

1.3.3 ETIQUETTE D'EMBALLAGE

Brouillons en langue française/anglaise avec une proposition de dimension pour le carton et la feuille avec tous les détails pertinents tels que :

- Nom de marque (nom générique) du produit
- Composition détaillée du produit
- Posologie
- Conditions de stockage
- Nom complet et adresse du fabricant
- Logo de la Société
- Détails à surimprimer sur le foil tels que :



N ° de lot.:

Date de fabrication :

Exp. Date:

Mfg. Lic. Non.:

Des ébauches de papier d'aluminium et de carton imprimés avec la dimension proposée utilisée dans l'emballage **Comprimés de Dolutégravir sodique, Lamivudine et fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil 50 mg/300 mg/300 mg** sont jointes après cette page.

<p style="text-align: right;">Mfg. Lic. No./Licence de fabrication N°/ Lic. Fab. N°/Número de licencia de fabricación.: MNB/07/594 Batch No./ N° de Lot/N° de Lote /Lote N°.: Mfg. Date/ Date de fab./Data de fabrico./Fecha de fabricación: Exp. Date/ Date de Exp./Prazo de validade./Fecha de caducidad: GTIN: 08901463191231 Sr. No.:</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">30 Tablets/Comprimés/ Comprimidos/Comprimidos</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NS2 POM S2</p> <p>Dolutegravir 50 mg, Lamivudine 300 mg and Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg Tablets Comprimés de dolutegravir 50 mg, lamivudine 300 mg et fumarate de tenofovir disoproxil 300 mg Comprimidos de dolutegravir 50 mg, lamivudina 300 mg y de tenofovir disoproxilo fumarato 300 mg Dolutegravir 50 mg, Lamivudina 300 mg e Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarato 300 mg Comprimidos</p> <p>Antiretroviral Prescription Preparation (PP) The Product has been produced under a licence from the Medicines Patent Pool. Any other use is not authorized. Le Produit a été fabriqué en vertu d'une licence Medicines Patent Pool. Toute autre utilisation n'est pas autorisée. O Produto foi produzido sob licença do Pool de Patentes de Medicamentos. Qualquer outro uso não está autorizado. El producto se ha producido bajo una licencia de la Reserva de Patentes de Medicamentos. Cualquier otro uso no está autorizado</p> <p>MACLEODS Manufactured in India by:/Fabriqué en Inde par/ Fabricado na Índia por/Fabricado en la India por: MACLEODS PHARMACEUTICALS LTD. Village Theda, P.O. Lodhimajra, Tehsil Baddi, District Solan, Himachal Pradesh, India-174101. Off.: Atlanta Arcade, Marol Church Road, Andheri (E), Mumbai - 400 059.</p>	 <p>Mode of Administration: Oral Mode d'administration: Orale</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RESPECTER LES DOSES PRESCRITES USE THE DOSE AS PRESCRIBED</p> <p>Uniquement sur ordonnance - Liste I Prescription only medicine - List I</p>  <p>QR Scan for Leaflet</p>	<p>Each film coated tablet contains: Dolutegravir 50 mg equivalent to Dolutegravir sodium 52.6 mg Lamivudine USP 300 mg Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg equivalent to Tenofovir Disoproxil 245 mg</p> <p>Chaque comprimé pelliculé contient : Dolutegravir 50 mg équivalent à Dolutegravir sodique 52,6 mg Lamivudine USP 300 mg Fumarate de tenofovir disoproxil 300 mg équivalent à Tenofovir Disoproxil 245 mg</p> <p>Cada comprimido revestido por película contém: Dolutegravir 50 mg equivalente a Dolutegravir sódico 52,6 mg Lamivudina USP 300 mg Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarato 300 mg equivalente a Tenofovir Disoproxil 245 mg</p> <p>Cada comprimido recubierto con película contiene: Dolutegravir 50 mg equivalente a Dolutegravir sódico 52,6 mg Lamivudina USP 300 mg Tenofovir disoproxilo fumarato 300 mg equivalente a Tenofovir disoproxilo 245 mg</p> <p>Dosage: As directed by the Physician. Posologie: Selon celle indiquée par le médecin. Posologia: Como indicado pelo Médico. Dosis: Como lo prescribió el médico.</p> <p>"Read the patient information leaflet before use" "Lisez la notice d'information destinée au malade avant d'employer" "Leia o folheto informativo do doente antes de usar" "Lea el prospecto de información del paciente antes de usar"</p>	<p>Do not store above 30°C, protect from light. Store in the original container. Avoid excursions above 30°C.</p> <p>Conservar à une température ne dépassant pas 30° C, protéger de la lumière. Conservar dans l'emballage d'origine. Éviter les excursions au-dessus de 30°C.</p> <p>Não conservar acima de 30°C, proteger da luz. Conservar no recipiente original. Evitar excursões acima de 30°C.</p> <p>No conservar a temperatura superior a 30°C, proteger de la luz. Conservar en el envase original. Evite lugares con temperaturas de más de 30°C.</p> <p>Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children. Gardez ce médicament hors de la vue et la portée des enfants. Mantenha este medicamento fora da vista e do alcance das crianças. Mantenga este medicamento fuera de la vista y del alcance de los niños.</p> <p>Botswana Registration No.: BOT1903606 Zambia Registration No.:192/062 Zimbabwe Registration No.: 2020/7.13/5992 Namibia Registration No.:20/20.2.8/0093 Tanzania Registration No.: TZ 20 H 0035 Mozambique Registration No.: J6233 Angola Registration No.: To be allocated NAFDAC Registration No.: C4-1704</p>

● PANTONE 322 C

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For the use only of a Registered Medical Practitioner or a Hospital or a Laboratory

[NS2] [POM] [S2]

Dolutegravir 50 mg, Lamivudine 300 mg & Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg Tablets

Category of Distribution: Prescription Preparation (PP)
Zimbabwe Registration No.: 2020/13/592
Pharmaceutical Classification: Z 13.3 Antiviral Agents
ATC Code: J05AR17

COMPOSITION
Each film coated tablet contains:
Dolutegravir sodium 52.6 mg
Lamivudine 300 mg
Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg
equivalent to Tenofovir Disoproxil 245 mg

DESCRIPTION
Dolutegravir sodium, an HIV INSTI. Chemically, it is sodium 4R,12AS)-[[(2,4-difluorophenyl)methyl] carbonyl]-4-methyl-6-dimino-3,4,6,12,12a-hexahydro-2H-pyridino[2,1-b]pyrimido[2,1-b][1,3] oxazin-7-olate. Its molecular formula is C₂₁H₂₂F₂N₄O₃ and molecular weight is 441.36.
Lamivudine is a synthetic nucleoside analogue with activity against HIV-1 and HIV-2. Chemically, it is (2R,3S)-2-amino-2,3-dideoxy-5-methyluracil-5'-β-D-ribofuranoside. Its molecular formula is C₈H₁₀N₂O₄ and molecular weight is 229.3.
Tenofovir exhibits activity against HIV-1 reverse transcriptase. Chemically, it is 9-[(R)-2-[bis[[(isopropoxycarbonyl)oxy]methyl]phosphoryl]methoxy]propyl]adenine fumarate (1:1). Its molecular formula is C₂₁H₃₀N₄O₁₀ and molecular weight is 635.52.

PHARMACOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION
Antiretroviral

PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION:
Antiretroviral

Pharmacokinetics:
Dolutegravir
Dolutegravir pharmacokinetics are similar between healthy and HIV-infected subjects. The PK variability of dolutegravir is low to moderate. In Phase I studies, between-subject CVs for AUC and C_{max} ranged from 20 to 40% and C_t from 30 to 65% across studies. The between-subject PK variability of dolutegravir was higher in HIV-infected subjects than healthy subjects. Within-subject variability (CV%) is lower than between-subject variability. Bioequivalence has not been unequivocally shown for 1x50 mg tablet compared to 5x10 mg tablets. Therefore, the 50 mg once-daily dose should not be given as five 10 mg tablets.

Absorption
Dolutegravir is rapidly absorbed following oral administration, with median T_{max} at 2 to 3 hours post dose for tablet formulation.
Food increased the extent and slowed the rate of absorption of dolutegravir. Bioavailability of dolutegravir depends on meal content: low, moderate, and high fat meals increased dolutegravir AUC_{0-∞} by 33%, 41%, and 66%, respectively, by 46%, 52%, and 67%, prolonging T_{max} by 1.4, 2.4, and 3.0 hours from fasted conditions, respectively. These increases may be clinically relevant in the presence of certain integrase class resistance. Therefore, Tivicy is recommended to be taken with food by patients infected with HIV with integrase class resistance.

Distribution
The absolute bioavailability of dolutegravir has not been established.
Dolutegravir is highly bound (~95%) to human plasma proteins based on *in vitro* data. The apparent volume of distribution is 17 L to 20 L in HIV-infected patients, based on a population pharmacokinetic analysis. Binding of dolutegravir to plasma proteins is independent of dolutegravir concentration. Total blood and plasma drug-related radioactivity concentration ratios averaged between 0.4 and 0.5, indicating moderate to high plasma protein binding. The unbound fraction of dolutegravir in plasma is increased at 10 levels of serum albumin (<3 g/L) as seen in subjects with moderate hepatic impairment.

Elimination
Dolutegravir is present in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). In 13 treatment-naïve subjects on a stable dolutegravir plus abacavir/lamivudine regimen, dolutegravir concentration in CSF averaged 18 ng/mL, comparable to unbound plasma concentration, and above the IC₅₀.
Dolutegravir is present in the female and male genital tract. AUC in cervicovaginal fluid, cervical tissue and vaginal tissue were 6-10% of those in corresponding plasma at steady state. AUC in semen was 7% and 17% in rectal tissue of those in corresponding plasma at steady state.

Biotransformation
Dolutegravir is primarily metabolized through glucuronidation via UGT1A1 with a minor CYP3A component. Dolutegravir is the predominant circulating compound in plasma, renal elimination of unchanged active substance is low (<1% of the dose). Fifty-three percent of total oral dose is excreted unchanged in the faeces. It is unknown if all or part of this is due to unabsorbed active substance or biliary excretion of the glucuronide conjugate, which can be further degraded to form the parent compound in the gut lumen. Thirty-two percent of the total oral dose is excreted in the urine, and metabolites by other glucuronide conjugates (18.9% of total dose). No dolutegravir metabolites (3.6% of total dose), and a representative form by oxidation at the benzylic carbon (3.0% of total dose).

Elimination
Dolutegravir has a terminal half-life of ~14 hours. The apparent oral clearance (CL/F) is approximately 1L/hr in HIV-infected patients based on a population pharmacokinetic analysis.
Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate
Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is a water-soluble ester prodrug, which is rapidly converted in vivo to tenofovir and formaldehyde. Tenofovir is converted intracellularly to tenofovir monophosphate and to the active component, tenofovir diphosphate.

Absorption
Following oral administration of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate to HIV-infected patients, tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is rapidly absorbed and converted to tenofovir. Following single dose administration of Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300mg/300mg Tablets in healthy volunteers, the mean (±SD) tenofovir C_{max} value was 312 ng/mL (±68) and the corresponding value for lamivudine was 2754 ng/mL (±560). The mean (±SD) tenofovir T_{max} value was 2.6 (±0.6) hours. The oral bioavailability of tenofovir from tenofovir disoproxil fumarate in fasted patients was approximately 25%. Administration of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate with a high fat meal enhanced the oral bioavailability, with an increase in tenofovir AUC by approximately 40% and C_{max} by approximately 14%. However, when administered with tenofovir disoproxil fumarate with a light meal did not have a significant effect on the pharmacokinetics of tenofovir.

Distribution
Following intravenous administration the steady-state volume of distribution of tenofovir was estimated to be approximately 800 mL. *In vitro* protein binding of tenofovir to plasma and serum protein was less than 0.7 and 7.2%, respectively, over the tenofovir concentration range 0.01 to 2 µg/mL.
Elimination
Tenofovir is primarily excreted by the kidney, both by filtration and an active tubular transport system with approximately 70-80% of the dose excreted unchanged in urine following intravenous administration. Total clearance has been estimated to be approximately 290 mL/kg (approximately 300 mL/min). Renal clearance has been estimated to be approximately 160 mL/kg (approximately 210 mL/min), which is in excess of the glomerular filtration rate. This indicates that active tubular secretion is an important part of the elimination of tenofovir. Following oral administration the terminal half-life of tenofovir is approximately 12 to 18 hours.

Studies have established the path of active tubular secretion of tenofovir to be influx into proximal tubule cell by the human organic anion transporters (BOAT1) and 3 and efflux into the urine by the multidrug resistant protein 4 (MRP4). *In vitro* studies have determined that neither tenofovir disoproxil fumarate nor tenofovir are substrates for the CYP450 enzymes.
Age and gender
Limited data on the pharmacokinetics of tenofovir in women indicate no major gender effect. Pharmacokinetic studies have not been performed in children and adolescents (under 18 years) or in the elderly (over 65 years). Pharmacokinetics have not been specifically studied in different ethnic groups.

Renal impairment
Pharmacokinetic parameters of tenofovir were determined following administration of a single dose of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate 300 mg to 40 non-HIV, non-HIV infected patients with varying degrees of renal impairment defined according to baseline creatinine clearance (CrCl) (normal renal function with CrCl ≥ 80 mL/min, mild with CrCl = 50-79 mL/min, moderate with CrCl = 30-49 mL/min, and severe with CrCl = 10-29 mL/min). Compared with patients with normal renal function, the mean (%CV) tenofovir exposure increased from 2185 (12%) ng·h/mL in subjects with CrCl ≥ 80 mL/min to respectively 3,064 (30%) ng·h/mL, 6,009 (42%) ng·h/mL and 15,985 (45%) ng·h/mL in patients with mild, moderate and severe renal impairment. The dosing recommendations in patients with renal impairment, with increased dosing interval, are expected to result in higher peak plasma concentrations and lower Cr_{min} levels in patients with renal impairment compared with patients with normal renal function. The clinical implications of this are unknown.

In patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) (CrCl = 10 mL/min) requiring hemodialysis, between dialysis tenofovir concentrations substantially increased over 48 hours achieving a mean CrCl of 1,032 ng/mL and a mean AUC_{0-48h} of 1,077 ng·h/mL. It is recommended that the dosing interval for tenofovir disoproxil fumarate 300 mg is modified in patients with creatinine clearance < 50 mL/min or in patients who already have ESRD and require dialysis. The pharmacokinetics of tenofovir in non-haemodialysis patients with creatinine clearance < 10 mL/min and in patients with ESRD managed by peritoneal or other forms of dialysis have not been studied.

Hepatic impairment
A single 300 mg dose of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate was administered to non-HIV, non-HIV infected patients with varying degrees of hepatic impairment defined according to Child-Pugh, Turcotte (CPT) classification. Tenofovir pharmacokinetic parameters were not substantially altered in subjects with hepatic impairment suggesting that dose adjustment is required in these subjects. The mean (%CV) tenofovir C_{max} and AUC_{0-∞} values were 223 (34.8%) ng/mL and 2,050 (50.8%) ng·h/mL, respectively, in normal subjects compared with 289 (46.0%) ng/mL and 2,311 (43.5%) ng·h/mL in subjects with moderate hepatic impairment, and 305 (24.8%) ng/mL and 2,740 (44.0%) ng·h/mL in subjects with severe hepatic impairment.
Intracellular pharmacokinetics
Tenofovir diphosphate has an intracellular half-life of 10 hours in activated and 50 hours in resting peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs).

Lamivudine
Lamivudine is rapidly absorbed following oral administration. Bioavailability is between 80 and 85%. Following single dose administration of Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300mg/300mg Tablets in healthy volunteers, the mean (±SD) lamivudine C_{max} value was 2.24 mg/mL (±0.69) and the corresponding T_{max} value was 2.54 (±0.6) hours (n=2,94). The mean (±SD) lamivudine T_{max} value was 2.15 hours (±0.87). Co-administration of lamivudine with food results in a delay of T_{max} and a lower C_{max} (decreased by 47%). However, the extent (based on the AUC) of lamivudine absorbed is not reduced.

Distribution
Intravenous studies with lamivudine showed that the mean apparent volume of distribution is 1.3 L/kg. Lamivudine exhibits linear pharmacokinetics over the therapeutic dose range and displays limited binding to the major plasma protein albumin (< 30% serum albumin *in vitro*).

Metabolism
Metabolism of lamivudine is a minor route of elimination. Lamivudine is predominantly cleared unchanged by renal excretion. In studies of metabolic drug interactions with lamivudine a low dose of the small extent of hepatic metabolism (5-10%) and low plasma protein binding.

Elimination
The observed lamivudine half-life of elimination is 5 to 7 hours. The half-life of intracellular lamivudine triphosphate has been estimated to approximately 22 hours. The mean systemic clearance of lamivudine is approximately 0.32 L/h/kg, with predominantly renal clearance (> 70%), including tubular secretion through the organic cationic transport system.

Special populations
Renal impairment
Studies in patients with renal impairment show that lamivudine elimination is affected by renal dysfunction. Dose reduction is recommended for patients with creatinine clearance < 30 mL/min.

Pharmacodynamics
Mechanism of action
Dolutegravir
Dolutegravir inhibits HIV integrase by binding to the integrase active site and blocking the strand transfer step of retroviral DNA integration. The analogue of dolutegravir, integrase, which is essential for the HIV replication cycle.

Lamivudine/Tenofovir
Mechanism of action and pharmacodynamic effects: Lamivudine, the negative enantiomer of 2'-deoxy-3'-thiactidine, is a dideoxynucleoside analogue. Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is converted in vivo to tenofovir, a nucleoside monophosphate analogue of adenosine monophosphate. Lamivudine and tenofovir are phosphorylated by cellular enzymes to form lamivudine triphosphate and tenofovir diphosphate, respectively. Lamivudine triphosphate and tenofovir diphosphate competitively inhibit HIV-1 reverse transcriptase (RT), resulting in DNA chain termination. Both substances are active against HIV-1 and HIV-2, as well as against hepatitis B virus.

Resistance
The KR57R mutation is selected in *in vitro* when HIV-1 is cultured in the presence of increasing tenofovir concentrations. It may also emerge in vivo in a treatment regimen including tenofovir. In patients with the KR57R mutation, KR57R reduces tenofovir susceptibility in *in vitro* approximately 2-fold, and has been associated with a lack of response to tenofovir-containing regimens. Clinical studies in treatment-experienced patients have assessed the anti-HIV activity of tenofovir against strains of HIV-1 with thymidine analogue mutations (TAMs), which are not selected for by tenofovir. Patients whose HIV expressed 3 or more TAMs that included either the M41L or L210W mutation showed reduced response to tenofovir. In many cases when a lamivudine-containing treatment regimen fails, less often when the treatment regimen contains a thymidine nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor, the M184V mutation should be selected at an early stage. M184V causes high-level resistance to lamivudine (>300-fold reduced susceptibility). Viruses with M184V replicates less well than does wild-type virus. M184V causes high-level resistance to lamivudine (>300-fold reduced susceptibility). *In vitro* data tend to suggest that the continuation of lamivudine in an antiretroviral regimen despite the development of M184V might provide residual anti-viral activity (likely through impaired viral fitness). The clinical relevance of these findings is not established. Therefore, maintaining lamivudine therapy despite emerging M184V mutation should only be considered when the activity of the best available NRTI backbone is significantly compromised.

Cross-resistance conferred by the M184V mutation is limited within the nucleoside/nucleotide inhibitor class of antiretroviral agents. M184V confers full cross-resistance against abacavir, zalcidovine and stavudine maintain their antiviral activities against lamivudine-resistant HIV-1. Efavirenz maintains its antiretroviral activities against lamivudine-resistant HIV-1 harbouring only the M184V mutation. The M184V mutation shows a 4-fold decrease in susceptibility to dolutegravir; the clinical significance of this is unknown.

Clinical results: When tenofovir and lamivudine were combined with efavirenz in treatment-naïve patients with HIV-1, the proportion of patients (ITT) with HIV-RNA <50 copies/mL were 76.3% and 67.8% at 48 and 144 weeks, respectively.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE
Dolutegravir 50mg + Lamivudine 300mg + Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate 300mg Tablet is indicated for the treatment of HIV infection in adults.

CONTRAINDICATIONS
Hypersensitivity to the active substances or to any of the excipients.
Co-administration with dolutegravir.

ADVERSE REACTION
Dolutegravir
The adverse reactions considered at least possibly related to dolutegravir are listed by body system, organ class and absolute frequency. Frequencies are defined as very common (≥ 1/10), common (≥ 1/100, < 1/10), uncommon (≥ 1/1,000, < 1/100), rare (≥ 1/10,000, < 1/1,000), very rare (< 1/10,000), unknown (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data).

Blood and lymphatic system disorders
Uncommon: neutropenia, anaemia (occasionally severe), thrombocytopenia
Very rare: pure red cell aplasia
Metabolic and nutrition disorders
Very common: hypophosphataemia
Rare: lactic acidosis
Unknown: hypokalaemia
Nervous system disorders
Very common: dizziness
Common: headache and insomnia
Very rare: peripheral neuropathy (paraesthesia)
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders
Common: cough, nasal symptoms
Very rare: dyspnoea

Immune system disorders	Unknown	Hypersensitivity
Psychiatric disorders	Common	Immune Reconstitution Syndrome
	Common	Insomnia
	Common	Abnormal dreams
	Common	Depression
	Unknown	Suicidal ideation or suicide attempt (particularly in patients with a pre-existing history of depression or psychiatric illness)
Nervous system disorders	Very common	Headache
	Very common	Dizziness
Gastrointestinal disorders	Very common	Nausea
	Very common	Diarrhoea
	Common	Vomiting
	Common	Fatigue
	Common	Abdominal pain
	Common	Abdominal discomfort
Hepatobiliary disorders	Unknown	Hepatitis
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	Common	Rash
	Common	Pruritus
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	Unknown	Arthralgia
	Unknown	Myalgia
General disorders and administration site conditions	Common	Fatigue
Investigations	Common	Alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and/or Aspartate aminotransferase (AST) elevations
	Common	Creatine phosphokinase (CPK) elevations

Lamivudine - Tenofovir
Adverse events considered at least possibly related to treatment with lamivudine are listed below by body system, or organ class and absolute frequency. Frequencies are defined as very common (≥ 1/10), common (≥ 1/100, < 1/10), uncommon (≥ 1/1,000, < 1/100), rare (≥ 1/10,000, < 1/1,000), very rare (< 1/10,000), unknown (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data).

Blood and lymphatic system disorders
Uncommon: neutropenia, anaemia (occasionally severe), thrombocytopenia
Very rare: pure red cell aplasia
Metabolic and nutrition disorders
Very common: hypophosphataemia
Rare: lactic acidosis
Unknown: hypokalaemia
Nervous system disorders
Very common: dizziness
Common: headache and insomnia
Very rare: peripheral neuropathy (paraesthesia)
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders
Common: cough, nasal symptoms
Very rare: dyspnoea

Gastrointestinal disorders
Very common: diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting
Common: abdominal pain/cramps, flatulence
Rare: pancreatitis, elevated serum amylase
Hepatobiliary disorders
Uncommon: transient elevation in liver enzymes
Rare: hepatitis
Unknown: hepatic steatosis
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders
Common: rash, hair loss
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders
Common: arthralgia, muscle disorder
Unknown: rhabdomyolysis, osteomalacia (manifested as bone pain and infrequently contributing to fractures), muscular weakness, muscular atrophy and hypophosphataemia. These events are not considered to be causally associated with tenofovir disoproxil fumarate therapy in the absence of proximal renal tubulopathy.
Renal and urinary disorders:
Rare: acute renal failure, renal failure, proximal renal tubulopathy (including Fanconi syndrome), increased serum creatinine
Very rare: acute tubular necrosis
Unknown: nephritis (including acute interstitial nephritis), nephrogenic diabetes insipidus
General disorders and administration site disorders:
Common: fatigue, malaise, fever
Very rare: asthma
Unknown: immune reconstitution syndrome

The following adverse reactions, listed under the body system headings above, may occur as a consequence of proximal renal tubulopathy: rhabdomyolysis, osteomalacia (manifested as bone pain and infrequently contributing to fractures), hypokalaemia, muscular weakness, myopathy and hypophosphataemia. These events are not considered to be causally associated with tenofovir disoproxil fumarate therapy in the absence of proximal renal tubulopathy.
In HIV infected patients, clinical and laboratory evidence of exacerbations of bone pain have occurred after discontinuation of HIV therapy. Combination antiretroviral therapy has been associated with metabolic abnormalities such as hyperglycaemia, hypercholesterolaemia, insulin resistance, hyperglycaemia and hyperlipidaemia.
Combination antiretroviral therapy has been associated with redistribution of body fat (lipodystrophy) in HIV patients including the loss of peripheral and facial subcutaneous fat, increased intra-abdominal and visceral fat, breast hypertrophy and dorsocervical fat accumulation (buffalo hump).

DOSE
For the treatment of HIV that is resistant to other medicines similar to Dolutegravir, Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate and Lamivudine Tablets 50mg/300mg/300mg, the usual dose of Dolutegravir, Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate and Lamivudine Tablets (50mg/300mg/300mg) is one tablet, once daily, with or without food.
Swallow the tablet with some liquid. Dolutegravir, Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate and Lamivudine Tablets 50mg/300mg/300mg can be taken with or without food.

BREAST FEEDING
Dolutegravir
Effect of other agents on the pharmacokinetics of dolutegravir
All factors that decrease dolutegravir exposure should be avoided in the presence of integrase class resistance.
Dolutegravir is eliminated mainly through metabolism by UGT1A1. Dolutegravir is also a substrate of UGT1A3, UGT1A9, CYP3A4, P-gp, and BCRP. Therefore medicinal products that induce these enzymes may decrease dolutegravir plasma concentration and reduce the therapeutic effect of dolutegravir. Co-administration of dolutegravir and other medicinal products that inhibit these enzymes may increase dolutegravir plasma concentration.
The absorption of dolutegravir is reduced by certain anti-acid agents.

Effect of dolutegravir on the pharmacokinetics of other agents
In vivo, dolutegravir did not have an effect on midazolam, a CYP3A4 probe. Based on *in vivo* and/or *in vitro* data, dolutegravir is not expected to affect the pharmacokinetics of medicinal products that are substrates of any major enzyme or transporter such as CYP3A4, CYP2C9 and P-gp.
In vivo, dolutegravir inhibited the renal organic cation transporter 2 (OCT2) and multidrug and toxin extrusion transporter (MATE) 1. *In vivo*, a 10-14% decrease of creatinine clearance (secretory fraction is dependent on OCT2 and MATE1) was observed in patients. *In vivo*, dolutegravir may increase plasma concentrations of medicinal products in which secretion is dependent upon OCT or MATE (e.g. dofetilide, metoprolol, metoprolol succinate, metoprolol tartrate).

In vivo, dolutegravir inhibited the renal uptake transporters, organic anion transporters (OAT) and OAT3. Based on the lack of effect on the *in vivo* pharmacokinetics of the OAT substrate tenofovir, *in vivo* inhibition of OAT1 is unlikely. Excretion of OAT3 has not been studied *in vivo*. Dolutegravir may increase plasma concentrations of medicinal products in which excretion is dependent upon OAT3.
Established and theoretical interactions with selected antiretrovirals and non-antiretroviral medicinal products are listed in below Table.
Interaction table
Interactions between dolutegravir and co-administered medicinal products are listed in below Table (increase as "↑", decrease as "↓", no change as "=", area under the concentration versus time curve as "AUC", maximum observed concentration as "C_{max}", concentration at end of dosing interval as "C_t").

Medicinal products by therapeutic areas

HIV-1 Antiviral Agents

Non-nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors

Etravirine without boosted protease inhibitors

Dolutegravir ↓
AUC ↓ 71%
C_{max} ↓ 52%
C_t ↓ 88%
Etravirine ↔
(induction of UGT1A1 and CYP3A enzymes)

Lopinavir/ritonavir + etravirine

Dolutegravir ↔
AUC ↑ 11%
C_{max} ↑ 7%
C_t ↑ 28%
RPV ↔
DRV ↔

Darunavir/ritonavir + etravirine

Dolutegravir ↓
AUC ↓ 25%
C_{max} ↓ 12%
C_t ↓ 36%
DRV ↔
RTV ↔

Efavirenz

Dolutegravir ↓
AUC ↓ 57%
C_{max} ↓ 39%
C_t ↓ 75%
Efavirenz ↔
(historical controls) (induction of UGT1A1 and CYP3A enzymes)

Nevirapine

Dolutegravir ↓
(Not studied, a similar reduction in exposure as observed with efavirenz is expected, due to induction)

Rilpivirine

Dolutegravir ↔
AUC ↑ 12%
C_{max} ↑ 13%
C_t ↑ 22%
Rilpivirine ↔

Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors

Tenofovir

Dolutegravir ↔
AUC ↑ 1%
C_{max} ↓ 3%
C_t ↓ 8%
Tenofovir ↔

Protease Inhibitors

Atazanavir

Dolutegravir ↑
AUC ↑ 91%
C_{max} ↓ 50%
C_t ↑ 180%
Atazanavir ↔
(historical controls) (inhibition of UGT1A1 and CYP3A enzymes)

Atazanavir/ritonavir

Dolutegravir ↑
AUC ↑ 62%
C_{max} ↓ 34%
C_t ↑ 121%
Atazanavir ↔
Ritonavir ↔
(inhibition of UGT1A1 and CYP3A enzymes)

Fosamprenavir/ritonavir (FPV+RTV)

Dolutegravir ↓
AUC ↓ 35%
C_{max} ↓ 24%
C_t ↓ 49%
(induction of UGT1A1 and CYP3A enzymes)

Nelfinavir

Dolutegravir ↔
(Not studied)

Darunavir/ritonavir

Dolutegravir ↓
AUC ↓ 22%
C_{max} ↓ 11%
C₂₄ ↓ 38%
(induction of UGT1A1 and CYP3A enzymes)

Lopinavir/ritonavir

Dolutegravir ↔
AUC ↓ 4%
C_{max} ↔ 0%
C₂₄ ↓ 6%

Other Antiviral agents		
Telaprevir	Dolutegravir ↑ AUC ↑ 25% C _{max} ↓ 19% C _t ↑ 37% Telaprevir ↔ (historical controls) (inhibition of CYP3A enzyme)	No dose adjustment is necessary.
Boceprevir	Dolutegravir ↔ AUC ↑ 7% C _{max} ↓ 5% C _t ↑ 8% Boceprevir ↔ (historical controls)	No dose adjustment is necessary.
Daclatasvir	Dolutegravir ↔ AUC ↓ 43% C _{max} ↓ 29% C _t ↓ 45% Daclatasvir ↔	Daclatasvir did not change dolutegravir plasma concentration to a clinically relevant extent. Dolutegravir did not change daclatasvir plasma concentration. No dose adjustment is necessary.

Other agents

Antiarthritics

Dofetilide

Dolutegravir ↓
AUC ↓ 49%
C_{max} ↓ 33%
C_t ↓ 73%

Carbamazepine

Dolutegravir ↓
(Not studied, decrease expected due to induction of UGT1A1 and CYP3A enzymes, a similar reduction in exposure as observed with carbamazepine is expected)

Oxcarbazepine Phenoin Phenoobarbital

Dolutegravir ↓
(Not studied, decrease expected due to induction of UGT1A1 and CYP3A enzymes, a similar reduction in exposure as observed with carbamazepine is expected)

Azole anti-fungal agents

Ketoconazole Fluconazole Itraconazole Voriiconazole

Dolutegravir ↔
(Not studied)

Herbal products

St. John's wort

Dolutegravir ↓
(Not studied, decrease expected due to induction of UGT1A1 and CYP3A enzymes, a similar reduction in exposure as observed with carbamazepine is expected)

Antacids and supplements

Magnesium/aluminium-containing antacid

Dolutegravir ↓
AUC ↓ 74%
C_{max} ↓ 72%
(Complex binding to polyvalent ions)

Calcium supplements

Dolutegravir ↓
AUC ↓ 39%
C_{max} ↓ 37%
C₂₄ ↓ 39%
(Complex binding to polyvalent ions)

Iron supplements

Dolutegravir ↓
AUC ↓ 54%
C_{max} ↓ 57%
C₂₄ ↓ 56%
(Complex binding to polyvalent ions)

Multivitamin