

Drospinon

Film coated Tablets

Drospirenone 3mg, ethinyl estradiol 30 microgram

Composition and excipients:

Each film coated tablet contains Drospirenone 3mg and ethinyl estradiol 30 microgram.

Excipients: Lactose monohydrate, modified Starch, PVP k30, Magnesium stearate.

Coating Excipients: Hypromellose, PEG6000, Titanium oxide, Talc, yellow iron oxide.

Mechanism of action:

The contraceptive effect of this drug is based on the inhibition of ovulation and the changes in the endometrium.

Pharmacokinetic:

Drospirenone:

Absorption: Orally administered drospirenone is rapidly and almost completely absorbed. Maximum concentrations are reached at about 1-2 h after single ingestion. Bioavailability is between 76 and 85 %. Concomitant ingestion of food has no influence on the bioavailability of drospirenone.

Distribution: Terminal half-life of 31 h. Drospirenone is bound to serum albumin and does not bind to sex hormone binding globulin (SHBG) or corticoid binding globulin (CBG). Only 3 – 5 % of the total serum concentrations of the active substance are present as free steroid.

Metabolism: Drospirenone is extensively metabolized after oral administration. The major metabolites are formed without involvement of the P450 system. Drospirenone is metabolized to a minor extent by cytochrome P450 3A4.

Elimination: Drospirenone is excreted only in trace amounts in unchanged form. The metabolites of drospirenone are excreted with the feces and urine at an excretion ratio of about 1.2 to 1.4. The half-life of metabolite excretion with the urine and feces is about 40 h.

Ethinylestradiol:

Absorption: Ethinylestradiol is rapidly and completely absorbed after ingestion. peak plasma concentrations are reached 1-2 hours after ingestion. Ethinylestradiol undergoes an extensive first-pass Effect. The absolute bioavailability is approx. 45 %.

Distribution: Its binding to plasma proteins is approx. 98 %. Ethinylestradiol passes in small amounts into breast milk (0.02 % of the dose).

Metabolism: Ethinylestradiol is metabolised completely.

Elimination: The metabolites of ethinylestradiol are excreted at a urinary to biliary ratio of 4:6. The half-life of metabolite excretion is about 1 day. The elimination half-life is 20 hours.

Indications:

Oral contraception.

The decision to prescribe This product should take into consideration the individual woman's current risk factors, particularly those for venous thromboembolism (VTE), and how the risk of VTE with This product compares with other CHCs.

This medicine is also used to treat moderate acne in women who are at least 14 years old and have started having menstrual periods, and who wish to use birth control pills. And also used to treat the symptoms of premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD), such as anxiety, depression, irritability, trouble concentrating, lack of energy, sleep or appetite changes, breast tenderness, joint or muscle pain, headache, and weight gain.

Contraindications:

Combined oral contraceptives (COCs) should not be used in the following conditions. Should any of the conditions appear for the first time during COC use, the product should be stopped immediately.

- Presence or risk of venous thromboembolism (VTE)
- o Venous thromboembolism – current VTE (on anticoagulants) or history of (e.g. deep venous thrombosis [DVT] or pulmonary embolism [PE])
- o Known hereditary or acquired predisposition for venous thromboembolism, such as APC-resistance, antithrombin-III-deficiency, protein C deficiency, protein S deficiency.
- o Major surgery with prolonged immobilisation
- o A high risk of venous thromboembolism due to the presence of multiple risk factors
- Presence or risk of arterial thromboembolism (ATE)
- o Arterial thromboembolism – current arterial thromboembolism, history of arterial thromboembolism (e.g. myocardial infarction) or prodromal condition (e.g. angina pectoris)
- o Cerebrovascular disease – current stroke, history of stroke or prodromal condition (e.g. transient ischaemic attack, TIA)
- o Known hereditary or acquired predisposition for arterial thromboembolism, such as hyperhomocysteinaemia and antiphospholipid-antibodies (anticardiolipin-antibodies, lupus anticoagulant).
- o History of migraine with focal neurological symptoms.
- o A high risk of arterial thromboembolism due to multiple risk factors or to the presence of one serious risk factor such as:
 - diabetes mellitus with vascular symptoms
 - severe hypertension
 - severe dyslipoproteinaemia
- Pancreatitis, or a history, thereof if associated with severe hypertriglyceridaemia
- Severe or history of severe hepatic disease or above normal liver function values have not returned to normal
- Severe renal insufficiency or acute renal failure
- Presence or history of liver tumours (benign or malignant)
- Known or suspected sex-steroid influenced malignancies (e.g. of the genital organs or the breasts)
- Undiagnosed vaginal bleeding
- Hypersensitivity to the active substances or to any of the excipients.

Warnings and precautions:

Risk of venous thromboembolism (VTE):

The use of any combined hormonal contraceptive (CHC) increases the risk of venous thromboembolism (VTE) compared with no use.

Risk factors for VTE: Obesity, Prolonged immobilisation, major surgery, any surgery to the legs or pelvis, neurosurgery, or major trauma, Positive family history, Other medical conditions associated with VTE (Cancer, systemic lupus erythematosus, haemolytic uraemic syndrome, chronic inflammatory bowel disease "Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis" and sickle cell disease), Increasing age.

Risk of arterial thromboembolism (ATE):

Epidemiological studies have associated the use of CHCs with an increased risk for arterial thromboembolism (myocardial infarction) or for cerebrovascular accident (e.g. transient ischaemic attack, stroke). Arterial thromboembolic events may be fatal.

Risk factors for ATE: Increasing age, Smoking, Hypertension, Obesity, Positive family history, Migraine, Other medical conditions associated with adverse vascular Events (Diabetes mellitus, hyperhomocysteinaemia, valvular heart disease and atrial fibrillation, dyslipoproteinaemia and systemic lupus erythematosus).

Other conditions:

• It is recommended to check serum potassium during the first treatment cycle in patients presenting with renal insufficiency and a pre-treatment serum potassium in the upper reference range, and particularly during concomitant use of potassium sparing medicinal products.

• Women with hypertriglyceridaemia, or a family history thereof, may be at an increased risk of pancreatitis when using COCs.

• small increases in blood pressure have been reported in many women taking COCs.

• The following conditions have been reported to occur: (jaundice and/or pruritus related to cholestasis; gallstones; porphyria; systemic lupus erythematosus; haemolytic uraemic syndrome; Sydenham's chorea; herpes gestation; otosclerosis related hearing loss.)

• In women with hereditary angioedema exogenous estrogens may induce or exacerbate symptoms of angioedema.

• Acute or chronic disturbances of liver function may necessitate the discontinuation of COC use until markers of liver function return to normal.

• diabetic women should be carefully observed, particularly in the early stage of COC use.

• Worsening of endogenous depression, of epilepsy, of Crohn's disease and of ulcerative colitis has been reported during COC use.

• Chloasma may occasionally occur, especially in women with a history of chloasma gravidarum. Women with a tendency to chloasma should avoid exposure to the sun or ultraviolet radiation whilst taking COCs.

• Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, the Lapp lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption who are on a lactose-free diet should take the amount of lactose containing in this product into consideration.

Reduced efficacy: The efficacy of COCs may be reduced in the event of e.g. missed tablets, gastrointestinal disturbances or concomitant medication.

Reduced cycle control: With all COCs, irregular bleeding (spotting or breakthrough bleeding) may occur, especially during the first months of use. Therefore, the evaluation of any irregular bleeding is only meaningful after an adaptation interval of about three cycles.

Pregnancy:

This product is not indicated during pregnancy.

If pregnancy occurs during use of This product, it should be withdrawn immediately.

The increased risk of VTE during the postpartum period should be considered when re-starting This product.

Lactation:

Lactation may be influenced by COCs as they may reduce the quantity and change the composition of breast milk. Small amounts of the contraceptive steroids and/or their metabolites may be excreted with the milk during COC use. These amounts may affect the child. Therefore, the use of COCs should generally not be recommended until the breast-feeding mother has completely weaned her child.

Drug Interactions:

Influence of other medicinal products on This product:

• Interactions between oral contraceptives and other medicinal products may lead to breakthrough bleeding and/or contraceptive failure.

• Interactions can occur with drugs that induce hepatic enzymes which can result in increased clearance of sex hormones (e.g. phenytoin, barbiturates, primidone, carbamazepine, rifampicin, bosentan and HIV-medication (e.g. ritonavir, nevirapine), oxcarbazepine, topiramate, felbamate, griseofulvin and products containing St. John's Wort). Maximal enzyme induction is generally seen in about 10 days but may then be sustained for at least 4 weeks after the cessation of drug therapy.

• Contraceptive failures have also been reported with antibiotics, such as penicillins and tetracyclines.

• Management:

Women on short-term treatment with any of the above-mentioned classes of medicinal products or individual active substances (hepatic enzyme-inducing medicine) besides rifampicin should temporarily use a barrier method in addition to the COC, i.e. during the time of concomitant medicinal product administration and for 7 days after their discontinuation.

For women on rifampicin a barrier method should be used in addition to the COC during the time of rifampicin administration and for 28 days after its discontinuation.

In women on long-term treatment with hepatic enzyme-inducing active substances, another reliable, non-hormonal, method of contraception is recommended.

Women on treatment with antibiotics (besides rifampicin) should use the barrier method until 7 days after discontinuation.

If concomitant medicinal product administration runs beyond the end of the tablets in the COC blister, the next COC pack should be started without the usual tablet-free interval.

Influence of This product on other medicinal products:

Oral contraceptives may affect the metabolism of certain other active substances. Accordingly, plasma and tissue concentrations may either increase (e.g. ciclosporin) or decrease (e.g. lamotrigine).

Other interactions:

In patients without renal insufficiency, the concomitant use of drospirenone and ACE-inhibitors or NSAIDs did not show a significant effect on serum potassium. Nevertheless, concomitant use of This product with aldosterone antagonists or potassium-sparing diuretics has not been studied. In this case, serum potassium should be tested during the first treatment cycle.

Undesirable effects:

Common: depressive mood, headache, migraine, nausea, menstrual disorders, intermenstrual bleeding, breast pain, breast tenderness, leukorrhea, vaginal monilia.

Uncommon:

hypertension, hypotension, Vomiting, diarrhea, acne, eczema, pruritus, alopecia, breast enlargement, changes in libido, vaginitis, fluid retention, body weight changes.

Dosage and method of administration:

The tablets must be taken every day at about the same time, if necessary with a little liquid, in the order shown on the blister pack. One tablet is to be taken daily for 21 consecutive days. Each subsequent pack is started after a 7-day tablet-free interval, during which time a withdrawal bleed usually occurs. This usually starts on day 2-3 after the last tablet and may not have finished before the next pack is started.

Starting this product in following cases:

o No preceding hormonal contraceptive use (in the past month); Tablet-taking has to start on day 1 of the woman's natural cycle (i.e. the first day of her menstrual bleeding).

o Changing from a combined hormonal contraceptive (combined oral contraceptive (COC), vaginal ring, or transdermal patch): The woman should start with This product preferably on the day after the last tablet containing the active substances of her previous COC, but at the latest on the day following the usual tablet-free or placebo tablet interval of her previous COC. In case a vaginal ring or transdermal patch has been used, the woman should start using This product preferably on the day of removal, but at the latest when the next application would have been due.

o Changing from a progestogen-only method (pills, injection, implant) or from a progestogen-releasing intrauterine system (IUS): The woman may switch any day from the progestogen-only pill (from an implant or the IUS on the day of its removal, from an injectable when the next injection would be due) but should in all of these cases be advised to additionally use a barrier method for the first 7 days of tablet-taking.

o Following first-trimester abortion: The woman may start immediately. When doing so, she need not take additional contraceptive measures.

o Following delivery or second-trimester abortion: Women should be advised to start at day 21 to 28 after delivery or second-trimester abortion. When starting later, the woman should be advised to additionally use a barrier method for the first 7 days. However, if intercourse has already occurred, pregnancy should be excluded before the actual start of COC use or the woman has to wait for her first menstrual period.

Management of missed tablets:

If the user is less than 12 hours late in taking any tablet, contraceptive protection is not reduced. The woman should take the tablet as soon as she remembers and should take further tablets at the usual time.

If she is more than 12 hours late in taking any tablet, contraceptive protection may be reduced. The management of missed tablets can be guided by the following two basic rules:

1. tablet-taking must never be discontinued for longer than 7 days

2. 7 days of uninterrupted tablet-taking are required to attain adequate suppression of the hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian axis.

Advice in case of gastro-intestinal disturbances:

In case of severe gastro-intestinal disturbances (e.g., vomiting or diarrhoea), absorption may not be complete and additional contraceptive measures should be taken. If vomiting occurs within 3-4 hours after tablet-taking, a new (replacement) tablet should be taken as soon as possible. The new tablet should be taken within 12 hours of the usual time of tablet-taking if possible.

How to postpone a withdrawal bleed:

To delay a period the woman should continue with another blister pack of this drug without a tablet-free interval. The extension can be carried on for as long as wished until the end of the second pack. During the extension the woman may experience breakthrough-bleeding or spotting. Regular intake of this drug is then resumed after the usual 7-day tablet-free interval.

Overdose:

There has not yet been any experience of overdose with this drug. On the basis of general experience with combined oral contraceptives, symptoms that may possibly occur in this case are: nausea, vomiting and, in young girls, slight vaginal bleeding. There are no antidotes and further treatment should be symptomatic.

Storage conditions:

Do not store above 25 °C, store in the original pack.

Keep out of reach of children.

Packaging:

Blister of PVC-Alu contains 21 Film Coated tablet.

THIS IS A MEDICAMENT	
- A medicament is a product but unlike any other products - A medicament is a product which affects your health, and its 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 medicament. The doctor and the pharmacist are experts in medicine, its benefits and risks. - Do not by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed for you. - Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.	
KEEP MEDICAMENTS OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN (Council of Arab Health Ministers) (Arab Pharmacists Association)	

Produced by: **IDM** International Drug Manufacturing - Aleppo - Syria

