165mm

155mm

Elagolixin

(Elagolix Sodium)

150mg & 200mg Tablet

ایلاگولکسین

(ایلاگولکس سوڈیم)

۱۵۰ ملی گرام اور ۲۰۰ ملی گرام گولی

Composition:

Elagolixin Tablet 150mg
Each film coated tablet contains:
Elagolix Sodium Eq. to Elagolix 150mg

Elagolixin Tablet 200mg
Each film coated tablet contains:
Elagolix Sodium Eq. to Elagolix 200mg

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Mechanism of Action:
Elagolix is a GnRH receptor antagonist that inhibits endogenous GnRH signaling by binding competitively to GnRH receptors in the pituitary gland. Administration of elagolix results in dose-dependent suppression of luteinizing hormone (LH) and follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH), leading to decreased concentrations of sex hormones, estradiol and progesterone.

Pharmacodynamics:
Effect on Ovulation and Estradiol. In a 3-menstrual cycle study in healthy women, Elagolix 150 mg once daily and 200 mg twice daily resulted in an ovulation rate of approximately 50% and 32%, respectively. In the Phase 3 trials in women with endometriosis, Elagolix caused a dose-dependent reduction in median estradiol concentrations to approximately 42pg/mL for 150 mg once daily regimen and 12 pg/mL for the 200 mg twice daily regimen.

Cardiac Electrophysiology:
The effect of Elagolix on the QTc interval was evaluated in a randomized, placebo- and positive controlled, open-label, single-dose, crossover thorough QTc study in 48 healthy adult premenopausal women. Elagolix concentrations in subjects given a single dose of 1200 mg was 17-times higher than the concentration in subjects given Elagolix 200 mg twice daily. There was no clinically relevant prolongation of the QTc interval.

Patients with Renal Impairment:
Elagolix exposures (Cmax and AUC) are not altered by renal impairment. The mean exposures are similar for women with moderate to severe or end stage renal disease (including women on dialysis) compared to women with normal renal function.

Patients with Hepatic Impairment:
Elagolix exposures (Cmax and AUC) are similar between women with normal hepatic function and women with mild hepatic impairment. Elagolix exposures in women with moderate and severe hepatic impairment are approximately 3-fold

Pregnancy:
Use of elagolix is contraindicated in pregnant women. Exposure to elagolix early in pregnancy may increase the risk of early pregnancy loss. Discontinue elagolix if pregnancy occurs during treatment.

Nursing Mother:
The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for Elagolix and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed child from elagolix

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Potential for elagolix to affect other drugs
Elagolix is a weak to moderate inducer of cytochrome P450 (CYP) 3A. Co-administration with elagolix may decrease plasma concentrations of drugs that are substrates of CYP3A. Elagolix is an inhibitor of efflux transporter P-glycoprotein (P-gp). Co-administration with elagolix may increase plasma concentrations of drugs that are substrates of P-gp (e.g., digoxin).

Potential for other drugs to affect elagolix
elagolix is a substrate of CYP3A, P-gp, and OATP1B1. Concomitant use of elagolix 200 mg twice daily and strong CYP3A inhibitors for more than 1 month is not recommended. Limit concomitant use of elagolix 150 mg once daily and strong CYP3A inhibitors to 6 months. Co-administration of elagolix with drugs that induce CYP3A may decrease elagolix plasma concentrations.
The effect of concomitant use of P-gp inhibitors or inducers on the pharmacokinetics of elagolix is unknown. Co-administration of elagolix with drugs that inhibit OATP1B1 may increase elagolix plasma concentrations. Concomitant use of elagolix and strong OATP1B1 inhibitors (e.g., cyclosporine and gemfibrozil) is contraindicated.

OVERDOSAGE
In case of overdose, monitor the patient for any signs or symptoms of adverse reactions and initiate appropriate symptomatic treatment, as needed.

HOW SUPPLIED
Elagolixin 150mg tablet is available in blister packs of 1x10's 2x10's & 3x10's.
Elagolixin 200mg tablet is available in blister packs of 1x10's 2x10's & 3x10's.

DOSAGE:
As directed by the physician.

Instructions:
Store below 30˚C in a dry place,
protect from light. To be dispensed on the
prescription of a registered medical practitioner only.
Keep out of the reach of children.

خوراک : ڈاکٹر کی ہدایت کے مطابق استعمال کریں۔
ہدایات : دوا کو ۳۰ ڈگری سینٹی گریڈ سے کم درجہ حرارت پر روشنی سے بچا کر خشک جگہ پر رکھیں۔
صرف رجسٹرڈ ڈاکٹر کے نسخے پر ہی فروخت کریں۔ بچوں کی پہنچ سے دور رکھیں۔

Kaizen Pharmaceuticals (Pvt.) Ltd.

Manufactured by:
Kaizen Pharmaceuticals (Pvt.) Ltd.
E-127-129, North Western Industrial Zone,
Bin Qasim, Karachi-75020, Pakistan.

Art no. 1414

and 7-fold, respectively, higher than exposures from women with normal hepatic function.

Racial or Ethnic Groups:
No clinically meaningful difference in the pharmacokinetics of Elagolix between White and Black subjects or between Hispanics and others was observed. Body weight/Body mass index Body weight or body mass index does not affect the pharmacokinetics of Elagolix.

SPECIAL POPULATION
Pediatrics:
The pharmacokinetics of elagolix have not been investigated in women less than 18 years of age.

Geriatrics:
The pharmacokinetics of elagolix have not been investigated in women older than 65 years.

Patients with hepatic impairment:
Elagolix exposures (Cmax and AUC) are similar between women with normal hepatic function and women with mild hepatic impairment. Elagolix exposures in women with moderate and severe hepatic impairment are approximately 3 and 7-fold, respectively, higher than exposures from women with normal hepatic function.

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS
Elagolix is a gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) receptor antagonist indicated for the management of moderate to severe pain associated with endometriosis.

DOSAGE & ADMINISTRATION
Important Dosing Information
Women should use effective methods of contraception not containing estrogen while on treatment with elagolix.
Treatment with elagolix should be initiated at the time of the menstrual flow to decrease the risk of an undiagnosed pregnancy.
Because of the dose-dependent loss of bone mineral density (BMD) associated with elagolix treatment, the use of elagolix 200mg twice daily should be limited to 6 months duration.
Take elagolix at approximately the same time each day, with or without food.
Use the lowest effective dose, taking into account the severity of symptoms and treatment objectives.

METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION
For oral administration only.

ADVERSE REACTIONS
Most common adverse reactions (>5%) in clinical trials included hot flushes and night sweats, headache, nausea, insomnia, amenorrhea, anxiety, arthralgia, depression-related adverse reactions and mood changes

CONTRAINDICATIONS
Elagolix is contraindicated in women:
• With hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients of the product.
• Who are suspected to be, or may become pregnant during the course of therapy.

• With undiagnosed vaginal bleeding.
• With known osteoporosis, due to the risk of further bone loss. with severe hepatic impairment (Child Pugh C).
• Taking organic anion transporting polypeptide (OATP)1B1 inhibitors (e.g., cyclosporine and gemfibrozil), due to the risks of increased elagolix plasma concentrations.

PRECAUTIONS
Bone Loss:
Elagolix causes a dose-dependent decrease in bone mineral density (BMD). BMD loss is greater with increasing duration of use and may not be completely reversible after stopping treatment. Elagolix is contraindicated in women with known osteoporosis. Consider assessment of BMD in patients with a history of a low-trauma fracture or other risk factors for osteoporosis or bone loss. Limit the duration of use to reduce the extent of bone loss.

Change in Menstrual Bleeding Pattern and Reduced Ability to Recognize Pregnancy:
Women who take elagolix may experience a reduction in the amount, intensity or duration of menstrual bleeding, which may reduce the ability to recognize the occurrence of a pregnancy in a timely manner. Perform pregnancy test if pregnancy is suspected, and discontinue elagolix if pregnancy is confirmed.

Suicidal Ideation, Suicidal Behavior and Exacerbation of Mood Disorders:
Promptly evaluate patients with depressive symptoms to determine whether the risks of continued therapy outweigh the benefits. Patients with new or worsening depression, anxiety or other mood changes should be referred to a mental health professional, as appropriate. Advise patients to seek immediate medical attention for suicidal ideation and behavior. Reevaluate the benefits and risks of continuing elagolix if such events occur.

Hepatic Transaminase Elevations:
Use the lowest effective dose of elagolix and instruct patients to promptly seek medical attention in case of symptoms or signs that may reflect liver injury, such as jaundice. Promptly evaluate patients with elevations in liver tests to determine whether the benefits of continued therapy outweigh the risks.

Interactions With Hormonal Contraceptives:
Advise women to use effective non-hormonal contraceptives during treatment with Elagolix and for 28 days after discontinuing elagolix.
• Increase in estrogen exposure and potential associated increased risks:
When elagolix 200mg twice daily is taken with Combined Hormonal Contraceptives, co-administration of a Combined Oral Contraceptive (COC) (containing 20mcg ethinyl estradiol/0.1mg levonorgestrel) following administration of elagolix 200mg twice daily for 14 days increases the plasma ethinyl estradiol concentration by 2.2-fold compared to this COC alone. Elagolix 200mg twice daily co-administered with a COC containing ethinyl estradiol may lead to increased risk of ethinyl estradiol-related adverse events including thromboembolic disorders and vascular events and is not recommended.
• Potential for reduced efficacy of progestin-containing hormonal contraceptives, co-administration of elagolix 200mg twice daily and a COC containing 0.1mg levonorgestrel decreases the plasma concentrations of levonorgestrel by 27%, potentially affecting contraceptive efficacy.
• Reduced efficacy of elagolix based on the mechanism of action of elagolix, estrogen-containing contraceptives are expected to reduce the efficacy of elagolix. The effect of progestin-only contraceptives on the efficacy of elagolix is unknown.