

RANEXA[®]

RANOLAZINE

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Ranexa 375 mg prolonged-release tablets
Ranexa 500 mg prolonged-release tablets
Ranexa 750 mg prolonged-release tablets

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each Ranexa 375 mg prolonged-release tablet contains 375 mg of ranolazine.
Each Ranexa 500 mg prolonged-release tablet contains 500 mg of ranolazine.
Each Ranexa 750 mg prolonged-release tablet contains 750 mg of ranolazine.
For the full list of excipients see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Prolonged-release tablet
Ranexa 375 mg prolonged-release tablet: pale blue oval-shaped tablet engraved with 375 on one side.
Ranexa 500 mg prolonged-release tablet: light orange oval-shaped tablet engraved with 500 on one side.
Ranexa 750 mg prolonged-release tablet: pale green oval-shaped tablet engraved with 750 on one side.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Ranexa is indicated in adults as add-on therapy for the symptomatic treatment of patients with stable angina pectoris who are inadequately controlled or intolerant to first-line antianginal therapies (such as beta-blockers and/or calcium antagonists).

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

Ranexa is available as 375 mg, 500 mg, and 750 mg prolonged-release tablets.

Adults: The recommended initial dose of Ranexa is 375 mg twice daily. After 2–4 weeks, the dose should be titrated to 500 mg twice daily and, according to the patient's response, further titrated to a recommended maximum dose of 750 mg twice daily (see section 5.1).

If a patient experiences treatment-related adverse events (e.g. dizziness, nausea, or vomiting), down-titration of Ranexa to 500 mg or 375 mg twice daily may be required. If symptoms do not resolve after dose reduction, treatment should be discontinued.

Concomitant treatment with CYP3A4 and P-glycoprotein (P-gp) inhibitors: Careful dose titration is recommended in patients treated with moderate CYP3A4 inhibitors (e.g. diltiazem, fluconazole, erythromycin) or P-gp inhibitors (e.g. verapamil, ciclosporin) (see sections 4.4 and 4.5).

Concomitant administration of potent CYP3A4 inhibitors is contraindicated (see sections 4.3 and 4.5).

Renal impairment: Careful dose titration is recommended in patients with mild to moderate renal impairment (creatinine clearance 30–80 ml/min) (see sections 4.4, 4.8, and 5.2). Ranexa is contraindicated in patients with severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance < 30 ml/min) (see sections 4.3 and 5.2).

Hepatic impairment: Careful dose titration is recommended in patients with mild hepatic impairment (see sections 4.4 and 5.2). Ranexa is contraindicated in patients with moderate or severe hepatic impairment (see sections 4.3 and 5.2).

Elderly: Dose titration in elderly patients should be exercised with caution (see section 4.4). Elderly may have increased ranolazine exposure due to age-related decrease in renal function (see section 5.2). The incidence of adverse events was higher in the elderly (see section 4.8).

Low weight: The incidence of adverse events was higher in patients with low weight (≤ 60 kg). Dose titration in patients with low weight should be exercised with caution (see sections 4.4, 4.8, and 5.2).

Congestive heart failure (CHF): Dose titration in patients with moderate to severe CHF (NYHA Class III–IV) should be exercised with caution (see sections 4.4 and 5.2).

Paediatric population

The safety and efficacy of Ranexa in children below the age of 18 years have not been established. No data are available

Method of administration

Ranexa tablets should be swallowed whole and not crushed, broken, or chewed. They may be taken with or without food.

4.3 Contraindications

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

Severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance < 30 ml/min) (see sections 4.2 and 5.2).

Moderate or severe hepatic impairment (see sections 4.2 and 5.2).

Concomitant administration of potent CYP3A4 inhibitors (e.g. itraconazole, ketoconazole, voriconazole, posaconazole, HIV protease inhibitors, clarithromycin, telithromycin, nefazodone) (see sections 4.2 and 4.5).

Concomitant administration of Class Ia (e.g. quinidine) or Class III (e.g. dofetilide, sotalol) antiarrhythmics other than amiodarone.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Caution should be exercised when prescribing or uptitrating ranolazine to patients in whom an increased exposure is expected:

- Concomitant administration of moderate CYP3A4 inhibitors (see sections 4.2 and 4.5).
- Concomitant administration of P-gp inhibitors (see sections 4.2 and 4.5).
- Mild hepatic impairment (see sections 4.2 and 5.2).
- Mild to moderate renal impairment (creatinine clearance 30–80 ml/min) (see sections 4.2, 4.8, and 5.2).
- Elderly (see sections 4.2, 4.8, and 5.2).

- Patients with low weight (≤ 60 kg) (see sections 4.2, 4.8, and 5.2).
- Patients with moderate to severe CHF (NYHA Class III–IV) (see sections 4.2 and 5.2).

In patients with a combination of these factors, additional exposure increases are expected. Dose-dependent side effects are likely to occur. If Ranexa is used in patients with a combination of several of these factors, monitoring of adverse events should be frequent, the dose reduced, and treatment discontinued, if needed.

The risk for increased exposure leading to adverse events in these different subgroups is higher in patients lacking CYP2D6 activity (poor metabolisers, PM) than subjects with CYP2D6 metabolising capacity (extensive metabolisers, EM) (see section 5.2). The above precautions are based on the risk in a CYP2D6 PM patient, and are needed when the CYP2D6 status is unknown. There is a lower need for precautions in patients with CYP2D6 EM status. If the CYP2D6 status of the patient has been determined (e.g. by genotyping) or is previously known to be EM, Ranexa can be used with caution in these patients when they have a combination of several of the above risk factors.

QT prolongation: A population-based analysis of combined data from patients and healthy volunteers demonstrated that the slope of the plasma concentration-QTc relationship was estimated to be 2.4 msec per 1000 ng/ml, which is approximately equal to a 2- to 7-msec increase over the plasma concentration range for ranolazine 500 to 1000 mg twice daily. Therefore, caution should be observed when treating patients with a history of congenital or a family history of long QT syndrome, in patients with known acquired QT interval prolongation, and in patients treated with drugs affecting the QTc interval (see section 4.5 also).

Drug-drug interactions: Co-administration with CYP3A4 inducers is expected to lead to lack of efficacy. Ranexa should not be used in patients treated with CYP3A4 inducers (e.g. rifampicin, phenytoin, phenobarbital, carbamazepine, St. John's Wort) (see section 4.5).

Renal impairment: Renal function decreases with age and it is therefore important to check renal function at regular intervals during treatment with ranolazine (see sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.8, and 5.2).

Sodium: This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per prolonged-release tablet, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

Lactose: Ranexa 750 mg contains lactose. Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, the Lapp lactase deficiency, or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicinal product.

Azo colouring agent E102: Ranexa 750 mg contains the azo colouring agent E102 which may cause allergic reactions.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Effects of other medicinal products on ranolazine

CYP3A4 or P-gp inhibitors: Ranolazine is a substrate of cytochrome CYP3A4. Inhibitors of CYP3A4 increase plasma concentrations of ranolazine. The potential for dose-related adverse events (e.g. nausea, dizziness) may also increase with increased plasma concentrations. Concomitant treatment with ketoconazole 200 mg twice daily increased the AUC of ranolazine by 3.0- to 3.9-fold during ranolazine treatment. Combining ranolazine with potent CYP3A4 inhibitors (e.g. itraconazole, ketoconazole, voriconazole, posaconazole, HIV protease inhibitors, clarithromycin, telithromycin, nefazodone) is contraindicated (see section 4.3). Grapefruit juice is also a potent CYP3A4 inhibitor.

Diltiazem (180 to 360 mg once daily), a moderately potent CYP3A4 inhibitor, causes dose-dependent increases in average ranolazine steady-state concentrations of 1.5- to 2.4-fold. Careful dose titration of

Ranexa is recommended in patients treated with diltiazem and other moderately potent CYP3A4 inhibitors (e.g. erythromycin, fluconazole). Down-titration of Ranexa may be required (see sections 4.2 and 4.4).

Ranolazine is a substrate for P-gp. Inhibitors of P-gp (e.g. ciclosporin, verapamil) increase plasma levels of ranolazine. Verapamil (120 mg three times daily) increases ranolazine steady-state concentrations 2.2-fold. Careful dose titration of Ranexa is recommended in patients treated with P-gp inhibitors. Down-titration of Ranexa may be required (see sections 4.2 and 4.4).

CYP3A4 inducers: Rifampicin (600 mg once daily) decreases ranolazine steady-state concentrations by approximately 95%. Initiation of treatment with Ranexa should be avoided during administration of inducers of CYP3A4 (e.g. rifampicin, phenytoin, phenobarbital, carbamazepine, St. John's Wort) (see section 4.4).

CYP2D6 inhibitors: Ranolazine is partially metabolised by CYP2D6; therefore, inhibitors of this enzyme may increase plasma concentrations of ranolazine. The potent CYP2D6 inhibitor paroxetine, at a dose of 20 mg once daily, increased steady-state plasma concentrations of ranolazine 1000 mg twice daily by an average of 1.2-fold. No dose adjustment is required. At the dose level 500 mg twice daily, co-administration of a potent inhibitor of CYP2D6 could result in an increase in ranolazine AUC of about 62%.

Effects of ranolazine on other medicinal products

Ranolazine is a moderate to potent inhibitor of P-gp and a mild inhibitor of CYP3A4, and may increase plasma concentrations of P-gp or CYP3A4 substrates. Tissue distribution of drugs which are transported by P-gp may be increased.

Dose adjustment of sensitive CYP3A4 substrates (e.g. simvastatin, lovastatin) and CYP3A4 substrates with a narrow therapeutic range (e.g. ciclosporin, tacrolimus, sirolimus, everolimus) may be required as RANEXA may increase plasma concentrations of these drugs.

Available data suggest that ranolazine is a mild inhibitor of CYP2D6. Ranexa 750 mg twice daily increased plasma concentrations of metoprolol by 1.8-fold. Therefore the exposure to metoprolol or other CYP2D6 substrates (e.g. propafenone and flecainide or, to a lesser extent, tricyclic antidepressants and antipsychotics) may be increased during co-administration with Ranexa, and lower doses of these medicinal products may be required.

The potential for inhibition of CYP2B6 has not been evaluated. Caution is advised during co-administration with CYP2B6 substrates (e.g. bupropion, efavirenz, cyclophosphamide).

Digoxin: An increase in plasma digoxin concentrations by an average of 1.5-fold has been reported when Ranexa and digoxin are co-administered. Therefore, digoxin levels should be monitored following initiation and termination of Ranexa therapy.

Simvastatin: Simvastatin metabolism and clearance are highly dependent on CYP3A4. Ranexa 1000 mg twice daily increased plasma concentrations of simvastatin lactone, simvastatin acid by about 2 fold. Rhabdomyolysis has been associated with high doses of simvastatin and cases of rhabdomyolysis have been observed in patients receiving Ranexa and simvastatin, in postmarketing experience. Limit the dose of simvastatin to 20 mg once daily in patients taking any dose of Ranexa.

Atorvastatin: Ranexa 1000 mg twice daily increased C_{max} and AUC of atorvastatin 80 mg once daily by 1.4- and 1.3 -fold, respectively and changed the C_{max} and AUC of atorvastatin metabolites less than 35%. Dose limitation of atorvastatin and appropriate clinical monitoring may be considered when taking Ranexa.

Dose limitation of other statins, metabolised by CYP3A4 (e.g. lovastatin), may be considered when taking Ranexa.

Tacrolimus, ciclosporin, sirolimus, everolimus: Increased plasma concentrations of tacrolimus, a CYP3A4 substrate, have been observed in patients after ranolazine administration. It is recommended that tacrolimus blood levels are monitored when co-administering Ranexa and tacrolimus and that tacrolimus dosage is adjusted accordingly. This is also recommended for other CYP3A4 substrates with a narrow therapeutic range (e.g., ciclosporin, sirolimus, everolimus).

Drugs transported by the Organic Cation Transporter-2 (OCT2): Plasma exposure of metformin (1000 mg twice daily) increased 1.4- and 1.8-fold in subjects with type 2 diabetes mellitus when co-administered with RANEXA 500 mg and 1000 mg twice daily respectively. The exposure of other OCT2 substrates, including but not limited to pindolol and varenicline, may be affected to a similar degree.

There is a theoretical risk that concomitant treatment of ranolazine with other drugs known to prolong the QTc interval may give rise to a pharmacodynamic interaction and increase the possible risk of ventricular arrhythmias. Examples of such drugs include certain antihistamines (e.g. terfenadine, astemizole, mizolastine), certain antiarrhythmics (e.g. quinidine, disopyramide, procainamide), erythromycin, and tricyclic antidepressants (e.g. imipramine, doxepin, amitriptyline).

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy: There are no adequate data from the use of ranolazine in pregnant women. Animal studies are insufficient with respect to effects on pregnancy and embryofetal development (see section 5.3). The potential risk for humans is unknown. Ranexa should not be used during pregnancy unless clearly necessary.

Breast-feeding: It is unknown whether ranolazine is excreted in human breast milk. The excretion of ranolazine in milk has not been studied in animals. Ranexa should not be used during breast-feeding.

Fertility: In animals, reproduction studies indicated no adverse effects on fertility (see section 5.3). The effect of ranolazine on human fertility is unknown.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

No studies on the effects of Ranexa on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed. Ranexa may cause dizziness, blurred vision, diplopia, confusional state, coordination abnormal, hallucination (see section 4.8), which may affect the ability to drive and use machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Undesirable effects in patients receiving Ranexa are generally mild to moderate in severity and often develop within the first 2 weeks of treatment. These were reported during the Phase 3 clinical development programme, which included a total of 1,030 chronic angina patients treated with Ranexa.

The adverse events, considered to be at least possibly related to treatment, are listed below by body system, organ class, and absolute frequency. Frequencies are defined as very common ($\geq 1/10$), common ($\geq 1/100$ to $< 1/10$), uncommon ($\geq 1/1,000$ to $< 1/100$), rare ($\geq 1/10,000$ to $< 1/1,000$), and very rare ($< 1/10,000$).

Metabolism and nutrition disorders

Uncommon: anorexia, decreased appetite, dehydration.

Rare: hyponatremia

Psychiatric disorders

Uncommon: anxiety, insomnia, confusional state, hallucination.

Rare: disorientation.

Nervous system disorders

Common: dizziness, headache.

Uncommon: lethargy, syncope, hypoaesthesia, somnolence, tremor, postural dizziness, paresthesia.

Rare: amnesia, depressed level of consciousness, loss of consciousness, coordination abnormal, gait disturbance, parosmia

Not known: myoclonus.

Eye disorders

Uncommon: blurred vision, visual disturbance, diplopia.

Ear and labyrinth disorders

Uncommon: vertigo, tinnitus.

Rare: impaired hearing.

Vascular disorders

Uncommon: hot flush, hypotension.

Rare: peripheral coldness, orthostatic hypotension.

Respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders

Uncommon: dyspnoea, cough, epistaxis.

Rare: throat tightness.

Gastrointestinal disorders

Common: constipation, vomiting, nausea.

Uncommon: abdominal pain, dry mouth, dyspepsia, flatulence, stomach discomfort.

Rare: pancreatitis, erosive duodenitis, oral hypoaesthesia.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders

Uncommon: pruritus, hyperhidrosis.

Rare: angioedema, allergic dermatitis, urticaria, cold sweat, rash.

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Uncommon: pain in extremity, muscle cramp, joint swelling, muscular weakness.

Renal and urinary disorders

Uncommon: dysuria, haematuria, chromaturia.

Rare: acute renal failure, urinary retention.

Reproductive system and breast disorders

Rare: erectile dysfunction.

General disorders and administration site conditions

Common: asthenia.

Uncommon: fatigue, peripheral oedema.

Investigations

Uncommon: increased blood creatinine, increased blood urea, prolonged QT corrected interval, increased platelet or white blood cell count, decreased weight.

Rare: elevated levels of hepatic enzyme.

The adverse event profile was generally similar in the MERLIN-TIMI 36 study. In this long term study, acute renal failure was also reported with an incidence less than 1% in placebo and ranolazine patients. Evaluations in patients who may be considered at higher risk of adverse events when treated with other antianginal medicinal products, e.g. patients with diabetes, Class I and II heart failure, or obstructive airway disease, confirmed that these conditions were not associated with clinically meaningful increases in the incidence of adverse events.

Elderly, renal impairment, and low weight: In general, adverse events occurred more frequently among elderly patients and patients with renal impairment; however, the types of events in these subgroups were similar to those observed in the general population. Of the most commonly reported, the following events occurred more often with Ranexa (placebo-corrected frequencies) in elderly (≥ 75 years of age) than younger patients (< 75 years of age): constipation (8% versus 5%), nausea (6% versus 3%), hypotension (5% versus 1%), and vomiting (4% versus 1%).

In patients with mild or moderate renal impairment (creatinine clearance ≥ 30 –80 ml/min) compared to those with normal renal function (creatinine clearance > 80 ml/min), the most commonly reported events and their placebo-corrected frequencies included: constipation (8% versus 4%), dizziness (7% versus 5%), and nausea (4% versus 2%).

In general, the type and frequency of adverse events reported in patients with low body weight (≤ 60 kg) were similar to those of patients with higher weight (> 60 kg); however, the placebo-corrected frequencies of the following common adverse events were higher in low body weight than heavier patients: nausea (14% versus 2%), vomiting (6% versus 1%), and hypotension (4% versus 2%).

Laboratory findings: Small, clinically insignificant, reversible elevations in serum creatinine levels have been observed in healthy subjects and patients treated with Ranexa. There was no renal toxicity related to these findings. A renal function study in healthy volunteers demonstrated a reduction in creatinine clearance with no change in glomerular filtration rate consistent with inhibition of renal tubular secretion of creatinine.

4.9 Overdose

In an oral high-dose tolerability study in angina patients, the incidence of dizziness, nausea, and vomiting increased in a dose-dependent manner. In addition to these adverse events, diplopia, lethargy, and syncope were observed in an intravenous overdose study in healthy volunteers. In the event of overdose, the patient should be closely monitored and the treatment should be symptomatic and supportive.

Approximately 62% of ranolazine is bound to plasma proteins, and therefore, complete clearance by haemodialysis is unlikely.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Other cardiac preparations, ATC code: C01EB18

Mechanism of action: The mechanism of action of ranolazine is largely unknown. Ranolazine may have some antianginal effects by inhibition of the late sodium current in cardiac cells. This reduces intracellular sodium accumulation and consequently decreases intracellular calcium overload. Ranolazine, via its action to decrease the late sodium current, is considered to reduce these intracellular ionic imbalances during ischaemia. This reduction in cellular calcium overload is expected to improve myocardial relaxation and thereby decrease left ventricular diastolic stiffness. Clinical evidence of inhibition of the late sodium current by ranolazine is provided by a significant shortening of the QTc

interval and an improvement in diastolic relaxation in an open-label study of 5 patients with a long QT syndrome (LQT3 having the SCN5A Δ KPQ gene mutation).

These effects do not depend upon changes in heart rate, blood pressure, or vasodilation.

Pharmacodynamic effects

Haemodynamic effects: Minimal decreases in mean heart rate (< 2 beats per minute) and mean systolic blood pressure (< 3 mm Hg) were observed in patients treated with ranolazine either alone or in combination with other antianginal medicinal products in controlled studies.

Electrocardiographic effects: Dose and plasma concentration-related increases in the QTc interval (about 6 msec at 1000 mg twice daily), reductions in T wave amplitude, and in some cases notched T waves, have been observed in patients treated with Ranexa. These effects of ranolazine on the surface electrocardiogram are believed to result from inhibition of the fast-rectifying potassium current, which prolongs the ventricular action potential, and from inhibition of the late sodium current, which shortens the ventricular action potential. A population analysis of combined data from 1,308 patients and healthy volunteers demonstrated a mean increase in QTc from baseline of 2.4 msec per 1000 ng/ml ranolazine plasma concentration. This value is consistent with data from pivotal clinical studies, where mean changes from baseline in QTcF (Fridericia's correction) after doses of 500 and 750 mg twice daily were 1.9 and 4.9 msec, respectively. The slope is higher in patients with clinically significant hepatic impairment.

In a large outcome study (MERLIN-TIMI 36) in 6,560 patients with UA/NSTEMI ACS, there was no difference between Ranexa and placebo in the risk of all-cause mortality (relative risk ranolazine:placebo 0.99), sudden cardiac death (relative risk ranolazine:placebo 0.87), or the frequency of symptomatic documented arrhythmias (3.0% versus 3.1%).

No proarrhythmic effects were observed in 3,162 patients treated with Ranexa based on 7-day Holter monitoring in the MERLIN-TIMI 36 study. There was a significantly lower incidence of arrhythmias in patients treated with Ranexa (80%) versus placebo (87%), including ventricular tachycardia $\geq$ 8 beats (5% versus 8%).

Clinical efficacy and safety: Clinical studies have demonstrated the efficacy and safety of Ranexa in the treatment of patients with chronic angina, either alone or when the benefit from other antianginal medicinal products was sub-optimal.

In the pivotal study, CARISA, Ranexa was added to treatment with atenolol 50 mg once daily, amlodipine 5 mg once daily, or diltiazem 180 mg once daily. Eight-hundred and twenty-three patients (23% women) were randomised to receive 12 weeks of treatment with Ranexa 750 mg twice daily, 1000 mg twice daily, or placebo. Ranexa demonstrated greater efficacy than placebo in prolonging exercise time at trough at 12 weeks for both doses studied when used as an add-on therapy. However, there was no difference in exercise duration between the two doses (24 seconds compared to placebo; $p \leq 0.03$).

Ranexa resulted in significant decreases in the number of angina attacks per week and consumption of short-acting nitroglycerin compared to placebo. Tolerance to ranolazine did not develop during treatment and a rebound increase in angina attacks was not observed following abrupt discontinuation. The improvement in exercise duration in women was about 33% of the improvement in men at the 1000 mg twice-daily dose level. However, men and women had similar reductions in frequency of angina attacks and nitroglycerin consumption. Given the dose-dependent side effects and similar efficacy at 750 and 1000 mg twice daily, a maximum dose of 750 mg twice daily is recommended.

In a second study, ERICA, Ranexa was added to treatment with amlodipine 10 mg once daily (the maximum labelled dose). Five-hundred and sixty-five patients were randomised to receive an initial

dose of Ranexa 500 mg twice daily or placebo for 1 week, followed by 6 weeks of treatment with Ranexa 1000 mg twice daily or placebo, in addition to concomitant treatment with amlodipine 10 mg once daily. Additionally, 45% of the study population also received long-acting nitrates. Ranexa resulted in significant decreases in the number of angina attacks per week ($p = 0.028$) and consumption of short-acting nitroglycerin ($p = 0.014$) compared to placebo. Both the average number of angina attacks and nitroglycerin tablets consumed decreased by approximately one per week.

In the main dose-finding study, MARISA, ranolazine was used as monotherapy. One-hundred and ninety-one patients were randomised to treatment with Ranexa 500 mg twice daily, 1000 mg twice daily, 1500 mg twice daily, and matching placebo, each for 1 week in a crossover design. Ranexa was significantly superior to placebo in prolonging exercise time, time to angina, and time to 1 mm ST segment depression at all doses studied with an observed dose-response relationship. Improvement of exercise duration was statistically significant compared to placebo for all three doses of ranolazine from 24 seconds at 500 mg twice daily to 46 seconds at 1500 mg twice daily, showing a dose-related response. In this study, exercise duration was longest in the 1500 mg group; however, there was a disproportional increase in side effects, and the 1500 mg dose was not studied further.

In a large outcome study (MERLIN-TIMI 36) in 6,560 patients with UA/NSTEMI ACS, there was no difference in the risk of all-cause mortality (relative risk ranolazine:placebo 0.99), sudden cardiac death (relative risk ranolazine:placebo 0.87), or the frequency of symptomatic documented arrhythmias (3.0% versus 3.1%) between Ranexa and placebo when added to standard medical therapy (including beta-blockers, calcium channel blockers, nitrates, anti-platelet agents, lipid-lowering medicinal products, and ACE inhibitors). Approximately one-half of the patients in MERLIN-TIMI 36 had a history of angina. The results showed that exercise duration was 31 seconds longer in ranolazine patients versus placebo patients ($p = 0.002$). The Seattle Angina Questionnaire showed significant effects on several dimensions, including angina frequency ($p < 0.001$), compared to placebo-treated patients.

A small proportion of non-Caucasians was included in the controlled clinical studies; therefore, no conclusions can be drawn regarding the effect and safety in non-Caucasians.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

After oral administration of Ranexa, peak plasma concentrations ($C_{\max}$) are typically observed between 2 and 6 hours. Steady state is generally achieved within 3 days of twice-daily dosing.

Absorption: The mean absolute bioavailability of ranolazine after oral administration of immediate-release ranolazine tablets ranged from 35–50%, with large inter-individual variability. Ranexa exposure increases more than in proportion to dose. There was a 2.5- to 3-fold increase in steady-state AUC as the dose was increased from 500 mg to 1000 mg twice daily. In a pharmacokinetic study in healthy volunteers, steady-state $C_{\max}$ was, on average, approximately 1770 (SD 1040) ng/ml, and steady-state AUC_{0-12} was, on average, 13,700 (SD 8290) ng x h/ml following a dose of 500 mg twice daily. Food does not affect the rate and extent of absorption of ranolazine.

Distribution: Approximately 62% of ranolazine is bound to plasma proteins, mainly alpha-1 acid glycoprotein and weakly to albumin. The mean steady-state volume of distribution (V_{ss}) is about 180 l.

Elimination: Ranolazine is eliminated primarily by metabolism. Less than 5% of the dose is excreted unchanged in the urine and faeces. Following oral administration of a single 500 mg dose of [^{14}C]-ranolazine to healthy subjects, 73% of the radioactivity was recovered in urine and 25% in faeces.

Clearance of ranolazine is dose-dependent, decreasing with increased dose. The elimination half-life is about 2–3 hours after intravenous administration. The terminal half-life at steady state after oral administration of ranolazine is about 7 hours, due to the absorption rate-limited elimination.

Biotransformation: Ranolazine undergoes rapid and extensive metabolism. In healthy young adults, ranolazine accounts for approximately 13% of the radioactivity in plasma following a single oral 500 mg dose of [¹⁴C]-ranolazine. A large number of metabolites has been identified in human plasma (47 metabolites), urine (> 100 metabolites), and faeces (25 metabolites). Fourteen primary pathways have been identified of which O-demethylation and N-dealkylation are the most important. *In vitro* studies using human liver microsomes indicate that ranolazine is metabolised primarily by CYP3A4, but also by CYP2D6. At 500 mg twice daily, subjects lacking CYP2D6 activity (poor metabolisers, PM) had 62% higher AUC than subjects with CYP2D6 metabolising capacity (extensive metabolisers, EM). The corresponding difference at the 1000 mg twice-daily dose was 25%.

Special populations

The influence of various factors on the pharmacokinetics of ranolazine was assessed in a population pharmacokinetic evaluation in 928 angina patients and healthy subjects.

Gender effects: Gender had no clinically relevant effect on pharmacokinetic parameters.

Elderly patients: Age alone had no clinically relevant effect on pharmacokinetic parameters. However, the elderly may have increased ranolazine exposure due to age-related decrease in renal function.

Body weight: Compared to subjects weighing 70 kg, exposure was estimated to be about 1.4-fold higher in subjects weighing 40 kg.

CHF: CHF NYHA Class III and IV were estimated to have about 1.3-fold higher plasma concentrations.

Renal impairment: In a study evaluating the influence of renal function on ranolazine pharmacokinetics, ranolazine AUC was on average 1.7- to 2-fold higher in subjects with mild, moderate, and severe renal impairment compared with subjects with normal renal function. There was a large inter-individual variability in AUC in subjects with renal impairment. The AUC of metabolites increased with decreased renal function. The AUC of one pharmacologically active ranolazine metabolite was 5-fold increased in patients with severe renal impairment.

In the population pharmacokinetic analysis, a 1.2-fold increase in ranolazine exposure was estimated in subjects with moderate impairment (creatinine clearance 40 ml/min). In subjects with severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance 10–30 ml/min), a 1.3- to 1.8-fold increase in ranolazine exposure was estimated.

The influence of dialysis on the pharmacokinetics of ranolazine has not been evaluated.

Hepatic impairment: The pharmacokinetics of ranolazine have been evaluated in patients with mild or moderate hepatic impairment. There are no data in patients with severe hepatic impairment. Ranolazine AUC was unaffected in patients with mild hepatic impairment but increased 1.8-fold in patients with moderate impairment. QT prolongation was more pronounced in these patients.

Paediatric population: The pharmacokinetic parameters of ranolazine have not been studied in the paediatric population (< 18 years).

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Adverse reactions not observed in clinical studies, but seen in animals at levels similar to clinical exposure, were as follows: Ranolazine was associated with convulsions and increased mortality in rats and dogs at plasma concentrations approximately 3-fold higher than at the proposed maximum clinical dose.

Chronic toxicity studies in rats indicated that treatment was associated with adrenal changes at exposures slightly greater than those seen in clinical patients. This effect is associated with increased plasma cholesterol concentrations. No similar changes have been identified in humans. No effect on the adreno-cortical axis was noted in humans.

In long-term carcinogenicity studies at doses of ranolazine up to 50 mg/kg/day (150 mg/m²/day) in mice and 150 mg/kg/day (900 mg/m²/day) in rats, no relevant increases in the incidence of any tumour types were seen. These doses are equivalent to 0.1 and 0.8 times, respectively, the maximum recommended human dose of 2 grams on a mg/m² basis, and represent the maximum tolerated doses in these species.

Signs of embryonal and maternal toxicity, but not teratogenicity, were seen at dose of ranolazine up to 400 mg/kg/day (2400 mg/m²/day) in rats and 150 mg/kg/day (1800 mg/m²/day) in rabbits. These doses represent 2.7 and 2 times, respectively, the maximum recommended human dose.

Animal studies do not indicate direct or indirect harmful effects of ranolazine with respect to male or female fertility.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Excipients for all ranolazine prolonged-release tablets:

Carnauba wax
Hypromellose
Magnesium stearate
Methacrylic acid-ethyl acrylate copolymer (1:1)
Microcrystalline cellulose
Sodium hydroxide
Titanium dioxide

Additional excipients for 375 mg tablet:

Macrogol
Polysorbate 80
Blue #2/Indigo Carmine Aluminium Lake (E132)

Additional excipients for 500 mg tablet:

Macrogol
Polyvinyl alcohol-part hydrolyzed
Iron oxide yellow (E172)
Iron oxide red (E172)
Talc

Additional excipients for 750 mg tablet:

Glycerol triacetate
Lactose monohydrate
Blue #1/Brilliant Blue FCF Aluminium Lake (E133)
Yellow #5/Tartrazine Aluminium Lake (E102)

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable

6.3 Shelf life

Blister pack: 2 years

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store below 30°C.

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

PVC/PVDC/Aluminium blisters of 20 tablets per blister card. Each carton contains 3 blister cards (60 tablets).

6.6 Special precautions for disposal

No special requirements.

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Imported by:

PT. MENARINI INDRIA LABORATORIES, Bekasi, Indonesia.

Manufactured by:

Menarini – Von Heyden GmbH, Germany for Menarini International Operations Luxembourg S.A., Luxembourg.

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

Ranexa 375mg: DKI1924100114A1

Ranexa 500mg: DKI1924100114B1

Ranexa 750mg: DKI1924100114C1

HARUS DENGAN RESEP DOKTER

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

21 May 2019

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

29 July 2021.

RANEXA[®]

RANOLAZINE

Brosur kemasan: Informasi untuk pasien

Ranexa 375 mg tablet *prolonged-release*

Ranexa 500 mg tablet *prolonged-release*

Ranexa 750 mg tablet *prolonged-release*

Bacalah brosur kemasan ini dengan seksama sebelum Anda mulai menggunakan obat ini karena brosur kemasan ini mengandung informasi yang penting bagi Anda.

- Simpan brosur kemasan ini. Anda mungkin perlu membacanya kembali.
- Pastikan bahwa Anda memiliki daftar lengkap semua obat-obatan yang Anda gunakan saat Anda menemui tenaga medis profesional.
- Jika Anda memiliki pertanyaan lebih lanjut, hubungi Dokter atau Apoteker Anda.
- Obat ini hanya diresepkan untuk Anda. Jangan diberikan kepada orang lain. Obat ini bisa membahayakan mereka, meskipun gejala mereka sama dengan gejala pada Anda.
- Jika Anda menderita efek samping dari obat ini, hubungi Dokter Anda, termasuk efek samping yang tidak disebutkan di dalam brosur kemasan ini.

Apa saja yang ada dalam brosur kemasan ini?

1. Apakah Ranexa itu dan apakah kegunaannya
2. Apa yang perlu Anda ketahui sebelum Anda menggunakan Ranexa
3. Cara penggunaan Ranexa
4. Efek samping yang mungkin terjadi
5. Cara penyimpanan Ranexa
6. Isi kemasan dan informasi lainnya

1. Apakah RANEXA itu dan apakah kegunaannya

Ranexa adalah obat yang digunakan dalam kombinasi dengan obat-obatan lainnya untuk mengobati angina pectoris, yang merupakan nyeri di bagian dada atau rasa tidak nyaman yang Anda rasakan di tubuh bagian atas antara leher dan perut bagian atas Anda, yang seringkali disebabkan oleh olahraga atau terlalu banyak aktivitas.

Anda harus menghubungi Dokter Anda jika Anda tidak merasa lebih baik atau jika Anda merasa lebih buruk.

2. Apakah yang perlu Anda ketahui sebelum Anda menggunakan RANEXA

Jangan menggunakan Ranexa

- jika Anda alergi terhadap ranolazine atau terhadap salah satu bahan tambahan pada obat ini yang disebutkan dalam bagian 6 pada brosur kemasan ini.
- jika Anda menderita penyakit ginjal berat.
- jika Anda menderita penyakit hati sedang atau berat.
- jika Anda sedang menggunakan obat untuk mengobati infeksi bakteri (clarithromycin, telithromycin), infeksi jamur (itraconazole, ketoconazole, voriconazole, posaconazole), infeksi HIV (protease inhibitor), depresi (nefazodone) atau gangguan ritme jantung (contoh, quinidine, dofetilide, atau sotalol).

Peringatan dan Perhatian

Konsultasikan dengan Dokter Anda sebelum menggunakan Ranexa:

- jika Anda memiliki gangguan ginjal ringan atau sedang
- jika Anda memiliki gangguan hati ringan
- jika Anda pernah mengalami elektrokardiogram (ECG) yang abnormal
- jika Anda sudah berusia lanjut.
- jika Anda memiliki berat badan rendah (kurang dari 60 kg).
- jika Anda menderita gagal jantung.

Dokter Anda mungkin memutuskan untuk memberikan Anda dosis yang lebih rendah atau mengambil perhatian khusus lainnya jika Anda mengalami salah satu keadaan ini.

Penggunaan obat lain bersama dengan Ranexa

Jangan menggunakan obat-obatan berikut jika Anda menggunakan Ranexa:

- obat-obatan untuk mengobati infeksi bakteri (clarithromycin, telithromycin), infeksi jamur (itraconazole, ketoconazole, voriconazole, posaconazole), infeksi HIV (penghambat protease), depresi (nefazodone), atau gangguan ritme jantung (contoh quinidine, dofetilide, atau sotalol).

Informasikan kepada Dokter atau Apoteker Anda sebelum Anda menggunakan Ranexa jika Anda menggunakan:

- obat-obatan untuk mengobati infeksi bakteri (erythromycin), atau infeksi jamur (fluconazole), obat yang digunakan untuk mencegah penolakan terhadap organ transplantasi (ciclosporin), atau jika Anda menggunakan obat untuk jantung, seperti diltiazem atau verapamil. Obat-obatan ini bisa menyebabkan peningkatan efek samping, seperti pusing, mual atau muntah, yang merupakan efek samping yang mungkin disebabkan Ranexa (lihat bagian 4). Dokter Anda mungkin memutuskan untuk memberikan dosis yang lebih rendah kepada Anda.
- obat-obatan untuk mengobati epilepsi atau gangguan saraf lainnya (contoh, phenytoin, carbamazepine, atau phenobarbital); sedang menggunakan rifampicin untuk infeksi (contoh, TBC); atau menggunakan obat herbal St. John's Wort, karena obat-obatan ini dapat mengurangi efektivitas Ranexa.
- obat-obatan jantung yang mengandung digoxin atau metoprolol, karena mungkin Dokter Anda ingin mengubah dosis obat ini saat Anda sedang menggunakan Ranexa.
- obat-obatan tertentu untuk mengobati alergi (contoh, terfenadine, astemizole, mizolastine), gangguan ritme jantung (contoh, disopyramide, procainamide), dan depresi (contoh,

imipramine, doxepin, amitriptyline), karena obat-obatan ini bisa mempengaruhi ECG Anda.

- obat-obatan untuk mengobati depresi (bupropion), psikosis, infeksi HIV (efavirenz), atau kanker (cyclophosphamide).
- obat-obatan untuk mengobati kadar kolesterol yang tinggi di dalam darah (misalnya, simvastatin, lovastatin, atorvastatin). Obat-obatan ini bisa menyebabkan nyeri otot dan cedera otot. Dokter Anda mungkin memutuskan untuk mengubah dosis obat ini saat Anda sedang menggunakan Ranexa.
- obat-obatan yang digunakan untuk mencegah penolakan organ transplantasi (misalnya, tacrolimus, ciclosporin, sirolimus, everolimus) karena Dokter Anda mungkin memutuskan untuk mengubah dosis obat ini saat Anda sedang menggunakan Ranexa.

Informasikan Dokter atau Apoteker Anda jika Anda sedang menggunakan atau baru-baru ini menggunakan atau harus menggunakan obat-obatan lainnya.

Penggunaan Ranexa bersamaan dengan makanan dan minuman

Ranexa bisa digunakan dengan atau tanpa makanan. Saat sedang menggunakan Ranexa, Anda sebaiknya tidak minum jus *grapefruit*.

Kehamilan

Anda sebaiknya tidak menggunakan Ranexa jika Anda sedang hamil kecuali jika Dokter Anda menganjurkannya.

Ibu Menyusui

Anda sebaiknya tidak menggunakan Ranexa jika Anda sedang menyusui. Mintalah saran dari Dokter Anda jika Anda sedang menyusui.

Jika Anda sedang hamil atau menyusui, atau Anda diperkirakan baru saja hamil atau berencana untuk memiliki bayi, mintalah saran dari Dokter Anda sebelum menggunakan obat ini.

Mengemudi dan mengoperasikan mesin

Tidak ada penelitian mengenai pengaruh Ranexa terhadap kemampuan mengemudi dan mengoperasikan mesin. Mintalah saran dari Dokter Anda mengenai penggunaan obat ini sebelum Anda mengemudi atau mengoperasikan mesin.

Ranexa bisa menyebabkan efek samping seperti pusing (umum), pandangan kabur (tidak umum), bingung (tidak umum), halusinasi (tidak umum), penglihatan ganda (tidak umum), masalah koordinasi (jarang sekali), yang bisa mempengaruhi kemampuan Anda untuk mengemudi atau mengoperasikan mesin. Jika Anda mengalami gejala-gejala ini, jangan mengemudi atau mengoperasikan mesin sampai gejala-gejala tersebut benar-benar hilang.

Ranexa 750 mg tablet *prolonged-release* mengandung zat pewarna azo, E102. Zat pewarna ini bisa menyebabkan reaksi alergi.

Ranexa 750 mg tablet *prolonged-release* mengandung laktosa monohidrat. Jika Dokter telah menginformasikan bahwa Anda intoleransi terhadap beberapa gula, hubungi Dokter Anda sebelum menggunakan obat ini.

3. Cara Penggunaan RANEXA

Gunakan obat ini sesuai dengan petunjuk dokter. Hubungi Dokter atau Apoteker Anda jika Anda tidak yakin.

Tablet harus ditelan bersama dengan air. Jangan menggerus, menghisap atau mengunyah tablet, atau membagi tablet menjadi dua bagian, karena bisa mempengaruhi cara pelepasan obat dari tablet ke dalam tubuh Anda.

Dosis awal untuk orang dewasa adalah satu tablet 375 mg dua kali sehari. Setelah 2-4 minggu, Dokter Anda mungkin meningkatkan dosisnya untuk mendapatkan efek yang tepat. Dosis maksimal Ranexa adalah 750 mg dua kali sehari.

Anda harus memberitahukan dokter Anda jika Anda menderita efek samping seperti pusing atau merasa mual atau benar-benar mual. Penting untuk menginformasikan ke Dokter Anda jika Anda mengalami efek samping seperti pusing atau merasa atau benar-benar mual. Dokter bisa mengurangi dosis Anda atau, jika cara ini tidak cukup, hentikan pengobatan dengan Ranexa.

Penggunaan untuk anak-anak dan remaja

Anak-anak dan remaja di bawah 18 tahun sebaiknya tidak menggunakan Ranexa.

Jika Anda menggunakan Ranexa lebih banyak dari dosis yang seharusnya

Jika Anda tidak sengaja menggunakan lebih banyak tablet Ranexa atau menggunakan dosis yang lebih tinggi dari dosis yang direkomendasikan oleh Dokter Anda, segera hubungi Dokter Anda. Jika Anda tidak bisa menghubungi Dokter Anda, pergilah ke unit gawat darurat terdekat. Bawa semua tablet yang tersisa, termasuk kemasan dan kotaknya, sehingga staf rumah sakit bisa dengan mudah mengetahui obat apakah yang Anda minum.

Jika Anda lupa menggunakan Ranexa

Jika Anda lupa minum dosis yang seharusnya, minumlah sesegera mungkin begitu Anda ingat, kecuali jika hampir mendekati waktu untuk minum dosis selanjutnya (kurang dari 6 jam). Jangan minum dosis ganda untuk menggantikan dosis yang lupa Anda minum.

4. Efek samping yang mungkin timbul

Sama seperti obat lainnya, obat ini bisa menyebabkan efek samping, walaupun tidak semua orang mengalaminya.

Anda harus berhenti menggunakan Ranexa dan menemui dokter dengan segera jika Anda mengalami gejala-gejala angioedema berikut ini, yang merupakan kondisi yang jarang terjadi tetapi bisa menjadi sangat serius:

- wajah, lidah atau tenggorokan bengkak
- sulit menelan
- gatal atau sulit bernapas

Informasikan kepada Dokter jika Anda mengalami efek samping yang umum, seperti pusing atau merasa mual atau muntah. Dokter Anda bisa mengurangi dosis Anda atau menghentikan pengobatan dengan Ranexa.

Efek samping lainnya yang mungkin Anda alami adalah sebagai berikut:

Efek samping yang umum terjadi (pada 1 - 10 dari 100 pasien) adalah:

Sulit buang air besar
Pusing
Sakit kepala
Merasa mual, muntah
Merasa lemas

Efek samping yang tidak umum terjadi (pada 1 - 10 dari 1.000 pasien) adalah:

Perasaan berubah
Gelisah, sulit tidur, bingung, halusinasi
Pandangan kabur, gangguan penglihatan
Perubahan indera (pengecap atau perasa), gemetar, merasa lelah atau lamban, mengantuk, pingsan, pusing saat berdiri
Air seni berwarna gelap, darah pada air seni, sulit buang air kecil
Dehidrasi
Sulit bernapas, batuk, hidung berdarah
Penglihatan ganda
Keringat berlebihan, gatal
Merasa bengkak atau kembung
Ruam panas, tekanan darah rendah
Peningkatan zat yang disebut creatinine atau peningkatan urea pada darah Anda, peningkatan pada platelet darah atau sel darah putih, perubahan pada rekam ECG jantung
Bengkak pada persendian, sakit pada kaki atau tangan
Kehilangan nafsu makan dan/atau kehilangan berat badan
Kram pada otot
Telinga berdenging dan/atau merasakan sensasi berputar
Sakit perut atau rasa tidak nyaman pada perut, masalah pada pencernaan, mulut kering, atau buang angin
Otot terasa lemas

Efek samping yang jarang terjadi (pada 1 - 10 dari 10.000 pasien) adalah:

Berkurangnya kemampuan untuk buang air kecil
Hasil tes laboratorium untuk hati menunjukkan hasil yang abnormal

Gagal ginjal akut
Perubahan kemampuan mencium, kebas pada mulut atau bibir, pendengaran terganggu
Keringat dingin, ruam
Masalah koordinasi
Penurunan tekanan darah saat berdiri
Berkurangnya atau hilangnya kesadaran
Disorientasi
Rasa dingin pada tangan dan kaki
Gatal, reaksi alergi pada kulit
Impotensi
Tidak mampu berjalan karena kehilangan keseimbangan
Radang pada pankreas atau usus halus dan usus besar
Hilang ingatan
Kerongkongan terasa tercekik
Hiponatremia
Myoclonus

Jika Anda mengalami salah satu efek samping tersebut atau efek samping yang tidak tercantum pada brosur kemasan ini, hubungi Dokter atau Apoteker Anda.

5. Cara Penyimpanan RANEXA

Jauhkan obat ini dari jangkauan anak-anak.

Jangan menggunakan obat ini setelah tanggal kadaluarsa yang tercantum pada setiap blister tablet dan kotak kemasan setelah kata EXP.

Obat ini tidak membutuhkan kondisi penyimpanan khusus.

Jangan membuang obat melalui selokan atau saluran pembuangan rumah tangga. Tanyakan kepada Apoteker Anda cara membuang obat yang sudah tidak dapat digunakan lagi. Langkah ini dilakukan untuk membantu memelihara lingkungan.

6. Isi kemasan dan informasi lainnya

Kandungan pada Ranexa

Zat aktif pada Ranexa adalah ranolazine. Setiap tablet mengandung 375 mg, 500 mg, atau 750 mg ranolazine.

Bahan lainnya adalah: hypromellose, magnesium stearate, methacrylic acid-ethyl acrylate copolymer, microcrystalline cellulose, sodium hydroxide, titanium dioxide dan carnauba wax.

Tergantung pada tingkat kekuatan dosis tablet, penyalut tablet juga mengandung:

Tablet 375 mg: macrogol, polysorbate 80, Blue #2/Indigo Carmine Aluminium Lake (E132)

Tablet 500 mg: macrogol, talc, polyvinyl alcohol-part hydrolysed, iron oxide yellow (E172), iron oxide red (E172)

Tablet 750 mg: glycerol triacetate, lactose monohydrate, Blue #1/Brilliant Blue FCF Aluminium Lake (E133) dan Yellow #5/Tartrazine Aluminium Lake (E102)

Presentasi Ranexa dan isi kemasan

Ranexa tablet *prolonged-release* adalah tablet yang berbentuk oval.

Tablet 375 mg berwarna biru muda dengan tulisan CVT375 atau 375 pada salah satu sisinya.

Tablet 500 mg berwarna jingga terang dengan tulisan CVT500 atau 500 pada salah satu sisinya.

Tablet 750 mg berwarna hijau muda dengan tulisan CVT750 atau 750 pada salah satu sisinya.

Ranexa dikemas dalam kotak karton yang berisi 60 tablet *prolonged-release* dalam blister.

HARUS DENGAN RESEP DOKTER

Ranexa 375mg: DKI1924100114A1

Ranexa 500mg: DKI1924100114B1

Ranexa 750mg: DKI1924100114C1

7. Produk ini dipasarkan di Indonesia oleh pemegang izin edar

PT. MENARINI INDRIA LABORATORIES, Bekasi, Indonesia

Diproduksi oleh

Menarini – Von Heyden GmbH

Leipziger Straße 7-13

01097 Dresden, Jerman

untuk Menarini International Operations Luxembourg S.A., Luxembourg, Luxembourg.