

## SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

### 1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Tramulief SR 150 mg prolonged-release tablets

### 2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

One prolonged-release tablet contains 150 mg tramadol hydrochloride.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

### 3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Prolonged-release tablet.

Tramulief SR150 mg prolonged-release tablets are off white, capsule shaped tablets, 14.3 mm long

### 4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

#### 4.1 Therapeutic indications

Treatment of moderate to severe pain.

#### 4.2 Posology and method of administration

### *Posology*

The dose should be adjusted to the intensity of the pain and the sensitivity of the individual patient. The lowest effective dose for analgesia should generally be selected.

Unless otherwise prescribed, Tramulief SR prolonged-release tablets should be given as follows:

#### *Adults and adolescents older than 12 years:*

The usual initial dose is 50 - 100mg tramadol hydrochloride twice daily, morning and evening. If pain relief is insufficient, the dose may be titrated upwards to 150 mg or 200 mg tramadol hydrochloride twice daily.

For doses not practicable with this strength, other strengths of this medicinal product are available.

Tramulief SR prolonged-release tablets should be swallowed completely, without breaking or chewing, independent of meals, with sufficient liquid.

Daily doses of 400 mg of active substance should not be exceeded, except in special clinical circumstances.

Under no circumstances should Tramulief SR be used for longer than absolutely necessary. If long-term pain treatment with tramadol is necessary in view of the nature and severity of the illness, then careful and regular monitoring should be carried out (if necessary with breaks in treatment) to establish whether, and to what extent, further treatment is necessary.

#### *Paediatric population*

Tramulief SR is not suitable for children under the age of 12 years

#### *Elderly*

A dose adjustment is not usually necessary in patients up to 75 years without clinically manifest hepatic or renal insufficiency. In elderly patients over 75 years elimination may be prolonged. Therefore, if necessary the dosage interval is to be extended according to the patient's requirements.

#### *Renal insufficiency / dialysis and hepatic impairment*

In patients with renal and/or hepatic insufficiency the elimination of tramadol is delayed. In these patients prolongation of the dosage interval should be carefully considered according to the patient's requirements.

#### *Method of administration*

Oral use

#### Treatment goals and discontinuation

Before initiating treatment with Tramulief SR, a treatment strategy including treatment duration and treatment goals, and a plan for end of the treatment, should be agreed together with the patient, in accordance with pain management guidelines. During treatment, there should be frequent contact between the physician and the patient to evaluate the need for continued treatment, consider discontinuation and to adjust dosages if needed. When a patient no longer requires therapy with tramadol, it may be advisable to taper the dose gradually to prevent symptoms of withdrawal. In absence of adequate pain control, the possibility of hyperalgesia, tolerance and progression of underlying disease should be considered (see section 4.4).

### **4.3. Contraindications**

Tramulief SR prolonged-release tablets are contraindicated:

- in hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1,
- in acute intoxication with alcohol, hypnotics, analgesics, opioids or psychotropic medicinal products,
- in patients receiving MAO inhibitors, or who have taken them within the last 14 days (see section 4.5),
- in patients with epilepsy not adequately controlled by treatment,
- for use in narcotic withdrawal treatment

### **4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use**

Tramulief SR may only be used with particular caution in opioid-dependent patients, patients with head injury, shock, a reduced level of consciousness of uncertain origin, disorders of the respiratory centre or function, increased intracranial pressure.

In patients sensitive to opiates the product should only be used with caution.

Care should be taken when treating patients with respiratory depression, or if concomitant CNS depressant drugs are being administered (see section 4.5), or if the recommended dosage is significantly exceeded (see section 4.9) as the possibility of respiratory depression cannot be excluded in these situations.

Convulsions have been reported in patients receiving tramadol at the recommended dose levels. The risk may be increased when doses of tramadol exceed the recommended upper daily dose limit (400 mg).

In addition tramadol may increase the seizure risk in patients taking other medicinal products that lowers the seizure threshold (see section 4.5.). Patients with epilepsy or those susceptible to seizures should only be treated with tramadol if there are compelling circumstances.

#### Tolerance and opioid use disorder (abuse and dependence)

Tolerance, physical and psychological dependence, and opioid use disorder (OUD) may develop upon repeated administration of opioids such as tramadol. Repeated use of tramadol can lead to opioid use disorder (OUD). A higher dose and longer duration of opioid treatment can increase the risk of developing OUD. Abuse or intentional misuse of tramadol may result in overdose and/or death. The risk of developing OUD is increased in patients with a personal or a family history (parents or siblings) of substance use disorders (including alcohol use disorder), in current tobacco users or in patients with a personal history of other mental health disorders (e.g. major depression, anxiety and personality disorders).

Before initiating treatment with tramadol and during the treatment, treatment goals and a discontinuation plan should be agreed with the patient (see section 4.2). Before and during treatment the patient should also be informed about the risks and signs of OUD. If these signs occur, patients should be advised to contact their physician.

Patients will require monitoring for signs of drug-seeking behaviour (e.g. too early requests for refills). This includes the review of concomitant opioids and psycho-active drugs (like benzodiazepines). For patients with signs and symptoms of OUD, consultation with an addiction specialist should be considered.

Tramadol is not suitable as a substitute in opioid-dependent patients. Although it is an opioid agonist, tramadol cannot suppress morphine withdrawal symptoms.

When a patient no longer requires therapy with tramadol, it may be advisable to taper the dose gradually to prevent symptoms of withdrawal.

Serotonin syndrome

Serotonin syndrome, a potentially life-threatening condition, has been reported in patients receiving tramadol in combination with other serotonergic agents or tramadol alone (see sections 4.5, 4.8 and 4.9).

If concomitant treatment with other serotonergic agents is clinically warranted, careful observation of the patient is advised, particularly during treatment initiation and dose escalations.

Symptoms of serotonin syndrome may include mental status changes, autonomic instability, neuromuscular abnormalities and/or gastrointestinal symptoms.

If serotonin syndrome is suspected, a dose reduction or discontinuation of therapy should be considered depending on the severity of the symptoms. Withdrawal of the serotonergic drugs usually brings about a rapid improvement.

#### Risk from concomitant use of sedative medicines such as benzodiazepines or related drugs:

Concomitant use of Tramulief SR tablets and sedative medicines such as benzodiazepines or related drugs may result in sedation, respiratory depression, coma and death. Because of these risks, concomitant prescribing with these sedative medicines should be reserved for patients for whom alternative treatment options are not possible. If a decision is made to prescribe Tramulief SR tablets concomitantly with sedative medicines, the lowest effective dose should be used, and the duration of treatment should be as short as possible.

The patients should be followed closely for signs and symptoms of respiratory depression and sedation. In this respect, it is strongly recommended to inform patients and their caregivers to be aware of these symptoms (see section 4.5).

#### Sleep-related breathing disorders

Opioids can cause sleep-related breathing disorders including central sleep apnoea (CSA) and sleep-related hypoxemia. Opioid use increases the risk of CSA in a dose-dependent fashion. In patients who present with CSA, consider decreasing the total opioid dosage.

#### Adrenal insufficiency

Opioid analgesics may occasionally cause reversible adrenal insufficiency requiring monitoring and glucocorticoid replacement therapy. Symptoms of acute or chronic adrenal insufficiency may include e.g. severe abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting, low blood pressure, extreme fatigue, decreased appetite, and weight loss.

#### CYP2D6 metabolism

Tramadol is metabolised by the liver enzyme CYP2D6. If a patient has a deficiency or is completely lacking this enzyme an adequate analgesic effect may not be obtained. Estimates indicate that up to 7% of the Caucasian population may have this deficiency. However, if the patient is an ultra-rapid metaboliser there is a risk of developing side effects of opioid toxicity even at commonly prescribed doses.

General symptoms of opioid toxicity include confusion, somnolence, shallow breathing, small pupils, nausea, vomiting, constipation and lack of appetite. In severe cases this may include symptoms of circulatory and respiratory depression, which may be life threatening and very rarely

fatal. Estimates of prevalence of ultra-rapid metabolisers in different populations are summarised below:

<i>Population</i>	<i>Prevalence %</i>
African/Ethiopian	29%
African American	3.4% to 6.5%
Asian	1.2% to 2%
Caucasian	3.6% to 6.5%
Greek	6.0%
Hungarian	1.9%
Northern European	1% to 2%

#### Post-operative use in children

There have been reports in the published literature that tramadol given post-operatively in children after tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomy for obstructive sleep apnoea, led to rare, but life threatening adverse events. Extreme caution should be exercised when tramadol is administered to children for post-operative pain relief and should be accompanied by close monitoring for symptoms of opioid toxicity including respiratory depression.

#### Persistent post-operative opioid use (PPOU) and opioid-induced ventilatory impairment (OIVI).

Do not use for acute post-operative pain owing to the increased risk of persistent post-operative opioid use (PPOU) and opioid-induced ventilatory impairment (OIVI).

#### Children with compromised respiratory function

Tramadol is not recommended for use in children in whom respiratory function might be compromised including neuromuscular disorders, severe cardiac or respiratory conditions, upper respiratory or lung infections, multiple trauma or extensive surgical procedures. These factors may worsen symptoms of opioid toxicity.

## **4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction**

Tramulief SR should not be combined with MAO-inhibitors (see section 4.3).

In patients treated with MAO inhibitors in the 14 days prior to the use of the opioid pethidine, life threatening interactions on the central nervous system, respiratory and cardiovascular function have been observed. The same interactions with Tramulief SR as with MAO inhibitors cannot be ruled out during treatment with Tramulief SR.

Concomitant administration of Tramulief SR with other centrally depressant medicinal products, including alcohol, may potentiate the CNS effects (see section 4.8).

The concomitant use of Tramulief SR with gabapentinoids (gabapentin and pregabalin) may result in respiratory depression, hypotension, profound sedation, coma or death.

The results of pharmacokinetic studies have so far shown that on the concomitant or previous administration of cimetidine (enzyme inhibitor) clinically relevant interactions are unlikely to occur. Simultaneous or previous administration of carbamazepine (enzyme inducer) may reduce the analgesic effect and shorten the duration of the action.

The combination of mixed agonists/antagonists (e.g. buprenorphine, nalbuphine, pentazocine) and tramadol is not advisable because the analgesic effect of a pure agonist may be theoretically reduced in such circumstances.

Tramadol can induce convulsions and increase the potential for selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), tricyclic antidepressants, antipsychotics and other seizure threshold-lowering medicinal products (such as bupropion, mirtazapine, tetrahydrocannabinol) to cause convulsions.

Concomitant therapeutic use of tramadol and serotonergic drugs, such as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), MAO inhibitors (see section 4.3), tricyclic antidepressants and mirtazapine may cause serotonin syndrome, a potentially life-threatening condition (see sections 4.4 and 4.8).

Caution should be exercised during concomitant treatment with tramadol and coumarin derivatives (e.g. warfarin) due to reports of increased INR with major bleeding and ecchymoses in some patients.

Other active substances known to inhibit CYP3A4, such as ketoconazole and erythromycin, might inhibit the metabolism of tramadol (N-demethylation) and probably also the metabolism of the active O-demethylated-metabolite. The clinical importance of such an interaction has not been studied (see section 4.8).

In a limited number of studies the pre – or postoperative application of the antiemetic 5 – HT<sub>3</sub> antagonist ondansetron increased the requirement of tramadol in patients with postoperative pain.

Sedative medicines such as benzodiazepines or related drugs:

The concomitant use of opioids with sedative medicines such as benzodiazepines or related drugs increases the risk of sedation, respiratory depression, coma and death because of additive CNS depressant effect. The dose and duration of concomitant use should be limited (see section 4.4).

## **4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation**

### **Pregnancy**

Animal studies with tramadol revealed at very high doses effects on organ development, ossification and neonatal mortality. Teratogenic effects were not observed. Tramadol crosses the placenta. There is inadequate evidence available on the safety of tramadol in human pregnancy. Therefore Tramulief SR should not be used in pregnant women.

Tramadol – administered before or during birth – does not affect uterine contractility. In neonates it may induce changes in the respiratory rate which are usually not clinically relevant. Chronic use during pregnancy may lead to neonatal withdrawal symptoms.

#### Breast-feeding

Approximately 0.1% of the maternal dose of tramadol is excreted in breast milk. In the immediate post-partum period, for maternal oral daily dosage up to 400 mg, this corresponds to a mean amount of tramadol ingested by breast-fed infants of 3% of the maternal weight-adjusted dosage. For this reason tramadol should not be used during lactation or alternatively, breast-feeding should be discontinued during treatment with tramadol. Discontinuation of breast-feeding is generally not necessary following a single dose of tramadol.

#### **4.7. Effects on ability to drive and use machines**

Even when taken according to instructions, Tramulief SR may cause effects such as somnolence and dizziness and therefore may impair the reactions of drivers and machine operators. This applies particularly in conjunction with other psychotropic substances and alcohol.

This medicine can impair cognitive function and can affect a patient's ability to drive safely. This class of medicine is in the list of drugs included in regulations under 5a of the Road Traffic Act 1988. When prescribing this medicine, patients should be told:

- The medicine is likely to affect your ability to drive
- Do not drive until you know how the medicine affects you
- It is an offence to drive while under the influence of this medicine
- However, you would not be committing an offence (called 'statutory defence') if:
  - o The medicine has been prescribed to treat a medical or dental problem and
  - o You have taken it according to the instructions given by the prescriber and in the information provided with the medicine and
  - o It was not affecting your ability to drive safely

## 4.8 Undesirable effects

The most commonly reported adverse reactions are nausea and dizziness, both occurring in more than 10% of patients.

The frequencies are defined as follows:

Very common:  $\geq 1/10$

Common:  $\geq 1/100, < 1/10$

Uncommon:  $\geq 1/1,000, < 1/100$

Rare:  $\geq 1/10,000, < 1/1,000$

Very rare ( $< 1/10,000$ )

Not known (cannot be estimated from the available data)

A tabulated list of undesirable effects is outlined below:

System Organ Class	Frequency	Adverse reactions
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	Not known	Hypoglycaemia
Psychiatric disorders	Rare	Delirium, hallucinations, confusion, sleep disturbance, anxiety, nightmares, changes in mood (elation, occasionally dysphoria), changes in activity (suppression, decision behaviour, perception disorders), Dependence
Nervous system disorders	Very common	Dizziness
	Common	Headache, somnolence
	Rare	changes in appetite, paraesthesia, tremor, respiratory depression, epileptiform convulsions, involuntary muscle contractions, abnormal coordination and syncope
	Not known	Serotonin syndrome, Speech disorders
Eye disorders	Rare	Miosis, blurred vision

	Not known	Mydriasis
Cardiovascular disorders	Uncommon	Palpitation, tachycardia, postural hypotension or cardiovascular collapse
	Rare	Bradycardia, increase in blood pressure.
Respiratory thoracic and mediastinal disorders	Rare	Dyspnoea
	Not known	Hiccupps
Gastrointestinal disorders:	Very common	Nausea
	Common	Constipation, dry mouth, vomiting
	Uncommon	Retching, gastrointestinal irritation (a feeling of pressure in the stomach, bloating), diarrhoea
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	Common	Sweating
	Uncommon	Dermal reactions (Pruritus, rash, urticaria)
Musculo-skeletal disorders:	Rare	Motorial weakness
Renal and urinary disorders	Rare	Micturition disorders (difficulty in passing urine, dysuria and urinary retention).
Hepatobiliary disorders	Very rare	Elevated liver enzymes
General disorders	Common	Fatigue
	Rare	Allergic reactions (e.g. dyspnoea, bronchospasm, wheezing, angioneurotic oedema), anaphylaxis, withdrawal reactions (agitation, anxiety, nervousness, insomnia, hyperkinesia, tremor and gastrointestinal symptoms.)
	Very rare	Panic attacks, severe anxiety, hallucinations, paraesthesia's, tinnitus, CNS symptoms (confusion, delusions, depersonalization, derealization,

		paranoia)
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#### Drug dependence

Repeated use of Tramulief SR can lead to drug dependence, even at therapeutic doses. The risk of drug dependence may vary depending on a patient's individual risk factors, dosage, and duration of opioid treatment (see section 4.4).

#### Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via the yellow card Scheme at: [www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard](http://www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard) or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store.

### **4.9. Overdose**

#### Symptoms

In tramadol intoxication, in principle, the same symptoms occur as for all other central acting analgesics (opioids). In particular, these include miosis, vomiting, cardiovascular collapse, consciousness disorders up to coma, convulsions and respiratory depression up to respiratory arrest. Serotonin syndrome has also been reported.

#### Treatment

The general emergency measures apply. Keep open the respiratory tract (aspiration), maintain respiration and circulation depending on the symptoms. The antidote for respiratory depression is naloxone. In animal experiments naloxone had no effect on convulsions. In such cases diazepam should be given intravenously.

In case of intoxication orally, gastrointestinal decontamination with activated charcoal or by gastric lavage is only recommended within 2 hours after tramadol intake. Gastrointestinal decontamination at a later time point may be useful in case of intoxication with exceptionally large quantities or prolonged-release formulations.

Tramadol is minimally eliminated from the serum by haemodialysis or haemofiltration. Therefore treatment of acute intoxication with Tramulief SR with haemodialysis or haemofiltration alone is not suitable for detoxification.

## **5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

### **5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties**

Pharmacotherapeutic group: other opioids. ATC code N 02 AX 02:

#### Mechanism of action

Tramadol is a centrally acting opioid analgesic.

It is a non-selective, partial agonist of  $\mu$ -,  $\delta$ - and  $\kappa$ -opioid receptors with a higher affinity for  $\mu$ -receptors. Other mechanisms contributing to the analgesic effect are the inhibition of the neural noradrenaline reuptake, and an enhancement of serotonin release.

#### Pharmacodynamic effects

Tramadol has an antitussive action. In contrast to morphine, analgesic doses of tramadol over a wide range have no respiratory depressant effect. Also gastrointestinal motility is less affected. Effects on the cardiovascular system tend to be slight.

#### Clinical efficacy and safety

The potency of tramadol is reported to be 1/10 (one tenth) to 1/6 (one sixth) that of morphine.

#### Paediatric population

Effects of enteral and parenteral administration of tramadol have been investigated in clinical trials involving more than 2000 paediatric patients ranging in age from neonate to 17 years of age. The indications for pain treatment studied in those trials included pain after surgery (mainly abdominal), after surgical tooth extractions, due to fractures, burns and traumas as well as other painful conditions likely to require analgesic treatment for at least 7 days.

At single doses of up to 2 mg/kg or multiple doses of up to 8 mg/kg per day (to a maximum of 400 mg per day) efficacy of tramadol was found to be superior to placebo, and superior or equal to paracetamol, nalbuphine, pethidine or low dose morphine. The conducted trials confirmed the efficacy of tramadol. The safety profile of tramadol was similar in adult and paediatric patients older than 1 year (see section 4.2).

## 5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

### Absorption

More than 90% of tramadol is absorbed after oral administration. The mean absolute bioavailability is approximately 70 %, irrespective of concomitant intake of food.

The difference between absorbed and non-metabolised available tramadol is probably due to low first-pass effect. The first-pass effect after oral administration is a maximum of 30 %.

### Distribution

Tramadol has a high tissue affinity ( $V_{d,\beta} = 203 \pm 40$  l). Protein binding is about 20 %.

After administration of tramadol SR 100 mg tablets the peak plasma concentration  $C_{\max}$   $141 \pm 40$  ng / ml is reached after 4.9 hours. After administration of tramadol SR 200 mg tablets a  $C_{\max}$   $260 \pm 62$  ng / ml is reached after 4.8 hours.

Tramadol passes the blood-brain and placenta barrier. Very small amounts of the substance and its O-desmethyl derivative are found in the breast milk (0.1 % and 0.02 % respectively of the applied dose).

Elimination half-life  $t_{1/2\beta}$  is approximately 6 h, irrespective of the mode of administration. In patients above 75 years of age it may be prolonged by a factor of approximately 1.4.

### Metabolism

In humans tramadol is mainly metabolised by means of N- and O-demethylation and conjugation of the O-demethylation products with glucuronic acid. Only O-desmethyltramadol is pharmacologically active. There are considerable interindividual quantitative differences between the other metabolites. So far, eleven metabolites have been found in the urine. Animal experiments have shown that O-desmethyltramadol is more potent than the parent substance by the factor 2 – 4. Its half life  $t_{1/2\beta}$  (6 healthy volunteers) is 7.9 h (range 5.4 – 9.6 h) and is approximately that of tramadol.

The inhibition of one or both cytochrome P450 isoenzymes, CYP3A4 and CYP2D6 involved in the metabolism of tramadol, may affect the plasma concentration of tramadol or its active metabolite.

### Elimination

Tramadol and its metabolites are almost completely excreted via the kidneys. Cumulative urinary excretion is 90 % of the total radioactivity of the administered dose. In cases of impaired hepatic and renal function the half-life may be slightly prolonged. In patients

with cirrhosis of the liver, elimination half-lives of  $13.3 \pm 4.9$  h (tramadol) and  $18.5 \pm 9.4$  h (O-desmethyltramadol), in an extreme case 22.3 h and 36 h respectively have been determined. In patients with renal insufficiency (creatinine clearance  $< 5$  ml / min) the values were  $11 \pm 3.2$  h and  $16.9 \pm 3$  h, in an extreme case 19.5 h and 43.2 h, respectively.

#### Linearity/non-linearity

Tramadol has a linear pharmacokinetic profile within the therapeutic dosage range.

The relationship between serum concentrations and the analgesic effect is dose-dependent, but varies considerably in isolated cases. A serum concentration of 100 – 300 ng / ml is usually effective.

#### Paediatric population

The pharmacokinetics of tramadol and O-desmethyltramadol after single-dose and multiple-dose oral administration to subjects aged 1 year to 16 years were found to be generally similar to those in adults when adjusting for dose by body weight, but with a higher between-subject variability in children aged 8 years and below.

In children below 1 year of age, the pharmacokinetics of tramadol and O-desmethyltramadol have been investigated, but have not been fully characterized. Information from studies including this age group indicates that the formation rate of O-desmethyltramadol via CYP2D6 increases continuously in neonates, and adult levels of CYP2D6 activity are assumed to be reached at about 1 year of age. In addition, immature glucuronidation systems and immature renal function may result in slow elimination and accumulation of O-desmethyltramadol in children under 1 year of age.

### **5.3 Preclinical safety data**

In repeated oral and parenteral administration of tramadol during 6 to 26 weeks to rats and dogs and oral administration for 12 months in dogs haematological, clinico-chemical and histological investigations showed no evidence of any substance-related changes. Central nervous manifestations only occurred after high doses considerably above the therapeutic range: restlessness, salivation, convulsions, and reduced weight gain. Rats and dogs tolerated oral doses of 20 mg/kg and 10 mg/kg body weight respectively, and dogs rectal doses of 20 mg/kg body weight without any reactions.

In rats tramadol dosages from 50 mg/kg/day upwards caused toxic effects in dams and raised neonate mortality. In the offspring retardation occurred in the form of ossification disorders and delayed vaginal and eye opening. Male fertility was not affected. After higher doses (from 50 mg/kg/day upwards) females exhibited a reduced pregnancy rate. In rabbits there were toxic effects in dams from 125 mg/kg upwards and skeletal anomalies in the offspring.

In some in-vitro test systems there was evidence of mutagenic effects. In-vivo studies showed no such effects. According to knowledge gained so far, tramadol can be classified as non-mutagenic.

Studies on the tumorigenic potential of tramadol hydrochloride have been carried out in rats and mice. The study in rats showed no evidence of any substance-related increase in the incidence of tumours. In the study in mice there was an increased incidence of liver cell adenomas in male animals (a dose-dependent, non-significant increase from 15 mg/kg upwards) and an increase in pulmonary tumours in females of all dosage groups (significant, but not dose-dependent).

## **6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**

### **6.1 List of excipients**

Calcium hydrogen phosphate dihydrate (E341),  
Hydroxypropylcellulose (E463),  
Colloidal anhydrous silica (E551),  
Magnesium stearate (E470b).

### **6.2 Incompatibilities**

Not applicable.

### **6.3 Shelf life**

3 years

PP/PE tablet container: 6 months after opening

### **6.4 Special precautions for storage**

This medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions.

### **6.5 Nature and contents of container**

Al / clear PVC blisters in carton boxes in packs of 10, 20, 30, 50, 60, 90, 100, 120, 180, and 500 tablets.

Al / opaque PVC child resistant blisters in carton boxes in packs of 10, 20, 30, 50, 60, 90, 100, 120, 180, and 500 tablets.

Polypropylene tablet container with polyethylene tamper evident closure containing 10, 20, 30, 50, 60, 90, 100, 120, 180, and 500 tablets.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

#### **6.6 Special precautions for disposal**

No special requirements

### **SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

Amdipharm UK Limited  
Dashwood House,  
69 Old Broad Street,  
London, EC2M 1QS,  
United Kingdom

#### **8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)**

PL 20072/0236

#### **9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION**

Date of first authorisation:  
06/08/2007

#### **10 DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT**

13/05/2025