

ROZEVON
(Rosuvastatin + Ezetimibe)

1 NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

ROZEVON FILM-COATED TABLET 5MG/10MG
ROZEVON FILM-COATED TABLET 10MG/10MG
ROZEVON FILM-COATED TABLET 20MG/10MG
ROZEVON FILM-COATED TABLET 40MG/10MG

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

ROZEVON FILM-COATED TABLET 5MG/10MG
Each film-coated tablet contains 5.20 mg rosuvastatin calcium (equivalent to 5 mg rosuvastatin) and 10 mg of ezetimibe.

ROZEVON FILM-COATED TABLET 10MG/10MG
Each film-coated tablet contains 10.40 mg rosuvastatin calcium (equivalent to 10 mg rosuvastatin) and 10 mg of ezetimibe.

ROZEVON FILM-COATED TABLET 20MG/10MG
Each film-coated tablet contains 20.80 mg rosuvastatin calcium (equivalent to 20 mg rosuvastatin) and 10 mg of ezetimibe.

ROZEVON FILM-COATED TABLET 40MG/10MG
Each film-coated tablet contains 41.60 mg rosuvastatin calcium (equivalent to 40 mg rosuvastatin) and 10 mg of ezetimibe.

Excipients with known effect:

ROZEVON FILM-COATED TABLET 5MG/10MG: Each film-coated tablet contains 200.50 mg of lactose monohydrate.

ROZEVON FILM-COATED TABLET 10MG/10MG: Each film-coated tablet contains 200.50 mg of lactose monohydrate.

ROZEVON FILM-COATED TABLET 20MG/10MG: Each film-coated tablet contains 200.50 mg of lactose monohydrate.

ROZEVON FILM-COATED TABLET 40MG/10MG: Each film-coated tablet contains 200.50 mg of lactose monohydrate.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Film coated tablets

5 mg / 10 mg: Light yellow, round, biconvex film coated tablets with a diameter of 10mm approximately and "EL 5" embossed on one side

10 mg / 10 mg: Beige, round, biconvex film coated tablets with a diameter of 10mm approximately and "EL 4" embossed on one side

20 mg / 10 mg: Yellow, round, biconvex film coated tablets with a diameter of 10mm approximately and "EL 3" embossed on one side
40 mg / 10 mg: White, round, biconvex film coated tablets with a diameter of 10mm approximately and "EL 2" embossed on one side

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

ROZEVON is indicated as adjunct to diet for treatment of primary hypercholesterolemia as substitution therapy in adult patients adequately controlled with the individual substances given concurrently at the same dose level as in the fixed dose combination, but as separate products.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

ROZEVON is indicated in adult patients whose hypercholesterolemia is adequately controlled with separately administered monocomponent preparations of the same doses as the recommended combination.

The patient should be on an appropriate lipid-lowering diet and should continue on this diet during treatment with ROZEVON.

The recommended daily dose is one tablet of the given strength, with or without food. ROZEVON are not suitable for initial therapy. Treatment initiation or dose adjustment if necessary should only be done with the monocomponents and after setting the appropriate doses the switch to the fixed dose combination of the appropriate strength is possible.

ROZEVON 5 mg/10 mg, 10 mg/10 mg and 20 mg/10 mg film-coated tablets are not suitable for the treatment of patients requiring 40 mg dose of rosuvastatin.

ROZEVON should be taken either ≥ 2 hours before or ≥ 4 hours after administration of a bile acid sequestrant.

Paediatric population

The safety and efficacy of ROZEVON in children below the age of 18 years have not yet been established. Currently available data are described in section 4.8, 5.1 and 5.2 but no recommendation on a posology can be made.

Use in the elderly

A start dose of 5 mg rosuvastatin is recommended in patients >65 years (see section 4.4). The combination is not suitable for initial therapy. Treatment initiation or dose adjustment if necessary should only be done with the monocomponents and after setting the appropriate doses the switch to the fixed dose combination of the appropriate strength is possible.

Dosage in patients with renal insufficiency

No dose adjustment is necessary in patients with mild to moderate renal impairment. The recommended start dose is rosuvastatin 5 mg in patients with moderate renal impairment (creatinine clearance <60 ml/min). The fixed dose combination is not suitable for initial therapy. Monocomponent preparations should be used to start the treatment or to modify the dose.

The use of rosuvastatin in patients with severe renal impairment is contraindicated for all doses (see sections 4.3 and 5.2).

Dosage in patients with hepatic impairment

No dosage adjustment is required in patients with mild hepatic insufficiency (Child Pugh score 5 to 6). Treatment with ROZEVON is not recommended in patients with moderate (Child Pugh score 7 to 9) or severe (Child Pugh score >9) liver dysfunction (See sections 4.4 and 5.2.). ROZEVON is contraindicated in patients with active liver disease (see section 4.3).

Race

Increased systemic exposure of rosuvastatin has been seen in Asian subjects (see sections 4.4 and 5.2). The recommended start dose is rosuvastatin 5 mg for patients of Asian ancestry. The fixed dose combination is not suitable for initial therapy. Monocomponent preparations should be used to start the treatment or to modify the dose. The physician who elects to use rosuvastatin at doses higher than 20 mg should periodically re-evaluate the long-term risk/benefit of rosuvastatin for the individual patient.

Genetic polymorphisms

Genotypes of SLCO1B1 (OATP1B1) c.521CC and ABCG2 (BCRP) c.421AA have been shown to be associated with an increase in rosuvastatin exposure (AUC) compared to SLCO1B1 c.521TT and ABCG2 c.421CC. For patients known to have the c.521CC or c.421AA genotype, a maximum once daily dose of 20 mg of rosuvastatin is recommended (see Special warnings and precautions for use, Interactions and Pharmacokinetic properties).

Dosage in patients with pre-disposing factors to myopathy

Rosuvastatin should be prescribed with caution in patients with predisposing factors for myopathy/rhabdomyolysis. (see section 4.4). The fixed dose combination is not suitable for initial therapy. Monocomponent preparations should be used to start the treatment or to modify the dose.

Concomitant therapy

Rosuvastatin is a substrate of various transporter proteins (e.g. OATP1B1 and BCRP). The risk of myopathy (including rhabdomyolysis) is increased when ROZEVON are 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; see Sections 4.4 and 4.5).

Whenever possible, alternative medications should be considered, and, if necessary, consider temporarily discontinuing ROZEVON therapy. In situations where co-administration of these medicinal products with ROZEVON is unavoidable, the benefit and the risk of concurrent treatment and rosuvastatin dosing adjustments should be carefully considered (see Section 4.5).

Method of administration

For oral use.

ROZEVON should be taken each day once at the same time of the day with or without food. The tablets should be swallowed whole with a drink of water.

4.3 Contraindications

ROZEVON is contraindicated:

- in patients with hypersensitivity to the active substances (rosuvastatin, ezetimibe) or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.
- in patients with active liver disease including unexplained, persistent elevations of serum transaminases.
- during pregnancy and breast-feeding and in women of childbearing potential not using appropriate contraceptive measures.
- in patients with severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance <30 ml/min).
- in patients receiving concomitant ciclosporin.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

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. In post-marketing experience with ezetimibe, cases of myopathy and rhabdomyolysis have been reported. However, rhabdomyolysis has been reported very rarely with ezetimibe monotherapy and very rarely with the addition of ezetimibe to other agents known to be associated with increased risk of rhabdomyolysis. If myopathy is suspected based on muscle symptoms or is confirmed by a creatine kinase level, ezetimibe, any statin, and any of these agents known to be associated with increased risk of rhabdomyolysis, that the patient is taking concomitantly should be immediately discontinued. All patients starting should be told to report promptly any unexplained muscle pain, tenderness or weakness (see section 4.8).

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 results.

If CK levels are significantly elevated at baseline (>10xULN) a confirmatory test should be carried out within 5-7 days. If the repeat test confirms a baseline CK>10xULN, treatment should not be started.

In patients with secondary hypercholesterolaemia caused by hypothyroidism or nephrotic syndrome, the underlying disease should be treated prior to initiating therapy with ROZEVON.

Liver effects

In controlled co-administration trials in patients receiving ezetimibe with a statin, consecutive transaminase elevations ($\geq 3\times$ the upper limit of normal [ULN]) have been observed.

It is recommended that liver functions tests be carried out 3 months following the initiation of rosuvastatin treatment and any increase of dose, and periodically (semi-annually) thereafter. Rosuvastatin should be discontinued or the dose reduced if the level of serum transaminases is greater than 3 times the upper limit of normal.

Due to the unknown effects of the increased exposure to ezetimibe in patients with moderate or severe hepatic insufficiency, ROZEVON is not recommended (see section 5.2).

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 (see section 4.8).

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 (at least every 3 months) during routine follow-up of patients treated with a dose of 40 mg.

An assessment of renal function is recommended during routine follow-up of patients treated with a rosuvastatin dose of 40 mg.

Before treatment

ROZEVON, as 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, fibrate or niacin
- alcohol abuse
- age >65 years
- situations where an increase in plasma levels may occur
- concomitant use of fibrates or niacin

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 (>10xULN) 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 (>10xULN) or if muscular symptoms are severe and cause daily discomfort (even if CK levels are >10xULN).

Routine monitoring of CK levels in asymptomatic patients is not warranted.

The risk of myopathy during treatment with Rosuvastatin may be increased in circumstances which increase rosuvastatin drug levels (see Section 5.2)

There have been very rare reports of an immune-mediated necrotising myopathy (IMNM) during or after treatment with statins, including rosuvastatin. IMNM is clinically characterized 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 macrolid antibiotics. Gemfibrozil increases the risk of myopathy when given concomitantly with some HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors. Therefore, the combination of ROZEVON and gemfibrozil is not recommended. The benefit of further alterations in lipid levels by the combined use of ROZEVON with fibrates or niacin should be carefully weighed against the potential risks of such combinations.

ROZEVON should be temporarily withheld 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).

Fusidic acid

ROZEVON must not be co-administered with systemic formulations of fusidic acid or within 7 days of stopping fusidic acid treatment. In patients where the use of systemic fusidic acid is considered essential, statin treatment should be discontinued throughout the duration of fusidic acid treatment. There have been reports of rhabdomyolysis (including some fatalities) in patients receiving fusidic acid and statins in combination (see section 4.5). The patient should be advised to seek medical advice immediately if they experience any symptoms of muscle weakness, pain or tenderness.

Statin therapy may be re-introduced seven days after the last dose of fusidic acid.

In exceptional circumstances, where prolonged systemic fusidic acid is needed, e.g., for the treatment of severe infections, the need for co-administration of ROZEVON tablets and fusidic acid should only be considered on a case by case basis and under close medical supervision

Race

Rosuvastatin pharmacokinetic studies show an increase in exposure in Asian subjects including subjects of Japanese, Chinese, Malay and Indian ancestry compared with Caucasians (see sections 4.2 and 5.2).

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 ROZEVON in HIV patients receiving protease inhibitors and the potential for increased rosuvastatin plasma concentrations when initiating and up titrating rosuvastatin in patients treated with protease inhibitors. The concomitant use with certain protease inhibitors is not recommended unless the dose of ROZEVON is adjusted (see sections 4.2 and 4.5).

Interstitial lung disease

Exceptional cases of interstitial lung disease have been reported with some statins, especially with long term therapy (see section 4.8). 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/m², 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.

Fibrates

The safety and efficacy of ezetimibe administered with fibrates have not been established. If cholelithiasis is suspected in a patient receiving ROZEVON and fenofibrate, gallbladder investigations are indicated and this therapy should be discontinued (see sections 4.5 and 4.8).

Anticoagulants

If ROZEVON is added to warfarin, another coumarin anticoagulant, or fluindione, the International Normalised Ratio (INR) should be appropriately monitored (see section 4.5).

Ciclosporin: See section 4.3 and 4.5.

Paediatric population

The safety and efficacy of ROZEVON in children below the age of 18 years have not yet been established, therefore its use is not recommended in this age group.

Liver disease and alcohol

ROZEVON should be used with caution in patients who consume excessive quantities of alcohol and/or have a history of liver disease.

Lactose:

ROZEVON tablets contain lactose. The medicinal product should not be used in patients with rare hereditary galactose intolerance, lactase deficiency (Lapp type) or malabsorption of glucose-galactose.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Contraindications

Ciclosporin: During concomitant treatment with rosuvastatin and ciclosporin, rosuvastatin AUC values were on average 7 times higher than those observed in healthy volunteers (see section 4.3). Concomitant administration did not affect plasma concentrations of ciclosporin.

Co-administration of ROZEVON with ciclosporin is contraindicated (see section 4.3).

In a study of eight post-renal transplant patients with creatinine clearance of > 50 ml/min on a stable dose of ciclosporin, a single 10-mg dose of ezetimibe resulted in a 3.4-fold (range 2.3 to 7.9-fold) increase in the mean AUC for total ezetimibe compared to a healthy control population, receiving ezetimibe alone, from another study (n=17). In a different study, a renal transplant patient with severe renal insufficiency who was receiving ciclosporin and multiple other medications, demonstrated a 12-fold greater exposure to total ezetimibe compared to concurrent controls receiving ezetimibe alone. In a two-period crossover study

in twelve healthy subjects, daily administration of 20 mg ezetimibe for 8 days with a single 100-mg dose of ciclosporin on Day 7 resulted in a mean 15 % increase in ciclosporin AUC (range 10 % decrease to 51 % increase) compared to a single 100-mg dose of ciclosporin alone. A controlled study on the effect of co-administered ezetimibe on ciclosporin exposure in renal transplant patients has not been conducted.

Not-recommended combinations

Protease inhibitors: Although the exact mechanism of interaction is unknown, concomitant protease inhibitor use may strongly increase rosuvastatin exposure (see section 4.5 Table). 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 C_{max} 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 (see Sections 4.2, 4.4, and 4.5 Table). The combination is not suitable for initial therapy. Treatment initiation or dose adjustment if necessary should only be done with the monocomponents and after setting the appropriate doses the switch to the fixed dose combination of the appropriate strength is possible.

Transporter protein inhibitors: Rosuvastatin is a substrate for certain transporter proteins including the hepatic uptake transporter OATP1B1 and efflux transporter BCRP. Concomitant administration of ROZEVON with medicinal products that are inhibitors of these transporter proteins may result in increased rosuvastatin plasma concentrations and an increased risk of myopathy (see Sections 4.2, 4.4, and 4.5 Table).

Gemfibrozil and other lipid-lowering products: Concomitant use of rosuvastatin and gemfibrozil resulted in a 2-fold increase in rosuvastatin C_{max} and AUC (see section 4.4). 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. Therefore, the dose of rosuvastatin should not exceed 10 mg/day when given in combination with fibrates or niacin. (see Sections 4.2 and 4.4).

In patients receiving fenofibrate and ezetimibe, physicians should be aware of the possible risk of cholelithiasis and gallbladder disease (see section 4.4 and 4.8). If cholelithiasis is suspected in a patient receiving ezetimibe and fenofibrate, gallbladder investigations are indicated and this therapy should be discontinued (see section 4.8). Concomitant fenofibrate or gemfibrozil administration modestly increased total ezetimibe concentrations (approximately 1.5- and 1.7-fold respectively). Co-administration of ezetimibe with other fibrates has not been studied. Fibrates may increase cholesterol excretion into the bile, leading to cholelithiasis. In animal studies, ezetimibe sometimes increased cholesterol in the gallbladder bile, but not all species (see section 5.3). A lithogenic risk associated with the therapeutic use of ezetimibe cannot be ruled out.

Fusidic Acid: The risk of myopathy including rhabdomyolysis may be increased by the concomitant administration of systemic fusidic acid with statins. The mechanism of this interaction (whether it is pharmacodynamic or pharmacokinetic, or both) is yet unknown.

There have been reports of rhabdomyolysis (including some fatalities) in patients receiving this combination.

If treatment with systemic fusidic acid is necessary, rosuvastatin treatment should be discontinued throughout the duration of the fusidic acid treatment. Also see section 4.4

Other interactions

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.

Concomitant antacid administration decreased the rate of absorption of ezetimibe but had no effect on the bioavailability of ezetimibe. This decreased rate of absorption is not considered clinically significant.

Erythromycin: Concomitant use of rosuvastatin and erythromycin resulted in a 20% decrease in AUC_{0-t} and a 30% decrease in C_{max} 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).

In preclinical studies, it has been shown that ezetimibe does not induce cytochrome P450 drug metabolising enzymes. No clinically significant pharmacokinetic interactions have been observed between ezetimibe and drugs known to be metabolised by cytochromes P450 1A2, 2D6, 2C8, 2C9, and 3A4, or N-acetyltransferase.

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.

Concomitant administration of ezetimibe (10 mg once daily) had no effect on bioavailability of warfarin and prothrombin time in a study of twelve healthy adult males. However, there have been post-marketing reports of increased International Normalised Ratio (INR) in patients who had ezetimibe added to warfarin or flutidione. If ROZEVON are added to warfarin, another coumarin anticoagulant, or flutidione, INR should be appropriately monitored (see section 4.4).

Oral contraceptive/hormone replacement therapy (HRT): Concomitant use of rosuvastatin and 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.

In clinical interaction studies, ezetimibe had no effect on the pharmacokinetics of oral contraceptives (ethinyl estradiol and levonorgestrel).

Colestyramine: Concomitant colestyramine administration decreased the mean area under the curve (AUC) of total ezetimibe (ezetimibe + ezetimibe glucuronide) approximately 55%. The incremental low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) reduction due to adding ezetimibe to colestyramine may be lessened by this interaction (see section 4.2).

Statins: No clinically significant pharmacokinetic interactions were seen when ezetimibe was co-administered with atorvastatin, simvastatin, pravastatin, lovastatin, fluvastatin or rosuvastatin.

Other medicinal products: Based on data from specific interaction studies no clinically relevant interaction between rosuvastatin and digoxin is expected. In clinical interaction studies, ezetimibe had no effect on the pharmacokinetics of dapsone, dextromethorphan, digoxin, glipizide, tolbutamide, or midazolam, during co-administration. Cimetidine, co-administered with ezetimibe, had no effect on the bioavailability of ezetimibe.

Interactions requiring rosuvastatin dose adjustments (see also Table below): When it is necessary to co-administer rosuvastatin with other medicinal products known to increase exposure to rosuvastatin, doses should be adjusted. Start with a 5 mg once daily dose of rosuvastatin if the expected increase in exposure (AUC) is approximately 2-fold or higher. The maximum daily dose should be adjusted so that the expected rosuvastatin exposure would not likely exceed that of a 40 mg daily dose of rosuvastatin taken without interacting medicinal products, for example a 20 mg dose of rosuvastatin with gemfibrozil (1.9-fold increase), and a 10 mg dose of rosuvastatin with combination atazanavir/ritonavir (3.1-fold increase).

Effect of co-administered medicinal products on rosuvastatin exposure (AUC; in order of decreasing magnitude) from published clinical trials

2-fold or greater than 2-fold increase in AUC of rosuvastatin		
Interacting drug dose regimen	Rosuvastatin dose regimen	Change in rosuvastatin AUC*
Sofosbuvir/velpatasvir/voxilaprevir (400 mg-100 mg-100 mg) + Voxilaprevir (100 mg) once daily for 15 days	10 mg single dose	7.39 -fold ↑
Cyclosporin 75 mg BID to 200 mg BID, 6 months	10 mg OD, 10 days	7.1-fold ↑
Darolutamide 600 mg BID, 5 days	5mg, single dose	5.2-fold ↑
Regorafenib 160 mg OD, 14 days	5 mg single dose	3.8 -fold ↑
Atazanavir 300 mg/ritonavir 100 mg OD, 8 days	10 mg, single dose	3.1-fold ↑
Simeprevir 150 mg OD, 7 days	10 mg, single dose	2.8-fold ↑
Velpatasvir 100 mg OD	10 mg single dose	2.69-fold ↑

Ombitasvir 25 mg/paritaprevir 150 mg/ritonavir 100 mg/dasabuvir 400 mg BID	5mg single dose	2.59-fold ↑
Teriflunomide	Not available	2.51-fold ↑
Grazoprevir 200 mg/elbasvir 50 mg OD	10mg single dose	2.26-fold ↑
Glecaprevir 400 mg/pibrentasvir 120 mg OD for 7 days	5mg once daily	2.2-fold ↑
Lopinavir 400 mg/ritonavir 100 mg BID, 17 days	20 mg OD, 7 days	2.1-fold ↑
Capmatinib 400mg BID	10 mg, single dose	2.08-fold ↑
Clopidogrel 300 mg loading, followed by 75 mg at 24 hours	20 mg, single dose	2-fold ↑
Fostamatinib 100 mg twice daily	20 mg, single dose	1.96-fold ↑
Febuxostat 120mg OD	10 mg single dose	1.9-fold ↑
Gemfibrozil 600 mg BID, 7 days	80 mg, single dose	1.9-fold ↑
Less than 2-fold increase in AUC of rosvastatin		
Interacting drug dose regimen	Rosuvastatin dose regimen	Change in rosvastatin AUC*
Eltrombopag 75 mg OD, 5 days	10 mg, single dose	1.6-fold ↑
Darunavir 600 mg/ritonavir 100 mg BID, 7 days	10 mg OD, 7 days	1.5-fold ↑
Tipranavir 500 mg/ritonavir 200 mg BID, 11 days	10 mg, single dose	1.4-fold ↑
Dronedarone 400 mg BID	Not available	1.4-fold ↑
Itraconazole 200 mg OD, 5 days	10 mg or 80 mg, single dose	1.4-fold ↑**
Ezetimibe 10 mg OD, 14 days	10 mg, OD, 14 days	1.2-fold ↑**
Decrease in AUC of rosvastatin		
Interacting drug dose regimen	Rosuvastatin dose regimen	Change in rosvastatin AUC*
Erythromycin 500 mg QID, 7 days	80 mg, single dose	20% ↓
Baicalin 50 mg TID, 14 days	20 mg, single dose	47% ↓

* Data given as x-fold change represent a simple ratio between co-administration and rosvastatin alone.

Data given as % change represent % difference relative to rosvastatin alone.

Increase is indicated as "↑", decrease as "↓".

AUC = area under curve; OD = once daily; BID = twice daily; TID = three times daily; QID = four times daily

** Several interaction studies have been performed at different rosuvastatin dosages, the table shows the most significant ratio

The combination is not suitable for initial therapy. Treatment initiation or dose adjustment if necessary should only be done with the monocomponents and after setting the appropriate doses the switch to the fixed dose combination of the appropriate strength is possible.

Paediatric population

Interaction studies have only been performed in adults.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

ROZEVON is contraindicated in pregnancy and breast-feeding.

Women of childbearing potential should use appropriate contraceptive measures.

Pregnancy

Rosuvastatin:

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 (see section 5.3). If a patient becomes pregnant during use of ROZEVON, treatment should be discontinued immediately.

Ezetimibe:

No clinical data are available on the use of ezetimibe during pregnancy.

Animal studies on the use of ezetimibe in monotherapy have shown no evidence of direct or indirect harmful effects on pregnancy, embryofoetal development, birth or postnatal development (see section 5.3).

Breast-feeding

Rosuvastatin:

Rosuvastatin is excreted in the milk of rats. There are no data with respect to excretion of rosuvastatin in milk in humans (see section 4.3).

Ezetimibe:

Studies on rats have shown that ezetimibe is secreted into milk. It is not known if ezetimibe is secreted into human breast milk.

Fertility

No clinical trial data are available on the effects of ezetimibe on human fertility. Ezetimibe had no effect on the fertility of male or female rats (see section 5.3).

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

ROZEVON has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines. Studies to determine the effect of rosuvastatin and/or ezetimibe on the ability to drive and use machines have not been conducted. However, when driving vehicles or operating machines, it should be taken into account that dizziness may occur during treatment.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Summary of the safety profile

The adverse reactions seen with rosuvastatin are generally mild and transient. In controlled clinical trials, less than 4% of rosuvastatin-treated patients were withdrawn due to adverse reactions.

In clinical studies of up to 112 weeks duration, ezetimibe 10 mg daily was administered alone in 2396 patients, or with a statin in 11,308 patients or with fenofibrate in 185 patients. Adverse reactions were usually mild and transient. The overall incidence of side effects was similar between ezetimibe and placebo. Similarly, the discontinuation rate due to adverse experiences was comparable between ezetimibe and placebo.

According to available data 1200 patients took rosuvastatin and ezetimibe combination in clinical studies. As reported in the published literature, the most frequent common adverse events related to rosuvastatin-ezetimibe combination treatment in hypercholesterolemic patients are increased hepatic transaminases, gastrointestinal problems and muscle pain. These are known undesirable effects of the active substances. However, a pharmacodynamic interaction, in terms of adverse effects, between rosuvastatin and ezetimibe cannot be ruled out (see section 5.2).

Tabulated list of adverse reactions

The frequencies of adverse events are ranked according to the following: Common ($\geq 1/100$ to $\geq 1/10$); Uncommon ($\geq 1/1,000$ to $\geq 1/100$); Rare ($\geq 1/10,000$ to $\geq 1/1,000$); Very rare ($\geq 1/10,000$); Not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

MedDRA system organ class	Common	Uncommon	Rare	Very rare	Not known
Blood and lymphatic system disorders			thrombocytopenia ²		thrombocytopenia ⁵
Immune system disorders			hypersensitivity reactions including angioedema ²		hypersensitivity (including rash, urticaria, anaphylaxis and angioedema) ⁵
Endocrine disorders	diabetes mellitus ^{1, 2}				
Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders		decreased appetite ³			
Psychiatric disorders					depression ^{2,5}
Nervous system disorders	headache ^{2,4} , dizziness ²	paraesthesia ⁴		polyneuropathy ² , memory loss ²	peripheral neuropathy ² sleep disturbances (including insomnia and nightmares) ² dizziness ⁵ ; paraesthesia ⁵
Vascular Disorders		hot flush ³ ; hypertension ³			
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders		cough ³			cough ² dyspnoea ^{2,5}

Gastrointestinal disorders	constipation ² , nausea ² , abdominal pain ^{2,3} , diarrhoea ³ , flatulence ³	dyspepsia ³ ; gastrooesophageal reflux disease ³ ; nausea ³ dry mouth ⁴ ; gastritis ⁴	pancreatitis ²		diarrhoea ² pancreatitis ⁵ ; constipation ⁵
Hepatobiliary disorders			increased hepatic transaminases ²	jaundice ² , hepatitis ²	hepatitis ⁵ , cholelithiasis ⁵ , cholecystitis ⁵
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders		pruritus ^{2,4} , rash ^{2,4} , urticaria ^{2,4}			Stevens-Johnson syndrome ² erythema multiforme ⁵
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	Myalgia ^{2, 4}	arthralgia ³ ; muscle spasms ³ ; neck pain ³ back pain ⁴ ; muscular weakness ⁴ ; pain in extremity ⁴	myopathy (including myositis) ² , rhabdomyolysis ² lupus-like syndrome muscle rupture	arthralgia ²	arthralgia ⁵ , immune- mediated necrotising myopathy ² , tendon disorders, sometimes complicated by rupture ² , myalgia ⁵ ; myopathy/ rhabdomyolysis ⁵ (see section 4.4)
Renal and urinary disorders				haematuria ²	
Reproductive system and breast disorders				gynecomastia ²	
General disorders and	Asthenia ²	Chest pain ³ ,			oedema ²

administration site conditions	Fatigue ³	Pain ³ , Asthenia ⁴ , OedemaPeripheral ⁴			asthenia ⁵
Investigations	ALT and/or AST increased ⁴	ALT and/or AST increased ³ ; Blood CPK increased ³ , gamma-glutamyltransferase increased ³ , liver function test abnormal ³			

1 Frequency will depend on the presence or absence of risk factors (fasting blood glucose \geq 5.6 mmol/L, BMI $>$ 30 kg/m², raised triglycerides, history of hypertension) – for rosuvastatin.

2 Adverse reaction profile for rosuvastatin based on data from clinical studies and extensive post-marketing experience.

3 Ezetimibe in monotherapy. Adverse reactions were observed in patients treated with ezetimibe (N=2396) and at a greater incidence than placebo (N=1159)

4 Ezetimibe co-administered with a statin. Adverse reactions were observed in patients with ezetimibe co-administered with a statin (N=11308) and at a greater incidence than statin administered alone (N=9361).

5 Additional adverse reactions of ezetimibe, reported in post-marketing experience. Because these adverse experiences have been identified from spontaneous reports, their true frequencies are not known and cannot be estimated.

As with other HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, the incidence of adverse drug reactions tends to be dose dependent.

Renal effects: Proteinuria, detected by dipstick testing and mostly tubular in origin, has been observed in patients treated with rosuvastatin. Shifts in urine protein from none or trace to ++ or more were seen in $<$ 1% of patients at some time during treatment with 10 and 20 mg, and in approximately 3% of patients treated with 40 mg. A minor increase in shift from none or trace to + was observed with the 20 mg dose. In most cases, proteinuria decreases or disappears spontaneously on continued therapy. Review of data from clinical trials and post-marketing experience to date has not identified a causal association between proteinuria and acute or progressive renal disease.

Haematuria has been observed in patients treated with rosuvastatin and clinical trial data show that the occurrence is low.

Skeletal Muscle Effects: Effects on skeletal muscle e.g. myalgia, myopathy (including myositis), and, rarely, rhabdomyolysis with and without acute renal failure have been reported in rosuvastatin-treated patients with all doses and in particular with doses $>$ 20 mg. A dose-related increase in CK levels has been observed in patients taking rosuvastatin; the majority of cases were mild, asymptomatic and transient. If CK-levels are elevated ($>$ 5xULN), the treatment should be discontinued (see section 4.4).

Liver Effects: As with other HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, a dose-related increase in transaminases has been observed in a small number of patients taking rosuvastatin; the majority of cases were mild, asymptomatic and transient.

The following adverse events have been reported with some statins:

- Sexual dysfunction
- Exceptional cases of interstitial lung disease, especially with long term therapy (see section 4.4)

The reporting rates for rhabdomyolysis, serious renal events and serious hepatic events (consisting mainly of increased hepatic transaminases) are higher at the 40 mg rosuvastatin dose.

Laboratory values

In controlled clinical monotherapy trials, the incidence of clinically important elevations in serum transaminases (ALT and/or AST $\geq 3X$ ULN, consecutive) was similar between ezetimibe (0.5%) and placebo (0.3%). In co-administration trials, the incidence was 1.3% for patients treated with ezetimibe co-administered with a statin and 0.4% for patients treated with a statin alone. These elevations were generally asymptomatic, not associated with cholestasis, and returned to baseline after discontinuation of therapy or with continued treatment (see section 4.4).

In clinical trials, CPK $>10X$ ULN was reported for 4 of 1,674 (0.2%) patients administered ezetimibe alone vs 1 of 786 (0.1%) patients administered placebo, and for 1 of 917 (0.1%) patients co-administered ezetimibe and a statin vs 4 of 929 (0.4%) patients administered a statin alone. There was no excess of myopathy or rhabdomyolysis associated with ezetimibe compared with the relevant control arm (placebo or statin alone) (see section 4.4).

Paediatric population

The safety and efficacy of ROZEVON in children below the age of 18 years have not yet been established (see section 5.1).

Ezetimibe: In a study involving adolescent (10 to 17 years of age) patients with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia (n = 248), elevations of ALT and/or AST ($\geq 3X$ ULN, consecutive) were observed in 3% (4 patients) of the ezetimibe/simvastatin patients compared to 2% (2 patients) in the simvastatin monotherapy group; these figures were respectively 2% (2 patients) and 0% for elevation of CPK ($\geq 10X$ ULN). No cases of myopathy were reported. This trial was not suited for comparison of rare adverse drug reactions.

Paediatric (6 to 17 years of age) patients

In a study involving paediatric (6 to 10 years of age) patients with heterozygous familial or non-familial hypercholesterolaemia (n = 138), elevations of ALT and/or AST ($\geq 3X$ ULN, consecutive) were observed in 1.1% (1 patient) of the ezetimibe patients compared to 0% in the placebo group. There were no elevations of CPK ($\geq 10X$ ULN). No cases of myopathy were reported.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via the national reporting system.

4.9 Overdose

There is no published literature data on rosuvastatin overdose.

There is no specific treatment in the event of overdose with rosuvastatin.

In clinical studies, administration of ezetimibe, 50 mg/day, to 15 healthy subjects for up to 14 days, or 40 mg/day to 18 patients with primary hypercholesterolaemia for up to 56 days, was generally well tolerated. In animals, no toxicity was observed after single oral doses of 5,000 mg/kg of ezetimibe in rats and mice and 3,000 mg/kg in dogs.

A few cases of overdosage with ezetimibe have been reported: most have not been associated with adverse experiences. Reported adverse experiences have not been serious. In the event of an overdose, symptomatic and supportive measures should be employed. Liver function and CK levels should be monitored. Haemodialysis is unlikely to be of benefit.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: lipid modifying agents; HMG CoA reductase inhibitors in combination with other lipid modifying agents;

ATC code: C10BA06

Mechanism of action

Rosuvastatin

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.

Ezetimibe

Ezetimibe is in a new class of lipid-lowering compounds that selectively inhibit the intestinal absorption of cholesterol and related plant sterols. Ezetimibe is orally active, and has a mechanism of action that differs from other classes of cholesterol-reducing compounds (e.g. statins, bile acid sequestrants [resins], fibric acid derivatives, and plant stanols). The molecular target of ezetimibe is the sterol transporter, Niemann-Pick C1-Like 1 (NPC1L1), which is responsible for the intestinal uptake of cholesterol and phytosterols.

Pharmacodynamic effects

Rosuvastatin

Rosuvastatin reduces elevated LDL-cholesterol, total cholesterol and triglycerides and increases HDL-cholesterol. It also lowers ApoB, nonHDL-C, VLDL-C, VLDL-TG and increases ApoA-I (see Table 1). Rosuvastatin also lowers the LDL-C/HDL-C, total C/HDL-C and nonHDL-C/HDL-C and the ApoB/ApoA-I ratios.

Table 1: Dose response in patients with primary hypercholesterolaemia (type IIa and IIb) (adjusted mean percent change from baseline)

Dose	N	LDL-C	Total-C	HDL-C	TG	nonHDL-C	ApoB	ApoA-I
Placebo	13	-7	-5	3	-3	-7	-3	0
5 mg	17	-45	-33	13	-35	-44	-38	4
10 mg	17	-52	-36	14	-10	-48	-42	4
20 mg	17	-55	-40	8	-23	-51	-46	5
40 mg	18	-63	-46	10	-28	-60	-54	0

A therapeutic effect is obtained within 1 week following treatment initiation and 90% of maximum response is achieved in 2 weeks. The maximum response is usually achieved by 4 weeks and is maintained after that.

Ezetimibe

Ezetimibe localises at the brush border of the small intestine and inhibits the absorption of cholesterol, leading to a decrease in the delivery of intestinal cholesterol to the liver; statins reduce cholesterol synthesis in the liver and together these distinct mechanisms provide complementary cholesterol reduction. In a 2-week clinical study in 18 hypercholesterolaemic patients, Ezetimibe inhibited intestinal cholesterol absorption by 54%, compared with placebo.

A series of preclinical studies was performed to determine the selectivity of ezetimibe for inhibiting cholesterol absorption. Ezetimibe inhibited the absorption of [¹⁴C]-cholesterol with no effect on the absorption of triglycerides, fatty acids, bile acids, progesterone, ethinyl estradiol, or fat soluble vitamins A and D.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Rosuvastatin and ezetimibe combination therapy

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.

Rosuvastatin

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.

Biotransformation: 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 isoenzyme 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.

Elimination: 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. The geometric mean plasma clearance is approximately 50 litres/hour (coefficient of variation 21.7%).

As with other HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, the hepatic uptake of rosuvastatin involves the membrane transporter OATP-C. This transporter is important in the hepatic elimination of rosuvastatin.

Linearity: Systemic exposure of rosuvastatin increases in proportion to dose. There are no changes in pharmacokinetic parameters following multiple daily doses.

Special populations

Age and sex: There was no clinically relevant effect of age or sex on the pharmacokinetics of rosuvastatin in adults. The pharmacokinetics of rosuvastatin in children and adolescents with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia was similar to that of adult volunteers (see "Paediatric population" below).

Race: Pharmacokinetic studies show an approximate 2-fold elevation in median AUC and C_{max} in Asian subjects including subjects of Japanese, Chinese, Malay and Indian ancestry compared with Caucasians; Asian-Indians show an approximate 1.3-fold elevation in median AUC and C_{max}.

A population pharmacokinetic analysis revealed no clinically relevant differences in pharmacokinetics between Caucasian and Black groups.

Renal insufficiency: In a study in subjects with varying degrees of renal impairment, mild to moderate renal disease had no influence on plasma concentration of rosuvastatin or the N-desmethyl metabolite. Subjects with severe impairment (CrCl <30 ml/min) had a 3-fold increase in plasma concentration and a 9-fold increase in the N-desmethyl metabolite

concentration compared to healthy volunteers. Steady-state plasma concentrations of rosuvastatin in subjects undergoing haemodialysis were 50% greater compared to healthy volunteers.

Hepatic insufficiency: In a study with subjects with varying degrees of hepatic impairment there was no evidence of increased exposure to rosuvastatin in subjects with Child-Pugh scores of 7 or below. However, two subjects with Child-Pugh scores of 8 and 9 showed an increase in systemic exposure of at least 2-fold compared to subjects with lower Child-Pugh scores.

There is no experience in subjects with Child-Pugh scores above 9.

Genetic polymorphisms: Disposition of HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, including rosuvastatin, involves OATP1B1 and BCRP transporter proteins. In patients with SLCO1B1 (OATP1B1) and/or ABCG2 (BCRP) genetic polymorphisms there is a risk of increased rosuvastatin exposure. Individual polymorphisms of SLCO1B1 c.521CC and ABCG2 c.421AA are associated with a higher rosuvastatin exposure (AUC) compared to the SLCO1B1 c.521TT or ABCG2 c.421CC genotypes. This specific genotyping is not established in clinical practice, but for patients who are known to have these types of polymorphisms, a lower daily dose of ROZEVON is recommended.

Ezetimibe

Absorption: After oral administration, ezetimibe is rapidly absorbed and extensively conjugated to a pharmacologically-active phenolic glucuronide (ezetimibe-glucuronide). Mean maximum plasma concentrations (C_{max}) occur within 1 to 2 hours for ezetimibe-glucuronide and 4 to 12 hours for ezetimibe. The absolute bioavailability of ezetimibe cannot be determined as the compound is virtually insoluble in aqueous media suitable for injection.

Concomitant food administration (high fat or non-fat meals) had no effect on the oral bioavailability of ezetimibe. Ezetimibe can be administered with or without food.

Distribution: Ezetimibe and ezetimibe-glucuronide are bound 99.7% and 88 to 92% to human plasma proteins, respectively.

Biotransformation: Ezetimibe is metabolised primarily in the small intestine and liver via glucuronide conjugation (a phase II reaction) with subsequent biliary excretion. Minimal oxidative metabolism (a phase I reaction) has been observed in all species evaluated. Ezetimibe and ezetimibe-glucuronide are the major drug-derived compounds detected in plasma, constituting approximately 10 to 20 % and 80 to 90 % of the total drug in plasma, respectively. Both ezetimibe and ezetimibe-glucuronide are slowly eliminated from plasma with evidence of significant enterohepatic recycling. The half-life for ezetimibe and ezetimibe-glucuronide is approximately 22 hours.

Elimination: Following oral administration of ¹⁴C-ezetimibe (20 mg) to human subjects, total ezetimibe accounted for approximately 93% of the total radioactivity in plasma. Approximately 78% and 11% of the administered radioactivity were recovered in the faeces and urine, respectively, over a 10-day collection period. After 48 hours, there were no detectable levels of radioactivity in the plasma.

Special populations

Age and sex: Plasma concentrations for total ezetimibe are about 2-fold higher in the elderly (≥ 65 years) than in the young (18 to 45 years). LDL-C reduction and safety profile are comparable between elderly and young subjects treated with ezetimibe. Therefore, no dosage adjustment is necessary in the elderly.

Plasma concentrations for total ezetimibe are slightly higher (approximately 20%) in women than in men. LDL-C reduction and safety profile are comparable between men and women treated with ezetimibe. Therefore, no dosage adjustment is necessary on the basis of gender.

Renal insufficiency: After a single 10 mg dose of ezetimibe in patients with severe renal disease ($n=8$; mean CrCl ≤ 30 ml/min/1.73m²), the mean AUC for total ezetimibe was increased approximately 1.5-fold, compared to healthy subjects ($n=9$). This result is not considered clinically significant. No dosage adjustment is necessary for renally impaired patients.

An additional patient in this study (post-renal transplant and receiving multiple medications, including ciclosporin) had a 12-fold greater exposure to total ezetimibe.

Hepatic insufficiency: After a single 10 mg dose of ezetimibe, the mean AUC for total ezetimibe was increased approximately 1.7-fold in patients with mild hepatic insufficiency (Child Pugh score 5 or 6), compared to healthy subjects. In a 14-day, multiple-dose study (10 mg daily) in patients with moderate hepatic insufficiency (Child Pugh score 7 to 9), the mean AUC for total ezetimibe was increased approximately 4-fold on Day 1 and Day 14 compared to healthy subjects. No dosage adjustment is necessary for patients with mild hepatic insufficiency. Due to the unknown effects of the increased exposure to ezetimibe in patients with moderate or severe (Child Pugh score >9) hepatic insufficiency, ROZEVON are not recommended in these patients (see section 4.4).

5.3 Preclinical safety data

In co-administration studies with ezetimibe and statins the toxic effects observed were essentially those typically associated with statins. Some of the toxic effects were more pronounced than observed during treatment with statins alone. This is attributed to pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic interactions in co-administration therapy. No such interactions occurred in the clinical studies. Myopathies occurred in rats only after exposure to doses that were several times higher than the human therapeutic dose (approximately 20 times the AUC level for statins and 500 to 2,000 times the AUC level for the active metabolites).

In a series of *in vivo* and *in vitro* assays ezetimibe, given alone or co-administered with statins, exhibited no genotoxic potential. Long-term carcinogenicity tests on ezetimibe were negative.

The co-administration of ezetimibe and statins was not teratogenic in rats. In pregnant rabbits a small number of skeletal deformities (fused thoracic and caudal vertebrae, reduced number of caudal vertebrae) were observed.

Rosuvastatin: 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.

Ezetimibe: Animal studies on the chronic toxicity of ezetimibe identified no target organs for toxic effects. In dogs treated for four weeks with ezetimibe (≥ 0.03 mg/kg/day) the cholesterol concentration in the cystic bile was increased by a factor of 2.5 to 3.5. However, in a one-year study on dogs given doses of up to 300mg/kg/day no increased incidence of cholelithiasis or other hepatobiliary effects were observed. The significance of these data for humans is not known. A lithogenic risk associated with the therapeutic use of ezetimibe cannot be ruled out.

Ezetimibe had no effect on the fertility of male or female rats, nor was it found to be teratogenic in rats or rabbits, nor did it affect prenatal or postnatal development. Ezetimibe crossed the placental barrier in pregnant rats and rabbits given multiple doses of 1,000 mg/kg/day. The co-administration of ezetimibe with lovastatin resulted in embryo/lethal effects.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Tablet core (same for all strengths)

Cellulose Microcrystalline (E460)
Silica, colloidal anhydrous (E551)
Magnesium stearate (E572)
Povidone (E1201)
Croscarmellose Sodium (E468)
Sodium laurilsulfate (E487)
Lactose Monohydrate
Hypromellose (E464)

Coating

Opadry Yellow (5mg/10mg)
Hypromellose (E464)
Titanium Dioxide (E171)
Macrogol (E1521)
Iron Oxide Yellow (E172)
Talc (E553b)
Iron Oxide Red (E172)

Opadry Beige (10mg/10mg)
Hypromellose (E464)
Titanium Dioxide (E171)

Macrogol (E1521)
Iron Oxide Yellow (E172)
Talc (E553b)

Vivacoat Yellow (20mg/10mg)
Hypromellose (E464)
Titanium Dioxide (E171)
Macrogol (E1521)
Iron Oxide yellow (E172)
Talc (E553b)

Opadry white (40mg/10mg)
Lactose monohydrate
Hypromellose (E464)
Titanium Dioxide (E171)
Macrogol (E1521)

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

36 months

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store at or below 30°C.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Packs of 30 and 100 film coated tablets in cold blister (OPA/AL/PVC / Al).
Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

Any unused medicinal product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

7. Product Owner

Novem Pharma Pte Ltd
23 New Industrial Road
Solstice Business Center #03-08
Singapore 536209

9. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

Jun 2022