

## **WHO-PQ RECOMMENDED PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET**

*This patient information leaflet focuses on uses of the medicine covered by WHO's Prequalification Team - Medicines. The recommendations for use are based on WHO guidelines and on information from stringent regulatory authorities.\**

*The medicine may be authorised for additional or different uses by national medicines regulatory authorities.*

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\* [https://extranet.who.int/pqweb/sites/default/files/documents/75%20SRA%20clarification\\_Feb2017\\_newtempl.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/pqweb/sites/default/files/documents/75%20SRA%20clarification_Feb2017_newtempl.pdf)

## Information for the patient

**[HA390 trade name]<sup>†</sup>**  
Efavirenz

*The warnings and instructions in this leaflet are intended for the person taking the medicine.  
If you are a parent or carer responsible for giving the medicine to someone else such as a child,  
you will need to apply the instructions accordingly.*

**Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.**

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have questions about the medicine, ask your health care provider.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness seem to be the same as yours.
- If you are concerned about any side effects, talk to your health care provider. This includes unwanted effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

### What is in this leaflet

1. What [HA390 trade name] is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take [HA390 trade name]
3. How to take [HA390 trade name]
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store [HA390 trade name]
6. Contents of the pack and other information

#### 1. What [HA390 trade name] is and what it is used for

[HA390 trade name] is an antiretroviral medicine used for the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection in adults and adolescents. It contains the active substance efavirenz, which belongs to a class of antiretroviral medicines called non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs).

[HA390 trade name] is used in combination with other antiretroviral medicines to reduce the amount of virus in your blood and keep it at a low level. It is not a cure for HIV infection but if taken correctly the combination will improve your immune system and reduce the risk of developing illnesses linked to HIV infection.

Response to treatment with [HA390 trade name] varies between patients. Your health care provider will be monitoring the effectiveness of the treatment.

To control your HIV infection, and to stop your illness from getting worse, you must take all your HIV medicines regularly, unless your health care provider tells you to stop taking any.

#### 2. What you need to know before you take [HA390 trade name]

**Do not use [HA390 trade name]:**

- if you are allergic to efavirenz or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6). Contact your health care provider for advice.
- if you have severe liver disease.

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<sup>†</sup> Trade names are not prequalified by WHO. This is the national medicines regulatory agency's responsibility.

- if you have a heart condition, such as changes in the rhythm or rate of the heart beat, a slow heart beat, or severe heart disease.
- if any member of your family (parents, grandparents, brothers or sisters) has died suddenly due to a heart problem or was born with heart problems.
- if your health care provider has told you that you have high or low levels of electrolytes such as potassium or magnesium in your blood.
- if you are currently taking any of the following medicines (see also “Other medicines and [HA390 trade name]”):
  - astemizole or terfenadine (used to treat allergy symptoms)
  - bepridil (used to treat heart disease)
  - cisapride (used to treat heartburn)
  - ergot alkaloids (for example, ergotamine, dihydroergotamine, ergonovine, and methylergonovine) (used to treat migraine and cluster headaches)
  - midazolam or triazolam (used to help you sleep)
  - pimozide, imipramine, amitriptyline or clomipramine (used to treat certain mental conditions)
  - St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) (a herbal remedy used for depression and anxiety)
  - certain antibiotics (macrolides, fluoroquinolones, imidazole)
  - triazole antifungal agents
  - certain antimalarial treatments

**If you are taking any of these medicines, tell your health care provider immediately.** Taking these medicines with [HA390 trade name] could create the potential for serious and/or life-threatening side-effects or stop [HA390 trade name] from working properly.

### Warnings and precautions

Tell your health care provider if you have:

- a history of liver disease, including active chronic hepatitis. Patients with chronic hepatitis B or C who are treated with combination antiretroviral agents have a higher risk for severe and potentially life-threatening liver problems. Your health care provider may conduct blood tests in order to check how well your liver is working or may switch you to another medicine.
- a history of mental illness, including depression, or of substance or alcohol abuse. Tell your health care provider immediately if you feel depressed, have suicidal thoughts or have strange thoughts (see section 4, Possible side effects).
- a history of convulsions (fits or seizures) or if you are being treated with anticonvulsant therapy such as carbamazepine, phenobarbital and phenytoin. If you are taking any of these medicines, your health care provider may need to check the level of anticonvulsant medicine in your blood to ensure that it is not affected while taking [HA390 trade name]. Your health care provider may give you a different anticonvulsant or change the dose.
- a heart disorder, such as an abnormal electrical signal called prolongation of the QT interval.

You need to take [HA390 trade name] every day. This medicine helps to control HIV infection, but it is not a cure. You may still develop other infections and other illnesses associated with HIV disease (e.g. opportunistic infections). These will require specific and sometimes preventive treatment. You should keep in regular contact with your health care provider. Do not stop your medicine without first talking to the health care provider.

HIV infection is spread by sexual contact with someone who has the infection, or by transfer of infected blood (for example, by sharing injection needles). You can still pass on HIV when taking this medicine,

although the risk is lowered by effective antiretroviral therapy. Discuss with your health care provider the precautions needed to avoid infecting other people.

### **Children and adolescents**

[HA390 trade name] is not recommended for children younger than 3 years and weighing less than 10 kg.

### **Other medicines and [HA390 trade name]**

[HA390 trade name] may interact with other medicines, including herbal preparations such as *Ginkgo biloba* extracts. As a result, the amount of [HA390 trade name] or other medicines in your blood may be affected. This may stop the medicines from working properly, or may make any side effects worse. In some cases, your health care provider may need to adjust your dose or check your blood levels.

### **Tell your health care provider if you are taking any of the following:**

- **Other medicines used for HIV infection:**
  - protease inhibitors: darunavir, indinavir, lopinavir/ritonavir, ritonavir, ritonavir-boosted atazanavir, saquinavir or fosamprenavir/saquinavir. Your health care provider may consider giving you an alternative medicine or changing the dose of the protease inhibitors.
  - Dolutegravir. Your health care provider may need to increase the dolutegravir dose.
  - maraviroc
  - a combination tablet containing several HIV medicines. Some combination tablets should not be taken with [HA390 trade name].
- **Medicines used to treat infection with the hepatitis C virus:**
  - boceprevir, telaprevir, elbasvir/grazoprevir, simeprevir, sofosbuvir/velpatasvir, sofosbuvir/velpatasvir/voxilaprevir, glecaprevir/pibrentasvir.
- **Medicines used to treat bacterial infections** including tuberculosis and AIDs-related mycobacterium avium complex:
  - clarithromycin, rifabutin, rifampicin. Your health care provider may consider changing your dose or giving you an alternative antibiotic. In addition, your health care provider may prescribe a higher dose of [HA390 trade name].
- **Medicines used to treat fungal infections (antifungals):**
  - voriconazole. [HA390 trade name] may reduce the amount of voriconazole in your blood and voriconazole may increase the amount of efavirenz in your blood. If you take these two medicines together, the dose of voriconazole must be increased and the dose of [HA390 trade name] must be reduced. You must check with your health care provider first.
  - Itraconazole, ketoconazole. [HA390 trade name] may reduce the amount of itraconazole or ketoconazole in your blood and your health care provider may need to check the level or use a different medicine.
  - posaconazole. [HA390 trade name] reduce the amount of posaconazole in your blood and your health care provider may recommend a different antifungal medicine.
- **Medicines used to treat malaria:**
  - artemether/lumefantrine: [HA390 trade name] may reduce the amount of artemether/lumefantrine in your blood.
  - atovaquone/proguanil: [HA390 trade name] may reduce the amount of atovaquone/proguanil in your blood.
  - amodiaquine: [HA390 trade name] may increase the amount of this medicine in your blood and thus the risk of side effects.

- **Medicines used to treat convulsions/seizures (anticonvulsants):**
  - carbamazepine, phenytoin, phenobarbital. [HA390 trade name] can reduce or increase the amount of anticonvulsant in your blood. Carbamazepine may make [HA390 trade name] less likely to work. Your health care provider may need to consider giving you a different anticonvulsant.
- **Medicines used to lower blood fats (also called statins):**
  - atorvastatin, pravastatin, simvastatin. [HA390 trade name] can reduce the amount of statins in your blood. Your health care provider will check your cholesterol levels and will consider changing the dose of your statin, if needed.
- **Medicines known as calcium channel blockers, used to treat high blood pressure or heart problems:**
  - diltiazem and similar medicines. When you start taking [HA390 trade name], your health care provider may need to adjust your dose of the calcium channel blocker.
- **Immunosuppressants (used to prevent organ transplant rejection):**
  - cyclosporin, sirolimus or tacrolimus: when you start or stop taking [HA390 trade name], your health care provider will closely monitor your plasma levels of the immunosuppressant and may need to adjust its dose.
- **Hormonal contraceptives, such as birth control pills, an injected contraceptive (for example, Depo-Provera), or a contraceptive implant (for example, Implanon):**
  - you must also use a reliable barrier method of contraception (see Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility). [HA390 trade name] may make hormonal contraceptives, including emergency contraception, less likely to work. Pregnancies have occurred in women taking [HA390 trade name] while using a contraceptive implant, although it is not known for sure if the [HA390 trade name] therapy caused the contraceptive to fail.
- **Warfarin or acenocoumarol** (medicines used to reduce clotting of the blood):
  - your health care provider may need to adjust your dose of warfarin or acenocoumarol.
- **Antibiotics** from the following groups: macrolides, fluoroquinolones or imidazole.
- **Ginkgo biloba extracts** (a herbal preparation).
- **Methadone** (used to treat opiate addiction): your health care provider may recommend an alternative treatment.
- **Morphine** (to control severe pain). Your health care provider may need to adjust your morphine dose.

### **[HA390 trade name] with food and drink**

[HA390 trade name] should be taken on an empty stomach or with a low-fat meal. Grapefruit juice should be avoided when taking [HA390 trade name].

### **Pregnancy**

Current treatment guidelines recommend efavirenz in pregnant women and women of childbearing potential.

### **Breastfeeding**

If a mother wants to breastfeed her baby, her health care provider should be asked for advice on the risks and benefits.

### **Driving and using machines**

Dizziness, impaired concentration and drowsiness have been reported during treatment with efavirenz. If you experience these symptoms you should avoid potentially hazardous tasks such as driving or operating machinery.

### **3. How to take [HA390 trade name]**

Always take [HA390 trade name] exactly as the health care provider has told you. You should check with your health care provider if you are not sure.

The usual dose for adults and adolescents weighing over 35 kg is 1 tablet (600 mg), taken once daily.

The dose of [HA390 trade name] may need to be increased or decreased if you are also taking certain other medicines.

[HA390 trade name] should be taken on an empty stomach, preferably in the evening before going to bed.

[HA390 trade name] will always be taken in combination with other antiretroviral medication; please make sure that you also follow the instructions in the package leaflets supplied with the other products.

#### **Children**

Since [HA390 trade name] cannot be divided, the tablets are not suitable for patients whose body weight is less than 35 kg.

#### **If you take more [HA390 trade name] than you should**

If you have taken too many tablets or if someone accidentally takes some, consult your health care provider or local first aid hospital. Take the tablet container with you.

#### **If you forget to take [HA390 trade name]**

Take care not to miss a dose. If you do miss a dose, take the next dose as soon as possible. However, if the next regular dose is due within 12 hours, then simply take your normal next dose at its due time. Do not double the dose to make up for a missed dose.

#### **If you stop taking [HA390 trade name]**

Do not stop taking [HA390 trade name] unless you experience serious side effects or your health care provider has told you to. Taking the tablets regularly is very important because the amount of virus may start to increase if the medicine is stopped for even a short time. The infection may then become harder to treat.

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

### **4. Possible side effects**

Like all medicines, [HA390 trade name] can cause side effects, but not everybody gets them. When treating HIV infection, it is not always possible to tell whether some of the unwanted effects are caused by [HA390 trade name] or by other medicines that you are taking at the same time, or by the HIV disease itself.

During treatment for HIV infection, you may experience an increase in weight and in levels of blood lipids and glucose. This is partly linked to an improvement in overall health and lifestyle, and in the case of blood lipids sometimes to the HIV medicines themselves. Your health care provider will test for these changes.

The most notable unwanted effects of efavirenz in combination with other antiretroviral medicines are skin rash and nervous system symptoms that include dizziness, insomnia, somnolence (drowsiness), impaired concentration and abnormal dreaming.

Consult your health care provider if you get a rash, because some rashes may be serious; however, in most cases the rash disappears without the need for any changes to the treatment with efavirenz. Rash is more common in children than in adults treated with efavirenz.

Nervous system side effects usually occur when treatment is first started and usually improve in the first few weeks. If these effects are troublesome, your health care provider may suggest that you take [HA390 trade name] at bedtime and on an empty stomach. Some patients may have more serious side effects that affect mood or the ability to think clearly. Some patients have committed suicide. These effects may occur more frequently in those who have a previous history of mental illness. Tell your health care provider if you have these problems or if you have any other troublesome side effects.

**Tell your healthcare provider if you notice any of the following side effects:**

*Very common (affects more than 1 user in 10)*

- rash

*Common (affects 1 to 10 users in 100):*

- abnormal dreams, difficulty concentrating, dizziness, headache, difficulty sleeping, drowsiness, problems with coordination and maintaining balance
- stomach pain, diarrhoea, feeling sick (nausea), vomiting
- itching
- tiredness
- feeling worried, feeling depressed
- increase in certain liver or pancreatic enzymes
- increase in triglycerides

*Uncommon (affects 1 to 10 users in 100):*

- nervousness, forgetfulness, confusion, fitting (seizures), abnormal thoughts
- blurred vision
- a feeling of spinning or tilting (vertigo)
- pain in the abdomen (stomach) caused by inflammation of the pancreas
- allergic reaction (hypersensitivity) that may cause severe skin reactions (erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome)
- yellow skin or eyes, itching, or pain in the abdomen (stomach) caused by inflammation of the liver
- breast enlargement in males
- angry behaviour, mood being affected, seeing or hearing things that are not really there (hallucinations), mania (mental condition with episodes of overactivity, elation or irritability), paranoia, suicidal thoughts, catatonia (condition in which the patient is rendered motionless and speechless for a period)
- whistling, ringing or other persistent noise in the ears
- tremor (shaking)
- flushing
- increase in cholesterol

*Rare (affects 1 to 10 users in 10,000):*

- itchy rash caused by a reaction to sunlight
- liver failure, in some cases leading to death or requiring liver transplantation.

Most cases occurred in patients who already had liver disease, but there have been a few reports in patients who did not have liver disease.

- unexplained feelings of distress not associated with hallucinations, but it may be difficult to think clearly or sensibly
- suicide

## Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your health care provider. This includes unwanted effects not listed in this leaflet. If available, you can also report side effects directly through the national reporting system. By reporting side effects you can help improve understanding about the safety of this medicine.

## 5. How to store [HA390 trade name]

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not store above 30 °C. Store in the original container.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date stated on the label after 'EXP'. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not use this medicine if you notice description of the visible signs of deterioration that it is different from the description below.

Do not throw away any medicines in wastewater or household waste. Ask your health care provider how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

## 6. Contents of the pack and other information

### What [HA390 trade name] contains

- The active ingredient is 600 mg efavirenz.
- The other ingredient(s) of [HA390 trade name] are excipients;

*Tablet core:* croscarmellose sodium, hydroxypropyl cellulose, lactose monohydrate, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose and sodium lauryl sulfate.

*Film-coating:* hypromellose, iron oxide black, iron oxide red, iron oxide yellow, polyethylene glycol 400 and titanium dioxide.

### What [HA390 trade name] looks like and contents of the pack

[HA390 trade name] is an off-white coloured, capsule shaped, film-coated tablets, plain on both sides.

The tablets should not be divided.

[HA390 trade name] is available in 50ml white opaque HDPE container with white LDPE tear-off cap with white expanded polyethylene foam filler.

Pack size: 30 tablets.

## Supplier and Manufacturer

### Supplier

Strides Pharma Science Limited  
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### Manufacturer

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For any information about this medicine, contact the local representative of the supplier:

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*Detailed information on this medicine is available on the World Health Organization (WHO) website: <https://extranet.who.int/pgweb/medicines>*