

## **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.*

## Information for the patient

[HA486 trade name]<sup>†</sup>  
zidovudine

**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 your child only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness seem to be the same as your child's.
- 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 [HA486 trade name] is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you give [HA486 trade name] to your child
3. How to give [HA486 trade name]
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store [HA486 trade name]
6. Contents of the pack and other information

#### 1. What [HA486 trade name] is and what it is used for

[HA486 trade name], which contains zidovudine as the active ingredient, belongs to a group of antiviral medicines called nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs). These are used to treat human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection.

[HA486 trade name] is used:

- in antiretroviral combination therapy for the treatment of HIV infection in children
- in newborns and infants, for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Treatment with [HA486 trade name] reduces the amount of virus in your child's body and keeps it at a low level. It also increases CD4 cell counts. CD4 cells are a type of white blood cell that are important to help fight infection. Your health care provider will be monitoring the effectiveness of your child's treatment.

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. This medicine is not a cure for HIV infection. While taking [HA486 trade name], you may still develop infections or other illnesses associated with HIV infection.

#### 2. What you need to know before you give [HA486 trade name] to your child

**Do not use [HA486 trade name] if your child:**

- Is allergic (*hypersensitive*) to zidovudine or to any of the other ingredients of [HA486 trade name];
- Has a very low red blood cell count (severe anaemia) or very low white blood cell count (neutropenia).

**Do not use [HA486 trade name] if a newborn baby has certain liver problems:**

- Some cases of increased amount of bilirubin in the blood (hyperbilirubinaemia), a condition which might make the baby's skin look yellow;
- Excessive amount of certain liver enzymes in the blood.

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

### **Take special care with [HA486 trade name]**

Before using this medicine, you should tell your health care provider if your child:

- suffers from liver disease (such as hepatitis) or severe kidney disease,
- has diabetes and is using insulin.

It is important that your child's health care provider knows about all your child's symptoms even if you think they are not related to HIV infection.

#### *Blood disorders*

Anaemia (low red blood cell count) and neutropenia/leukopenia (low white blood cell count) may occur within 4–6 weeks after starting treatment with [HA486 trade name]. If severe, the health care provider may stop treatment with [HA486 trade name]. This occurs more commonly in patients with advanced HIV disease and with higher doses of zidovudine. Regular blood tests will be arranged to check whether there is a problem. This adverse reaction is infrequent in patients with early HIV disease and blood tests may be performed less frequently.

#### *Lactic acidosis*

The class of medicines to which [HA486 trade name] belongs (NRTIs) can cause a condition called lactic acidosis, together with an enlarged liver. Lactic acidosis, if it occurs, usually develops after a few months of treatment. Lactic acidosis is a build-up of lactic acid in the body, which can cause dehydration and coma. Deep, rapid breathing, drowsiness, and non-specific symptoms such as nausea, vomiting and stomach pain, may indicate the development of lactic acidosis. Lactic acidosis may rarely lead to liver failure, kidney failure or fatal hepatitis. This rare, but serious side effect occurs more often in women, particularly if very overweight. If your child has liver disease, he or she may also be more at risk of getting this condition. While taking [HA486 trade name], the health care provider will monitor your child closely for any signs that he or she may be developing lactic acidosis.

#### *Liver disease*

Patients with chronic hepatitis B or C who are treated with antiretroviral agents are at increased risk for severe and potentially fatal liver adverse events and may require blood tests for monitoring of liver function. In patients with a chronic hepatitis B infection, the treatment should not be stopped without instructions from the health care provider, as he or she may have a recurrence of the hepatitis. This recurrence may be more severe if the patient has serious liver disease.

Additionally, patients receiving zidovudine with ribavirin in combination with alpha interferons could be at increased risk of developing anaemia (low number of red blood cells). Therefore, the use of zidovudine and ribavirin in combination with alpha interferons is not recommended.

#### *Immune Reactivation Syndrome*

In some patients with advanced HIV infection (AIDS) and a history of AIDS-associated (opportunistic) infection, signs and symptoms of inflammation from such previous infections may occur soon after anti-HIV treatment is started. It is believed that these symptoms are due to an improvement in the body's immune response, enabling the body to fight infections that may have been present without obvious symptoms. In addition, autoimmune disorders (the immune system attacking healthy body tissue) may also occur after you start taking medicines for the treatment of your HIV infection. These may occur many months after the start of treatment. If you notice any symptoms of infection or other symptoms in your child such as muscle weakness, weakness beginning in the hands and feet and moving up towards the trunk of the body, palpitations, tremor or hyperactivity, please inform the health care provider immediately to seek necessary treatment.

#### *Fat distribution*

Loss of body fat may occur in patients receiving zidovudine. Contact the doctor or health care provider if you notice changes in your child's body fat.

#### *Bone problems*

Some patients taking combination antiretroviral therapy may develop a bone disease called osteonecrosis (death of bone tissue). The risk of developing this disease may be higher if the immune system is severely weakened, or if one drinks alcohol regularly. So far, this disease has been reported mainly in adults.

However, if your child suffers from joint stiffness, aches and pains (especially of the hip, knee and shoulder) and difficulty in movement, inform the health care provider.

#### *Other*

Your child will need to take [HA486 trade name] every day. This medicine helps to control your child's condition, but it is not a cure for HIV infection. Your child may continue to develop other infections (opportunistic infection) and other illnesses associated with HIV disease. You should keep in regular contact with your child's health care provider. Do not stop your child's medicine without first talking to the health care provider.

#### **Taking other medicines**

Please tell the health care provider if your child is taking or has recently taken any other medicines, including herbal medicines and medicines obtained without a prescription. These may affect the action of zidovudine, or zidovudine may affect their action.

[HA486 trade name] should not be taken with either stavudine or ribavirin.

Do not take [HA486 trade name] with rifampicin (an antibiotic).

[HA486 trade name] may also interact with valproic acid, fluconazole, methadone and probenecid making side effects worse; these medicines should be used with caution.

Taking [HA486 trade name] at the same time as other medicines that are potentially toxic to the kidneys or bone marrow may increase the risk of adverse reactions to [HA486 trade name]. Such medicines include, for instance, pentamidine, dapsone, pyrimethamine, sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim, amphotericin, flucytosine, ganciclovir, valganciclovir, interferon, vincristine, vinblastine and doxorubicin. If your child requires any of these medications with [HA486 trade name], then the health care provider may need to monitor his or her kidney function and blood parameters more closely and, if required, the dosage of one or more of the drugs may be reduced.

#### **Taking [HA486 trade name] with food and drink**

[HA486 trade name] may be taken with or without food.

#### **Pregnancy**

If a woman becomes pregnant, or is planning to become pregnant, she should contact the health care provider to discuss the potential adverse effects and the benefits and risks of the antiretroviral therapy to the pregnant woman and her child.

#### **Breast-feeding**

Zidovudine, the active ingredient in this medicine, is found in human breast milk.

A woman with HIV who wants to breastfeed her baby should discuss the risks and benefits with her healthcare provider.

#### **Driving and using machines**

No studies on the effects of zidovudine on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed. However, one should consider the state of the person's health and the possible side effects of zidovudine before one considers driving or using machines.

### **3. How to give [HA486 trade name]**

Your child should always be given [HA486 trade name] exactly as the health care provider has instructed. You should check with the health care provider if you are not sure.

#### Children above 6 weeks of age and weighing 3 kg to less than 14 kg

The amount of solution, by weight band, to be taken twice daily (approximately 12 hours apart) is shown in the table below:

Body weight	Solution in mL	
	Morning	Evening
3 – 5.9 kg	6 mL	6 mL
6 – 9.9 kg	9 mL	9 mL
10 – 13.9 kg	12 mL	12 mL

Children from birth to 6 weeks of age\* and weighing 2 kg to 2.5 kg

The amount of solution, by weight band, to be taken twice daily (approximately 12 hours apart) is shown in the table below:

Body weight	Solution in mL	
	Morning	Evening
2 – 2.5 kg	1 mL	1 mL
More than 2.5 kg	1.5mL	1.5mL

\*Low birth weight infants should receive mg/kg dosing. WHO suggests 4 mg/kg every 12 hours.

For children weighing 14 kg or more, adolescents and adults other products with larger amounts of zidovudine are available. Please see the patient information leaflets of these products

Your child can be given [HA486 trade name] with food or between meals.

Use the oral dosing syringe supplied with the pack to measure your child's dose accurately:

1. **Remove the bottle cap.** Keep it safely
2. Hold the bottle firmly. **Push the plastic adapter into the neck of the bottle.**
3. **Insert the syringe** firmly into the adapter.
4. Turn the bottle upside down.
5. **Pull out syringe plunger** until the syringe contains the dose as prescribed by the health care provider.
6. Turn the bottle the correct way up. **Remove the syringe** from the adapter.
7. **Put the syringe into your child's mouth**, placing the tip of the syringe against the inside of your child's cheek. **Slowly push the plunger in**, allowing time to swallow. **Do not** push too hard and squirt the liquid into the back of your child's throat or your child may choke.
8. **Take the syringe out of the bottle** and **wash it** thoroughly in clean water. Let it dry completely before you use it again.
9. **Close the bottle tightly** with the cap, leaving the adaptor in place.

#### **If one takes more [HA486 trade name] than one should**

If your child accidentally takes too much medicine, you should tell your child's health care provider immediately or contact your nearest hospital emergency department for further advice. Your child may require medical attention. Remember to take the medicine with you, and show it to the health care provider. If you have run out of solution, take the empty packaging along with you.

#### **If you forget to give [HA486 trade name]**

It is important not to miss doses of [HA486 trade name]. If you forget to give a dose of your child's medicine, and notice this within 6 hours, give the missed dose as soon as possible. Give the next regular dose as scheduled. If you notice later, give the normal dose to the child when the next one is due. Do not give a double dose to make up for forgotten doses.

#### **If one stops taking [HA486 trade name]**

Because this medicine controls and does not cure your child's condition, your child normally needs to take it continuously. You should not stop treatment unless the health care provider tells you to.

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

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

Like all medicines, [HA486 trade name] can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. When treating HIV infection, it is not always possible to differentiate between unwanted effects caused by [HA486 trade name], or those caused by any other medicines your child may be taking at the same time, or by the HIV disease. For this reason, it is important that you inform the health care provider of any change in your child's health.

The most serious adverse reactions include anaemia (low red blood cell count), low white blood cell count and lactic acidosis (a build-up of lactic acid in the body that can cause dehydration and coma). These are more common in patients with advanced HIV infection.

Anaemia has not been serious during [HA486 trade name] use for prevention of mother-to-child transmission.

Zidovudine may cause loss of body fat, particularly in the arms, legs and face.

##### **Very common side effects (greater than 1 in every 10 patients treated):**

- headache
- feeling sick (nausea)

##### **Common side effects (greater than 1 in every 100 patients treated):**

- decreased red blood cell count (anaemia). If the number of red blood cells is reduced, there may be symptoms of tiredness or breathlessness.
- decreased white blood cell count. A reduction in white blood cell count can cause proneness to infection.
- vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea
- dizziness
- raised blood levels of liver enzymes and of bilirubin in the blood which may make your skin look yellow.
- muscle pain

##### **Uncommon side effects (between 1 in 1 000 and 1 in 100 patients treated):**

- low platelet count. If there is a low platelet count, you may notice that the child bruises more easily.
- decrease in the number of all kinds of blood cells (pancytopenia).
- difficulties breathing
- wind (flatulence)
- skin rash
- fever
- muscle tissue disorders (myopathy), weakness
- general aches and pains

##### **Rare side effects (between 1 in 10 000 to 1 in 1 000 patients treated):**

- anxiety
- depression
- sleeplessness (insomnia)
- not being able to concentrate
- feeling drowsy
- tingling of the skin ('pins and needles')
- cough
- loss of appetite
- taste disturbance
- indigestion
- inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis)

- chest pain
- disease of the heart muscle
- fits (convulsions)
- nail and skin pigmentation
- colour change of the inside of the mouth
- hives
- flu-like feelings – chills, sweating
- sweating
- enlarged breasts in male patients
- fat accumulation in the liver
- inability to produce new red blood cells (pure red cell anaemia)
- increased urinary frequency
- lactic acidosis (a build-up of lactic acid in the body, that can cause dehydration and coma).

Deep, rapid breathing, drowsiness, and non-specific symptoms such as nausea, vomiting and stomach pain, may indicate the development of lactic acidosis.

**Very rare side effects (less than 1 in 10 000 patients treated):**

- loss of production of all blood cells (aplastic anaemia).

**Frequency not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):**

Changes in body shape due to changes in fat distribution have been reported in patients treated with medications of the group NRTIs. This may include loss of fat from legs, arms and face, increased fat in the abdomen (belly) and other internal organs, breast enlargement and fatty lumps on the back of the neck ('buffalo hump'). The cause and long-term health effects of these conditions are not known at this time.

Also, osteonecrosis (death of bone tissue) and immune reconstitution syndrome have been reported in patients taking combination antiretroviral therapy (see also section 2 "Take special care with [HA486 trade name]").

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

**Reporting of side effects**

If your child gets 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 provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

**5. How to store [HA486 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 (exp) which is stated on the label. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not use this medicine if you notice and 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 [HA486 trade name] contains**

- The active ingredient of Zidovudine Oral Solution 50 mg/ 5 ml is zidovudine.

- The other ingredients are anhydrous citric acid, glycerol, purified water, sodium benzoate, strawberry flavour and sucrose.

### **What [HA486 trade name] looks like and contents of the pack**

Zidovudine Oral Solution 50 mg/ 5 ml is a clear, colourless to pale-yellow, strawberry-flavoured solution containing 50 mg of the active ingredient zidovudine in each 5 ml. It comes in a 250-ml high-density polyethylene bottle (containing 240 ml solution) and is accompanied by a 10-ml polypropylene calibrated oral dosing syringe as well as a 1.5-ml dosing syringe.

### **Supplier and Manufacturer**

#### ***Supplier***

Hetero Labs Limited  
7-2-A2, Hetero Corporate  
Industrial Estates  
Sanath Nagar  
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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/prequal/>