

SEFAM PL 10/10

Perindopril Arginine and Amlodipine Tablets 10 mg/10 mg

Composition:

Each film coated tablet contains:

Perindopril Arginine	10 mg
Amlodipine Besylate USP	
Equivalent to Amlodipine	10 mg
Excipients	Q.S.
Colour: Red Iron Oxide, Yellow Iron Oxide and Titanium Dioxide	

PHARMACODYNAMIC PROPERTIES

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Agents acting on the renin-angiotensin system, ACE inhibitors and calcium channel blockers.

ATC Code : C09BB04

Mechanism of Action

Perindopril

Perindopril is an inhibitor of the enzyme that converts angiotensin I into angiotensin II (Angiotensin Converting Enzyme ACE). The converting enzyme, or kinase, is an peptidase that allows conversion of angiotensin I into the vasoconstrictor angiotensin II as well as causing the degradation of the vasoconstrictor bradykin into an inactive heptapeptide. Inhibition of ACE results in a reduction of angiotensin II in the plasma, which leads to increased plasma renin activity (by inhibition of the negative feedback of renin release) and reduced secretion of aldosterone. Since ACE inactivates bradykinin, inhibition of ACE also results in an increased activity of circulating and local kallikrein-kinin systems (and thus also activation of the prostaglandin system). It is possible that this mechanism contributes to the blood pressure-lowering action of ACE inhibitors and is partially responsible for certain of their side effects (e.g. cough).

Amlodipine

The mechanism of action of amlodipine also probably involves dilatation of the main coronary arteries and coronary arterioles. This dilation increases the supply in oxygen to myocardium in patients with Prinzmetal's angina attack.

PHARMACOKINETIC PROPERTIES

The rate and extent of absorption of perindopril and amlodipine from Perindopril/Amlodipine are not significantly different, respectively, from the rate and extent of absorption of perindopril and amlodipine from individual tablet formulations.

Perindopril

After oral administration, the absorption of perindopril is rapid and the peak concentration is achieved within 1 hour. The plasma half-life of perindopril is equal to 1 hour.

Perindopril is a prodrug. Twenty seven percent of the administered perindopril dose reaches the bloodstream as the active metabolite perindopril. In addition to active perindopril, perindopril yields five metabolites, all inactive. The peak plasma concentration of perindopril is achieved within 3 to 4 hours.

As ingestion of food decreases conversion to perindopril, hence bioavailability, perindopril should be administered orally in a single daily dose in the morning before a meal.

It has been demonstrated a linear relationship between the dose of perindopril and its plasma exposure.

The volume of distribution is approximately 0.2 l/kg for unbound perindopril. Protein binding of perindopril to plasma proteins is 20%, principally to angiotensin converting enzyme, but is concentration dependent. Perindopril is eliminated in the urine and the terminal half-life of the unbound fraction is approximately 17 hours, resulting in a steady-state within 4 days.

Elimination of perindopril is decreased in the elderly, and also in patients with heart or renal failure. Therefore, the usual medical follow-up will include frequent monitoring of creatinine and potassium.

Dialys clearance of perindopril is equal to 70 ml/min.

Perindopril kinetics is modified in patients with cirrhosis: hepatic clearance of the parent molecule is reduced by half.

However, the quantity of perindopril formed is not reduced and therefore no dosage adjustment is required.

Amlodipine

After oral administration of therapeutic doses, amlodipine is well absorbed with peak blood levels between 6-12 hours post dose. Absolute bioavailability has been estimated to be between 64 and 80%. The volume of distribution is approximately 21 l/kg. Its bioavailability is not influenced by food. In vitro studies have shown that approximately 97.5% of circulating amlodipine is bound to plasma proteins.

The terminal plasma elimination half-life is about 35-50 hours and is consistent with once daily dosing.

Amlodipine is extensively metabolised by the liver to inactive metabolites. About 60% of the administered dose is excreted in the urine, 10% as unchanged amlodipine.

Use in the elderly: the time to reach peak plasma concentrations of amlodipine is similar in elderly and younger subjects. Amlodipine clearance tends to be decreased with resulting increases in AUC and elimination half-life in elderly patients. The recommended dosage regimen for the elderly is the same, although increasing the dose should take place with caution.

Use in patients with renal failure.

Use in patients with impaired hepatic function: As with all calcium antagonists, amlodipine's half-life is prolonged in patients with impaired liver function.

Paediatric population

A population PK study has been conducted in 74 hypertensive children aged from 12 months to 17 years (with 34 patients aged 6 to 12 years and 28 patients aged 13 to 17 years) receiving amlodipine between 1.25 and 20 mg given either once or twice daily. In children 6 to 12 years and in adolescents 13-17 years of age the typical oral clearance (CL/F) was 22.5 and 27.4 L/h respectively in males and 16.4 and 21.3 L/h respectively in females. Large variability in exposure between individuals was observed. Data reported in children below 6 years is limited.

INDICATIONS

SEFAM PL is indicated as substitution therapy for treatment of essential hypertension and/or stable coronary artery disease, in patients already controlled with perindopril and amlodipine given concurrently at the same dose level.

DOSEAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Posology

The fixed dose combination is not suitable for initial therapy.

If the change of the dosage is needed, it should be carried out by individual titration of the free combination's ingredients.

Patients with renal impairment and elderly

Elimination of perindopril is decreased in the elderly and in patients with renal failure. Therefore, the usual medical follow-up will include frequent monitoring of creatinine and potassium.

SEFAM PL can be administered in patients with CLcr ≥ 60 ml/min, and is not suitable for patients with CLcr < 60 ml/min.

In these patients, an individual dose titration with the mono components is recommended.

Changes in amlodipine plasma concentrations are not correlated with degree of renal impairment.

Patients with hepatic impairment:

A dosage regimen for patients with hepatic impairment has not been established. Therefore, SEFAM PL should be administered with caution.

Paediatric population

SEFAM PL should not be used in children and adolescents as the efficacy and tolerability of perindopril alone or in combination with amlodipine, have not been established in children and adolescents.

Method of administration

Oral route.

One tablet per day as a single dose, preferably to be taken in the morning and before a meal

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Linked to perindopril

- Hypersensitivity to perindopril or to any other ACE inhibitor.
- History of angioedema associated with previous ACE inhibitor therapy.
- Hereditary or idiopathic angioedema.
- Second and third trimesters of pregnancy.

Linked to amlodipine

- Severe hypotension,
- Hypersensitivity to amlodipine or to any other dihydropyridines,
- Shock, including cardiogenic shock,
- Obstruction of the outflow-tract of the left ventricle (e.g. high grade aortic stenosis),
- Haemodynamically unstable heart failure after acute myocardial infarction.

Linked to Perindopril and Amlodipine

All contraindications related to each monocomponent, as listed above, should apply also to the fixed combination of Perindopril/Amlodipine.

- Hypersensitivity to any of the excipients.

- The concomitant use of Perindopril/Amlodipine with aliskiren-containing products is contraindicated in patients with diabetes mellitus or renal impairment (GFR < 60 ml/min/1.73 m².)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

All warnings related to each monocomponent, as listed below, should also apply also to the fixed combination of SEFAM PL.

Linked to perindopril

Hypersensitivity/Angioedema:

Angioedema of the face, extremities, lips, mucous membranes, tongue, glottis and/or larynx has been reported rarely in patients treated with ACE inhibitors, including perindopril. This may occur at any time during therapy. In such cases, Perindopril/Amlodipine should promptly be discontinued and appropriate monitoring should be initiated and continued until complete resolution of symptoms has occurred.

In some instances where swelling was confined to the face and lips the condition generally resolved without treatment, although antihistamines have been useful in relieving symptoms.

Angioedema associated with laryngeal oedema may be fatal. Where there is involvement of the tongue, glottis or larynx, likely to cause airway obstruction, emergency therapy should be administered promptly. This may include the administration of adrenaline and/or the maintenance of a patent airway. The patient should be under close medical supervision until complete and sustained resolution of symptoms has occurred.

Patients with a history of angioedema unrelated to ACE inhibitor therapy may be at increased risk of angioedema while receiving an ACE inhibitor.

Intestinal angioedema has been reported rarely in patients treated with ACE inhibitors. These patients present with abdominal pain (with or without nausea or vomiting); in some cases there was no prior facial angioedema and C-1 esterase levels were normal. The angioedema was diagnosed by procedures including abdominal CT scan, or ultrasound or at surgery and symptoms resolved after stopping the ACE inhibitor.

Intestinal angioedema should be included in the differential diagnosis of patients on ACE inhibitors presenting with abdominal pain.

Anaphylactoid reactions during low-density lipoproteins (LDL) apheresis:

Rarely, patients receiving ACE inhibitors during low-density lipoprotein (LDL) apheresis with dextran sulphate have experienced life-threatening anaphylactoid reactions. These reactions were avoided by temporarily withholding ACE inhibitor therapy prior to each apheresis.

Anaphylactoid reactions during desensitisation:

Patients receiving ACE inhibitors during desensitisation treatment (e.g. hymenoptera venom) have experienced anaphylactoid reactions. In the same patients, these reactions have been avoided when the ACE inhibitors were temporarily withheld, but they reappeared upon inadvertent rechallenge.

Neutropenia/Agranulocytosis/Thrombocytopenia/Anaemia:

Neutropenia/agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenia and anaemia have been reported in patients receiving ACE inhibitors. In patients with normal renal function and no other complicating factors, neutropenia occurs rarely. Perindopril should be used with extreme caution in patients with collagen vascular disease, immunosuppressant therapy, treatment with allopurinol or procainamide, or a combination of these complicating factors, especially if there is pre-existing impaired renal function. Some of these patients developed serious infections, which in a few instances did not respond to intensive antibiotic therapy. If perindopril is used in such patients, periodic monitoring of white blood cell counts is advised and patients should be instructed to report any sign of infection (e.g. sore throat, fever).

Pregnancy:

ACE inhibitors should not be initiated during pregnancy. Unless continued ACE inhibitor therapy is considered essential, patients planning pregnancy should be changed to alternative antihypertensive treatments which have an established safety profile for use in pregnancy. When pregnancy is diagnosed, treatment with ACE inhibitors should be stopped immediately, and, if appropriate, alternative therapy should be started.

Dual blockade of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS)

There is evidence that the concomitant use of ACE-inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor blockers or aliskiren increases the risk of hypotension, hyperkalaemia and decreased renal function (including acute renal failure). Dual blockade of RAAS through the combined use of ACE-inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor blockers or aliskiren is therefore not recommended.

If dual blockade of RAAS is considered absolutely necessary, this should only occur under specialist supervision and subject to frequent close monitoring of renal function, electrolytes and blood pressure.

ACE-inhibitors and angiotensin II receptor blockers should not be used concomitantly in patients with diabetic nephropathy.

Precautions for use

Hypotension:

ACE inhibitors may cause a fall in blood pressure. Symptomatic hypotension is seen rarely in uncomplicated hypertensive patients and is more likely to occur in patients who have been volume-depleted (e.g. by diuretic therapy, dietary salt restriction, dialysis, diarrhoea or vomiting, or who have severe renin-dependent hypertension). In patients at high risk of symptomatic hypotension, blood pressure, renal function and serum potassium should be monitored closely during treatment with Perindopril/Amlodipine. Similar considerations apply to patients with ischaemic heart or cerebrovascular disease in whom an excessive fall in blood pressure could result in a myocardial infarction or cerebrovascular accident.

If hypotension occurs, the patient should be placed in the supine position and, if necessary, should receive a intravenous infusion of sodium chloride 0.9% solution (9 mg/ml (0.9%) solution). A transient hypotensive response is not a contraindication to further doses, which can be given usually without difficulty once the blood pressure has increased after volume expansion.

Aortic and mitral valve stenosis /hypertrophic cardiomyopathy:

As with other ACE inhibitors, perindopril should be given with caution to patients with mitral valve stenosis and obstruction in the outflow of the left ventricle such as aortic stenosis or hypertrophic

cardiomyopathy.

Visual impairment:

In cases of renal impairment (creatinine clearance < 60 ml/min) an individual dose titration with the mono components is recommended.

Routine monitoring of potassium and creatinine are part of normal medical practice for patients with renal impairment.

In some patients with bilateral renal artery stenosis or stenosis of the artery to a solitary kidney, who have been treated with ACE inhibitors, increases in blood urea and serum creatinine, usually reversible upon discontinuation of therapy, have been seen. This is especially likely in patients with renal insufficiency. If renovascular hypertension is also present there is an increased risk of severe hypotension and renal insufficiency. Some hypertensive patients with no apparent pre-existing renal vascular disease have developed increases in blood urea and serum creatinine, usually minor and transient, especially when perindopril has been given concomitantly with a diuretic. This is more likely to occur in patients with preexisting renal impairment.

Hepatic failure:

Rarely, ACE inhibitors have been associated with a syndrome that starts with cholestatic jaundice and progresses to fulminant hepatic necrosis and (sometimes) death. The mechanism of this syndrome is not understood. Patients receiving ACE inhibitors who develop jaundice or marked elevations of hepatic enzymes should discontinue the ACE inhibitor and receive appropriate medical follow-up.

Ethnic differences:

ACE inhibitors cause a higher rate of angioedema in black patients than in non-black patients.

As with other ACE inhibitors, perindopril may be less effective in lowering blood pressure in black people than in nonblacks, possibly because of a higher prevalence of low-renin states in the black hypertensive population.

Cough:

Cough has been reported with the use of ACE inhibitors. Characteristically, the cough is non-productive, persistent and resolves after discontinuation of therapy. ACE inhibitor-induced cough should be considered as part of the differential diagnosis of cough.

Surgery/Anaesthesia:

In patients undergoing major surgery or during anaesthesia with agents that produce hypotension, Perindopril/Amlodipine may block angiotensin II formation secondary to compensatory renin release. The treatment should be discontinued one day prior to the surgery. If hypotension occurs and is considered to be due to this mechanism, it can be corrected by volume expansion.

Hyperkalaemia:

Elevations in serum potassium have been observed in some patients treated with ACE inhibitors, including perindopril. Risk factors for the development of hyperkalaemia include those with renal insufficiency, worsening of renal function, age (> 70 years), diabetes mellitus, intercurrent events, in particular dehydration, acute cardiac decompensation, metabolic acidosis, and concomitant use of potassium-sparing diuretics (e.g. spironolactone, eplerenone, triamterene, or amiloride), potassium supplements or potassium containing salt substitutes, or those patients taking other drugs associated with increases in serum potassium (e.g. heparin). The use of potassium supplements, potassium-sparing diuretics, or potassium-containing salt substitutes particularly in patients with impaired renal function may lead to a significant increase in serum potassium. Hyperkalaemia can cause serious, sometimes fatal arrhythmias. If concomitant use of perindopril and any of the above mentioned agents is deemed appropriate, they should be used with caution and with frequent monitoring of serum potassium.

Diabetic patients:

In diabetic patients treated with oral antidiabetic agents or insulin, glycaemic control should be closely monitored during the first month of treatment with an ACE inhibitor.

Linked to amlodipine:

Precautions for use

Patients with impaired hepatic function:

As with all calcium antagonists, half-life of amlodipine is prolonged in patients with impaired liver function. The drug should therefore be administered with caution in these patients and with a close monitoring of the hepatic enzymes.

Linked to Perindopril/Amlodipine

Precautions for use

Interactions

The concomitant use of Perindopril/Amlodipine with lithium, potassium-sparing diuretics or potassium supplements is not recommended.

UNDESIRABLE EFFECTS

The following undesirable effects have been observed during treatment with perindopril or amlodipine given separately and ranked under the MedDRA classification by body system and under the following frequency:

- Very common (≥ 1/10)
- Common (≥ 1/100 to < 1/10)
- Uncommon (≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/100)
- Rare (≥ 1/10,000 to < 1/1,000)
- Very rare (< 1/10,000)
- Not known (cannot be estimated from the available data)

Within each frequency grouping, undesirable effects are presented in order of decreasing seriousness.

MedDRA System Organ Class	Undesirable Effects	Frequency
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	Leucopenia/neutropenia	Very rare
	Agranulocytosis or pancytopenia	Very rare
	Thrombocytopenia	Very rare
	Haemolytic anaemia in patients with a congenital deficiency of G-6PDH	Very rare
	Decrease in haemoglobin and haematocrit	Very rare
Immune system disorders	Allergic reaction: Urticaria	Very rare
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	Hyperglycaemia	Very rare
	Weight gain	Uncommon
	Weight decrease	Uncommon
	Hyperglycaemia	-
Psychiatric disorders	Insomnia	Uncommon
	Mood changes	Uncommon
	Sleep disturbances	Uncommon
Nervous system	Somnolence	Common
nervous	Dizziness	Common
	Headache	Common
	Tremor	Uncommon
	Hypoesthesia,	Uncommon
	Paresthesia	Common
	Hypertonia	Very rare
	Peripheral neuropathy	Very rare
	Vertigo	Common
	Confusion	Very rare

Eye disorders	Visual disturbances	Uncommon	Common
Ear and labyrinth disorders	Tinnitus	Uncommon	Common
Cardiac disorders	Palpitations	Common	-
	Syncope	Uncommon	-
	Angina pain	Rare	-
	Angina pectoris	-	Very rare
	Myocardial infarction, possibly secondary to excessive hypotension in high risk patients	Very rare	Very rare
	Arrhythmia (including bradycardia, ventricular tachycardia and atrial fibrillation)	Very rare	Very rare
Vascular disorders	Flushing	Common	-
	Stroke possibly secondary to excessive hypotension in high-risk patients	Uncommon	Very rare
	Vasculitis	Very rare	Not known
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	Dyspnoea	Uncommon	Common
	Rhinitis	Uncommon	Very rare
	Cough	Very rare	Common
	Bronchospasm	-	Uncommon
	Eosinophilic pneumonia	-	Very rare
Gastrointestinal disorders	Gingival hyperplasia	Very rare	-
	Abdominal pain, nausea	Common	Common
	Vomiting	Uncommon	Common
	Dyspepsia	Uncommon	-
	Altered bowel habits	Uncommon	-
	Dry mouth	Uncommon	Uncommon
	Dysgeusia	-	Common
	Taste perversion	Uncommon	-
	Diarrhoea, constipation	-	Common
	Pancreatitis	Very rare	Very rare
	Gastritis	Very rare	-
Hepatobiliary disorders	Hepatitis, cholestatic jaundice	Very rare	-
	Hepatitis either cytolytic or cholestatic	-	Very rare
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	Quincke's oedema	Very rare	-
	Angioedema of face, extremities, lips, mucous membranes, tongue, glottis and/or larynx	-	Uncommon
	Erythema multiforme	Very rare	Very rare
	Alpecia	Uncommon	-
	Purpura	Uncommon	-
	Skin discoloration	Uncommon	-
	Increased sweating	Uncommon	-
	Sweating	-	Uncommon
	Pruritis	Uncommon	Common
	Rash	Uncommon	Common
	Stevens-Johnson Syndrome	Very rare	-
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	Arthralgia, myalgia	Common	-
	Muscle cramps	Uncommon	Common
	Back pain	Uncommon	-
Renal and urinary disorders	Micturition disorders, nocturia, increased urinary frequency	Uncommon	-
	Renal impairment	-	Uncommon
	Acute renal failure	-	Very rare
Reproductive system and breast disorders	Impotence	Uncommon	Uncommon
General disorders and administration site conditions	Gynaecomaastia	Uncommon	-
	Oedema, peripheral oedema	Common	-
	Fatigue	Common	-
	Chest pain	Uncommon	-
	Asthenia	Uncommon	Common
	Pain	Uncommon	-
	Malaise	Uncommon	-
Investigations	Hepatic enzymes elevations: ALT, AST (mostly consistent with cholestasis)	Very rare	-
	Serum bilirubin and liver enzymes elevation	-	Rare
	Increases in blood urea and serum creatinine, hyperkalaemia	-	Not known

Additional information linked to amlodipine

Exceptional cases of extrapyramidal syndrome have been reported with calcium channel blockers.

STORAGE CONDITION

Store below 30°C.

Protect from light and moisture.

DOSEAGE FORMS AND PACKAGING AVAILABLE

Tablets

Primary Packing : 1 x 10's PVC/Alu Pack.

Secondary Packing : 3 x 10's Blister along with leaflet in a carton.

Manufactured by :

Neel-Nayan Pharma Pvt. Ltd.

P.O. - Pati, Gandevi - 396360

Gujarat, India

For:

infiviva

LIFE SCIENCE

Bangalore, India.

SEFAM PL 10/10

Perindopril Arginine et Amlodipine Comprimés 10 mg/10 mg

Composition:

Chaque comprimé pelliculé contient:

Perindopril Arginine	10 mg
Amlodipine Besylate USP	
Équivalent à Amlodipine	10 mg
Excipients	Q.S.
Couleur: Oxyde de fer rouge, Oxyde de fer jaune et Oxyde de titane	

PROPRIÉTÉS PHARMACODYNAMIQUES:

Classe pharmacothérapeutique: Se sont des agents agissant sur le système rénine-angiotensine, les inhibiteurs de l'enzyme de conversion (IEC) et les inhibiteurs calciques

ATC Code : C09BB04

Mécanisme d'action

du perindopril

Le perindopril est un inhibiteur de l'enzyme qui transforme l'angiotensine I en angiotensine II (enzyme de conversion de l'angiotensine ECA). Cette enzyme de conversion, ou kinase, est une exception: elle permet la conversion de l'angiotensine I en angiotensine II vasconstrictrice provoquant la dégradation de la bradykinine vasodilatatrice en un heptapeptide inactif. L'inhibition de l'ECA résulte en une réduction de la concentration plasmatique en angiotensine II, ce qui aboutit à une augmentation de l'activité rénine plasmatique (par inhibition du rétrocontrôle négatif de la libération de rénine) et à une atténuation de la sécrétion d'aldostérone. L'ECA inactive la bradykinine, et son inhibition accroît donc l'activité des systèmes kallikréine-kinine circulants et locaux (et active ainsi le système des prostaglandines). Ce mécanisme pourrait contribuer à l'effet hypotenseur des inhibiteurs IEC et est partiellement responsable de certains de leurs effets indésirables (par exemple la toux).

Amlodipine

Le mécanisme d'action de l'amlodipine pourrait également inclure la dilatation des principales artères coronaires et artérielles. Cette dilatation augmente l'apport en oxygène au myocarde chez les patients présentant un spasme des artères coronaires (angor de Prinzmetal).

PROPRIÉTÉS PHARMACOKINETIQUES:

Le taux et le degré d'absorption du perindopril et de l'amlodipine contenus dans Perindopril/Amlodipine HCS ne sont pas significativement différents de ceux observés, respectivement, dans les formulations individuelles.