

WHO-PQ RECOMMENDED SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

*This summary of product characteristics 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.

*https://extranet.who.int/prequal/sites/default/files/document_files/75%20SRA%20clarification_Feb2017_newtempl.pdf

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

[HA599 trade name][†]

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each tablet contains 800 mg sulfamethoxazole and 160 mg trimethoprim.

For a list of excipients, see section 6-1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

White to off-white, oval, bevel-edged, uncoated tablet, debossed with “COTRIM” on one side and scored on the other side.

The break line can be used to divide [HA599 trade name] into equal doses.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

[HA599 trade name] is indicated for **preventing** *Pneumocystis jirovecii* pneumonia, toxoplasmosis, malaria and some severe bacterial infections in:

- adults (including pregnant women) and children aged over 5 years with severe or advanced HIV disease
- infants and children aged under 5 years with HIV of any severity
- HIV patients in settings where malaria or severe bacterial infections are highly prevalent
- HIV patients who also have active tuberculosis

Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim prophylaxis is recommended for infants, children and adolescents with HIV, regardless of clinical and immune conditions. Priority should be given to all children younger than five years old regardless of CD4 cell count or clinical stage and children with severe or advanced HIV clinical disease (WHO clinical stage 3 or 4) and/or those with CD4 cell count ≤ 350 cells/mm³.

[HA599 trade name] is also indicated for **treating** HIV-related opportunistic *Pneumocystis jirovecii* pneumonia and toxoplasmosis

Regimens should follow most recent WHO treatment guidelines, supplemented by other authoritative guidelines, including official guidance on the appropriate use of antibacterial agents.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

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

Prophylaxis in people living with HIV

Dosage depends on body weight as follows:

[†] Trade names are not prequalified by WHO. This is the national medicines regulatory agency's responsibility.

Body weight	Dose	
	<i>As tablets</i>	<i>In mg</i>
Less than 15 kg	<i>use an alternative formulation supplying a lower dose</i>	
15 kg to less than 25 kg	½ tablet daily*	sulfamethoxazole 400 mg/trimethoprim 80 mg daily
25 kg and over	1 tablet daily	sulfamethoxazole 800 mg/trimethoprim 160 mg daily

*For children who are not able to swallow (half) tablets whole, availability of other strengths and formulations should be checked.

Treatment of opportunistic infections in people living with HIV

[HA599 trade name] is not suitable for doses below 400 mg/80 mg. When lower doses are needed, for instance in paediatric patients, or when patients are not able to swallow tablets, availability of other strengths and formulations should be checked.

P. jiroveci pneumonia

75–100 mg/kg sulfamethoxazole and 15–20 mg/kg trimethoprim per 24 hours given in 3 to 4 doses for 14 to 21 days.

Toxoplasmosis

25 mg/kg sulfamethoxazole and 5 mg/kg trimethoprim, two times daily.

Renal impairment

Creatinine clearance (mL/minute)	Recommended Dosage
>30	No dose adjustment required
15 to 30	Half the dose
<15	Not recommended

No data are available relating to dosage in children younger than 12 years with impaired renal function.

Hepatic impairment

No data are available on dosage in patients with impaired hepatic function.

Elderly

See section 4.4. Unless otherwise specified, standard dosage applies.

Missed dose and vomiting after a dose

It is important that the patient takes the medicine regularly as prescribed. Missing doses can increase the risk of resistance to [HA599 trade name] and reduce its efficacy.

When advising patients on missed doses, the prescriber should take into account the prescribed dosage interval:

- For doses taken *3 or more times daily*, the patient can omit the missed dose and take the next dose when it is due.
- For doses taken *once or twice daily*, the patient should take the missed dose if it is less than 6 hours from when it was due. If it is more than 6 hours since the dose was due, the patient should omit the missed dose and take the next dose at the usual time.

Patients should be advised not to take a double dose to make up for a missed dose.

If the patient vomits *within 1 hour* of taking a dose, the patient should take an extra dose. If vomiting occurs *more than an hour* after taking the dose, the patient does not need to take an extra dose and can take the next dose as usual when it is due.

Method of administration

[HA599 trade name] should preferably be swallowed whole but may be halved if necessary for dosing. It should not be chewed or crushed.

Taking the tablets with some food or drink may minimise the possibility of gastrointestinal disturbances.

4.3 Contraindications

[HA599 trade name] should not be given to patients with

- a history of hypersensitivity to sulfonamides, trimethoprim, sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim or any excipients of this medicinal product (see section 6.1)
- severely impaired liver function
- severe renal insufficiency when renal function status cannot be monitored
- a history of drug-induced immune thrombocytopenia with use of trimethoprim and/or sulfonamides
- known or suspected risk of acute porphyria
- documented megaloblastic anaemia due to folate deficiency

Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim should not be used concomitantly with other medicines that increase the risk of severe adverse effects (see section 4.5):

Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim should not be given to children less than 4 weeks of age because of the predisposition of young infants to hyperbilirubinaemia and an associated potential risk of kernicterus.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Hypersensitivity and other severe or fatal reactions

Fatalities associated with the use of sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim, although very rare, have occurred due to severe reactions including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, fulminant hepatic necrosis, agranulocytosis, aplastic anaemia, other blood dyscrasias and hypersensitivity reactions of the respiratory tract (see section 4.8).

In the event of severe acute hypersensitivity reactions (e.g. anaphylaxis, drug rash with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS), or Henoch-Schonlein purpura), sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim therapy should be discontinued immediately, and appropriate treatment should be urgently initiated. Clinical signs, such as rash, sore throat, fever, arthralgia, pallor, purpura or jaundice may be early indications of serious reactions.

Serious skin reactions

Life-threatening cutaneous reactions: Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) have been reported. The highest risk for SJS or TEN is within the first weeks of treatment. Recipients should be advised of the signs and symptoms and monitored closely for skin reactions.

Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim should be discontinued if symptoms or signs of SJS or TEN (e.g. progressive skin rash often with blisters or mucosal lesions) develop. The best results in managing SJS and TEN come from early diagnosis and immediate discontinuation of any suspect drug. If the patient has developed SJS or TEN with the use of sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim, sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim must not be re-started in this patient at any time.

At the start of treatment, the occurrence of a generalised febrile erythema associated with pustules, should raise the suspicion of acute generalised exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP); it requires cessation of treatment and contraindicates any new administration of sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim alone or in combination with other drugs.

Haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH)

Cases of HLH have been reported very rarely in persons treated with sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim. HLH is a life-threatening syndrome of pathologic immune activation characterised by clinical signs and symptoms of an excessive systemic inflammation (e.g. fever, hepatosplenomegaly, hypertriglyceridaemia, hypofibrinogenaemia, high serum ferritin, cytopenias and haemophagocytosis). Recipients who develop early manifestations of pathologic immune activation should be evaluated immediately. If diagnosis of HLH is established, the medicine should be discontinued.

Respiratory toxicity

Very rare, severe cases of respiratory toxicity, sometimes progressing to acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), have been reported during co-trimoxazole treatment. The onset of pulmonary signs such as cough, fever, and dyspnoea in association with radiological signs of pulmonary infiltrates, and deterioration in pulmonary function may be preliminary signs of ARDS. In such circumstances, sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim should be discontinued and appropriate treatment given.

Caution is advised in patients with severe atopy or bronchial asthma.

Blood disorders and folate deficiency

People taking sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim should be monitored for signs and symptoms of serious blood disorders (including thrombocytopenia, agranulocytosis and aplastic anaemia) induced by sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim. [HA599 trade name] must be stopped if serious blood disorders occur.

[HA599 trade name] should not be given to patients with serious blood disorders unless that patient can be closely supervised.

Regular monitoring of blood counts is recommended in patients with folate deficiency (such as those who are elderly, malnourished or with malabsorption syndrome, abusing alcohol or receiving antiepileptic therapy). The risk of blood disorders due to sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim is higher in those with folate deficiency.

Elderly

Particular care is always advisable when treating elderly recipients because, as a group, they are more susceptible to adverse reactions and more likely to suffer serious effects as a result particularly when complicating conditions exist, e.g. impaired kidney and/or liver function and/or concomitant use of other drugs.

Impaired hepatic and/or renal function

Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim should be used with caution in people with impaired hepatic and/or renal function, as the absorption and biotransformation of sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim may be changed (see section 5.2). In these recipients, the dose needs to be decreased or the dose interval needs to be adjusted to prevent the potential accumulation of sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim (see section 4.2). In people who receive long-term treatment with sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim, regular urine analysis and monitoring of renal function tests is recommended, in particular in those with impaired renal function.

Crystalluria

An adequate urinary output should be maintained at all times and patients should be advised to ensure adequate fluid intake hydration. Evidence of crystalluria *in vivo* is rare, although sulfonamide crystals have been noted in cooled urine from treated patients. In recipients suffering from malnutrition the risk may be increased.

Hyperkalaemia and hyponatraemia

Close monitoring of serum potassium and sodium is recommended in people taking high doses of sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim, in the elderly, in those with underlying disorders of potassium metabolism, in people with renal insufficiency, or if drugs known to induce hyperkalaemia are given concomitantly, as these groups may be more susceptible to hyperkalaemia and hyponatraemia.

Treatment of and prophylaxis for Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonitis in patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

The incidence of side effects in AIDS patients, particularly rash, fever, leukopenia and elevated aminotransferase (transaminase) levels, with sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim therapy for *P. jirovecii* pneumonitis has been reported to be increased compared with the incidence normally associated with its use for prophylaxis in people living with HIV. A history of mild intolerance to sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim in AIDS patients does not appear to predict intolerance of subsequent secondary prophylaxis. However, if a patient develops skin rash or any sign of adverse reaction, therapy with sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim should be reevaluated.

Co-administration of sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim and folinic acid should be avoided in *P. jirovecii* pneumonitis treatment.

Failure of prophylaxis

In case of failure of prophylaxis of toxoplasmosis, malaria or bacterial infections with sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim, recipients should be treated with a different drug that is active against the causative agent as such events may reflect a resistance of the micro-organism.

Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim prophylaxis may be continued in addition to treatment, depending on the need of prophylaxis for other infections.

Treatment with sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (alone or with artesunate), and with artesunate-amodiaquine is contraindicated in people living with HIV who are receiving sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim prophylaxis (see 4.3 and 4.5). This includes the use of sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine in campaigns for intermittent preventive treatment or chemoprevention.

Antibiotic-associated colitis

Diarrhoea, particularly if severe, persistent or bloody, during or after treatment with [HA599 trade name], may be a symptom of antibiotic-associated colitis, which can be life-threatening. Therefore, if antibiotic-associated colitis is suspected or confirmed, [HA599 trade name] must be stopped immediately, and diarrhoea should be appropriately managed without delay. Products inhibiting peristalsis are contraindicated in this situation.

Metabolic acidosis

Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim has been associated with metabolic acidosis when other possible underlying causes have been excluded. Close monitoring is always advisable when metabolic acidosis is suspected.

Haematological effects

Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim has been given to patients receiving cytotoxic therapy with little or no additional effect on the bone marrow or peripheral blood. However, co-administration with antifolates such as methotrexate can lead to severe myelotoxicity and hence, co-administration should only be considered with close monitoring (see section 4.5). Except under careful supervision sulfamethoxazole/ trimethoprim should not be given to patients with serious haematological disorders (see section 4.8).

Haemolysis

In people with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G-6-PD) deficiency, haemolysis may occur. This reaction is frequently dose-related.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Concomitant use with **clozapine** or **amodiaquine** may increase the risk and/or severity of bone marrow suppression. Concomitant use should be avoided.

Concomitant use with **sulfadoxine/pyrimethamine** increases the risk of severe cutaneous reactions. Concomitant use should be avoided.

Potential for sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim to affect other drugs

Trimethoprim is an inhibitor of CYP2C8 as well as OCT2 transporter. Sulfamethoxazole is an inhibitor of CYP2C9. Caution is recommended when sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim is co-administered with drugs that are substrates of CYP2C8 and 2C9 or OCT2

- **Thiazide diuretics:** The risk of thrombocytopenia may be increased especially in the elderly.
- **Coumarins:** sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim may increase the anticoagulant effects of coumarins such as warfarin. Close monitoring of anticoagulation effect may be required (CYP2C9 inhibition).
- **Phenytoin:** sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim may increase the risk of phenytoin toxicity. Closer monitoring of toxicity and of serum phenytoin levels may be required (CYP2C9 inhibition).
- **Methotrexate:** Concomitant use of sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim and methotrexate may increase the risk of bone marrow suppression and lead to blood disorders (additive effect on folate metabolism). Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim should be co-administered with methotrexate only if the benefits outweigh the risk and under careful monitoring of haematological parameters (see section 4.4).
- **Folinic acid:** concomitant use with folinic acid in the treatment of *P. jirovecii* pneumonia should be avoided (see also section 4.4).
- **Ciclosporin:** Concomitant use of sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim and ciclosporin may increase the risk of renal impairment and crystalluria. Close monitoring of renal function is recommended.
- **Digoxin:** Concomitant use of sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim and digoxin may increase the risk of digoxin toxicity. Monitoring of plasma digoxin levels is recommended.
- **Hypoglycaemic drugs:** Concomitant use of sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim with drugs for the treatment of type 2 diabetes (such as sulfonylureas, metformin, pioglitazone and repaglinide) may increase hypoglycaemic effect. Close monitoring of blood glucose level is recommended.
- **Lamivudine:** Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim increases plasma concentrations of lamivudine, but a clinically significant effect is not expected; the patient should be monitored for lamivudine toxicity in case of marked renal impairment or if high doses of sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim are used (e.g. for *Pneumocystis jirovecii* pneumonitis treatment).

Effects of other medicinal products on [HA599 trade name]

- **Pyrimethamine:** Concomitant use of sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim and pyrimethamine may increase the risk of blood disorders including pancytopenia and megaloblastic anaemia. Close monitoring of haematological parameters is recommended if concomitant administration cannot be avoided (additive effect on folate metabolism).
- **Myelosuppressive drugs:** Concomitant use of sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim with myelosuppressive drugs such as zidovudine and ganciclovir may cause blood disorders. If concomitant treatment cannot be avoided, the patient's haematological parameters should be closely monitored. Use with clozapine or amodiaquine should be avoided, see above.
- **Drugs that can raise serum potassium level:** The risk of hyperkalaemia is increased with concomitant use of sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim and drugs such as potassium-sparing diuretics (e.g. amiloride, triamterene and spironolactone), ACE inhibitors (e.g. enalapril and quinapril) and angiotensin-II inhibitors (see section 4.4).
- **Dapsone:** Concomitant use of trimethoprim and dapsone may increase the plasma concentration of both drugs. Monitoring for dapsone toxicity is recommended.
- **Contraceptives:** oral contraceptive failures have been reported in women taking antibacterials though not specifically with sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim. The mechanism of any effect has not been elucidated.

Other drug interactions

When trimethoprim is administered simultaneously with drugs that form cations at physiological pH and are also partly excreted by active renal secretion (e.g. procainamide, amantadine), there is the possibility of competitive inhibition of this process which may lead to an increase in plasma concentration of one or both drugs.

Interaction with laboratory tests

Trimethoprim may interfere with the assay of serum/plasma creatinine when the alkaline picrate reaction is used. This may result in overestimation of serum/plasma creatinine of the order of 10%. The creatinine clearance is reduced: the renal tubular secretion of creatinine is decreased from 23% to 9% whilst the glomerular filtration remains unchanged.

Trimethoprim interferes with assays for serum methotrexate when dihydrofolate reductase from *Lactobacillus casei* is used in the assay. No interference occurs if methotrexate is measured by radioimmunoassay.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and breastfeeding

Pregnancy

There are no or limited amount of data from the use of sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim in pregnant women. Case-control studies have shown that there may be an association between exposure to folate antagonists and birth defects in humans. Trimethoprim is a folate antagonist and, in animal studies sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim causes fetal abnormalities (see section 5.3).

Prophylactic treatment with sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim is recommended in pregnant women living with HIV if they live in settings with high prevalence of malaria and/or severe bacterial infections or if they have severe or advanced HIV disease or CD4 cells counts of 350 cells/mm³ or less. In other circumstances, use of [HA599 trade name] in pregnancy, particularly in the first trimester, will depend on whether benefits are considered to outweigh the risks. In this case, folate supplementation should be considered.

Sulfamethoxazole competes with bilirubin for binding to plasma albumin. As significant maternally derived drug levels persist for several days in the newborn, there may be a risk of precipitating or exacerbating neonatal hyperbilirubinaemia, with an associated theoretical risk of kernicterus, when sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim is administered to the mother near the time of delivery. This theoretical risk is particularly relevant in infants at increased risk of hyperbilirubinaemia, such as those who are preterm and those with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency.

WHO recommends that sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim prophylaxis in infants exposed to HIV should start at 4 to 6 weeks after birth.

Breast-feeding

Trimethoprim and sulfamethoxazole are excreted in human milk. The risks of administering [HA599 trade name] in late pregnancy and in lactating mothers where the mother or infant has, or is at particular risk of developing, hyperbilirubinaemia and kernicterus should be taken into account.

Fertility

Data on the continuous treatment of adult males for one month with a sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim combination indicated a disruption of spermatogenesis, potentially caused by folate deprivation of spermatogenic cells through the inhibitory action of trimethoprim on dihydrofolate reductase.

Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim did not affect the fertility of rats (see section 5.3).

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

[HA599 trade name] is unlikely to affect the ability to drive or operate machinery.

However, patients should be advised to consider if their clinical status, including any undesirable effects of the medicine, allows them to perform skilled tasks safely.

4.8 Undesirable effects

The most common adverse effects are gastrointestinal disturbances (nausea, vomiting, anorexia) and skin reactions (such as rash and urticaria).

Data from large published clinical trials were used to estimate the frequency of very common to rare adverse events. Very rare adverse events were primarily determined from post-marketing experience and therefore refer to reporting rate rather than a "true" frequency. Adverse events may vary in their incidence depending on the indication.

Frequencies are defined as very common (at least 1 in 10), common (1 in 100 to 1 in 10), uncommon (1 in 1000 to 1 in 100), rare (1 in 10 000 to 1 in 1000), very rare (less than 1 in 10 000) or not known (frequency cannot be estimated from available data).

<i>Infections and infestations</i>	
common	<i>Candida</i> overgrowth
<i>Blood and lymphatic system</i>	
very rare	leucopenia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, agranulocytosis, megaloblastic anaemia, aplastic anaemia, haemolytic anaemia, methaemoglobinaemia, eosinophilia, purpura, haemolysis in G-6-PD deficient patients*
unknown	thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura
<i>Immune system disorders</i>	
very rare	serum sickness, anaphylactic reaction, allergic myocarditis, angioedema, pyrexia, hypersensitivity vasculitis resembling Henoch-Schoenlein purpura, periarteritis nodosa, systemic lupus erythematosus
unknown	idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS), circulatory shock
<i>Metabolism and nutrition disorders</i>	
very common	hyperkalaemia
very rare	hypoglycaemia, hyponatraemia, decreased appetite, metabolic acidosis, renal tubular acidosis
<i>Psychiatric disorders</i>	
very rare	depression, hallucinations
unknown	apathy, nervousness, psychotic disorder
<i>Nervous system disorders</i>	
common	headache
very rare	aseptic meningitis*, convulsions, peripheral neuritis, ataxia, vertigo, tinnitus, dizziness
<i>Eye disorders</i>	

very rare	uveitis
<i>Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders</i>	
very rare	cough, dyspnoea, lung infiltration *
<i>Cardiac disorders</i>	
unknown	QT prolongation resulting in ventricular tachycardia and torsade de pointes arrhythmias
<i>Gastrointestinal disorders</i>	
common	nausea, diarrhoea
uncommon	vomiting
very rare	glossitis, stomatitis, <i>Clostridioides difficile</i> -associated colitis, pancreatitis
unknown	abdominal pain
<i>Hepatobiliary disorders</i>	
very rare	transaminases increased, blood bilirubin increased, cholestatic jaundice, hepatic necrosis ¹
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders</i>	
common	rash
very rare	photosensitivity, exfoliative dermatitis, fixed drug eruption, erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, acute generalised exanthematous pustulosis
unknown	pruritus, urticaria, acute febrile neutrophilic dermatosis (Sweet's syndrome)
<i>Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders</i>	
very rare	arthralgia, myalgia
<i>Renal and urinary disorders</i>	
very rare	renal impairment (sometimes reported as renal failure), tubulo-interstitial nephritis
unknown	BUN and serum creatinine elevation, toxic nephrosis with oliguria and anuria, crystalluria and nephrotoxicity in association with ciclosporin
<i>General disorders</i>	
unknown	weakness, fatigue, insomnia

* see description of selected adverse reactions

¹ Cholestatic jaundice and hepatic necrosis may be fatal.

Description of selected adverse reactions

Haematological effects

The majority of haematological changes are mild and reversible when treatment is stopped. Most of the changes cause no clinical symptoms although they may become severe in isolated cases, especially in the elderly, in those with hepatic or renal dysfunction or in those with folate deficiency. Fatalities have been recorded in persons at-risk and such persons should be observed carefully (see section 4.3).

Aseptic meningitis

Aseptic meningitis was rapidly reversible on withdrawal of the drug, but recurred in a number of cases on re-exposure to either sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim or to trimethoprim alone.

Pulmonary hypersensitivity reactions

Cough, dyspnoea and lung infiltration may be early indicators of respiratory hypersensitivity which, while very rare can be fatal.

Effects associated with Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonitis (PJP) management.

Very rare: Severe hypersensitivity reactions, rash, pyrexia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, increased hepatic enzymes, hyperkalaemia, hyponatraemia, rhabdomyolysis.

At the high dosages used for PJP management severe hypersensitivity reactions have been reported, necessitating cessation of therapy. Severe hypersensitivity reactions have been reported in PJP patients on re-exposure to sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim, sometimes after a dosage interval of a few days (see section 4.4).

Rhabdomyolysis has been reported in HIV positive patients receiving trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole for prophylaxis or treatment of PJP.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Health care providers are asked to report adverse reactions that may be linked to a medicine, to the marketing authorisation holder, or, if available, to the national reporting system. Reports of suspected adverse reactions to a medicine are important for the monitoring of the medicine's benefits and risks.

4.9 Overdose

Symptoms

Signs and symptoms of overdosage reported with sulfonamides include anorexia, colic, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, headache, drowsiness and loss of consciousness. Pyrexia, haematuria and crystalluria may occur. Blood dyscrasias and jaundice are potential late manifestations of overdosage.

Nausea, vomiting, dizziness, headache, mental depression and confusion are likely signs/symptoms of overdosage of trimethoprim. Bone marrow depression has been reported in acute trimethoprim overdosage.

Treatment

No specific antidote is available for overdose with sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim. Treatment is symptomatic and supportive, including general supportive measures such as monitoring of vital signs, as well as observation of the clinical status of the patient. Monitoring of blood counts and appropriate blood chemistries, including electrolytes is advisable.

If significant blood dyscrasia or jaundice occurs, specific therapy should be instituted for these complications. In case of seizures, treatment with diazepam or midazolam can be initiated. Methylthioninium chloride (methylene blue) treatment can be used in the symptomatic treatment of methaemoglobinemia.

If appropriate, activated charcoal can be administered to increase elimination of unabsorbed active substance. Diuresis can be used if renal function is normal. Acidification of the urine will increase renal elimination of trimethoprim. Dialysis may be considered. Both trimethoprim and active sulfamethoxazole are moderately dialysable by haemodialysis, but peritoneal dialysis is not effective.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group

Combinations of sulfonamides and trimethoprim, incl. derivatives

ATC-Code: J01EE01

Mechanism of action:

Sulfamethoxazole inhibits microbial synthesis of dihydrofolic acid by competing with para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA). Trimethoprim blocks the production of tetrahydrofolic acid from dihydrofolic acid by binding to and reversibly inhibiting the required enzyme, dihydrofolate reductase. Thus, sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim block two consecutive steps in the biosynthesis of nucleic acids and proteins essential to many microorganisms.

Trimethoprim reversibly inhibits bacterial dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR), an enzyme active in the folate metabolic pathway converting dihydrofolate to tetrahydrofolate. Depending on the conditions the effect may be bactericidal. Trimethoprim binds to plasmodial DHFR but less tightly than to the bacterial enzyme. Its affinity for mammalian DHFR is some 50,000 times less than for the corresponding bacterial enzyme.

Mechanism of resistance

In vitro studies have shown that bacterial resistance develops more slowly with both sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim in combination than with either sulfamethoxazole or trimethoprim alone.

Resistance to sulfamethoxazole may occur by bacterial mutations causing an increase of the concentration of PABA, which thereby outcompetes sulfamethoxazole resulting in a reduction of the inhibitory effect on dihydropteroate synthetase enzyme. Another resistance mechanism is plasmid-mediated and results from production of an altered dihydropteroate synthetase enzyme, with reduced affinity for sulfamethoxazole compared to the wildtype enzyme.

Resistance to trimethoprim occurs through a plasmid-mediated mutation which results in production of an altered dihydrofolate reductase enzyme having a reduced affinity for trimethoprim compared to the wildtype enzyme.

Antibacterial Spectrum

The prevalence of resistance may vary geographically and with time and local information on resistance is desirable, particularly when treating severe infections. Expert advice should be sought when the local prevalence of resistance is such that the utility of the agent in at least some types of infections is questionable. The table below gives only an approximate guidance on probabilities whether microorganisms will be susceptible to sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim or not.

Commonly susceptible species

Gram-positive aerobes

Staphylococcus aureus
Staphylococcus saprophyticus
Staphylococcus pyogenes

Gram-negative aerobes

Enterobacter cloacae
Haemophilus influenza
Klebsiella oxytoca
Moraxella catarrhalis
Salmonella spp.
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia

Yersinia spp.

Other organisms

Plasmodium falciparum

Pneumocystis jirovecii

Toxoplasma gondii

Species for which acquired resistance may be a problem

Gram-positive aerobes

Enterococcus faecalis

Enterococcus faecium *Nocardia*

spp.

Staphylococcus epidermidis

Streptococcus pneumoniae

Gram-negative aerobes

Brucella spp.

Citrobacter spp.

Enterobacter aerogenes

Escherichia coli

Klebsiella pneumoniae

Klebsiella pneumonia

Proteus mirabilis

Proteus vulgaris

Providencia spp.

Serratia marcesans

Inherently resistant organisms

Gram-negative aerobes

Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Shigella spp.

Vibrio cholera

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption of [HA599 trade name]

The absorption characteristics of [HA599 trade name] have been determined after administration of one sulfamethoxazole / trimethoprim 800 mg / 160 mg tablet in healthy volunteers in the fasting state as follows:

Pharmacokinetic variable	Mean value* ($\pm$ standard deviation)	
	Sulfamethoxazole	Trimethoprim
Maximum concentration ($C_{\max}$)	65887 $\pm$ 12812 ng/mL	1689 $\pm$ 388 ng/mL
Area under the curve ($AUC_{0-\infty}$), a measure of the extent of absorption	818088 $\pm$ 139061 ng·h/mL	27367 $\pm$ 6636 ng·h/mL
Time to attain maximum concentration ($T_{\max}$)	2.33 (1.0 – 4.5) h	2.0 (0.67 – 4.5)

*arithmetic mean; #median (range)

Pharmacokinetics of Sulfamethoxazole and Trimethoprim

	Sulfamethoxazole	Trimethoprim
Absorption		
Absolute bioavailability	NA	NA
Oral Bioavailability	Near complete oral absorption	Near complete oral absorption
Food effect	No significant effect	No significant effect
Distribution		
Volume of distribution (mean)	NA	NA
Plasma protein binding <i>in vitro</i>	66%	50%
Tissue distribution	Concentration of active sulfamethoxazole in amniotic fluid, aqueous humour, bile, CSF, middle ear fluid, sputum, synovial fluid and interstitial fluid is approximately 20 to 50% of plasma concentration.	Tissue levels are generally higher than plasma levels. Concentrations in bile, prostatic fluid, saliva, sputum and vaginal secretions exceed those in plasma. Concentrations in aqueous humour, breast milk, CSF, middle ear fluid, synovial fluid and interstitial fluid are adequate for antibacterial activity. Trimethoprim passes into amniotic fluid and foetal tissues to approximately maternal serum concentrations.
Metabolism	Via acetylation, oxidation and glucuronidation	Via oxidation and hydroxylation.
Elimination		
Elimination half-life	9 – 11h	9 – 17h
Mean systemic clearance (Cl/F)	NA	NA
% of dose excreted in urine	15-30% as intact drug and 55-70% N4-acetylated metabolite (total 85%)	At least 67% as intact drug and at least 10 – 15% as metabolites.
% of dose excreted in faeces	NA	NA
Pharmacokinetic linearity	NA	NA

Drug interactions (<i>in vitro</i>)		
Transporters		inhibitor of OCT2
Metabolising enzymes	inhibitor of CYP2C9	inhibitor of CYP2C8

NA: information not available

Special populations

Renal impairment:

Sulfamethoxazole: No change in half-life of intact sulfamethoxazole with renal impairment. Increased half-life of acetylated metabolite when creatinine clearance < 25 mL/min.

Trimethoprim: Elimination half-life increased by 1.5 to 3.0-fold when creatinine clearance < 10 mL/min.

Hepatic impairment:

Possible changes in absorption and biotransformation of both components in case of severe hepatic impairment.

Elderly patients:

Sulfamethoxazole: Slight reduction in renal clearance.

Trimethoprim: No change.

Paediatric population:

See special dosage regimens (see section 4.2).

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Genotoxicity

While a range of in vitro and in vivo tests did not indicate a potential risk of chromosomal abnormalities with treatment of sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim, some tests resulted in positive findings.

Toxicity to reproduction

Fertility and reproduction studies in rats have shown no adverse effects on fertility or general reproductive performance with oral doses exceeding the recommended human daily dose.

At doses in excess of recommended human therapeutic dose, sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim have been reported to cause cleft palate and other foetal abnormalities in rats, findings typical of a folate antagonist. Effects with trimethoprim were preventable by administration of dietary folate. In rabbits, foetal loss was seen at doses of trimethoprim in excess of human therapeutic doses.

General toxicity

No other toxicological findings considered to be of relevance to the dose level recommended for patient treatment have been reported.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Sodium starch glycolate
Docusate sodium
Sodium benzoate
Pregelatinized starch
Magnesium stearate

This medicine is essentially 'sodium-free'. It contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per tablet.

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

60 months

6.4 Special precautions for storage

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

6.5 Nature and contents of container

[HA599 trade name] is available as:

- PVC/PVDC-aluminium blister pack of 10 tablets. 10, 50 or 100 blister packs per carton.
- Plastic (HDPE) bottles of 500s or 1000s
The tablets are packed in a sealed polythene bag, which is packed together with a silica gel sachet in a second sealed polythene bag, which is in turn packed in a white HDPE bottle with an aluminium tagger seal and closed with a screw cap.
- Plastic (HDPE) bottles of 500s or 1000s
The tablets are packed in a sealed polythene bag, which is packed together with 2 silica gel sachets in a second sealed polythene bag, which is in turn packed in a white HDPE bottle with an aluminium tagger seal and closed with a screw cap.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

No special requirements.

Any unused medicinal product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

7. SUPPLIER

Micro Labs Limited
31, Race Course Road
Bengaluru - 560001
Karnataka, India
Tel. No.: +91-80-22370451-57
Fax No.: +91-80-22370463
Email: info@microlabs.in
jainethesh@microlabs.in

8. WHO REFERENCE NUMBER (WHO Prequalification Programme)

HA599

9. DATE OF PREQUALIFICATION

23 May 2016

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

September 2026

References

Consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, testing, treatment, service delivery and monitoring: recommendations for a public health approach. Geneva, World Health Organization; 2021
(<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240031593>, accessed 29 Jun 2026)

WHO optimal antiretroviral dosing guidance: recommendations for dosing medicines for HIV prevention and treatment in paediatric populations. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2026
(<https://iris.who.int/server/api/core/bitstreams/9b15a65b-7eb9-4669-ac3d-88977f2e7795/content>, accessed 05 Jul, 2026)

European Aids Clinical Society (EACS). EACS guidelines for the treatment of people living with HIV in Europe 2025. Available at <https://eacs.sanfordguide.com/>, accessed 29 Jun 2026

National Institutes of Health/CDC/HIV Medicine Association of the IDSA. Guidelines for the Prevention and Treatment of Opportunistic Infections in Adults and Adolescents with HIV. Available at <https://clinicalinfo.hiv.gov/en/guidelines/hiv-clinical-guidelines-adult-and-adolescent-opportunistic-infections/introduction?view=full>, accessed 29 Jun 2026.

National Institutes of Health/CDC/HIV Medicine Association of the IDSA. Guidelines for the Prevention and Treatment of Opportunistic Infections in Children with and Exposed to HIV. Available at <https://clinicalinfo.hiv.gov/en/guidelines/hiv-clinical-guidelines-pediatric-opportunistic-infections/summary?view=full>

Bactrim, sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim DS (double strength) tablets and tablets USP. FDA; June 2024.
(https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2024/017377s084lbl.pdf, accessed 05 Jul 2026)

Co-trimoxazole 80/400 mg tablets BP (Crescent Pharma), summary of product characteristics. MHRA; 03 Feb 2026
(<https://iris.who.int/server/api/core/bitstreams/9b15a65b-7eb9-4669-ac3d-88977f2e7795/content>, accessed 05 Jul 2026)

Thera MA et al. Impact of trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole prophylaxis on falciparum malaria infection and disease. J Infect Dis 192: 1823 - 1829, 2005.

Sandison TG, Homsy J, Arinaitwe E et al. Protective efficacy of co-trimoxazole prophylaxis against malaria in HIV exposed children in rural Uganda: a randomised clinical trial. BMJ 342: d1617, 2011.

Manyando C, Njunju EM, D'Alessandro U, Van Geertruyden JP. Safety and efficacy of co-trimoxazole for treatment and prevention of Plasmodium falciparum malaria: a systematic review. PLoS ONE 8: e56916, 2013.

Kasirye, R., Baisley, K., Munderi, P. and Grosskurth, H. Effect of cotrimoxazole prophylaxis on malaria occurrence in HIV-infected patients on antiretroviral therapy in sub-Saharan Africa. Trop Med Int Health, 20: 569–580, 2015.

Further references relevant to sections of the SmPC include:

Section 4.5

University of Liverpool, HIV Drug interactions, available at: <http://www.hiv-druginteractions.org/>

University of Liverpool, HEP Drug interactions, available at: <http://www.hep-druginteractions.org/>

Section 4.6

Murdia A et al. Sulpha-trimethoprim combinations and male fertility. Lancet 2:375-6, 1978.

Detailed information on this medicine is available on the World Health Organization (WHO) website: <https://extranet.who.int/prequal/medicines/prequalified/finished-pharmaceutical-products>