

Lental

Film Coated Tablets



Composition:

Each Lental (60-90) Film Coated Tablet contains:

Ticagrelor (60-90) mg.

Mechanism of Action:

Ticagrelor and its major metabolite reversibly interact with the platelet P2Y₁₂ ADP-receptor to prevent signal transduction and platelet activation. Ticagrelor and its active metabolite are approximately equipotent. Since platelets participate in the initiation and/or evolution of thrombotic complications of atherosclerotic disease, inhibition of platelet function has been shown to reduce the risk of cardiovascular events such as death, myocardial infarction or stroke.

Pharmacokinetics:

Lental can be taken with or without food. Ticagrelor is absorbed over an approximate average maximum time of 1.5 hours. The formation of the major circulating metabolite (active metabolite) from ticagrelor occurs within 2.5 h. The mean absolute bioavailability of ticagrelor is about 36%. Ticagrelor and the active metabolite are extensively bound to plasma proteins. CYP3A4 is the major enzyme responsible for ticagrelor metabolism and the formation of its major active metabolite. The primary route of ticagrelor elimination is hepatic metabolism. The mean elimination half-life of ticagrelor is approximately 7 hours, and 9 hours for its active metabolite.

Indications:

Lental is indicated to reduce the risks of:

- Cardiovascular (CV) death, myocardial infarction (MI), and stroke in patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) or a history of MI. Lental also reduces the risk of stent thrombosis in patients who have been stented for treatment of ACS.

- A first MI or stroke in patients with coronary artery disease (CAD) at high risk for such events. While use is not limited to this indication, the efficacy of Lental was established in a population with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).

- Stroke in patients with acute ischemic stroke (NIH Stroke Scale score ≤ 5) or high-risk transient ischemic attack (TIA).

Contraindications:

- History of intracranial hemorrhage or active pathological bleeding.
- Hypersensitivity to ticagrelor or any components of the product.
- Severe hepatic impairment.

Warnings & Precautions:

- Dyspnea was reported more frequently with Lental than with control agents in clinical trials.

- Severe Hepatic Impairment: Likely increase in exposure to ticagrelor.

- Interference in laboratory test results: False negative platelet functional test results have been reported for Heparin Induced Thrombocytopenia (HIT). Lental is not expected to impact PF4 antibody testing for HIT.

- Creatinine levels may increase during treatment with ticagrelor. Kidney function should be checked regularly.

- Excess uric acid levels may occur during treatment with ticagrelor. Caution is required in patients with a history of hyperuricemia or gouty arthritis.

- As a precautionary measure, Ticagrelor is not recommended for patients with hyperuricemia.

Pregnancy & Lactation:

Pregnancy: Lental is not recommended during pregnancy.

Lactation: Breastfeeding is not recommended during treatment with Lental.

Driving & using machines:

Lental has little effect on the ability to drive and use machines. Dizziness and confusion have been reported when using Lental, so patients who develop these symptoms should exercise caution when driving or using machines.

Drug Interactions:

- Co-administration of cyclosporine or CYP3A4 inhibitors (e.g. ketoconazole, clarithromycin and ritonavir) with ticagrelor increased the ticagrelor C_{max} and AUC. Therefore, concomitant use of strong CYP3A4 inhibitors with ticagrelor is contraindicated.

- Co-administration of ticagrelor with CYP3A4 inducers (e.g., rifampin) may decrease efficacy of ticagrelor, therefore, their concomitant use with ticagrelor is discouraged.

- Patients receiving more than 40 mg per day of simvastatin or lovastatin may be at increased risk of statin-related adverse effects.

- Digoxin levels should be monitored with initiation of or any change in treatment with Lental.

Side Effects:

Common side effects include: Gout/Gouty Arthritis, Blood bleedings, gastrointestinal bleeding, urinary tract bleeding, dizziness, fainting, headache, lightheadedness, hypotension, constipation, diarrhea, nausea and indigestion.

Dosage & Administration:

Acute coronary syndromes or History myocardial infarction:

- Lental treatment should be initiated with a single 180 mg loading dose orally. Then administer 90 mg twice daily during the first year. After one year, the recommended dose is 60 mg twice daily.

Patients with coronary artery disease and no prior stroke or myocardial infarction:

- A dose of 60 mg of Lental twice daily.

Acute Ischemic Stroke:

- Initiate treatment with a 180 mg loading dose of Lental then continue with 90 mg twice daily for up to 30 days.

Use Lental with a daily maintenance dose of aspirin of 75-100 mg.

Overdose:

Symptoms: Ticagrelor is well tolerated in single doses up to 900 mg. Gastrointestinal toxicity was dose-limiting in a single ascending dose study. Other clinically meaningful side effects which may occur with overdose include dyspnoea and ventricular pauses.

Treatment: There is no specific antidote. Ticagrelor is not dialysable. Treatment of overdose should follow local standard medical practice. The expected effect of excessive ticagrelor dosing is prolonged duration of bleeding risk associated with platelet inhibition. Platelet transfusion is unlikely to be of clinical benefit in patients with bleeding.

Storage:

Store at a temperature below 25°C. Keep out of reach of children.

Packaging:

Each Lental (60-90) carton box contains 20 or 30 film coated tablets in two or three Alu/Alu blisters.

• A medication is a product which affects your health, and it's consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you.
• Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medication.
• The doctor and the pharmacist experts in medicine, it's benefits and risks.
• Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.
KEEP THE MEDICATIONS OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
Council of Arab Health Ministers & Union of Arab Pharmacists

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