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1.4 PRODUCT INFORMATION.

1.4.1 Prescribing Information (Summary of Product Characteristics): *(Enclosed).*

1. **Name of the medicinal product**
   URSOLIV 250

2. **Qualitative and quantitative composition**
   Each capsule contains Ursodeoxycholic acid……...250.00 mg
   For more information on excipients see section 6.1

3.0 Pharmaceutical form: Capsule for oral administration.
White to off-white powder filled in size "0" oblong, opaque, white color, hard gelatin shell capsule.

4 Clinical Particulars

4.1 Therapeutic Indications

- Dissolution of gallstones in patients with radiolucent, noncalcified, gallbladder stones less than 20 mm diameter in whom elective cholecystectomy would be undertaken except for the presence of increased surgical risk due to systemic disease, advanced age, idiosyncratic reaction to general anesthesia, or for patients who refuse surgery.
- Prevention of gallstone formation in obese patients experiencing rapid weight loss.
- Compensated primary biliary cirrhosis.
- Chronic cholestatic syndrome in various liver lesions.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

- Gallstones Dissolution:

The recommended oral dose for treatment of gallstone disease is 8-10 mg/kg/day given in 2 or 3 divided doses with meals.

Duration of therapy 6-12 months. After complete dissolution, it is recommended that Ursoliv be continued for at least 3 months to promote dissolution of particles that are too small to image.

- Gallstone Prevention:

To prevent gall stone formation in obese patient experiencing rapid weight loss the recommended dose is 800 mg twice a day with meals.

- Cholestatic liver diseases:

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The recommended oral dose for treatment of cholestatic liver diseases is 13-15 mg/kg/day given in 2 divided doses with meals.

- Primary biliary cirrhosis:

The daily dose of 10-15 mg/kg/day in divided dose.

Body weight	Daily dose	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Up to 60 kg	2 caps	1	-	1
60-80 kg	3 caps	1	1	1
80-100 kg	4 caps	1	1	2

Method of Administration: Oral

4.3 Contraindications

Ursoliv must not be used in the presence of:

- Allergy to bile acids.
- Patients with gallstone complications such as biliary-gastrointestinal fistula, biliary obstruction, cholangitis, cholecystitis, pancreatitis or frequent biliary colic.

Ursoliv is ineffective for the dissolution of calcified and pigment gallstones and is of no value in patients without a patent and functioning gall bladder.

4.4 Special Warnings and Precautions for Use

Use during pregnancy and lactation:

Should not be used during pregnancy and lactation without medical advice.

Use in pediatrics:

Safety and efficacy have not been established.

Liver tests:

Patients given ursodeoxycholic acid should have SGPT (ALT), SGOT(AST), GGT, ALP and bilirubin measured at the initiation of therapy and thereafter as indicated by the particular clinical circumstances. Monitoring of serum values is recommended upon initiation of treatment, every 1 to 3 months for the first 3 months of treatment (depending on the indication for use), and then

every 6 months during treatment; ursodeoxycholic acid must be discontinued if increased values persist.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of Interaction

Should not be taken at the same time as antacids containing aluminium, cholestyramine, colestipol, antihyperlipidemics, especially clofibrate, estrogens, neomycin, oral contraceptives or progestins as these preparations bind ursodeoxycholic acid in the intestine, thus impairing absorption and efficacy.

4.6 Pregnancy and Lactation

Should not be used during pregnancy and lactation without medical advice.

4.7 Effects on Ability to Drive and Use Machines

Effects on ability to drive and use machinery have not been observed.

4.8 Undesirable Effects

May cause allergy, cholecystitis, leucopenia, peptic ulcer and urinary tract infection.

4.9 Overdose

No cases of Ursodeoxycholic acid overdose have been reported.

The most likely manifestation of severe overdose with Ursodeoxycholic acid would probably be diarrhea, which should be treated symptomatically.

5 Pharmacological properties

5.1 Pharmacodynamic Properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group and ATC code: Bile acid preparations; A05AA02

The mechanism of Ursodeoxycholic acid is anticholelithic action is not completely understood, it is known that when administered orally Ursodeoxycholic acid is concentrated in bile and decreases biliary cholesterol saturation by inhibiting its intestinal absorption. The reduced cholesterol saturation permits the gradual solubilization of cholesterol from gallstones, resulting in their eventual dissolution.

Ursodeoxycholic acid increases bile flow. In chronic cholestatic liver disease, Ursodeoxycholic acid appears to reduce the detergent properties of the bile salts, thus reducing their cytotoxicity. Also, Ursodeoxycholic acid may protect liver cells from the damaging activity of toxic bile acids (e.g., lithocholate, deoxycholate, and chenodeoxycholate), which increase in concentration in patients with chronic liver disease.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic Properties

Ursodeoxycholic acid is absorbed from the small bowel (about 90% of dose). Ursodeoxycholic acid is extensively bound to plasma proteins.

Hepatic (first-pass hepatic clearance). Exogenous Ursodeoxycholic acid is metabolized in the liver to its taurine and glycine conjugates. The resulting conjugates are secreted into bile.

Time to peak concentration is 1 to 3 hour.

The half-life of administered Ursodeoxycholic acid is 3.5-5.8 days.

The excretion of Ursodeoxycholic acid is primarily fecal; very small amounts are excreted into urine. Small amount of unabsorbed Ursodeoxycholic acid passes into the colon where it undergoes bacterial degradation (7-dehydroxylation); resulting lithocholic acid is partly absorbed from the colon but is sulfated in the liver and rapidly eliminated in the feces as the sulfolithocholyl glycine or sulfolithocholyl taurine conjugate.

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5.3 Preclinical Safety Data

Not applicable.

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6. Pharmaceutical Particulars

6.1 List of Excipients

Corn Starch, Starch 1500, Aerosil 200, Magnesium Stearate Pharmagrade, purified water and Empty hard gelatin capsule shell.

6.2 Incompatibilities

None.

6.3 Shelf Life

36 months

6.4 Special Precautions for Storage

Store below 30°C in a dry place, away from direct sunlight.

6.5 Nature and Contents of Container

Ursoliv 250 is available as 10 hard gelatin capsules packed in Alu-PVC/PVDC blister, 5 such blisters further packed in a cardboard carton along with a pack insert.

6.6 Special precaution for disposal and other handling

No special requirements.

6.7 Distribution Category

Prescription Only Medicine (POM).

7. Marketing authorization holder/Registrant.

MEGA LIFESCIENCES Public Company Limited
384 Moo 4, Soi 6, Bangpoo Industrial Estate, Pattana 3 Road,
Phraeksa, Mueang, Samutprakarn 10280, Thailand.

8. Manufacturer

MEGA LIFESCIENCES Public Company Limited
515 Moo 4, Soi 8, Bangpoo Industrial Estate, Pattana 3 Road,
Phraeksa, Mueang, Samutprakarn 10280, Thailand.

9. Marketing Authorisation Number(s)

Registration No(s).: Thailand: 1A 268/52.

Date of registration: 1st September 2009.

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10. Date of revision of the text:

May 2024.

11. Dosimetry (If Applicable):

Not Applicable.

12. INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS (IF APPLICABLE):

Not Applicable.