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SUPERGRAMD 20

Tadalafil Mouth Dissolving Tablets 20mg

Each Mouth Dissolving Tablet Contains:

Tadalafil USP ... 20 mg

Excipients (- QS)

Also contains Lactose, Mannitol, Povidone, Sodium Lauryl Sulphate, Croscarmellose Sodium, ESS, Flavour Strawberry, Sucralose, Magnesium Stearate.

PHARMACOLOGY

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Urologicals, Drugs used in erectile dysfunction.

ATC code: G04BE08.

Mechanism of action

Tadalafil is a selective, reversible inhibitor of cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP)-specific phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5). When sexual stimulation causes the local release of nitric oxide, inhibition of PDE5 by tadalafil produces increased levels of cGMP in the corpus cavernosum. This results in smooth muscle relaxation and inflow of blood into the penile tissues, thereby producing an erection. Tadalafil has no effect in the treatment of erectile dysfunction in the absence of sexual stimulation.

Pharmacokinetics

Tadalafil is readily absorbed after oral administration and the mean maximum observed plasma concentration (C_{max}) is achieved at a median time of 2 hours after dosing. The rate and extent of absorption of tadalafil are not influenced by food, thus Tadalafil may be taken with or without food. Tadalafil is distributed into tissues. At therapeutic concentrations, 94% of tadalafil in plasma is bound to proteins.

Tadalafil is predominantly metabolised by the cytochrome P450 (CYP) 3A4 isoform. The major circulating metabolite is the methylcatechol glucuronide. Metabolite is not clinically active.

The mean oral clearance for tadalafil is 2.5 l/h and the mean half-life is 17.5 hours in healthy subjects.

Tadalafil is excreted predominantly as inactive metabolites, mainly in the faeces (approximately 61% of the dose) and to a lesser extent in the urine (approximately 36% of the dose).

Elderly: Healthy elderly subjects (65 years or over) had a lower oral clearance of tadalafil, resulting in 25% higher exposure (AUC) relative to healthy subjects aged 19 to 45 years. This effect of age is not clinically significant and does not warrant a dose adjustment.

INDICATIONS

Treatment of erectile dysfunction in adult males.

In order for tadalafil to be effective for the treatment of erectile dysfunction, sexual stimulation is required.

Tadalafil is not indicated for use by women.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

In general, the recommended dose is 20mg taken prior to anticipated sexual activity and with or without food. The maximum dose frequency is once per day.

Administration via ORAL route.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients.

Administration of Tadalafil to patients who are using any form of organic nitrate is contraindicated.

Tadalafil must not be used in men with cardiac disease for whom sexual activity is inadvisable.

Tadalafil is contraindicated in patients who have loss of vision in one eye because of non-arteritic anterior ischaemic optic neuropathy (NAION).

The co-administration of PDE5 inhibitors, including tadalafil, with guanylate cyclase stimulators, such as riociguat, is contraindicated as it may potentially lead to symptomatic hypotension.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Dose adjustment should be considered in patients with pre-existing cardiovascular risk. In patients who are taking alpha1 blockers, concomitant administration of Tadalafil may lead to symptomatic hypotension in some patients. The combination of tadalafil and doxazosin is not recommended.

Increased risk of acute NAION in men with erectile dysfunction following

exposure to tadalafil or other PDE5 inhibitors has been reported. Tadalafil therapy should be discontinued and physician consulted.

Cases of sudden hearing loss have been reported after the use of tadalafil. Tadalafil therapy should be discontinued and physician consulted.

Tadalafil is not recommended in patients with severe renal impairment.

Patients who experience erections lasting 4 hours or more should be instructed to seek immediate medical assistance. If priapism is not treated immediately, penile tissue damage and permanent loss of potency may result.

Tadalafil, should be used with caution in patients with anatomical deformation of the penis (such as angulation, cavernosal fibrosis, or Peyronie's disease) or in patients who have conditions which may predispose them to priapism (such as sickle cell anaemia, multiple myeloma or leukaemia).

DRUG DRUG INTERACTIONS

CYP3A4 inhibitors, such as ketoconazole, ritonavir, saquinavir, erythromycin, clarithromycin, itraconazole increase plasma concentrations of tadalafil. Incidences of adverse reactions might be increased.

Tadalafil increases the hypotensive effects of organic nitrates (nitroglycerin). Co-administration should be avoided.

Tadalafil increases the hypotensive effects of Calcium-channel blockers (amlodipine), angiotension converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors (enalapril), beta-adrenergic receptor blockers (metoprolol), thiazide diuretics (bendrofluzide), angiotension II receptor blockers and alpha-blockers.

Incidences of adverse reactions might be increased.

PDE5 inhibitors increase blood pressure of Riociguat. Concomitant administration should be avoided.

Caution should be exercised when tadalafil is co-administrated with 5-alpha reductatase inhibitors (finasteride).

FERTILITY, PREGNANCY AND LACTATION

Tadalafil is not recommended for use by women.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Commonly occurring: Headache, flushing, nasal congestion, dyspepsia, back pain, myalgia, pain in extremity.

Uncommonly occurring: Dizziness, blurred vision, eye pain, tinnitus, tachycardia, palpitations, hypotension, hypertension, dyspnoea, epistaxis, adnominal pain, vomiting, nausea, reflux, rash, haematuria, prolonged erections, chest pain, peripheral oedema, fatigue.

Rarely occurring: Angioedema, stroke, syncope, transient ischemic attacks, migraine, seizures, transient anemia, swelling eyelids, conjunctival hyperaemia, NAION, retinal vascular occlusion, sudden hearing loss, myocardial infarction, unstable angina pectoris, ventricular arrhythmia, urticaria, Steven-Johnson syndrome, exfoliative dermatitis, hyperhidrosis, priapism, penile haemorrhage, haemotospermia, facial oedema.

OVERDOSE

Single doses of up to 500 mg have been given to healthy subjects, and multiple daily doses up to 100 mg have been given to patients. Adverse events were similar to those seen at lower doses.

In cases of overdose, standard supportive measures should be adopted, as required. Haemodialysis contributes negligibly to tadalafil elimination.

PRESENTATIONS

Blister or strip of 1s, 2s, 4s, 7s, 8s, 14s and 28s tablets.

STORAGE

Store below 30 °C. Protect from moisture.

PRESCRIPTION ONLY MEDICINE

To be sold by retail on the prescription of a Urologist / Psychiatrist / Endocrinologist / Venerologist only.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.



Made in India:
KOPRAN LIMITED
Village Savroli, Tal. Khalapur,
Dist. Raigad - 410202.

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