

## 1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

**1.1 Brand Name** : LOWATOR-10

**1.2 Generic Name** : Rosuvastatin Tablets USP 10 mg

**1.3 Strength** : 10 mg

**1.4 Pharmaceutical Form:** Tablets

## 2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

### Composition:

Each Film coated tablet contains:

Rosuvastatin Calcium USP eq. to Rosuvastatin.....10 mg

Colours: Idacol Lake Ponceau 4R & Titanium dioxide USP.

No.	Ingredients	Reference	Unit composition	Functionality
1.	Rosuvastatin Calcium	USP	11.43 mg	Active
2.	Microcrystalline Cellulose	USPNF	26.22 mg	Diluent
3.	Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate	USP	15.00 mg	Diluent
4.	Lactose Monohydrate	USPNF	51.00 mg	Diluent
5.	Pregelatinised Starch	USPNF	16.00 mg	Diluent
6.	Hydroxyl Propyl Cellulose 450 Mpas	USPNF	02.30 mg	Binder
7.	Isopropyl alcohol	USP	75.00 mg	Solvent
8.	Sodium starch glycolate (Type A)	USPNF	03.00 mg	Disintegrant
9.	Crosspovidone Type-A	USPNF	03.00 mg	Disintegrant
10.	Colloidal Silicon Dioxide	USPNF	00.75 mg	Glidant
11.	Magnesium stearate	USPNF	01.30 mg	Lubricant
12.	Hypromellose 2910 MPAS	USP	02.00 mg	Film Former
13.	Polyeyethylene Glycol 6000	USNF	00.20 mg	Plasticizer
14.	Talc	USP	00.20 mg	Anti-adherent
15.	Titanium dioxide	USP	00.15 mg	Opacifier
16.	Isopropyl Alcohol	USP	28.00 mg	Solvent
17.	Methylene Chloride	USNF	46.60 mg	Solvent
18.	Idacol Lake Ponceau 4R	IH	00.08 mg	Colour

## 3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM:

Tablet

## 4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

### 4.1 Therapeutic indications:

#### *Treatment of hypercholesterolaemia*

Adults, adolescents and children aged 10 years or older with primary hypercholesterolaemia (type IIa including heterozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia) or mixed dyslipidaemia (type IIb) as an adjunct to diet when response to diet and other non-pharmacological treatments (e.g. exercise, weight reduction) is inadequate.

Homozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia as an adjunct to diet and other lipid lowering treatments (e.g. LDL apheresis) or if such treatments are not appropriate.

#### *Prevention of Cardiovascular Events*

Prevention of major cardiovascular events in patients who are estimated to have a high risk for a first cardiovascular event, as an adjunct to correction of other risk factors.

### 4.2 Dosage and Administration

Before treatment initiation the patient should be placed on a standard cholesterol-lowering diet that should continue during treatment. The dose should be individualised according to the goal of therapy and patient response, using current consensus guidelines.

Rosuvastatin may be given at any time of day, with or without food.

#### *Treatment of hypercholesterolaemia*

The recommended start dose is 5 or 10 mg orally once daily in both statin naive or patients switched from another HMG CoA reductase inhibitor. The choice of start dose should take into account the individual patient's cholesterol level and future cardiovascular risk as well as the potential risk for adverse reactions. A dose adjustment to the next dose level can be made after 4 weeks, if necessary. In light of the increased reporting rate of adverse reactions with the 40 mg dose compared to lower doses, a final titration to the maximum dose of 40 mg should only be considered in patients with severe hypercholesterolaemia at high cardiovascular risk (in particular those with familial hypercholesterolaemia), who do not achieve their treatment goal on 20 mg, and in whom routine follow-up will be performed. Specialist supervision is recommended when the 40 mg dose is initiated.

#### *Prevention of cardiovascular events*

In the cardiovascular events risk reduction study, the dose used was 20 mg daily.

#### *Paediatric population*

Paediatric use should only be carried out by specialists.

Children and adolescents 10 to 17 years of age

In children and adolescents with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia the usual start dose is 5 mg daily. The usual dose range is 5-20 mg orally once daily. Titration should be conducted according to the individual response and tolerability in paediatric patients, as recommended by the paediatric treatment recommendations. Children and adolescents should be placed on standard cholesterol-lowering diet before rosuvastatin treatment initiation; this diet should be continued during rosuvastatin treatment. Safety and efficacy of doses greater than 20 mg have not been studied in this population.

The 40 mg tablet is not suitable for use in paediatric patients.

#### *Children younger than 10 years.*

Experience in children younger than 10 years is limited to a small number of children (aged between 8 and 10 years) with homozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia. Therefore, Rosuvastatin is not recommended for use in children younger than 10 years.

#### *Use in the elderly*

A start dose of 5 mg is recommended in patients > 70 years. No other dose adjustment is necessary in relation to age. Dosage in patients with renal insufficiency

No dose adjustment is necessary in patients with mild to moderate renal impairment. The recommended start dose is 5 mg in patients with moderate renal impairment (creatinine clearance of <60 ml/min). The 40 mg dose is contraindicated in patients with moderate renal impairment. The use of Rosuvastatin in patients with severe renal impairment is contra-indicated for all doses.

#### *Dosage in patients with hepatic impairment*

There was no increase in systemic exposure to rosuvastatin in subjects with Child-Pugh scores of 7 or below. However, increased systemic exposure has been observed in subjects with Child-Pugh scores of 8 and 9. In these patients an assessment of renal function should be considered. There is no experience in subjects with Child-Pugh scores above 9. Rosuvastatin is contraindicated in patients with active liver disease.

#### *Concomitant therapy*

Rosuvastatin is a substrate of various transporter proteins (e.g. OATP1B1 and BCRP). The risk of myopathy (including rhabdomyolysis) is increased when Rosuvastatin is administered concomitantly with certain medicinal products that may increase the plasma concentration of rosuvastatin due to interactions with these transporter proteins (e.g. ciclosporin and certain protease inhibitors including combinations of ritonavir with atazanavir, lopinavir, and/or tipranavir. Whenever possible, alternative medications should be considered, and, if necessary, consider temporarily discontinuing Rosuvastatin therapy. In situations where co-administration of these medicinal products with Rosuvastatin is unavoidable, the benefit and the risk of concurrent treatment and Rosuvastatin dosing adjustments should be carefully considered.

### **4.3 Contraindications**

Rosuvastatin is contraindicated:

- In patients with hypersensitivity to rosuvastatin.
- In patients with active liver disease including unexplained, persistent elevations of serum transaminases and any serum transaminase elevation exceeding 3 x the upper limit of normal (ULN).
- In patients with severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance <30 ml/min).
- In patients with myopathy.
- In patients receiving concomitant ciclosporin.
- During pregnancy and lactation and in women of childbearing potential not using appropriate contraceptive measures.

The 40 mg dose is contraindicated in patients with pre-disposing factors for myopathy/rhabdomyolysis. Such factors include:

- Moderate renal impairment (creatinine clearance < 60 ml/min)
- Hypothyroidism
- Personal or family history of hereditary muscular disorders
- Previous history of muscular toxicity with another HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor or fibrate
- alcohol abuse
- Situations where an increase in plasma levels may occur
- Asian patients
- Concomitant use of fibrates.

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

##### *Renal Effects*

Proteinuria, detected by dipstick testing and mostly tubular in origin, has been observed in patients treated with higher doses of Rosuvastatin, in particular 40 mg, where it was transient or intermittent in most cases. Proteinuria has not been shown to be predictive of acute or progressive renal disease. The reporting rate for serious renal events in post-marketing use is higher at the 40 mg dose. An assessment of renal function should be considered during routine follow-up of patients treated with a dose of 40 mg.

##### *Skeletal Muscle Effects*

Effects on skeletal muscle e.g. myalgia, myopathy and, rarely, rhabdomyolysis have been reported in Rosuvastatin-treated patients with all doses and in particular with doses > 20 mg. Very rare cases of rhabdomyolysis have been reported with the use of ezetimibe in combination with HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors. A pharmacodynamic interaction cannot be excluded and caution should be exercised with their combined use. As with other HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, the reporting rate for rhabdomyolysis associated with Rosuvastatin in postmarketing use is higher at the 40 mg dose.

##### *Creatine Kinase Measurement*

Creatine Kinase (CK) should not be measured following strenuous exercise or in the presence of a plausible alternative cause of CK increase which may confound interpretation of the result. If CK levels are significantly elevated at baseline (>5xULN) a confirmatory test should be carried out within 5 - 7 days. If the repeat test confirms a baseline CK >5xULN, treatment should not be started.

### *Before Treatment*

Rosuvastatin, as with other HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, should be prescribed with caution in patients with pre-disposing factors for myopathy/rhabdomyolysis. Such factors include:

- renal impairment
- hypothyroidism
- personal or family history of hereditary muscular disorders
- previous history of muscular toxicity with another HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor or fibrate
- alcohol abuse
- age > 70 years
- situations where an increase in plasma levels may occur
- concomitant use of fibrates.

In such patients the risk of treatment should be considered in relation to possible benefit and clinical monitoring is recommended. If CK levels are significantly elevated at baseline (>5xULN) treatment should not be started.

### *Whilst on Treatment*

Patients should be asked to report inexplicable muscle pain, weakness or cramps immediately, particularly if associated with malaise or fever. CK levels should be measured in these patients. Therapy should be discontinued if CK levels are markedly elevated (>5xULN) or if muscular symptoms are severe and cause daily discomfort (even if CK levels are 5x ULN). If symptoms resolve and CK levels return to normal, then consideration should be given to re-introducing Rosuvastatin or an alternative HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor at the lowest dose with close monitoring. Routine monitoring of CK levels in asymptomatic patients is not warranted. There have been very rare reports of an immune-mediated necrotising myopathy (IMNM) during or after treatment with statins, including rosuvastatin. IMNM is clinically characterised by proximal muscle weakness and elevated serum creatine kinase, which persist despite discontinuation of statin treatment.

In clinical trials there was no evidence of increased skeletal muscle effects in the small number of patients dosed with Rosuvastatin and concomitant therapy. However, an increase in the incidence of myositis and myopathy has been seen in patients receiving other HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors together with fibric acid derivatives including gemfibrozil, ciclosporin, nicotinic acid,azole antifungals, protease inhibitors and macrolide antibiotics. Gemfibrozil increases the risk of myopathy when given concomitantly with some HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors. Therefore, the combination of Rosuvastatin and gemfibrozil is not recommended. The benefit of further alterations in lipid levels by the combined use of Rosuvastatin with fibrates or niacin should be carefully weighed against the potential risks of such combinations. The 40 mg dose is contraindicated with concomitant use of a fibrate.

Combination with rosuvastatin and fusidic acid is not recommended. There have been reports of rhabdomyolysis (including some fatalities) in patients receiving this combination.

Rosuvastatin should not be used in any patient with an acute, serious condition suggestive of myopathy or predisposing to the development of renal failure secondary to rhabdomyolysis (e.g. sepsis, hypotension, major surgery, trauma, severe metabolic, endocrine and electrolyte disorders; or uncontrolled seizures).

### *Liver Effects*

As with other HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, Rosuvastatin should be used with caution in patients who consume excessive quantities of alcohol and/or have a history of liver disease.

It is recommended that liver function tests be carried out prior to, and 3 months following, the initiation of treatment. Rosuvastatin should be discontinued or the dose reduced if the level of serum transaminases is greater than 3 times the upper limit of normal. The reporting rate for serious hepatic events (consisting mainly of increased hepatic transaminases) in post-marketing use is higher at the 40 mg dose. In patients with secondary hypercholesterolaemia caused by hypothyroidism or nephrotic syndrome, the underlying disease should be treated prior to initiating therapy with Rosuvastatin.

### *Protease inhibitors*

Increased systemic exposure to rosuvastatin has been observed in subjects receiving rosuvastatin concomitantly with various protease inhibitors in combination with ritonavir. Consideration should be given both to the benefit of lipid lowering by use of Rosuvastatin in HIV patients receiving protease inhibitors and the potential for increased rosuvastatin plasma concentrations when initiating and up titrating Rosuvastatin doses in patients treated with protease inhibitors. The concomitant use with certain protease inhibitors is not recommended unless the dose of Rosuvastatin is adjusted.

### *Lactose intolerance*

Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, the Lapp lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine.

### *Interstitial lung disease*

Exceptional cases of interstitial lung disease have been reported with some statins, especially with long term therapy. Presenting features can include dyspnoea, non-productive cough and deterioration in general health (fatigue, weight loss and fever). If it is suspected a patient has developed interstitial lung disease, statin therapy should be discontinued.

### *Diabetes Mellitus*

Some evidence suggests that statins as a class raise blood glucose and in some patients, at high risk of future diabetes, may produce a level of hyperglycaemia where formal diabetes care is appropriate. This risk, however, is outweighed by the reduction in vascular risk with statins and therefore should not be a reason for stopping statin treatment. Patients at risk (fasting glucose 5.6 to 6.9 mmol/l, BMI >30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, raised triglycerides, hypertension) should be monitored both clinically and biochemically according to national guidelines. In the JUPITER study, the reported overall frequency of diabetes mellitus was 2.8% in rosuvastatin and 2.3% in placebo, mostly in patients with fasting glucose 5.6 to 6.9 mmol/l.

### *Paediatric population*

The evaluation of linear growth (height), weight, BMI (body mass index), and secondary characteristics of sexual maturation by Tanner staging in paediatric patients 10 to 17 years of age taking rosuvastatin is limited to a one-year period.

After 52 weeks of study treatment, no effect on growth, weight, BMI or sexual maturation was detected. The clinical trial experience in children and adolescent patients is limited and the long-term effects of rosuvastatin (>1 year) on puberty are unknown. In a clinical trial of children and adolescents receiving rosuvastatin for 52 weeks, CK elevations >10xULN and muscle symptoms

following exercise or increased physical activity were observed more frequently compared to observations in clinical trials in adults.

#### **4.5 Drug Interactions**

Effect of co-administered medicinal products on rosuvastatin

**Transporter protein inhibitors:** Rosuvastatin is a substrate for certain transporter proteins including the hepatic uptake transporter OATP1 B1 and efflux transporter BCRP. Concomitant administration of Rosuvastatin with medicinal products that are inhibitors of these transporter proteins may result in increased rosuvastatin plasma concentrations and an increased risk of myopathy.

**Ciclosporin:** During concomitant treatment with Rosuvastatin and ciclosporin, rosuvastatin AUC values were on average 7 times higher than those observed in healthy volunteers. Rosuvastatin is contraindicated in patients receiving concomitant ciclosporin. Concomitant administration did not affect plasma concentrations of ciclosporin.

**Protease inhibitors:** Although the exact mechanism of interaction is unknown, concomitant protease inhibitor use may strongly increase rosuvastatin exposure. For instance, in a pharmacokinetic study, co-administration of 10 mg rosuvastatin and a combination product of two protease inhibitors (300 mg atazanavir / 100 mg ritonavir) in healthy volunteers was associated with an approximately three-fold and seven-fold increase in rosuvastatin AUC and  $em_{50}$  respectively. The concomitant use of Rosuvastatin and some protease inhibitor combinations may be considered after careful consideration of Rosuvastatin dose adjustments based on the expected increase in rosuvastatin exposure. **Gemfibrozil and other lipid-lowering products:** Concomitant use of Rosuvastatin and gemfibrozil resulted in a 2-fold increase in rosuvastatin C<sub>max</sub> and AUC. Based on data from specific interaction studies no pharmacokinetic relevant interaction with fenofibrate is expected, however a pharmacodynamic interaction may occur. Gemfibrozil, fenofibrate, other fibrates and lipid lowering doses (> or equal to 1 g/day) of niacin (nicotinic acid) increase the risk of myopathy when given concomitantly with HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, probably because they can produce myopathy when given alone. The 40 mg dose is contraindicated with concomitant use of a fibrate. These patients should also start with the 5 mg dose.

**Ezetimibe:** Concomitant use of 10 mg Rosuvastatin and 10 mg Ezetimibe resulted in a 1.2 fold increase in AUC of Rosuvastatin in hypercholesterolaemic subjects. A pharmacodynamic interaction, in terms of adverse effects, between Rosuvastatin and Ezetimibe cannot be ruled out.

**Antacid:** The simultaneous dosing of Rosuvastatin with an antacid suspension containing aluminium and magnesium hydroxide resulted in a decrease in Rosuvastatin plasma concentration of approximately 50%. This effect was mitigated when the antacid was dosed 2 hours after Rosuvastatin. The clinical relevance of this interaction has not been studied. **Erythromycin:** Concomitant use of Rosuvastatin and erythromycin resulted in a 20% decrease in AUC and a 30% decrease in C<sub>IMX</sub> of Rosuvastatin. This interaction may be caused by the increase in gut motility caused by erythromycin.

**Cytochrome P450 enzymes:** Results from in vitro and in vivo studies show that rosuvastatin is neither an inhibitor nor an inducer of cytochrome P450 isoenzymes. In addition, rosuvastatin is a poor substrate for these isoenzymes. Therefore, drug interactions resulting from cytochrome P450-mediated metabolism are not expected. No clinically relevant interactions have been observed between rosuvastatin and either fluconazole (an inhibitor of CYP2C9 and CYP3A4) or ketoconazole (an inhibitor of CYP2A6 and CYP3A4).

#### Effect of rosuvastatin on co-administered medicinal products

**Vitamin K antagonists:** As with other HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, the initiation of treatment or dosage up-titration of Rosuvastatin in patients treated concomitantly with vitamin K antagonists (e.g. warfarin or another coumarin anticoagulant) may result in an increase in International Normalised Ratio (INR). Discontinuation or down-titration of Rosuvastatin may result in a decrease in INR. In such situations, appropriate monitoring of INR is desirable.

**Oral contraceptive/hormone replacement therapy (HRT):** Concomitant use of Rosuvastatin and an oral contraceptive resulted in an increase in ethinyl estradiol and norgestrel AUC of 26% and 34%, respectively. These increased plasma levels should be considered when selecting oral contraceptive doses. There are no pharmacokinetic data available in subjects taking concomitant Rosuvastatin and HRT and therefore a similar effect cannot be excluded. However, the combination has been extensively used in women in clinical trials and was well tolerated.

#### *Other medicinal products:*

**Digoxin:** Based on data from specific interaction studies no clinically relevant interaction with digoxin is expected.

**Fusidic Acid:** Interaction studies with rosuvastatin and fusidic acid have not been conducted. As with other statins, muscle related events, including rhabdomyolysis, have been reported in post-marketing experience with rosuvastatin and fusidic acid given concurrently.

Therefore, the combination rosuvastatin and fusidic acid is not recommended. If possible, temporary suspension of rosuvastatin treatment is recommended. If unavoidable, patients should be closely monitored.

**Paediatric population:** Interaction studies have only been performed in adults. The extent of interactions in the paediatric population is not known.

## **4.6 Pregnancy and lactation**

*Rosuvastatin is contraindicated in pregnancy and lactation*

Women of child bearing potential should use appropriate contraceptive measures. Since cholesterol and other products of cholesterol biosynthesis are essential for the development of the foetus, the potential risk from inhibition of HMG-CoA reductase outweighs the advantage of treatment during pregnancy. Animal studies provide limited evidence of reproductive toxicity. If a patient becomes pregnant during use of this product, treatment should be discontinued immediately. Rosuvastatin is excreted in the milk of rats. There are no data with respect to excretion in milk in humans.

## **4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machine**

Studies to determine the effect of Rosuvastatin on the ability to drive and use machines have not been conducted. However, based on its pharmacodynamic properties, Rosuvastatin is unlikely to affect this ability. When driving vehicles or operating machines, it should be taken into account that dizziness may occur during treatment.



#### **4.8 Undesirable effects**

Diabetes mellitus, Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Nausea, Abdominal pain, Myalgia, Asthenia, Pruritis, Rash, Urticaria.

#### **4.9 Overdose**

There is no specific treatment in the event of overdose. In the event of overdose, the patient should be treated symptomatically and supportive measures instituted as required. Liver function and CK levels should be monitored. Haemodialysis is unlikely to be of benefit.

In the management of overdose with any medicinal product, it should be borne in mind that multiple agents may have been taken.

### **5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

#### **5.1 Pharmacodynamics properties:**

Rosuvastatin is an antilipemic agent that competitively inhibits hydroxymethylglutaryl-coenzyme A (HMG-CoA) reductase. Rosuvastatin is a selective and competitive inhibitor of HMG-CoA reductase, the rate-limiting enzyme that converts 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A to mevalonate, a precursor for cholesterol. The primary site of action of rosuvastatin is the liver, the target organ for cholesterol lowering. Rosuvastatin increases the number of hepatic LDL receptors on the cell-surface, enhancing uptake and catabolism of LDL and it inhibits the hepatic synthesis of VLDL, thereby reducing the total number of VLDL and LDL particles.

#### **5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties**

*Absorption:*

Maximum rosuvastatin plasma concentrations are achieved approximately 5 hours after oral administration. The absolute bioavailability is approximately 20%.

*Distribution:*

Rosuvastatin is taken up extensively by the liver which is the primary site of cholesterol synthesis and LDL-C clearance. The volume of distribution of rosuvastatin is approximately 134 L. Approximately 90% of rosuvastatin is bound to plasma proteins, mainly to albumin.

*Metabolism:*

Rosuvastatin undergoes limited metabolism (approximately 10%). In vitro metabolism studies using human hepatocytes indicate that rosuvastatin is a poor substrate for cytochrome P450-based metabolism. CYP2C9 was the principal iso enzyme involved, with 2C19, 3A4 and 2D6 involved to a lesser extent. The main metabolites identified are the N-desmethyl and lactone metabolites. The N-desmethyl metabolite is approximately 50% less active than rosuvastatin whereas the lactone form is considered clinically inactive. Rosuvastatin accounts for greater than 90% of the circulating HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor activity.

*Excretion:*

Approximately 90% of the rosuvastatin dose is excreted unchanged in the faeces (consisting of absorbed and non absorbed active substance) and the remaining part is excreted in urine. Approximately 5% is excreted unchanged in urine. The plasma elimination half-life is approximately 19 hours. The elimination half-life does not increase at higher doses.

### **5.3 Preclinical safety data**

Preclinical data reveal no special hazard for humans based on conventional studies of safety pharmacology, genotoxicity and carcinogenicity potential. Specific tests for effects on hERG have not been evaluated. Adverse reactions not observed in clinical studies, but seen in animals at exposure levels similar to clinical exposure levels were as follows: In repeated-dose toxicity studies histopathologic liver changes likely due to the pharmacologic action of rosuvastatin were observed in mouse, rat, and to a lesser extent with effects in the gall bladder in dogs, but not in monkeys. In addition, testicular toxicity was observed in monkeys and dogs at higher dosages. Reproductive toxicity was evident in rats, with reduced litter sizes, litter weight and pup survival observed at maternally toxic doses, where systemic exposures were several times above the therapeutic exposure level.

## **6.0 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**

### **6.1 List of excipients**

Microcrystalline Cellulose, Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate, Lactose Monohydrate, Pregelatinised Starch, Hydroxyl Propyl Cellulose 450 Mpas, Isopropyl alcohol, Sodium starch glycolate (Type A), Crosspovidone Type-A, Colloidal Silicon Dioxide, Magnesium stearate, Hypromellose 2910 MPAS, Polyethylene Glycol 6000, Talc, Titanium dioxide, Isopropyl Alcohol, Methylene Chloride, Idacol Lake Ponceau 4R.

### **6.2 Incompatibilities**

Not applicable.

### **6.3 Shelf life**

24 Months

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

Store below 30°C, protected from light and moisture.

### **6.5 Nature and contents of package**

The finished product Rosuvastatin Tablets USP 10 mg is supplied in Alu-Alu Blister Packing. The pack size is 3 x 10's tablet packed in a Blister.

### **6.6 Special precaution for disposal**

There are no special instructions.

## **7. MARKETING AUTHORIZATION HOLDER**

Name : UNOSOURCE PHARMA NIGERIA LIMITED  
Address : # 47 Babapomile Street, Onipetesi  
Estate, Mangoro-Lagos, Nigeria.  
Phone : 002348038540440  
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### **Name and address of the manufacturer**

Name Akums Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.  
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## **8. Marketing authorization numbers(s)**

**B4-9432**

## **9. Date of first authorization/renewal of the authorization**

**20.12.2018**

## **10. Date of revision of the text**