



TENOFOVIR GPO 300

31232690

PRODUCT NAME :

TENOFOVIR GPO 300

NAME AND STRENGTH OF ACTIVE INGREDIENT :

Each tablet contains Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg equivalent to Tenofovir Disoproxil 245 mg

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION :

Light blue, oblong-shaped, one side bisected and other side "GT" marked, film coated tablet.

PHARMACODYNAMIC/PHARMACOKINETICS :**Pharmacodynamic Properties**

Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is an acyclic nucleoside phosphonate ester analog of adenosine monophosphate. Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate requires initial ester hydrolysis for conversion to tenofovir and subsequent phosphorylation by cellular enzymes to form tenofovir diphosphate. Tenofovir diphosphate inhibits the activity of HIV-1 reverse transcriptase by competing with the natural substrate deoxyadenosine 5'-triphosphate and after incorporation into DNA by DNA chain termination. Tenofovir diphosphate is a weak inhibitor of mammalian DNA polymerases α , β , and mitochondrial DNA polymerase γ .

Antiviral Activity In Vitro

The in vitro antiviral activity of tenofovir against laboratory and clinical isolates of HIV-1 was assessed in lymphoblastoid cell lines, primary monocyte/macrophage cells and peripheral blood lymphocytes. The IC_{50} (50% inhibitory concentration) values for tenofovir were in the range of 0.04 μ M to 8.5 μ M. In drug combination studies of tenofovir with nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (abacavir, didanosine, lamivudine, stavudine, zalcitabine, zidovudine), non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (delavirdine, efavirenz, nevirapine), and protease inhibitors (amprenavir, indinavir, nelfinavir, ritonavir, saquinavir), additive to synergistic effects were observed. Most of these drug combinations have not been studied in humans. Tenofovir displayed antiviral activity in vitro against HIV-1 classes A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and O (IC_{50} values ranged from 0.5 μ M to 2.2 μ M).

Drug Resistance

HIV-1 isolates with reduced susceptibility to tenofovir have been selected in vitro. These viruses expressed a K65R mutation in reverse transcriptase and showed a 3-4 fold reduction in susceptibility to tenofovir.

Cross-resistance

Cross-resistance among certain reverse transcriptase inhibitors has been recognized. The K65R mutation selected by tenofovir is also selected in some HIV-1 infected subjects treated with abacavir, didanosine, or zalcitabine. HIV isolates with this mutation also show reduced susceptibility to emtricitabine and lamivudine. Therefore, cross-resistance among these drugs may occur in patients whose virus harbors the K65R mutation. HIV-1 isolates from patients whose HIV-1 expressed a mean of 3 zidovudine-associated reverse transcriptase mutations (M41L, D67N, K70R, L210W, T215Y/F or K219Q/E/N), showed a 3.1-fold decrease in the susceptibility to tenofovir. Multinucleoside resistant HIV-1 with a T69S double insertion mutation in the reverse transcriptase showed reduced susceptibility to tenofovir.

Pharmacokinetic Properties

The pharmacokinetics of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate have been evaluated in healthy volunteers and HIV-1 infected individuals. Tenofovir pharmacokinetics are similar between these populations.

Absorption: Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is a water soluble diester prodrug of active ingredient tenofovir. The oral bioavailability of tenofovir in fasted patients is approximately 25%. Following oral administration of a single dose of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablet 300 mg to HIV-1 infected patients in the fasted state maximum serum concentrations (C_{max}) are achieved in 1.0 ± 0.4 hrs. C_{max} and AUC values are 296 ± 90 ng/mL and 2287 ± 685 ng·h/mL respectively.

Effects of Food on Oral Absorption: Administration of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets following a high-fat meal (~700 to 1000 kcal containing 40 to 50% fat) increases the oral bioavailability with an increase in tenofovir AUC α of approximately 40% and an increase in C_{max} of approximately 14%. However, administration of the drug with a light meal did not have a significant effect on the pharmacokinetics of tenofovir when compared to fasted administration of the drug. Food delays the time to tenofovir C_{max} by approximately 1 hour, C_{max} and AUC of tenofovir are 325 ± 113 ng/mL and 3324 ± 1370 ng·h/mL following multiple doses of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablet 300 mg once daily in the fed state when meal content was not controlled.

Distribution: In vitro binding of tenofovir to human plasma or serum proteins is less than 0.7 and 7.2% respectively, over the tenofovir concentration range 0.01 to 25 μ g/mL. The volume of distribution at steady-state are 1.3 ± 0.6 L/kg and 1.2 ± 0.4 L/kg following intravenous administration of tenofovir 1.0 mg/kg and 3.0 mg/kg.

Metabolism and Elimination: In vitro studies indicate that neither tenofovir disoproxil nor tenofovir are substrates of CYP450 enzymes.

Following single dose oral administration, the terminal elimination half-life of tenofovir is approximately 17 hours. After multiple oral doses of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablet 300 mg once daily (under fed conditions), $32 \pm 10\%$ of the administered dose is recovered in urine over 24 hours.

Tenofovir is eliminated by a combination of glomerular filtration and active tubular secretion. There may be competition for elimination with other compounds that are also renally eliminated.

INDICATIONS :

TENOFOVIR GPO 300 is indicated in combination with other antiretroviral agents for the treatment of HIV-1 infection.

RECOMMENDED DOSE AND MODE OF ADMINISTRATION :

The dose of TENOFOVIR GPO 300 is 300 mg once daily taken orally, without regard to food.

Dose Adjustment for Renal Impairment

Significantly increased drug exposures occurred when TENOFOVIR GPO 300 was administered to patients with moderate to severe renal impairment. The dosing interval of TENOFOVIR GPO 300 should be adjusted in patients with baseline creatinine clearance < 50 mL/min using the recommendations in the table. The safety and effectiveness of these dosing interval adjustment recommendations have not been clinically evaluated, therefore, clinical response to treatment and renal function should be closely monitored in these patients.

Dosage Adjustment for Patients with Altered Creatinine Clearance

Creatinine Clearance (mL/min)*				Hemodialysis Patients
	≥ 50	30-49	10-29	
Recommended 300 mg Dosing Interval	Every 24 hours	Every 48 hours	Twice a week	Every 7 days or after a total of approximately 12 hours of dialysis ^a

1. Calculated using ideal (lean) body weight.

2. Generally once weekly assuming three hemodialysis sessions a week of approximately 4 hours duration. TENOFOVIR GPO 300 should be administered following completion of dialysis.

The pharmacokinetics of tenofovir have not been evaluated in non-hemodialysis patients with creatinine clearance < 10 mL/min; therefore, no dosing recommendation is available for these patients.

CONTRAINDICATION :

TENOFOVIR GPO 300 is contraindicated in patients with previously demonstrated hypersensitivity to any of the components of the product.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS :**Lactic Acidosis/Severe Hepatomegaly with Steatosis**

Lactic acidosis and severe hepatomegaly with steatosis, including fatal cases, have been reported with the use of nucleoside analogs alone or in combination with other antiretrovirals. A majority of these cases have been in women. Obesity and prolonged nucleoside exposure may be risk factor. Particular caution should be exercised when administering nucleoside analogs to any patient with known risk factors for liver disease; however, cases have also been reported in patients with no known risk factors.

Treatment with TENOFOVIR GPO 300 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 elevation).

Renal Impairment

Tenofovir is principally eliminated by the kidney. Dosing interval adjustment is recommended in all patients with

creatinine clearance < 50 mL/min. No safety data are available in patients with renal dysfunction who received TENOFOVIR GPO 300 using these dosing guidelines.

Renal impairment including cases of acute renal failure and Fanconi syndrome (renal tubular injury with severe hypophosphatemia), has been reported in association with the use of TENOFOVIR GPO 300. The majority of these cases occurred in patients with underlying systemic or renal disease or in patients taking nephrotoxic agents, however, some cases occurred in patients without identified risk factors.

TENOFOVIR GPO 300 should be avoided with concurrent or recent use of a nephrotoxic agent. Patients at risk for or with a history of renal dysfunction and patients receiving concomitant nephrotoxic agents should be carefully monitored for changes in serum creatinine and phosphorus.

Patients with HIV and Hepatitis B Virus Coinfection

It is recommended that all patients with HIV tested for the presence of hepatitis B virus (HBV) before initiating antiretroviral therapy. TENOFOVIR GPO 300 is not indicated for the treatment of chronic HBV infection and the safety and efficacy of TENOFOVIR GPO 300 have not been established in patients co-infected with HBV and HIV. Exacerbations of HBV have been reported in patients after the discontinuation of TENOFOVIR GPO 300. Patients co-infected with HIV and HBV should be closely monitored with both clinical and laboratory follow up for at least several months after stopping TENOFOVIR GPO 300 treatment.

Bone Effects

Decreased bone mineral density (BMD) were seen at the lumbar spine and hip. In addition, there were significant increases in levels of four biochemical markers of bone metabolism (serum bone-specific alkaline phosphatase, serum osteocalcin, serum C-telopeptide and urinary N-telopeptide), suggesting increased bone turnover. Serum parathyroid hormone levels were also higher. The clinical significance of the changes in BMD and biochemical markers is unknown and follow-up is continuing to assess long-term impact.

Bone monitoring should be considered for HIV infected patients who have a history of pathologic bone fracture or are at substantial risk for osteopenia. Although the effect of supplementation with calcium and vitamin D was not studied, such supplementation may be considered for HIV-associated osteopenia or osteoporosis. If bone abnormalities are suspected then appropriate consultation should be obtained.

Fat Redistribution

Redistribution/accumulation of body fat including central obesity, dorsocervical fat enlargement (buffalo hump), peripheral wasting, facial wasting, breast enlargement, and "cushingoid appearance" have been observed in patients receiving antiretroviral therapy. The mechanism and long-term consequences of these events are currently unknown. A causal relationship has not been established.

Animal Toxicology

Tenofovir and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate administered in toxicology studies to rats, dogs, and monkeys at exposures (based on AUCs) greater than or equal to 6 fold those observed in humans caused bone toxicity. In monkeys the bone toxicity was diagnosed as osteomalacia. Osteomalacia observed in monkeys appeared to be reversible upon dose reduction or discontinuation of tenofovir. In rats and dogs, the bone toxicity manifested as reduced bone mineral density. The mechanism(s) underlying bone toxicity is unknown.

Evidence of renal toxicity was noted in 4 animal species. Increases in serum creatinine, BUN, glycosuria, proteinuria, phosphaturia and/or calcuria and decreases in serum phosphate were observed to varying degrees in these animals. These toxicities were noted at exposure (based on AUCs) 2-10 times higher than those observed in humans. The relationship of the renal abnormalities, particularly the phosphaturia, to the bone toxicity is not known.

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Long-term carcinogenicity studies of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate in rats and mice are in progress. Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate was mutagenic in the in vitro mouse lymphoma assay and negative in an in vitro bacterial mutagenicity test (Ames test). In an in vivo mouse micronucleus assay, tenofovir disoproxil fumarate was negative when administered to male mice.

There were no effects on fertility, mating performance or early embryonic development when tenofovir disoproxil fumarate was administered to male and female rats at a dose equivalent to 19 times the human dose based on body surface area comparisons. There was, however, an alteration of the estrous cycle in female rats.

INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER MEDICAMENTS :

When administered with TENOFOVIR GPO 300, C_{max} and AUC of didanosine administered as either the buffered or enteric-coated formulation increased significantly. The mechanism of this interaction is unknown. Higher didanosine concentrations could potentiate didanosine-associated adverse events including pancreatitis and neuropathy. In adults weighing > 80 kg the didanosine dose should be reduced to 250 mg when it is co-administered with TENOFOVIR GPO 300. Data are not available to recommend a dose adjustment of didanosine for patients weighing < 80 kg. When co-administered, TENOFOVIR GPO 300 and didanosine EC may be taken under fasted conditions or with a light meal (<400 kcal, 20% fat). Co-administration of didanosine buffered tablet formulation with TENOFOVIR GPO 300 should be under fasted conditions.

Co-administration of TENOFOVIR GPO 300 and didanosine should be undertaken with caution and patients receiving this combination should be monitored closely for didanosine-associated adverse events. Didanosine should be discontinued in patients who develop didanosine-associated adverse events.

Since tenofovir is primarily eliminated by the kidneys, co-administration of TENOFOVIR GPO 300 with drugs that reduce renal function or compete for active tubular secretion may increase serum concentrations of tenofovir and/or increase the concentrations of other renally eliminated drugs. Some examples include, but are not limited to didaravil, dipivoxil, cidofovir, acyclovir, valacyclovir, ganciclovir and valganciclovir.

PREGNANCY AND LACTATION :**Pregnancy**

Pregnancy Category B: Reproduction studies have been performed in rats and rabbits at doses up to 14 and 19 times the human dose based on body surface area comparisons and revealed no evidence of impaired fertility or harm to the fetus due to tenofovir. There are, however, no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Because animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of human response, TENOFOVIR GPO 300 should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed.

Lactation

It is recommended that HIV-infected mothers not breast-feed their infants to avoid risking postnatal transmission of HIV. Studies in rat have demonstrated that tenofovir is secreted in milk. It is not known whether tenofovir is excreted in human milk. Because of both the potential for HIV transmission and the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants, mothers should be instructed not to breast-feed if they are receiving TENOFOVIR GPO 300.

UNDESIRABLE EFFECTS :

Body as a Whole - asthenia, pain, headache, abdominal pain, back pain, chest pain, fever

Digestive System - diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, anorexia, dyspepsia, flatulence

Respiratory - pneumonia

Nervous System - depression, insomnia, peripheral neuropathy, dizziness, abnormal dreams, paresthesia

Skin and Appendage - rash, event, sweating

Musculoskeletal - myalgia, arthralgia

Metabolic - weight loss

OVERDOSE AND TREATMENT :

No severe adverse reactions were reported. The effects of higher doses are not known. If overdose occurs the patient must be monitored for evidence of toxicity, and standard supportive treatment applied as necessary.

Tenofovir is efficiently removed by hemodialysis with an extraction coefficient of approximately 54%. Following a single 300 mg dose of TENOFOVIR GPO 300, a four-hour hemodialysis session removed approximately 10% of the administered tenofovir dose.

STORAGE CONDITION :

Store below 30°C

DOSAGE FORM AND PACKAGING AVAILABLE :

PE Bottle of 30 tablets

DATE OF REVISION OF PACKAGE INSERT :

May 2010

THE GOVERNMENT PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIZATION

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