPATITE B

Voir les informations de prescription complètes pour l'avertissement encadré complet.

Des exacerbations aiguës sévères du virus de l'hépatite B (VHB) ont été rapportées chez des patients infectés par le VHB ayant arrêté des produits contenant de la lamivudine et/ou du ténofovir de fumarate disoproxil (TDF) et pouvant survenir à l'arrêt de la prise de Dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés. Surveiller étroitement la fonction hépatique chez ces patients et, si approprié, entreprendre un traitement contre le VHB. Ne pas interrompre le traitement par Dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés. Le cas échéant, l'initiation d'un traitement anti-HBV peut être justifiée. (5.1)

AVERTISSEMENT ET UTILISATION CHEZ LES PERSONNES ATTEINTES DU VIH-1 SEULEMENT

Dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés ne constituent pas un traitement approprié pour le traitement de l'infection par le VIH-1 chez les patients infectés par le VIH-1 qui présentent ou sont susceptibles de présenter une résistance aux médicaments antirétroviraux. Dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés ne doivent pas être administrés à des patients présentant une résistance virale aux inhibiteurs de l'intégrase, à la lamivudine ou au ténofovir (voir Microbiologie). Consulter les informations de prescription pour connaître les mutations associées à la résistance.

Limites d'utilisation :

Dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés sont à n'est pas recommandé chez les patients présentant des substitutions d'intégrase associées à une résistance ou une résistance aux inhibiteurs de transfert de brin d'intégrase (voir Microbiologie) ainsi que chez les patients présentant une résistance à la lamivudine ou au ténofovir. Dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés est insuffisante dans ces sous-populations. Consulter les informations de prescription pour connaître les mutations.

1 INDICATIONS ET UTILISATION

Dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés est indiqué pour être utilisé seul comme régime complet pour le traitement de l'infection par le virus de l'immunodéficience humaine de type 1 (VIH-1) chez les adultes et les enfants pesant au moins 25 kg.

Limitation de l'utilisation : Dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés seuls n'est pas recommandé chez les patients présentant une résistance virale aux inhibiteurs de l'intégrase, à la lamivudine ou au ténofovir ou chez les patients dont la charge virale est supérieure à 500 000 copies/mL. Dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés ne sont pas recommandés chez les patients présentant ou susceptibles de présenter des résistances virales importantes (voir Microbiologie).

2 DOSAGE ET ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Tests avant le traitement et pendant le traitement par Dolutégravir, Lamivudine et Ténofovir Alafénamide en comprimés

Avant ou lors de l'initiation de dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés, tester les patients pour une infection par le virus de l'hépatite B (VHB) (voir Avertissement encadré et Mises en garde et précautions).

Avant l'initiation et pendant le traitement par dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés, selon la pratique clinique standard, surveiller la fonction rénale chez tous les patients, y compris la clairance de la créatinine et le phosphore sérique (voir rubrique Mises en garde et précautions) et évaluer également la fonction hépatique chez les patients infectés par le VHB ou atteints d'une maladie hépatique sous-jacente.

2.2 Posologie recommandée

Dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés est une association de trois médicaments à dose fixe contenant 50 mg de dolutégravir, 300 mg de lamivudine et 25 mg de ténofovir alafénamide (équivalent sous forme de fumarate de ténofovir alafénamide). Dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés est un comprimé rose en forme de pilule, biconvexe, portant l'inscription « DL » sur une face et un sur l'autre.

4 CONTRE-INDICATIONS

Dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés est contre-indiqué chez les patients :

- ayant déjà présenté une réaction d'hypersensibilité au dolutégravir (voir Mises en garde et précautions d'emploi (5.2)), à la lamivudine ou au ténofovir alafénamide.
- prenant des médicaments contenant de la lamivudine à des doses plus élevées que celles utilisées pour le traitement de l'infection par le VHB ou de l'infection par le VIH-1 (voir Posologie et mode d'administration (2.3)).

5 MISES EN GARDE ET PRÉCAUTIONS

5.1 Exacerbation aiguë sévère de l'hépatite B chez les patients infectés par le VHB

Des exacerbations aiguës sévères du virus de l'hépatite B (VHB) ont été rapportées chez des patients infectés par le VHB qui ont arrêté des produits contenant de la lamivudine et/ou du ténofovir disoproxil (TDF) et peuvent survenir à l'arrêt de la prise de dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés. Surveiller étroitement la fonction hépatique chez ces patients et, si approprié, entreprendre un traitement contre le VHB. Ne pas interrompre le traitement par dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés sans un traitement anti-hépatite B approprié. Le cas échéant, l'initiation d'un traitement anti-hépatite B peut être justifiée (voir rubrique Mises en garde et précautions d'emploi (5.1)).

5.2 Réactions d'hypersensibilité

Des réactions d'hypersensibilité ont été signalées et se sont caractérisées par des éruptions cutanées, des troubles constitutionnels et parfois un dysfonctionnement des organes, y compris des lésions hépatiques, ont été signalées. Arrêtez immédiatement la prise de dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés dès les premiers signes ou symptômes de réactions d'hypersensibilité apparaissent, car un retard dans l'arrêt du traitement après l'initiation peut entraîner une réaction potentiellement mortelle.

Une hypersensibilité à dolutégravir a été rapportée chez environ 0,5 % des patients participant à des études de phase III ou C sous (avec pourvoir présenter un risque accru d'apparition ou de développement des réactions des transaminases. Une surveillance de l'hypersensibilité est essentielle. Si le choc) endroy-histar-fatal pour survenir en cas d'utilisation au moment de la conception et en début de grossesse. Etant donné que l'on connaît des caractères par des facteurs de confusion potentiels qui ont pu contribuer à ces résultats, les données sont insuffisantes pour établir une association entre l'exposition à dolutégravir et des anomalies congénitales chez les enfants. Dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés ne doivent pas être administrés à des patients pour qui des réactions d'hypersensibilité à dolutégravir ont été observées, ou à des patients présentant ou susceptibles de présenter des résistances virales importantes à dolutégravir (voir Microbiologie). Évaluez les risques et les bienfaits de l'utilisation de dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés et discutez avec la patiente pour déterminer si un traitement alternatif doit être envisagé. Les femmes qui prennent dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés au moment de la conception et qui souhaitent poursuivre leur grossesse devraient discuter avec leur médecin de la nécessité de changer de traitement. Un test de grossesse est recommandé avant l'initiation de dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés chez les adolescentes et les femmes en âge de procréer (voir Posologie et mode d'administration (2.1)).

5.3 Hépatotoxicité

Des cas d'insuffisance hépatique ont été signalés chez des patients recevant un traitement contenant du dolutégravir (voir Effets indésirables (6.2)). Des cas d'insuffisance hépatique ont également été signalés lors de l'agrégation ou du développement d'éléments des transaminases lors de l'initiation de dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés. Des cas d'insuffisance hépatique ont été signalés chez des patients recevant un régime contenant du dolutégravir sans maladie hépatique préexistante ou autres facteurs de risque identifiables. Une surveillance de l'hépatotoxicité est recommandée pendant le traitement par dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés, et surveillez les effets indésirables associés aux médicaments concomitants.

5.4 Insuffisance rénale modérée ou sévère

Des cas d'insuffisance rénale, y compris d'insuffisance rénale aiguë, de tubulopathie rénale proximale (TRP) et de syndrome de Fanconi, ont été rapportés lors de l'utilisation de ténofovir alafénamide (voir Effets indésirables (6.2)). Il est peu probable que les cas aient été caractérisés par des facteurs de confusion potentiels qui ont pu contribuer à ces résultats, les données sont insuffisantes pour établir une association entre l'exposition à dolutégravir et des anomalies congénitales chez les enfants. Dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés ne doivent pas être administrés à des patients pour qui des réactions d'hypersensibilité à dolutégravir ont été observées, ou à des patients présentant ou susceptibles de présenter des résistances virales importantes à dolutégravir (voir Microbiologie). Évaluez les risques et les bienfaits de l'utilisation de dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés et discutez avec la patiente pour déterminer si un traitement alternatif doit être envisagé. Les femmes qui prennent dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés au moment de la conception et qui souhaitent poursuivre leur grossesse devraient discuter avec leur médecin de la nécessité de changer de traitement. Un test de grossesse est recommandé avant l'initiation de dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés chez les adolescentes et les femmes en âge de procréer (voir Posologie et mode d'administration (2.1)).

5.5 Risque d'effets indésirables ou de perte de la réponse virologique en raison d'interactions médicamenteuses

L'utilisation concomitante de dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés et de médicaments peut entraîner des interactions médicamenteuses connues ou potentiellement importantes, dont certaines peuvent entraîner des effets indésirables cliniquement importants (voir Interactions médicamenteuses (7)).

- Perte de l'effet thérapeutique de dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés et développement d'éléments des transaminases lors de l'utilisation de dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés, il est fortement déconseillé de prendre dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés avec des médicaments contenant des polyvalents.

5.6 Acidose lactique et hépatomégalie sévère avec stéatose

Des cas d'acidose lactique et d'hépatomégalie sévère avec stéatose, y compris des cas mortels, ont été rapportés lors de l'utilisation d'analogues nucléosidiques (voir Effets indésirables (6.2)). Dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés, et le TDF, un autre promédicament du ténofovir, seuls ou en association avec d'autres antirétroviraux. Une surveillance étroite des signes cliniques, symptomatiques et biologiques des comprimés doit être mise en place chez tous les patients, en particulier des femmes obèses et de la laboratoire pratiquent une acidose lactique ou une hépatotoxicité provoquée qui peut inclure une hépatomégalie et une stéatose même en l'absence d'élévation marquée des transaminases.

5.9 Pancréatite

Chez les patients pédiatriques ayant des antécédents d'exposition antérieure aux nucléosides antirétroviraux, des antécédents de pancréatite et d'autres facteurs de risque significatifs de développement d'une pancréatite, une pancréatite a été rapportée rarement lors de l'utilisation de ténofovir alafénamide. Si une pancréatite est avérée, prendre le traitement par dolutégravir, lamivudine et ténofovir alafénamide en comprimés immédiatement arrêté en cas de signes cliniques, de symptômes ou de anomalies de laboratoire évocateurs d'une pancréatite (voir rubrique Effets indésirables (6.1)).

6 RÉACTIONS INDÉSIRABLES

Les effets indésirables graves survenus sont abordés dans d'autres sections de l'étiquette :

- Exacerbation de l'hépatite B (voir rubrique Avertissement encadré, Mises en garde et précautions d'emploi (5.1))
- Réactions d'hypersensibilité (voir rubrique Mises en garde et précautions d'emploi (5.2))
- Hépatotoxicité (voir rubrique Mises en garde et précautions d'emploi (5.3))
- Insuffisance rénale nouvelle ou aggravée (voir rubrique Mises en garde et précautions d'emploi (5.4))
- Syndrome de reconstitution immunitaire (voir rubrique Mises en garde et précautions d'emploi (5.7))
- Acidose lactique et hépatomégalie sévère avec stéatose (voir rubrique Avertissement encadré et Mises en garde et précautions d'emploi (5.6))
- Pancréatite (voir rubrique Mises en garde et précautions d'emploi (5.9))

6.1 Expérience des essais cliniques

Les essais cliniques étant menés dans des conditions très variables, les taux de effets indésirables observés lors des essais cliniques d'un médicament ne peuvent être directement comparés aux taux observés lors des essais cliniques d'un autre médicament et ne reflètent pas ceux observés en pratique clinique.

Dolutégravir

Essais cliniques randomisés chez le traitement des sujets adultes

Les effets indésirables d'intensité modérée à sévère observés chez au moins 2 % des sujets dans l'un ou l'autre des groupes de traitement (50 mg) sont présentés dans le tableau 1.

Tableau 1. Effets indésirables apparus pendant le traitement, d'intensité au moins modérée (grades 2 à 4) et d'une fréquence de moins 2 % chez les sujets ayant reçu le régime de référence (SINGLA) (analyse à la semaine 144)

Organes du système / Classification préférentielle	Dolutégravir 50 mg + Abacavir et Lamivudine (un seul comprimé par jour) (n = 414), n (%)	Efavirenz/Emtricitabine/Ténofovir disoproxil (un seul comprimé par jour) (n = 419), n (%)
Psychiatrie		
Insomnie	1 (< 1 %)	3 (< 1 %)
Dépression	1 (< 1 %)	2 (< 1 %)
Système nerveux		
Céphalées	1 (< 1 %)	2 (< 1 %)
Étourdissements	0 (< 1 %)	2 (< 1 %)
Somnolence	0 (< 1 %)	2 (< 1 %)
Gastro-intestinal		
Nausées	4 (< 1 %)	2 (< 1 %)
Diarrhée	3 (< 1 %)	2 (< 1 %)
Troubles généraux et anomalies au site d'administration		
Fatigue	2 (< 1 %)	2 (< 1 %)
Peau et tissus cutanés		
Éruption cutanée	4 (< 1 %)	2 (< 1 %)
Foie et vésicule biliaire		
Ictère	0	2 (< 1 %)

* Comprend les termes regroupés : éruption cutanée, éruption cutanée généralisée, éruption maculaire, éruption maculo-papuleuse, éruption prurigineuse, éruption érythémateuse et éruption papuleuse.

De plus, une insomnie de grade 1 a été rapportée par 7 % et 4 % des sujets recevant du dolutégravir et des doses fixes d'Efavirenz, d'emtricitabine et de ténofovir disoproxil, respectivement, au cours de la première semaine de prise (avant la limite de traitement.

Sujets naïfs recevant le maltéine de traitement et n'ayant jamais reçu d'inhibiteur de transfert de brin d'intégrase.

Dans le cadre d'un essai international, multicentrique et en double aveugle (INSTI11782, SAILING), 719 adultes infectés par le VIH-1 naïfs de traitement antirétroviral ont été randomisés (2:1) pour recevoir dolutégravir à raison de 50 mg une fois par jour, soit du raltégravir à raison de 400 mg deux fois par jour, avec un traitement de fond fixe de ténofovir disoproxil/emtricitabine. Les effets indésirables ont été évalués jusqu'à la semaine 96 inclus. Les effets indésirables d'intensité modérée à sévère observés chez au moins 2 % des sujets dans l'un ou l'autre des groupes de traitement étaient la diarrhée, la nausée, la céphalée, la fatigue et l'insomnie. Aucun effet indésirable n'a été observé à la fréquence était d'au moins 2 % dans l'un ou l'autre des groupes de traitement était la diarrhée, soit 2 % (5 sur 354) chez les sujets recevant dolutégravir et 4 % (15 sur 365) chez les sujets recevant raltégravir.

Effets indésirables observés chez les patients infectés par le VHB ou présentant une hépatite B

Les effets indésirables survenus sont survenus chez moins de 2 % des sujets recevant du dolutégravir et des doses fixes d'Efavirenz, d'emtricitabine et de ténofovir disoproxil, ont été exclus en raison de leur présence dans l'étude de la rotation (analyse à la semaine.

Troubles gastro-intestinaux: Douleurs abdominales, gêne abdominale, flatulences, douleurs abdominales supérieures, vomissements.

Troubles hépatobiliaires: Hépatite.

Troubles musculo-squelettiques: Myalgie.

Troubles psychiatriques: Idée, tentative, comportement ou réalisation suicidaires. Ces événements ont été observés principalement chez des patients ayant des antécédents préexistants de dépression ou d'autres maladies psychiatriques.

Troubles rénaux et urinaires: Insuffisance rénale.

Troubles de la peau et des tissus sous-cutanés: Prurit.

Anomalies de laboratoire

Sujets n'ayant jamais reçu de traitement

Le tableau 2 présente les anomalies biochimiques de laboratoire (grades 2 à 4) dont le grade s'est aggravé par rapport à la valeur initiale (grade 0 ou 1) chez le plus grande de bouteille chez au moins 2 % des sujets de SINGLE. Le changement moyen par rapport à la ligne de base observé pour certaines valeurs biologiques figurent en présenté dans le tableau 3.

Tableau 2. Anomalies de laboratoire cliniquement significatives (grades 2 à 4) chez les sujets n'ayant jamais reçu de traitement chez l'essai SINGLE (analyse à la semaine 144)

Paramètres de laboratoire / Temps prédéfini	Dolutégravir 50 mg + Abacavir et Lamivudine (un seul comprimé par jour) (n = 414)	Efavirenz/Emtricitabine/Ténofovir disoproxil (un seul comprimé par jour) (n = 419)
ALT	7 (2 %)	11 (3 %)
Grade 2 (> 2,5 à 5,0 × LSN)	7 (2 %)	9 (2 %)
Grade 3 (> 5,0 à 20,0 × LSN)	0	2 (< 1 %)
Grade 4 (> 20,0 × LSN)	0	0
Bilirubine totale	3 (< 1 %)	2 (< 1 %)
Grade 2 (1,6 à 2,5 × LSN)	3 (< 1 %)	2 (< 1 %)
Grade 3 (> 2,5 à 5,0 × LSN)	0	0
Grade 4 (> 5,0 × LSN)	0	0
Hyperglycémie	9 (2 %)	3 (< 1 %)
Grade 2 (126 à 250 mg/dL)	9 (2 %)	3 (< 1 %)
Grade 3 (> 250 à 500 mg/dL)	0	0
Grade 4 (> 500 mg/dL)	0	0
Lipase	11 (3 %)	11 (3 %)
Grade 2 (> 1,5 à 3,0 × LSN)	4 (1 %)	7 (2 %)
Grade 3 (> 3,0 à 5,0 × LSN)	7 (2 %)	4 (1 %)
Grade 4 (> 5,0 × LSN)	0	0
Neutrophilies totale	1 (< 1 %)	0
Grade 3 (0,5 à < 0,75 × 10 9 /L)	1 (< 1 %)	0
Grade 4 (< 0,5 × 10 9 /L)	0	0

LSN = Limite supérieure de la normale

Tableau 3. Variation moyenne par rapport à la ligne de base des valeurs biologiques à jours chez les sujets n'ayant jamais reçu de traitement chez l'essai SINGLE (analyse à la semaine 144)

Paramètres de laboratoire / Temps prédéfini	Dolutégravir 50 mg + Abacavir et Lamivudine (un seul comprimé par jour) (n = 414)	Efavirenz/Emtricitabine/Ténofovir disoproxil (un seul comprimé par jour) (n = 419)
Cholestérol (mg/dL)	24,0	39,7
Cholestérol HDL (mg/dL)	7,0	12,2
Cholestérol LDL (mg/dL)	16,0	14,6
Triglycérides (mg/dL)	13,0	31,9

* Les sujets ayant reçu dolutégravir/abacavir/lamivudine et ceux ayant reçu efavirenz/emtricitabine/ténofovir disoproxil à dose fixe (n = 30 et efavirenz/emtricitabine/ténofovir disoproxil à dose fixe (n = 36 ont présenté une augmentation de la masse musculaire supérieure à 10 % par rapport à la valeur initiale. Les données relatives à la variation par rapport à la valeur initiale sont présentées uniquement pour les sujets ayant arrêté de prendre l'agent dolutégravir + abacavir et lamivudine à dose fixe n = 36 et efavirenz/emtricitabine/ténofovir disoproxil à dose fixe (n = 30).

Co-infection par le virus de l'hépatite B et/ou de l'hépatite C

Dans les essais de phase III, les sujets ayant une hépatite B chronique et/ou C ont été autorisés à s'inscrire à condition que les tests de chimie hépatique de base ne dépassaient pas 5 fois la limite supérieure de la normale. Parmi les sujets inscrits, 9 % (n = 109) étaient infectés par le virus de l'hépatite B et 19 % (n = 224) par le virus de l'hépatite C. Les effets indésirables observés chez les sujets co-infectés par le virus de l'hépatite B ou C, tels que les taux d'élévations de l'ALT et de l'AST, étaient été plus élevés dans le sous-groupe co-infecté par le virus de l'hépatite B et/ou C pour tous les groupes de traitement (y compris les groupes de référence) que chez les sujets non co-infectés par le virus. Il n'y a eu de différence entre les groupes de traitement en ce qui concerne les taux d'arrêts du traitement en raison d'effets indésirables ou de anomalies de laboratoire chez les sujets co-infectés par le virus de l'hépatite B ou C. Le profil de sécurité d'emploi chez les sujets co-infectés par le virus de l'hépatite B ou C était semblable à celui observé chez les sujets non co-infectés par le virus de l'hépatite B ou C.

Expérience des essais cliniques sur des sujets pédiatriques

IMPAACT P1093 est un essai multicentrique, ouvert, non comparatif, en cours sur des sujets pédiatriques infectés par le VIH-1 âgés de 4 semaines à moins de 18 ans *(voir rubrique Utilisation dans des populations spécifiques (8.4), Études cliniques (14.2))*.

L'analyse de sécurité basée sur les sujets (n = 75) qui ont reçu la dose recommandée (déterminée en fonction du poids) de dolutégravir en association avec un traitement de fond optimisé (TFO) a révélé des résultats cliniques et biologiques globalement comparables à ceux observés chez les sujets adultes. Le seul effet indésirable clinique lié au médicament de grade 3 ou 4 rapporté par plus d'un sujet a été la syndrome inflammatoire de reconstitution immunitaire (IRIS) (n = 2).

Aucun effet indésirable de grade 3 ou 4 lié au médicament n'a été signalé. Aucun effet indésirable n'a conduit à l'arrêt du traitement.

Les anomalies de laboratoire de grade 3 ou 4 rapportées chez plus d'un sujet étaient une diminution du nombre de neutrophiles (n = 11), une diminution du bicarbonate sanguin (n = 4), une diminution de l'hémoglobine (n = 3), une augmentation de la lipase (n = 2) et une augmentation du potassium sanguin (n = 2). Ces événements de laboratoire ont été observés chez des sujets présentant des valeurs initiales anormales avant l'initiation de dolutégravir.

Les changements dans la créatinine sérique médiane étaient similaires à ceux observés chez les adultes.

Lamivudine

Adultes et adolescents

Une pancréatite, qui a été liée dans certains cas, a été observée chez des sujets pédiatriques ayant reçu lamivudine en association avec d'autres antirétroviraux. Des cas de neuropathie périphérique (engourdissements, picotements, douleurs ou faiblesse des membres) ont également été rapportés. Des cas de myopathie ont été rapportés rarement. Des anomalies sanguines ont été observées, notamment une neutropénie et une anémie. Une hypersensibilité a été rapportée. Des cas de symptômes évocateurs d'une réaction hypersensible (y compris fièvre, éruption cutanée, nausées, vomissements, diarrhée ou douleurs abdominales) ont été rapportés rarement. Des cas de hépatite ont été rapportés chez des patients sans infection connue par le virus de l'hépatite B (VHB) avant le traitement par lamivudine. Des cas de rhabdomyolyse ont été rapportés rarement.

Enfants

Les effets indésirables observés chez les enfants ont été similaires à ceux observés chez les adultes. Le profil de sécurité d'emploi de lamivudine chez les enfants (âgés de 3 mois à 16 ans) inscrits dans un essai clinique randomisé a été similaire à celui observé chez les adultes et les enfants plus âgés.

Ténofovir alafénamide

Essais cliniques randomisés chez des sujets adultes

Les effets indésirables d'intensité modérée à sévère observés chez au moins 2 % des sujets dans l'un ou l'autre des groupes de traitement (50 mg) sont présentés dans le tableau 1.

Tableau 1. Effets indésirables apparus pendant le traitement, d'intensité au moins modérée (grades 2 à 4) et d'une fréquence de moins 2 % chez les sujets ayant reçu le régime de référence (SINGLA) (analyse à la semaine 144)

Organes du système / Classification préférentielle	Dolutégravir 50 mg + Abacavir et Lamivudine (un seul comprimé par jour) (n = 414), n (%)	Efavirenz/Emtricitabine/Ténofovir disoproxil (un seul comprimé par jour) (n = 419), n (%)
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Étourdissements	0 (< 1 %)	2 (< 1 %)
Somnolence	0 (< 1 %)	2 (< 1 %)
Gastro-intestinal		
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Diarrhée	3 (< 1 %)	2 (< 1 %)
Troubles généraux et anomalies au site d'administration		
Fatigue	2 (< 1 %)	2 (< 1 %)
Peau et tissus cutanés		
Éruption cutanée	4 (< 1 %)	2 (< 1 %)
Foie et vésicule biliaire		
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* Comprend les termes regroupés : éruption cutanée, éruption cutanée généralisée, éruption maculaire, éruption maculo-papuleuse, éruption prurigineuse, éruption érythémateuse et éruption papuleuse.

De plus, une insomnie de grade 1 a été rapportée par 7 % et 4 % des sujets recevant du dolutégravir et des doses fixes d'Efavirenz, d'emtricitabine et de ténofovir disoproxil, respectivement, au cours de la première semaine de prise (avant la limite de traitement.

Sujets naïfs recevant le maltéine de traitement et n'ayant jamais reçu d'inhibiteur de transfert de brin d'intégrase.

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Effets indésirables observés chez les patients infectés par le VHB ou présentant une hépatite B

Les effets indésirables survenus sont survenus chez moins de 2 % des sujets recevant du dolutégravir et des doses fixes d'Efavirenz, d'emtricitabine et de ténofovir disoproxil, ont été exclus en raison de leur présence dans l'étude de la rotation (analyse à la semaine.

Troubles gastro-intestinaux: Douleurs abdominales, gêne abdominale, flatulences, douleurs abdominales supérieures, vomissements.

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Anomalies de laboratoire

Sujets n'ayant jamais reçu de traitement

Le tableau 2 présente les anomalies biochimiques de laboratoire (grades 2 à 4) dont le grade s'est aggravé par rapport à la valeur initiale (grade 0 ou 1) chez le plus grande de bouteille chez au moins 2 % des sujets de SINGLE. Le changement moyen par rapport à la ligne de base observé pour certaines valeurs biologiques figurent en présenté dans le tableau 3.

Tableau 2. Anomalies de laboratoire cliniquement significatives (grades 2 à 4) chez les sujets n'ayant jamais reçu de traitement chez l'essai SINGLE (analyse à la semaine 144)

Paramètres de laboratoire / Temps prédéfini	Dolutégravir 50 mg + Abacavir et Lamivudine (un seul comprimé par jour) (n = 414)	Efavirenz/Emtricitabine/Ténofovir disoproxil (un seul comprimé par jour) (n = 419)
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Grade 4 (> 20,0 × LSN)	0	0
Bilirubine totale	3 (< 1 %)	2 (< 1 %)
Grade 2 (1,6 à 2,5 × LSN)	3 (< 1 %)	2 (< 1 %)
Grade 3 (> 2,5 à 5,0 × LSN)	0	0
Grade 4 (> 5,0 × LSN)	0	0
Hyperglycémie	9 (2 %)	3 (< 1 %)
Grade 2 (126 à 250 mg/dL)	9 (2 %)	3 (< 1 %)
Grade 3 (> 250 à 500 mg/dL)	0	0
Grade 4 (> 500 mg/dL)	0	0
Lipase	11 (3 %)	11 (3 %)
Grade 2 (> 1,5 à 3,0 × LSN)	4 (1 %)	7 (2 %)
Grade 3 (> 3,0 à 5,0 × LSN)	7 (2 %)	4 (1 %)
Grade 4 (> 5,0 × LSN)	0	0
Neutrophilies totale	1 (< 1 %)	0
Grade 3 (0,5 à < 0,75 × 10 9 /L)	1 (< 1 %)	0
Grade 4 (< 0,5 × 10 9 /L)	0	0

LSN = Limite supérieure de la normale

Tableau 3. Variation moyenne par rapport à la ligne de base des valeurs biologiques à jours chez les sujets n'ayant jamais reçu de traitement chez l'essai SINGLE (analyse à la semaine 144)

Paramètres de laboratoire / Temps prédéfini	Dolutégravir 50 mg + Abacavir et Lamivudine (un seul comprimé par jour) (n = 414)	Efavirenz/Emtricitabine/Ténofovir disoproxil (un seul comprimé par jour) (n = 419)
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Cholestérol LDL (mg/dL)	16,0	14,6
Triglycérides (mg/dL)	13,0	31,9

* Les sujets ayant reçu dolutégravir/abacavir/lamivudine et ceux ayant reçu efavirenz/emtricitabine/ténofovir disoproxil à dose fixe (n = 30 et efavirenz/emtricitabine/ténofovir disoproxil à dose fixe (n = 36 ont présenté une augmentation de la masse musculaire supérieure à 10 % par rapport à la valeur initiale. Les données relatives à la variation par rapport à la valeur initiale sont présentées uniquement pour les sujets ayant arrêté de prendre l'agent dolutégravir + abacavir et lamivudine à dose fixe n = 36 et efavirenz/emtricitabine/ténofovir disoproxil à dose fixe (n = 30).

Co-infection par le virus de l'hépatite B et/ou de l'hépatite C

Dans les essais de phase III, les sujets ayant une hépatite B chronique et/ou C ont été autorisés à s'inscrire à condition que les tests de chimie hépatique de base ne dépassaient pas 5 fois la limite supérieure de la normale. Parmi les sujets inscrits, 9 % (n = 109) étaient infectés par le virus de l'hépatite B et 19 % (n = 224) par le virus de l'hépatite C. Les effets indésirables observés chez les sujets co-infectés par le virus de l'hépatite B ou C, tels que les taux d'élévations de l'ALT et de l'AST, étaient été plus élevés dans le sous-groupe co-infecté par le virus de l'hépatite B et/ou C pour tous les groupes de traitement (y compris les groupes de référence) que chez les sujets non co-infectés par le virus. Il n'y a eu de différence entre les groupes de traitement en ce qui concerne les taux d'arrêts du traitement en raison d'effets indésirables ou de anomalies de laboratoire chez les sujets co-infectés par le virus de l'hépatite B ou C. Le profil de sécurité d'emploi chez les sujets co-infectés par le virus de l'hépatite B ou C était semblable à celui observé chez les sujets non co-infectés par le virus de l'hépatite B ou C.

Expérience des essais cliniques sur des sujets pédiatriques

IMPAACT P1093 est un essai multicentrique, ouvert, non comparatif, en cours sur des sujets pédiatriques infectés par le VIH-1 âgés de 4 semaines à moins de 18 ans *(voir rubrique Utilisation dans des populations spécifiques (8.4), Études cliniques (14.2))*.

L'analyse de sécurité basée sur les sujets (n = 75) qui ont reçu la dose recommandée (déterminée en fonction du poids) de dolutégravir en association avec un traitement de fond optimisé (TFO) a révélé des résultats cliniques et biologiques globalement comparables à ceux observés chez les sujets adultes. Le seul effet indésirable clinique lié au médicament de grade 3 ou 4 rapporté par plus d'un sujet a été la syndrome inflammatoire de reconstitution immunitaire (IRIS) (n = 2).

Aucun effet indésirable de grade 3 ou 4 lié au médicament n'a été signalé. Aucun effet indésirable n'a conduit à l'arrêt du traitement.

Les anomalies de laboratoire de grade 3 ou 4 rapportées chez plus d'un sujet étaient une diminution du nombre de neutrophiles (n = 11), une diminution du bicarbonate sanguin (n = 4), une diminution de l'hémoglobine (n = 3), une augmentation de la lipase (n = 2) et une augmentation du potassium sanguin (n = 2). Ces événements de laboratoire ont été observés chez des sujets présentant des valeurs initiales anormales avant l'initiation de dolutégravir.

Les changements dans la créatinine sérique médiane étaient similaires à ceux observés chez les adultes.

Lamivudine

Enfants

Une pancréatite, qui a été liée dans certains cas, a été observée chez des sujets pédiatriques ayant reçu lamivudine en association avec d'autres antirétroviraux. Des cas de neuropathie périphérique (engourdissements, picotements, douleurs ou faiblesse des membres) ont également été rapportés. Des cas de myopathie ont été rapportés rarement. Des anomalies sanguines ont été observées, notamment une neutropénie et une anémie. Une hypersensibilité a été rapportée. Des cas de symptômes évocateurs d'une réaction hypersensible (y compris fièvre, éruption cutanée, nausées, vomissements, diarrhée ou douleurs abdominales) ont été rapportés rarement. Des cas de hépatite ont été rapportés chez des patients sans infection connue par le virus de l'hépatite B (VHB) avant le traitement par lamivudine. Des cas de rhabdomyolyse ont été rapportés rarement.

Ténofovir alafénamide

Essais cliniques randomisés chez des sujets adultes

Les effets indésirables d'intensité modérée à sévère observés chez au moins 2 % des sujets dans l'un ou l'autre des groupes de traitement (50 mg) sont présentés dans le tableau 1.

**Tableau 1. Effets indésirables apparus pendant le traitement, d'intensité au moins modérée (grades 2 à