

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINE
Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION
Each film-coated tablet contains lamivudine 300 mg and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate 300 mg equivalent to tenofovir disoproxil 245 mg or 136 mg of tenofovir

For a full list of excipients see 6.1

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

White to off white, oblong, capsule shaped, biconvex, film-coated tablet with "LT" debossed on one side and plain on the other.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic Indications

Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets is indicated in combination with other antiretroviral products for the treatment of Human Immunodeficiency Virus-1 (HIV-1) infection in adults and patients from 10 years of age and weighing at least 30 kg

Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets may be used in combination with other measures for pre-exposure exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) in adults and patients weighing at least 35 kg at substantial risk of HIV infection. Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets may be used for post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) in adults and patients weighing at least 30 kg with an exposure that has potential for HIV transmission.

Consideration should be given to official treatment guidelines for HIV-1 infection, by WHO: <http://www.who.int/hiv/data/0403-20150308/>

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Therapy should be initiated by a health care provider experienced in the management of HIV infection.

Posology:

Adults and adolescents:
The recommended dose of Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets is one tablet, taken once daily.

Children:

HIV-therapy: Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets should not be used in children under 10 years of age and in adolescents weighing less than 30 kg since appropriate dose adjustments cannot be achieved with this product (see section 5.2).

PEP: Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets should not be used in children under 10 years of age and in patients weighing less than 35 kg due to insufficient data on safety and efficacy (see section 5.2).

PEP: Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets should not be used in children under 10 years of age and in patients weighing less than 30 kg due to insufficient data on safety and efficacy (see section 5.2).

A 28-day prescription should be provided for PEP following initial risk assessment. PEP should be offered and initiated as early as possible in all individuals with an exposure that has the potential for HIV transmission, preferably within 72 hours.

Elderly:

Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets should be administered with caution to elderly patients (see section 4.4).

Mild renal impairment (creatinine clearance 50-80 ml/minute):
Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets should be used in patients with mild renal impairment (see section 4.4).

Moderate renal impairment (creatinine clearance 30-49 ml/minute) and severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance <30ml/minute):
Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets should not be used for PEP in

HIV-uninfected individuals with estimated creatinine clearance below 60 ml/minute. Therapy with Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets should not be initiated in patients with moderate or severe renal impairment (estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate (eGFR) <50 ml/min) (see sections 4.4 and 5.2).

Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets is not recommended for use in patients with creatinine clearance <60 ml/minute (see sections 4.4 and 5.2), as appropriate dose adjustments are not possible. For these patients, separate formulations of lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil should be used.

Hepatic impairment:

No dose adjustment is required (see sections 4.4 and 5.2).

Discontinuation of therapy:

Where discontinuation of therapy of HIV-1 infection with one of the components of Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets is indicated, after dose modification is necessary, separate preparations of lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil should be used. If Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets is discontinued in patients co-infected with HIV and hepatitis B virus (HBV), these patients should be closely monitored for evidence of exacerbation of hepatitis (see section 4.4).

PEP and PrEP may be discontinued 28 days after the last potential exposure to HIV. Advice on mixed dose:

If a dose of Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets is missed within 12 hours of the time it is usually taken, the individual should take the medicine as soon as possible and resume the normal dosing schedule with the next dose. If the patient misses a dose of Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets by more than 12 hours and it is almost time for the next dose, the individual should not take the missed dose and simply resume the usual dosing schedule.

If the individual vomits within 1 hour of taking Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets, another tablet should be taken. There is no need to take an extra dose if vomiting occurs more than 1 hour after taking Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets.

Method of administration:

It is recommended that Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets be swallowed whole with water.

Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets can be taken with food or between meals.

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substances or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

General:
HIV antibody testing should be offered to all individuals before initiating therapy with lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil (see also Bio-co-infection with HIV-1 and hepatitis B).

Renal impairment:

Lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil are both eliminated by renal excretion. Thus, exposure to both compounds increases in patients with renal dysfunction. The long term safety of tenofovir disoproxil and lamivudine in mild renal impairment (creatinine clearance 50-80 ml/minute) has not been fully assessed. Therefore, in patients with renal impairment (creatinine clearance 50-80 ml/minute) Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets should only be used if the potential benefits of treatment are considered to outweigh the potential risks. Patients with renal impairment may require close monitoring of renal function (see section 4.4).

Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP):
Comprehensive Management to Reduce the Risk of Acquiring HIV-1:
Lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil should be used for PrEP and PEP only as part of a comprehensive prevention strategy that includes other prevention measures, such as safer sex practices, because PEP or PrEP is not always effective in preventing the acquisition of HIV-1 (see Section 5.1).

Uninfected individuals should be counselled about safer sex practices that include consistent and correct use of condoms, knowledge of their HIV-1 status and that of their partner(s), and regular testing for other sexually transmitted infections that can facilitate HIV-1 transmission (such as syphilis and gonorrhoea).

One individual who has been confirmed HIV-negative should take Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets to reduce the risk of acquiring HIV-1. HIV-1 resistance substitutions may emerge in individuals with undetected HIV-1 infection who are taking only lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil, because these do not constitute a complete

therapy regimen for HIV-1. Therefore, care should be taken to minimize drug exposure in HIV-infected individuals.

Many HIV-1 tests, such as rapid tests, detect anti-HIV antibodies and may not identify HIV-1 during the acute stage of infection.

If clinical symptoms consistent with acute viral infection are present and recent (< 1 month) HIV exposure is suspected, starting PrEP should be delayed for at least one month. HIV-1 status should be then reconfirmed using a reliable test as an aid in the diagnosis of HIV-1 infection, including acute or primary HIV-1 infection.

While using lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil for PrEP or PEP, HIV-1 screening tests should be repeated at least every 3 months. If symptoms consistent with acute HIV-1 infection, including acute or primary HIV-1 infection, are observed, the individual should stop taking lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil and seek medical advice. PrEP should be discontinued until negative infection status is confirmed using a reliable test as an aid in the diagnosis of HIV-1, including acute or primary HIV-1 infection.

Uninfected individuals should be counselled to strictly adhere to the recommended lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil dosing schedule. The effectiveness of lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil in reducing the risk of acquiring HIV-1 is strongly correlated with adherence as demonstrated by measurable drug levels in clinical trials. An assessment of the risk for HIV acquisition should be done at each visit. Co-administration of other medicinal products (Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets should not be given with any other medicinal products containing tenofovir disoproxil, adenofovir dipicol, lamivudine or emtricitabine".

Co-administration of tenofovir disoproxil and didanosine is not recommended, as this may increase the risk of didanosine-related adverse events (see section 4.6). Rare cases of pancreatitis and lactic acidosis, sometimes fatal, have been reported. Furthermore, the additive effect of didanosine with tenofovir disoproxil has been associated with reports of renal impairment.

The combination of lamivudine with didanosine is not recommended (see section 4.5).

Single therapy with nucleoside/nucleotide analogues: There have been reports of a high rate of virological failure and of emergence of resistance at early stage in HIV patients when tenofovir disoproxil and lamivudine were combined with abacavir or didanosine as a once-daily regimen.

Renal impairment:
If the creatinine test is not routinely available, use the estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) to monitor renal function. In addition, clinical response to treatment should be carefully watched when initiating lamivudine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate in patients with renal impairment.

Weight and metabolic parameters:
An increase in weight and in levels of blood lipids and glucose may occur during antiretroviral therapy. Such changes may in part be linked to disease control and life style. For lipids, there is no clear evidence of a treatment effect, while for glucose, there is some evidence of a strong evidence relating this to any particular treatment. For monitoring of blood lipids and glucose, reference is made to established HIV treatment guidelines. Lipid disorders should be managed as clinically appropriate.

Mitochondrial dysfunction:
Nucleoside and nucleotide analogues have been demonstrated, in vitro and in vivo, to cause a variable degree of mitochondrial damage. There have been reports of mitochondrial dysfunction in HIV-negative infants exposed in utero or perinatally to nucleoside analogues. The main adverse events reported are haematological disorders (anaemia, neutropenia) and metabolic disorders (hyperlactataemia, lactic acidosis, hypophosphataemia). These events are often transient, but in some late-onset neurological disorders have been reported (hypertonia, convulsion, abnormal behaviour). Whether the neurological disorders are transient or permanent is currently unknown. Any child exposed in utero to nucleoside and nucleotide analogues, even HIV-negative children, should have clinical and laboratory follow-up and should be fully investigated for possible mitochondrial dysfunction in case of relevant signs or symptoms. These findings do not affect current national recommendations to use antiretroviral therapy in pregnant women to prevent vertical transmission of HIV.

Treatment with lamivudine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate should be stopped immediately if clinical signs, symptoms or laboratory abnormalities suggestive of pancreatitis occur (see section 4.8).

Opportunistic infections:
Patients receiving antiretroviral therapy may continue to develop opportunistic infections and other complications of HIV infection. Therefore, patients should remain under close clinical observation by health care providers experienced in the treatment of HIV infection.

Immune reconstitution syndrome:
In HIV-infected patients with pre-existing severe immune deficiency, typically in the first few weeks or months after initiation of combination ART, an inflammatory reaction to opportunistic or residual opportunistic pathogens (e.g. CMV retinitis, mycobacterial infections, Pneumocystis pneumonia) may arise and cause serious clinical conditions or aggravation of symptoms. Treatment should be initiated when necessary. Autoimmune disorders (such as Graves' disease) have also been reported to occur in the setting of immune reconstitution. However, the reported increase in disease is more variable and these events can occur many months after initiation of treatment.

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Patients receiving antiretroviral therapy may continue to develop opportunistic infections and other complications of HIV infection. Therefore, patients should remain under close clinical observation by health care providers experienced in the treatment of HIV infection.

Immune reconstitution syndrome:
In HIV-infected patients with pre-existing severe immune deficiency, typically in the first few weeks or months after initiation of combination ART, an inflammatory reaction to opportunistic or residual opportunistic pathogens (e.g. CMV retinitis, mycobacterial infections, Pneumocystis pneumonia) may arise and cause serious clinical conditions or aggravation of symptoms. Treatment should be initiated when necessary. Autoimmune disorders (such as Graves' disease) have also been reported to occur in the setting of immune reconstitution. However, the reported increase in disease is more variable and these events can occur many months after initiation of treatment.

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3. HOW TO LAMIVUDINE/TENOFOVIR DISOPROXIL FUMARATE 300 MG/300 MG TABLETS

Always take Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets exactly as your health care provider has told you. This is to make sure that your medicine is fully effective, and to reduce the risk of developing resistance to the treatment. You should check with your health care provider if you are not sure. Always take the dose recommended by your health care provider. Do not change the dose unless your health care provider tells you to.

The usual dose for adults is one tablet each day. Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets can be taken with a meal or between meals. Swallow Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets whole with water or another liquid.

When used for HIV treatment: This product is not for use by children under 10 years of age or patients weighing less than 30 kg.

When used for reducing the risk of getting HIV-1 infection in subjects who are not HIV infected and are at high risk of getting infected with HIV (PrEP-exposure prophylaxis, PrEP): This product is not for use by children under 10 years of age or patients weighing less than 35 kg.

Who can get or reduce the risk of getting HIV-1 infection in subjects who are not HIV infected and who have potentially been exposed to HIV recently (post-exposure prophylaxis, PEP): This product is not for use by children under 10 years of age or patients weighing less than 30 kg. Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets may be taken as instructed by a health care provider every day for 28 days. PEP should be offered and initiated as early as possible in subjects who have potentially been exposed to HIV recently, preferably within 72 hours.

For treatment of established HIV infection: Your healthcare provider will prescribe Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets with at least one other antiretroviral medicine. Please refer to the patient information leaflets of the other antiretrovirals for guidance on how to take those medicines.

If your health care provider decides to stop one of the components of Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablet or change the dose of Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets, you may be given lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate separately instead of the combined medicine or you may be given other medicines for the treatment of HIV infection.

Your health care provider will prescribe Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets with other antiretroviral medicines. Please refer to the patient information leaflets of the other antiretrovirals for guidance on how to take those medicines.

If you take more Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets than you should If you accidentally take too many tablets of Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets, contact your health care provider or nearest emergency department for advice. Take the tablet container with you so that you can easily describe what you have taken.

If you forget to take Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets It is important not to miss a dose of Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets. If you miss a dose of Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets, take it as soon as you can, and then take your next dose at its regular time. However, if your next dose is due within 6 hours, do not take the missed dose. Wait and take the next dose at the regular time. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten tablet.

If you want within 1 hour after taking Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets, take another tablet. You do not need to take another tablet if you were sick more than 4 hours after taking Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets.

If you stop taking Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets Don't stop taking Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets without your health care provider's advice. Stopping treatment with Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets may reduce the effectiveness of the treatment. Talk to your health care provider before you stop taking Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets for any reason, particularly if you get any side effects or you have another illness. Contact your health care provider before you restart taking Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets.

If you have hepatitis B or HIV and hepatitis B together (co-infection), it is very important not to stop treatment with Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets without talking to your health care provider first. Some patients have had blood tests or symptoms indicating that their hepatitis has got worse after stopping Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets. You may require blood tests for several months after stopping treatment. Tell your health care provider immediately about new or unusual symptoms after you stop treatment, particularly symptoms you associate with hepatitis B infection.

If you have any further questions on the use of this product, ask your health care provider.

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS Like all medicines, Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets can cause side effects, but not everybody gets them. Tell your health care provider about any of the following side effects.

Very common side effects (These can affect at least 1 in every 100 patients treated)

- dizziness, diarrhoea, feeling sick (nausea), being sick (vomiting)

Tests may also show:

- abnormally low levels of phosphate in the blood

Common side effects (These can affect at least 1 in every 100 patients treated, but less than 1 in every 10 patients treated)

- stomach pain, flatulence
- headache
- difficulty sleeping
- rash (including red spots or blotches sometimes with blistering and swelling of the skin, which may be an allergic reaction), itching, changes in skin colour including darkening of the skin in patches
- hair loss
- feeling weak, fever
- pain in muscles and joints

Uncommon side effects (These can affect at least 1 in every 1000 patients treated, but less than 1 in every 100 patients treated)

- anaemia (low red blood cell count, which can make you tired and out of breath), low white blood cell count (which could make you more prone to infection), low platelet count (which could make you more prone to bleeding).

Rare side effects (These can affect at least 1 in every 10 000 patients treated, but less than 1 in every 1000 patients treated)

- excess lactic acid in the blood (lactic acidosis, a serious side effect that can be fatal). The following side effects may be signs of

lactic acidosis:

- deep rapid breathing
- drowsiness
- feeling sick (nausea), being sick (vomiting) and stomach pain (see also Warnings and precautions)
- pain in the abdomen caused by inflammation of the pancreas
- inflammation of the liver (hepatitis)
- kidney problems, including kidney failure. Symptoms may include nausea and fatigue, but also passing a lot of urine and feeling thirsty. This may also lead to weakening of the bones (with bone pain and sometimes resulting in fractures).

Tests may also show:

- increased creatinine in your blood

Very rare side effects (These can affect less than 1 in every 10 000 patients treated)

- shortness of breath
- nerve injury causing weakness and sensations of tingling, prickling, or numbness of the skin, especially in the feet and hands (peripheral neuropathy)

Tests may also show:

- damage to kidney tubule cells

Side effects with unknown frequency:

- muscle pain, breakdown of muscle tissue
- disorders of bone

The following side effects have been reported in HIV-infected patients treated with nucleoside/nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors, the group of medicines to which Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets belongs:

- increases in blood fats (hyperlipaemia) and an abnormal increase in blood sugar. Your health care provider will test for these changes.
- appearance of symptoms of infection as part of the 'immune reactivation syndrome' (see Warnings and precautions).

If any of the side effects get serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your health care provider.

5. HOW TO STORE LAMIVUDINE/TENOFOVIR DISOPROXIL FUMARATE 300 MG/300 MG TABLETS

Do not store above 30°C.

Keep out of the reach and sight of children.

Do not use Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets after the expiry date which is stated on the label/leaflet (EXP). The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Medicines should not be disposed of in wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist's health care provider how to dispose of medicines no longer needed. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. CONTENTS OF THE PACK AND OTHER INFORMATION

What Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets contains

The active ingredients of Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets are 300 mg lamivudine and 300 mg tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (equivalent to 245 mg of tenofovir disoproxil or 138 mg of tenofovir).

The other ingredients are:

- Core tablet: Microcrystalline cellulose, croscarmellose sodium, partially pregelatinised starch, magnesium stearate
- Film coat: Hypromellose, polyvinyl alcohol, titanium dioxide, talc, macrophages, lecithin (soy)

What Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets looks like and contents of the pack

Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablet is a white to off-white coloured, capsule shaped, film-coated tablet with 'LT' debossed on one side and plain on the other side.

What Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets should be stored in the following packs:

- Bottle pack
- 50 CC white HDPE container containing 30 tablets and 3 silica gel bags of 1 gm each with 38 mm white HDPE non CRC cap having induction seal.

Supplier and Manufacturer

Cipla Quality Chemical Industries Limited, Plot 17, 1st Ring Road, Luzia Industrial Park, PO Box 34871, Kampala, Uganda. Phone: +256 3124110065 Email: info@ciplacol.co.ug Website: www.ciplacol.co.ug

For any information about this medicine, contact the supplier.

This leaflet was last approved in July 2017.

Not known

hypokaemia

Nervous system disorders:

- Common: dizziness, headache and insomnia
- Very rare: peripheral neuropathy (paraesthesia)

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders:

- Common: cough, nasal symptoms
- Very rare: Dyspnoea

Gastrointestinal disorders:

- Common: diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain/parcra, flatulence
- Rare: pancreatitis, elevated serum amylase

Hepatobiliary disorders:

- Uncommon: transient elevation in liver enzymes
- Rare: hepatitis

Kidney disorders:

- Common: hepatic steatosis

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders:

- Common: rash, hair loss

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders:

- Common: arthralgia, muscle disorder
- Not known: rhabdomyolysis, osteomalacia (manifested as bone pain and infrequently contributing to fractures), muscular weakness, myopathy, osteonecrosis

Renal and urinary disorders:

- Rare: acute renal failure, renal failure, proximal renal tubulopathy (including Fanconi syndrome), increased serum creatinine

Very rare:

- acute tubular necrosis

Not known

- nephritis (including acute interstitial nephritis),

neuropathic diabetes insipidus

General disorders and administration site disorders:

- Common: fatigue, malaise, fever
- Very rare: asthenia

Not known

- immune reconstitution syndrome

The following adverse reactions, listed above, may occur as a consequence of proximal renal tubulopathy, rhabdomyolysis, osteomalacia (as bone pain and infrequently contributing to fractures), hypokaemia, muscle weakness, myopathy and hypophosphataemia. These events are not considered to be caused by tenofovir disoproxil in the absence of proximal renal tubulopathy.

In HIV infected patients, exacerbations of hepatitis have occurred after discontinuation of HBV therapy (see section 4.4).

Combination antiretroviral therapy has been associated with metabolic abnormalities such as hyperglycaemia, hypercholesterolaemia, insulin resistance, hyperglycaemia and hypertriglyceridaemia (see section 4.4).

Disproportionate adverse effects

In two randomised controlled HIV-prevention trials in men who have sex with men, transgender women (PEx) trial and serodiscordant couples (PartnersPExP), in which 2620 uninfected adults received fixed dose combination tablets of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate no new adverse reactions were reported. Of those reactions, occurring in at least 2% of subjects, the following were reported more frequently in the treatment group (as compared to placebo, all from PEx) trial:

- Syphilis 6% vs. 5%, secondary syphilis (6% vs. 4%)
- Abdominal pain 4% versus 2%
- Weight decreased (3% vs. 2%).

The following laboratory abnormalities were reported in these trials.

	Grade*	PEx Trial	Partners PEP Trial
		FTOTIDP N=1251	FTOTIDP Placebo N=1248
Creatinine	1.1 (1.1-1.3 x ULN)	27 (2%)	21 (2%)
	2.4 (>1.4 x ULN)	5 (<1%)	3 (1%)
Phosphorus	1.0 (2.5 - 4.0 mg/dl)	51 (7%)	110 (9%)
	2.4 (<2.5 mg/dl)	123 (10%)	140 (9%)
AST	1.1 (25 - 42.5 x ULN)	175 (14%)	175 (14%)
	2.4 (> 2.6 x ULN)	57 (5%)	61 (5%)
ALT	1.1 (25 - 42.5 x ULN)	175 (14%)	194 (16%)
	2.4 (> 2.6 x ULN)	54 (7%)	62 (7%)
Hemoglobin	1.0 (5.5 - 10 mg/dl)	49 (4%)	62 (5%)
	2.4 (< 8.4 mg/dl)	13 (1%)	19 (2%)
Neutrophils	1.0 (1000-1300/mm ³)	23 (2%)	25 (2%)
	2.4 (< 750/mm ³)	7 (<1%)	73 (6%)

a. Grade 1 phosphorus was not reported for the Partners PEP trial.

b. Grading is per DAIDS criteria.

In addition to the laboratory abnormalities described above, grade 1 proteinuria occurred in 6% of subjects receiving emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate in the PEx trial. Grades 2-3 proteinuria and glycosuria occurred in less than 1% of subjects treated with emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate in the PEx trial and Partners PEP trial.

Six subjects in the tenofovir-containing arms of the Partners PEP trial discontinued participation in the study due to an increase in blood creatinine compared with no discontinuations in the placebo group. One subject in the emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil arm of the PEx trial discontinued from the study due to an increase in blood creatinine and another due to low phosphorus.

Changes in Bone Mineral Density (BMD)

In clinical trials of HIV-1 uninfected individuals, decreases in BMD were observed. In the PEx trial, a substudy of 503 subjects found mean changes from baseline in BMD ranging from -0.4% to -1.0% across total hip, spine, femoral neck, and trochanter in the emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate group compared with the placebo group, which returned toward baseline after discontinuation of treatment. Thirteen percent of subjects receiving emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate vs. 6% of subjects receiving placebo lost at least 5% of BMD at the spine during treatment. Bone fractures were reported in 1.7% of the emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate group compared with 1.4% in the placebo group. No correlation between BMD and fracture was noted (see 5.1 Clinical results).

The Partners PEP trial found similar fracture rates between treatment and placebo groups (0.8% and 0.6%, respectively).

No BMD evaluations were conducted during this trial.

Description of selected adverse reactions

Renal toxicity

As Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets may cause renal damage, monitoring of renal function is recommended (see sections 4.4 and 4.8). Proximal renal tubulopathy generally resolved or improved after tenofovir disoproxil discontinuation.

However, in some patients, declines in creatinine clearance did not completely resolve despite tenofovir disoproxil discontinuation. Patients at risk of renal impairment (such as patients with baseline renal risk factors, advanced HIV disease, or patients receiving concomitant nephrotoxic medications) are at increased risk of experiencing incomplete recovery of renal function despite tenofovir disoproxil discontinuation (see section 4.4).

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), hypokaemia,

muscular weakness, myopathy and hypophosphataemia. These events are not likely to be causally associated with tenofovir disoproxil therapy in the absence of proximal renal tubulopathy.

Interaction with didanosine

Co-administration of tenofovir disoproxil and didanosine is not recommended as it results in a 40-60% increase in systemic exposure to didanosine that may increase the risk of didanosine-related adverse reactions. (see section 4.5). Rarely, pancreatitis and lactic acidosis, sometimes fatal, have been reported.

Metabolic parameters

Weight and levels of blood lipids and glucose may increase during antiretroviral therapy (see section 4.4).

Immune Reconstitution Syndrome

In HIV infected patients with severe immune deficiency at the time of initiation of CART, an inflammatory reaction to asymptomatic or residual opportunistic infections may arise. Autoimmune disorders (such as Graves' disease) have also been reported; the reported time to onset is more variable and these events can occur many months after initiation of treatment (see section 4.4).

Onset of osteonecrosis

Cases of osteonecrosis have been reported, particularly in patients with generally acknowledged risk factors, advanced HIV disease or long-term exposure to CART. The frequency of this is unknown (see section 4.4).

Paediatric population

Safety data from studies using the combination tablet in patients less than 16 years of age are not available. In studies with emtricitabine* in addition to the adverse reactions reported in adults, the following adverse reactions were observed more frequently in paediatric patients: anaemia was common (8.5%) and skin discoloration (increased pigmentation) was very common (31.8%).

The adverse reactions observed in paediatric patients who received treatment with tenofovir disoproxil or lamivudine as single entities were consistent with those observed in clinical studies in adults.

Other paediatric populations

Elderly

Lamivudine/tenofovir disoproxil has not been studied in patients over the age of 65. Elderly patients are more likely to have decreased renal function, therefore caution should be exercised when treating elderly patients with emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil.

HIV or HIV co-infected patients

Limited data on patients co-infected with HIV/HBV or HIV/HCV indicate that the adverse reaction profile of emtricitabine* and tenofovir disoproxil in patients co-infected with HIV or HBV or HIV/HCV was similar to that observed in patients infected with HIV without co-infection. However, as would be expected, elevations in AST and ALT occurred more frequently than in the general HIV infected population.

In HIV-negative individuals limited data indicate that the adverse reaction profile of emtricitabine* and tenofovir disoproxil was similar in individuals with and without hepatitis B/C infection.

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continuous monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reaction to the marketing authorisation holder, or if available, via the national reporting system.

Overdose

Overdose occurs the patient must be monitored for evidence of toxicity (see sections 4.8 and 5.3), and standard supportive treatment applied as necessary. Tenofovir disoproxil can be removed by haemodialysis; the median haemodialysis clearance of tenofovir disoproxil is 134 mL/minute. The elimination of tenofovir disoproxil by peritoneal dialysis has not been studied. Because a negligible amount of lamivudine was removed via (4-hour) haemodialysis, continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, and automated peritoneal dialysis, it is not known if continuous haemodialysis would be clinically beneficial in a lamivudine overdose.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacokinetic properties

Pharmacokinetic properties: Antiviral for treatment of HIV infections, combinations, ATC code J01AR12

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Lamivudine, the negative enantiomer of 2'-deoxy-3'-thiacytidine, is a deoxynucleoside analogue. Tenofovir disoproxil is converted in vivo to tenofovir, a nucleoside monophosphate (nucleotide).

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, resulting in DNA chain termination. Both substances are active against HIV-1 and HIV-2, as well as against Hepatitis B virus.

Resistance

The K569 mutation is selected in vitro when HIV-1 is cultured in the presence of increasing tenofovir concentrations. It may also emerge in vivo upon virological failure of a treatment regimen including tenofovir. K569 reduces tenofovir susceptibility 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. HIV strains which 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 (though less often when the treatment regimen contains a nucleoside/nucleotide resistance inhibitor), the M184V mutation will be selected for at an early stage. M184V causes high-level resistance to lamivudine (> 300-fold reduced susceptibility). Virus with M184V replicates less well than does wild-type virus. In vitro data suggest that continuation of lamivudine in an antiretroviral regimen despite the development of M184V might provide residual antiretroviral activity (likely through impaired viral fitness). The clinical relevance of these findings is not established. Therefore, maintaining lamivudine therapy despite emergence of M184V mutation should be considered only 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 emtricitabine*, zidovudine and stavudine maintain their antiretroviral activity against lamivudine-resistant HIV-1. Abacavir maintains its antiretroviral activity against lamivudine-resistant HIV-1 harbouring only the M184V mutation. The M184V mutation shows a < 4-fold decrease in susceptibility to didanosine; 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 < 5.0 copies/ml were 76.3% and 67.8% at 48 and 144 weeks, respectively.

The exposure Prophylaxis is a primary prevention trial (PrEP), designed to evaluate the safety and efficacy of one-day-only tenofovir disoproxil-emtricitabine* compared with placebo for the prevention of HIV acquisition among men who have sex with men and among transgender women both having evidence of high risk behaviour for HIV-1 infection, use of pre-exposure prophylaxis with a median follow-up time of 12 years was associated with reduced risk of new HIV infection in both intention-to-treat analysis (HR: 0.33, 95% CI: 0.36-0.78, p=0.001) and modified intention-to-treat analysis (HR: 0.56, 95% CI: 0.37-0.85, p=0.001).

In the Partners PrEP trial, conducted in serodiscordant heterosexual couples to evaluate the efficacy and safety of emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil versus placebo, in preventing HIV-1 acquisition by the uninfected partner, the risk reduction for emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil relative to placebo was 75% (HR: 0.25, 95% CI: 0.55-0.87, p=0.005) following 7627 person-years of follow-up.

In a post-hoc case-control study of plasma drug levels in about 10% of study subjects, risk reduction appeared to be the greatest in subjects with detectable plasma tenofovir. Efficacy was therefore strongly correlated with adherence.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

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 compound, tenofovir diphosphate.

Absorption and Bioavailability

Following oral administration of tenofovir disoproxil to HIV infected patients, tenofovir disoproxil is rapidly absorbed and converted to tenofovir.

The oral bioavailability of tenofovir from tenofovir disoproxil in fasted patients was approximately 25%. Administration of tenofovir disoproxil 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, administration of tenofovir disoproxil with a light meal did not have a significant effect on the pharmacokinetics of tenofovir.

Following single dose administration of Lamivudine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg/300 mg Tablets in healthy volunteers, the mean (± SD) tenofovir C_{max} value was 323 ng/ml and the corresponding value for AUC was 3233 (± 825) ng·hour/ml. The mean (± SD) tenofovir t_{max} value was 2.49 (± 0.76) hours.

Distribution

Following intravenous administration the steady-state volume of distribution of tenofovir disoproxil was estimated to be approximately 800 ml/kg. In vitro protein binding of tenofovir disoproxil to plasma or serum protein was less than 0.7 and 7.2%, respectively, over the tenofovir disoproxil concentration range 0.01–25 µg/ml.

Elimination

Tenofovir disoproxil is primarily excreted by the kidney, both by filtration and an active tubular transport system with about 70-80% of the dose excreted unchanged in urine following intravenous administration. Total clearance has been estimated to be approximately 230 ml/min (approximately 300 ml/min). Renal clearance has been estimated to be approximately 160 ml/min (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 pathway of active tubular secretion of tenofovir disoproxil to be influx into proximal tubule cell by the human organic anion transporters (OAT) 1 and 3 and efflux into the urine by the multidrug resistant protein 4 (MRP 4). In vitro studies have determined that neither tenofovir disoproxil nor tenofovir are substrates for the CYP450 enzymes.

Age, gender and ethnicity

Limited data on the pharmacokinetics of tenofovir in women indicate no major gender effect. Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate exposure achieved in adolescent patients receiving oral daily doses of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate 300 mg was similar to exposures achieved in adults receiving once-daily doses of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate 300 mg. Pharmacokinetic data have not been performed with tenofovir DF 300 mg/300 mg tablets in children under the elderly (over 65 years). Pharmacokinetics have not been specifically studied in different ethnic groups.

Renal impairment

Pharmacokinetic parameters of tenofovir disoproxil 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 when 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·hour/ml in subjects with CrCl > 80 mL/min to respectively 3004 (30%) ng·hour/ml, 6 009 (42%) ng·hour/ml and 15 985 (45%) ng·hour/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 C_{max} 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 haemodialysis, between-dialysis tenofovir concentrations substantially increased over 48 hours achieving mean C_{max} of 1032 ng/ml and mean AUC_{0-48hour} of 42 857 ng·hour/ml. It is recommended that the dosing interval for

RÉSUMÉ DES CARACTÉRISTIQUES DU PRODUIT

1. DÉNOMINATION DU PRODUIT
Lamivudine/ fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil 300 mg/300 mg Comprimés

2. COMPOSITION QUANTITATIVE ET QUALITATIVE
Chaque comprimé pelliculé contient 300 mg de lamivudine et 300 mg de ténofovir disoproxil (fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil équivalent à 245 mg ou 136 mg de ténofovir Pour la liste complète des excipients, voir rubrique 6.1.

3. FORME PHARMACEUTIQUE
Comprimé pelliculé à blanc cassé, en forme de gélule, biconvexes, avec « LT » gravée sur une face et l'autre.

4. DONNÉES CLINIQUES

4.1 Indications thérapeutiques
Lamivudine/Fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil comprimés est indiqué pour le traitement de l'infection par le virus de l'immunodéficience humaine-1 (VH-1) chez l'adulte et l'adolescent (à partir de 10 ans et pesant moins de 30 kg).

Lamivudine/fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil 300 mg/300 mg comprimés peut être utilisé en combinaison avec d'autres mesures de prophylaxie pré-exposition (PPE) chez les adultes et les patients pesant au moins 35 kg à grand risque d'infection à VIH. Lamivudine/fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil 300 mg/300 mg comprimés peut être utilisé pour la prophylaxie post-exposition (PPE) chez les adultes et les patients pesant au moins 30 kg avec une exposition qui a du potentiel de transmission du VIH.

L'attribution de l'ONU doit être accordée aux exigences officielles du traitement de l'infection par le VIH-1 (par exemple celles de l'OMS) (<http://www.unhiv.int/hiv/publications/2015/08/>).

4.2 Posologie et mode d'administration
Le traitement doit être initié par un médecin dans le but intellectuel (traitement de l'infection par le VIH).

Posologie

Adultes et adultes :
La dose recommandée de Lamivudine et de fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil 300 mg/300 mg comprimés est d'un comprimé pris par voie orale une fois par jour.

Populations particulières

Enfants

La thérapie du VIH : La Lamivudine/fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil 300 mg/300 mg comprimés ne doit pas être utilisée chez les enfants de moins de 10 ans et chez les adolescents de moins de 30 kg après des ajustements appropriés de la dose ne peut pas être réalisée avec ce produit (voir la rubrique 5.2).

PPE: Lamivudine/fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil 300 mg/300 mg comprimés ne doit pas être utilisé chez les enfants de moins de 10 ans et chez les patients pesant moins de 35 kg en raison de l'insuffisance de données concernant la sécurité et l'efficacité (voir la rubrique 5.2).

PPE: Lamivudine/fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil 300 mg/300 mg comprimés ne doit pas être utilisé chez les enfants de moins de 10 ans et chez les patients pesant moins de 30 kg en raison de l'insuffisance de données concernant la sécurité et l'efficacité (voir la rubrique 5.2).

Une prescription de 28 jours devrait être fourni pour la PPE à la suite d'une évaluation initiale des risques. La PPE devrait être proposée et être la plus tôt possible dans tous les individus avec une exposition qui a le potentiel de transmission du VIH, de préférence dans les 72 heures.

Chez les personnes âgées

Lamivudine/fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil 300 mg/300 mg comprimés doivent être administrés avec prudence aux patients âgés (voir rubrique 4.4).

Insuffisance rénale légère (clairance de la créatinine de 50 à 80 mL/min) :
Une dose quotidienne de la Lamivudine/fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil 300 mg/300 mg comprimés sont recommandées chez les patients présentant une insuffisance rénale sévère (voir rubrique 4.4).

Insuffisance rénale modérée (clairance de la créatinine 30 à 49 mL/min) et une insuffisance rénale sévère (clairance < 30mL/min) :
Lamivudine/fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil 300 mg/300 mg comprimés ne doivent pas être utilisés pour la PPE du VIH-1. Individus non infectés et estimant la clairance de la créatinine inférieure à 60 mL/min.

Le traitement par Lamivudine/fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil 300 mg/300 mg comprimés ne doit pas être initié chez les patients présentant une insuffisance rénale modérée ou sévère (taux de filtration glomérulaire estimé (DFGE) < 50 mL/min) (voir rubriques 4.4 et 5.2).

La Lamivudine/fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil 300 mg/300 mg comprimés n'est pas recommandée chez les patients ayant une clairance de la créatinine < 50 mL/min (voir rubriques 4.4 et 5.2), le cas échéant adaptation de la posologie n'est pas possible. Chez ces patients, des formulations de la lamivudine et de ténofovir disoproxil doit être utilisé.

Insuffisance hépatique :
Il n'est pas nécessaire d'adapter la posologie (voir rubriques 4.4 et 5.2).

L'arrêt du traitement :

Si l'arrêt du traitement par l'un des composants de la lamivudine /fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil et de 300 mg/200 mg comprimés est indiqué ou si une modification de la dose est nécessaire, des formulations distinctes d'amivudine et de fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil sont disponibles. Si la lamivudine/ fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil de 300 mg/300 mg comprimés est interrompu chez tout individu infecté par le VIH et le VHB, des patients doivent être étroitement surveillés pour tout signe d'aggravation de l'infection (voir rubrique 4.4).

PPE et PPE peut être suspendue 28 jours après la dernière exposition possible au VIH si les gens n'ont pas un risque important pour l'acquisition continue du VIH.

Conseils sur la dose manquante

Si la dose de Lamivudine/fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil 300 mg/200 mg comprimés n'est pas atteinte dans les 12 heures suivant le moment où il est habituellement pris, l'individu doit prendre le médicament dès que possible et reprendre l'horaire normal avec l'autre en raison de la dose. Si un patient oublie de prendre une dose de Lamivudine/ fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil de 300 mg/300 mg comprimés et il n'en asept plus de 12 heures après, et que l'heure de la dose suivante est proche, le patient ne doit pas prendre la dose oubliée mais simplement poursuivre le traitement normal.

Si le patient vient dans l'heure suivant la prise de Lamivudine/fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil de 300 mg/200 mg comprimés, il doit prendre une autre comprimé. Il n'est pas nécessaire de prendre une dose supplémentaire si le vomissement se produit plus de 1 heure après la prise de Lamivudine/ fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil 300 mg/300 mg comprimés.

Mode d'administration :

Il est recommandé que la lamivudine/fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil 300 mg/300 mg comprimés entiers avec de l'eau.

Lamivudine/fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil 300 mg/300 mg comprimé peut être pris avec des aliments ou entre les repas.

4.3 Contre-indications

hypersensibilité aux substances actives ou à l'un des excipients mentionnés à la rubrique 6.1.

4.4 Mises en garde spéciales et précautions d'emploi

Général

Le dépistage des anticorps anti-VIH doivent être effectués à toutes les personnes avant de commencer le traitement par la lamivudine et de ténofovir disoproxil (voir ci-dessous de la co-infection au VIH-1 et de l'hépatite B).

Insuffisance rénale : La lamivudine et le ténofovir disoproxil sont éliminés par voie rénale. Ainsi, l'exposition à ces deux composants augmente, chez les patients atteints de dysfonction rénale. La signal à long terme de la lamivudine et le ténofovir disoproxil en insuffisance rénale légère (clairance de la créatinine 50-80 mL/min) n'a pas été entièrement évalués. Donc, chez les patients présentant une insuffisance rénale, la lamivudine/fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil 300 mg/300 mg comprimés ne doit être utilisé que si les bénéfices potentiels du traitement l'emportent sur les risques potentiels. Les patients présentant une insuffisance rénale peuvent nécessiter une surveillance étroite de la fonction rénale (voir rubrique 4.4).

La prophylaxie pré-exposition (PPE) et la prophylaxie post-exposition (PPE) :

Gestion complète pour réduire le risque de contracter le VIH-1 : La lamivudine et le ténofovir disoproxil doit être utilisé pour la PPE et le PPE uniquement dans le cadre d'une stratégie de prévention globale qui comprend d'autres mesures de

prévention, telles que les pratiques sexuelles sûres, PPE ou parce que la PPE n'est pas toujours efficace dans la réduction du risque de transmission du VIH-1 (voir la rubrique 5.2). Les individus non infectés devraient recevoir des conseils sur les pratiques sexuelles sûres ou incluent l'utilisation correcte et systématique de préservatifs, la connaissance de leur statut VIH-1 et celle de leur partenaire(s), et des tests réguliers pour d'autres infections transmissibles sexuellement qui peut faciliter la transmission du VIH-1 (comme la syphilis et l'hépatite B).

Seul un individu qui a été confirmé le VIH-négatif devraient utiliser Lamivudine/fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil 300 mg/300 mg comprimés pour réduire le risque de contracter le VIH-1. L'inséance du VIH-1 doit être soupçonné, à partir PPE doit être réévalué d'au moins un mois. L'état du VIH-1 devrait être confirmé ensuite à l'aide d'un test fiable comme une aide dans le diagnostic de l'infection par VIH-1, compris des soins primaires ou de l'infection à VIH-1.

De nombreux tests de VIH-1, telles que les tests rapides, de détecter les anticorps anti-VIH et peut ne pas identifier le VIH-1 au cours de la phase aiguë de l'infection.

Si les symptômes cliniques compatibles avec une infection virale sont présents et l'absence d'exposition au VIH-1 est soupçonné, le patient PPE doit être réévalué d'au moins un mois. L'état du VIH-1 devrait être confirmé ensuite à l'aide d'un test fiable comme une aide dans le diagnostic de l'infection par VIH-1, compris des soins primaires ou de l'infection à VIH-1.

Lors de l'utilisation de la lamivudine et le ténofovir disoproxil PPE ou PPE, les tests de dépistage du VIH-1 doivent être répétée au moins tous les 3 mois. Si des symptômes compatibles avec une infection aiguë par le VIH-1 développer à la suite d'un événement d'exposition potentielle, PPE doit être interrompu jusqu'à l'état d'infection négatif est confirmé à l'aide d'un test fiable comme une aide dans le diagnostic du VIH-1, y compris des soins primaires ou de l'infection à VIH-1.

Les individus non infectés devraient être avisés de respecter strictement les recommandations de la lamivudine et le ténofovir disoproxil programme de dosage. L'efficacité de la lamivudine et le ténofovir disoproxil repose en grande partie sur la prise en compte de la lamivudine et le ténofovir disoproxil réduire le risque de contracter le VIH-1 fortement

corrélée avec l'efficacité observée en traitement des taux de médicaments mesurables dans le cadre d'essais cliniques. Une évaluation du risque pour le VIH-1 acquisition doit être effectuée à la suite de l'arrêt du traitement de la lamivudine et le ténofovir disoproxil 300 mg/300 mg comprimés ne doit pas être initié sans une surveillance étroite de la fonction rénale (voir la rubrique 4.4).

Lamivudine/fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil 300 mg/300 mg comprimés ne doit pas être utilisé dans un autre médicament contenant du ténofovir disoproxil, l'adéfovir disoproxil, la lamivudine ou l'émtricitabine.

La co-administration de fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil de comprimés avec la didanosine (formule de moins de 30 kg depuis des ajustements appropriés de la dose ne peut pas être réalisée avec ce produit (voir la rubrique 5.2).

La co-administration de fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil de comprimés avec la didanosine (formule de moins de 30 kg depuis des ajustements appropriés de la dose ne peut pas être réalisée avec ce produit (voir la rubrique 5.2)). Les patients ayant un dysfonctionnement hépatique préexistant, y compris une hépatite chronique active, présentent une augmentation de la fréquence d'anomalies de la fonction hépatique pendant le traitement par association d'antirétroviraux et doivent être surveillés (selon la pratique courante). Les complications hépatiques graves ont été rapportées. La co-administration de fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil avec le ténofovir disoproxil 300 mg/300 mg comprimés ne doit pas être initiée sans une surveillance étroite de la fonction rénale (voir la rubrique 4.4).

La co-administration de fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil de comprimés avec le ténofovir disoproxil 300 mg/300 mg comprimés ne doit pas être initiée sans une surveillance étroite de la fonction rénale (voir la rubrique 4.4).

La co-administration de fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil de comprimés avec le ténofovir disoproxil 300 mg/300 mg comprimés ne doit pas être initiée sans une surveillance étroite de la fonction rénale (voir la rubrique 4.4).

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adolescents traités par ténofovir disoproxil suggèrent une augmentation du chiffre de la leucémie, mais les effets observés chez les adolescents ne sont pas statistiquement significatifs. Les patients âgés de moins de 18 ans, il est recommandé de surveiller les effets indésirables du ténofovir disoproxil 300 mg/300 mg comprimés.

La prophylaxie pré-exposition (PPE)

La prophylaxie pré-exposition (PPE) est recommandée pour les personnes à haut risque de contracter le VIH-1. La co-administration de fumarate de ténofovir disoproxil de comprimés avec le ténofovir disoproxil 300 mg/300 mg comprimés ne doit pas être initiée sans une surveillance étroite de la fonction rénale (voir la rubrique 4.4).

La proph

