

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 (term to be revised).
The medicine may be authorised for additional or different uses by national medicines regulatory authorities.*

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets*

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each film-coated tablet contains 150 mg of lamivudine, 200 mg of nevirapine and 300 mg of zidovudine.

Each tablet also contains 60 mg of lactose monohydrate.

For a full list of excipients, see section 6.1

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Film-coated tablet.

White coloured, oval shaped, film coated, biconvex tablets with “D” and “06” debossed on one side of the tablet with break line separating “D” and “06” and having a break line on the other side.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets is indicated for the treatment of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 (HIV-1) infected adults, and for children that weigh at least 25 kg.

This combination replaces lamivudine, nevirapine and zidovudine used separately in similar dosages. Treatment must be started with lamivudine, nevirapine and zidovudine separately at least for the first 2 weeks (see section 4.2), until the patient is on the twice daily nevirapine maintenance.

Consideration should be given to official treatment guidelines for HIV-1 infection (e.g. those of the WHO).

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Oral use.

Therapy should be prescribed by a health care provider experienced in the management of HIV infection. The recommended dose of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets in adults and children weighing at least 25 kg is:

- One tablet twice daily.

For situations where discontinuation of therapy with or without dose reduction of any of the active substances of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets is necessary, separate preparations of lamivudine, nevirapine and zidovudine are available as tablets/capsules and oral solutions/suspensions.

Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets is not suitable for the first two weeks of treatment when the lead-in dose of nevirapine is lower. It should also not be used if the dose of any component needs adjusting; the components should be given separately in such cases.

Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets may be taken with or without food.

Tablets should be swallowed whole and should neither be split nor crushed,

Children

* Trade names are not prequalified by WHO. This is the national medicines regulatory agency's (NMRA) responsibility. Throughout this WHOPAR the proprietary name is given as an example only.

Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets is not indicated for children weighing less than 25 kg, since appropriate dose reductions cannot be made.

Elderly

Special care is advised in this age group due to associated changes such as decrease in renal function and alteration of haematological parameters.

Dose adjustment

Renal Impairment

Since different dose adjustments for either compound may be necessary in patients with renal impairment (creatinine clearance ≤ 50 ml/min), it is recommended that separate preparations of lamivudine, nevirapine and zidovudine be administered (see section 4.4).

Hepatic impairment

No dose adjustments are necessary for mild to moderate hepatic impairment.

In patients with severe hepatic impairment Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets must not be used, since nevirapine is contraindicated (see section 4.3).

Haematological adverse reactions

Since substitution or dose reductions of zidovudine should be considered in patients whose haemoglobin concentrations or neutrophil counts fall to clinically significant levels, it is recommended that separate preparations of lamivudine, nevirapine and (if appropriate) zidovudine be administered in such cases (see section 4.4).

Advice on missed doses

If a dose is missed and this is noticed within 6 hours the missed dose should be taken as soon as possible. The next regular dose should be taken as scheduled. If noticed later, the normal dose should be taken when the next one is due. A double dose to make up for forgotten individual doses should not be taken.

Discontinuation and reintroduction of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets

Special consideration should be given to the safe discontinuation of therapy with Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets (see section 4.4). In patients having interrupted treatment with Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets for more than two weeks, therapy should be reintroduced with separate formulations of lamivudine, nevirapine and zidovudine with a dose escalation period for nevirapine of 200 mg once daily for 14 days, then a 200 mg twice daily regimen. Only when the patient is stable on this triple combination, therapy with Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets may be resumed (see section 4.4).

4.3 Contraindications

Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets is contraindicated in patients with:

- hypersensitivity to lamivudine, nevirapine, zidovudine or to any of the excipients contained in the formulation
- abnormally low neutrophil counts (less than 0.75×10^9 /litre) or abnormally low haemoglobin level (less than 7.5 g/decilitre or 4.7 mmol/litre).
- severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh C or ALT or AST values more than 5 times the upper limit of normal [ULN])
- history of severe rash, rash accompanied by symptoms of liver toxicity due to nevirapine

Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets must not be used concomitantly with rifampicin or herbal preparations containing St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) because they can reduce plasma concentrations of nevirapine and reduced its clinical effects (see section 4.5).

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Dose adjustments

It is recommended that separate preparations of lamivudine, nevirapine and zidovudine be administered when any dosage adjustment is necessary (see section 4.2). In these cases the health care provider should refer to the individual prescribing information of these medicinal products.

Opportunistic infections

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

Transmission of HIV

Treatment with Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets has not been shown to eliminate the risk of transmission of HIV infection by sexual contact or by blood transfer, although the risk may be reduced. Patients should continue to use appropriate precautions to prevent transmission of HIV.

Liver disease

Severe and life-threatening liver toxicity, including fatal fulminant hepatitis, has occurred in patients treated with nevirapine. This has mainly occurred during the initial 6 weeks of therapy but may occur up to 18 weeks after start of nevirapine. Nevirapine-associated liver toxicity is a hypersensitivity reaction, thought to be immune mediated, which may or may not be associated with a cutaneous reaction (rash) and/or constitutional symptoms, including fever, arthralgia, myalgia and general malaise. Factors linked to nevirapine-associated liver toxicity are female sex, higher baseline CD4 counts, higher baseline levels of alanine aminotransferase, hepatitis C co-infection and alcohol abuse. Women with CD4 cell counts >250 cells/mm³ had a 12-fold higher risk of symptomatic liver toxicity compared to women with CD4 counts <250 cells/mm³. A 5-fold increased risk was observed in men with CD4 counts > 400 cells/mm³. This increased risk for toxicity based on CD4 cell count thresholds has not been demonstrated in patients with undetectable viral load (i.e. <50 copies/ml). Unless the benefit outweighs the risk treatment with nevirapine should not be initiated in adult females with CD4 cell counts greater than 250 cells/mm³ or in adult males with CD4 cell counts greater than 400 cells/mm³, who are not already on a suppressive antiretroviral regimen with a viral load <50 copies/mL.

Monitoring of liver transaminases should be performed if the patient experiences signs or symptoms suggestive of liver toxicity (e.g. anorexia, nausea, jaundice, bilirubinuria, acholic stools, hepatomegaly or liver tenderness).

Patients developing signs or symptoms of liver toxicity and/or hypersensitivity should promptly seek medical evaluation. Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets and any other nevirapine-containing products must be permanently discontinued in any patient experiencing severe liver toxicity (see section 4.3).

Caution should be exercised when administering Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets to any patient with chronic hepatitis B infection. Specifically, lamivudine is a potent inhibitor of hepatitis B virus (HBV) replication. Discontinuation of lamivudine or virologic failure after development of resistance to lamivudine by HBV may cause hepatic deterioration and a hepatitis flare. If Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets is discontinued in a patient with HBV infection, the patient should be periodically monitored, both clinically and by assessment of liver function tests (ALT and bilirubin levels) and markers of HBV replication, for at least four months, and then as clinically indicated.

Patients with chronic hepatitis B and C that are treated with combination antiretroviral therapy, have an increased risk of severe and potentially fatal hepatic adverse events.

Patients with pre-existing liver dysfunction have an increased frequency of liver function abnormalities during combination ART, and should be monitored according to current standard practice. If there is evidence of worsening liver disease in such patients, interruption or discontinuation of therapy should be considered (see section 4.3).

Skin reactions

Rash is a common adverse reaction to nevirapine. Cases are usually mild to moderate but severe and life-threatening skin reactions including cases of Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis have occurred. These have mainly been reported during the initial 6 weeks of therapy, but may occur up to 18 weeks after start of nevirapine. Patients should be warned to report symptoms of a hypersensitivity reaction immediately (e.g. fever, rash, arthralgias or myalgias). Nevirapine must be permanently discontinued in any patient experiencing severe rash or a rash accompanied by systemic symptoms (see section 4.3).

Neither prednisone nor antihistamines decrease the incidence of nevirapine-associated rash.

Factors linked to nevirapine-associated rash are higher baseline CD4 count, higher baseline HIV RNA level, female sex, higher age and higher nevirapine concentration. Furthermore, failure to follow the initial dosing of 200 mg nevirapine daily during the lead-in period and a long delay between the initial symptoms and medical consultation are risk factors for developing serious cutaneous reactions.

Patients with a rash should be assessed for liver toxicity, and nevirapine must be permanently discontinued if the liver transaminases are elevated.

Nevirapine must not be restarted following severe skin reactions.

Discontinuation and reintroduction of nevirapine-containing preparations, such as Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets

Because nevirapine is an inducer of drug-metabolizing hepatic enzymes, administration of full therapeutic doses of nevirapine without a two-week, low-dose escalation phase may result in excess plasma drug levels and potentially increase the risk for toxicity. Therefore, in a patient who has interrupted treatment with Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets for more than two weeks and is to be restarted later, therapy should be reintroduced with separate formulations of lamivudine, nevirapine and zidovudine with a dose escalation period of 200 mg nevirapine once daily for 14 days, then a 200 mg twice-daily regimen. Only when the patient is stable on this triple combination, therapy with Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets may be resumed (see section 4.1).

Due to the long half-life of nevirapine, discontinuation of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets without immediate institution of another effective antiretroviral therapy, will lead to a period of de facto nevirapine monotherapy. Since nevirapine has a low barrier of resistance, this may lead to high-level nevirapine resistance (see section 5.1). There is no validated strategy for handling this risk. However, covering the slow nevirapine elimination after discontinuation with 2-4 weeks of boosted PI monotherapy, in case a new antiretroviral regimen is not immediately instituted, has been suggested.

Haematological adverse reactions

Anaemia, neutropenia and leucopenia have been reported in patients receiving zidovudine-containing preparations, especially in patients with advanced HIV disease (poor bone marrow reserve) or low serum vitamin B12 levels, and usually after at least 4-6 weeks of therapy.

Therefore, it is recommended to monitor haematological parameters in patients receiving Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets, e.g. as follows:

- In advanced HIV disease: at least every two weeks during the first three months of zidovudine therapy, and monthly thereafter.
- In early (non-symptomatic) HIV disease, at a frequency depending on the overall condition of the patient: e.g. every one to three months

Since substitution, dose reduction or interruption of zidovudine therapy may be necessary in patients whose haemoglobin concentrations or neutrophil counts fall to clinically significant levels, separate preparations of lamivudine, nevirapine and (if appropriate) zidovudine should be administered (refer to the Summary of Product Characteristics of zidovudine-only containing products).

Lactic acidosis

Lactic acidosis is a rare but severe, potentially life-threatening complication associated with NRTI use. It may occur after a few to several months of treatment. Patients with hyperlactataemia may be asymptomatic, critically ill, or may have non-specific symptoms such as dyspnoea, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and abdominal pain. Risk factors for NRTI-related lactic acidosis include female

gender and obesity. Patients at increased risk should be closely monitored clinically. Screening for hyperlactataemia in asymptomatic patients treated with NRTIs, however, is not recommended. Symptomatic patients usually have levels > 5 mmol/l and require discontinuation of all NRTIs, including zidovudine/lamivudine. Lactic acid levels > 10 mmol/l usually are a medical emergency.

Mitochondrial dysfunction

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

Lipodystrophy

Combination antiretroviral therapy has been associated with the redistribution of body fat (lipodystrophy) in HIV patients. A higher risk of lipodystrophy has been associated e.g. with older age of the patient, longer duration of ART and related metabolic disturbances. Clinical examination should include evaluation for physical signs of fat redistribution. Measurement of fasting serum lipids and blood glucose as well as appropriate management of lipid disorders should be considered (see section 4.8).

Immune Reactivation Syndrome

In HIV-infected patients with pre-existing severe immune deficiency, typically in the first few weeks or months after initiation of combination ART, an inflammatory reaction to asymptomatic or residual opportunistic pathogens (e.g. CMV retinitis, mycobacterial infections, Pneumocystis pneumonia) may arise and cause serious clinical conditions or aggravation of symptoms. Treatment should be instituted when necessary.

Osteonecrosis

Cases of osteonecrosis have been reported, particularly in patients with advanced HIV-disease and/or long-term exposure to combination ART. The etiology is considered to be multifactorial (including corticosteroid use, alcohol consumption, severe immunosuppression, higher body mass index), Patients should be advised to seek medical advice if they experience joint aches and pain, joint stiffness or difficulty in movement.

Pancreatitis

Treatment with Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets should be stopped immediately if clinical signs, symptoms or laboratory abnormalities suggestive of pancreatitis occur. Patients with a high risk of pancreatitis or those receiving also other products (see section 4.8).

Transmission

While effective viral suppression with antiretroviral therapy has been proven to substantially reduce the risk of sexual transmission, a residual risk cannot be excluded. Precautions to prevent transmission should be taken in accordance with national guidelines.

Excipients

Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets contains lactose. Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, total lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Since Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets contains lamivudine, nevirapine and zidovudine, any interactions identified for these individually are relevant to Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets.

Lamivudine is cleared renally. Active renal secretion of lamivudine in the urine is mediated through organic cation transporters; co-administration of lamivudine with OCT inhibitors or nephrotoxic drugs may increase lamivudine exposure.

Nevirapine is an inducer of CYP3A and potentially CYP2B6, with maximal induction occurring within 2-4 weeks of treatment. The plasma concentration of compounds using this metabolic pathway may decrease when co-administered with nevirapine. Careful monitoring of the effectiveness of medicines metabolised by the P450 system is recommended when taken in combination with Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets.

Zidovudine is primarily metabolised by UGT enzymes; co-administration of inducers or inhibitors of UGT enzymes could alter zidovudine exposure.

Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets should not be taken with medicines containing:

- atazanavir (in combination with ritonavir) – interaction with nevirapine
- boceprevir – interaction with nevirapine
- cladribine – interaction with lamivudine
- delavirdine – interaction with nevirapine
- efavirenz – interaction with nevirapine
- elvitegravir (in combination with cobicistat) – interaction with nevirapine
- emtricitabine – overlapping resistance and lack of additional antiretroviral effect
- etravirine – interaction with nevirapine
- fosamprenavir (if not co-administered with low dose ritonavir) – interaction with nevirapine
- ketoconazole – interaction with nevirapine
- ombitasvir/paritaprevir/ritonavir – interaction with nevirapine
- rifampicin – interaction with nevirapine
- rilpivirine – interaction with nevirapine

The list below should not be considered exhaustive but is representative of the classes studied. The interaction data are presented as geometric mean value with 90% confidence interval (90% CI) when possible. ND = Not Determined, ↑ = Increased, ↓ = Decreased, ↔ = No effect.

Medicines by therapeutic area	Interaction	Recommendations concerning co-administration of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets
Antimicrobials		
Antiretrovirals		
<i>Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs)</i>		
Abacavir	No interaction or interaction not studied	Abacavir and Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets can be co-administered without dose adjustment

Medicines by therapeutic area	Interaction	Recommendations concerning co-administration of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets
Didanosine	No interaction or interaction not studied	Didanosine and Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets can be co-administered without dose adjustment
Emtricitabine	Overlapping resistance and lack of additional antiviral effect	Combination not recommended
Stavudine	Antagonism of anti-HIV activity between stavudine and zidovudine could decrease the efficacy of both drugs	Combination not recommended
Tenofovir	No interaction or interaction not studied	Tenofovir and Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets can be co-administered without dose adjustment
<i>Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTI)</i>		
Delavirdine + nevirapine	Interaction has not been studied	Combination of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets with NNRTIs is not recommended
Efavirenz + nevirapine	Efavirenz AUC ↓ 0.72 (0.66–0.86) Efavirenz C _{min} ↓ 0.68 (0.65–0.81) Efavirenz C _{max} ↓ 0.88 (0.77–1.01)	Combination not recommended because of additive toxicity and no benefit in efficacy over either efavirenz or nevirapine alone.
Etravirine + nevirapine	Concomitant use of etravirine with nevirapine may significantly decrease the plasma concentration of etravirine with loss of therapeutic effect of etravirine	Combination of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets with NNRTIs is not recommended
Rilpivirine + nevirapine	Interaction has not been studied	Combination of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets with NNRTIs is not recommended
<i>Protease inhibitors</i>		
Atazanavir/ritonavir 300/100 mg once daily 400/100 mg once daily + nevirapine	<u>Atazanavir/ritonavir 300/100 mg:</u> Atazanavir/ritonavir AUC ↓ 0.58 (0.48–0.71) Atazanavir/ritonavir C _{min} ↓ 0.28 (0.20–0.40) Atazanavir/ritonavir C _{max} ↓ 0.72 (0.60–0.86) <u>Atazanavir/ritonavir 400/100 mg:</u> Atazanavir/ritonavir AUC ↓ 0.81 (0.65–1.02) Atazanavir/ritonavir C _{min} ↓ 0.41 (0.27–0.60) Atazanavir/ritonavir C _{max} ↔ 1.02 (0.85–1.24) (compared to 300/100 mg without nevirapine) Nevirapine AUC ↑ 1.25 (1.17–1.34) Nevirapine C _{min} ↑ 1.32 (1.22–1.43) Nevirapine C _{max} ↑ 1.17 (1.09–1.25)	Combination of atazanavir/ritonavir and Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets is not recommended
Darunavir/ritonavir 400/100 mg twice daily + nevirapine	Darunavir AUC ↑ 1.24 (0.97–1.57) Darunavir C _{min} ↔ 1.02 (0.79–1.32) Darunavir C _{max} ↑ 1.40 (1.14–1.73) Nevirapine AUC ↑ 1.27 (1.12–1.44) Nevirapine C _{min} ↑ 1.47 (1.20–1.82) Nevirapine C _{max} ↑ 1.18 (1.02–1.37)	Darunavir and Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets can be co-administered without dose adjustment

Medicines by therapeutic area	Interaction	Recommendations concerning co-administration of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets
Fosamprenavir 1.4 g twice daily + nevirapine	Amprenavir AUC ↓ 0.67 (0.55–0.80) Amprenavir C _{min} ↓ 0.65 (0.49–0.85) Amprenavir C _{max} ↓ 0.75 (0.63–0.89) Nevirapine AUC ↑ 1.29 (1.19–1.40) Nevirapine C _{min} ↑ 1.34 (1.21–1.49) Nevirapine C _{max} ↑ 1.25 (1.14–1.37)	Combination of fosamprenavir and Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets is not recommended if fosamprenavir is not co-administered with ritonavir.
Fosamprenavir/ritonavir 700/100 mg twice daily + nevirapine	Amprenavir AUC ↔ 0.89 (0.77–1.03) Amprenavir C _{min} ↓ 0.81 (0.69–0.96) Amprenavir C _{max} ↔ 0.97 (0.85–1.10) Nevirapine AUC ↑ 1.14 (1.05–1.24) Nevirapine C _{min} ↑ 1.22 (1.10–1.35) Nevirapine C _{max} ↑ 1.13 (1.03–1.24)	Fosamprenavir/ritonavir and Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets can be co-administered without dose adjustment
Indinavir 800 mg three times daily + nevirapine	Indinavir AUC ↓ 28% Nevirapine ↔ (CYP3A4 induction)	A higher dose of indinavir or ritonavir-boosted indinavir should be considered if given with Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets
Lopinavir/ritonavir (capsules) 400/100 mg twice daily + nevirapine	Adults: Lopinavir AUC ↓ 0.73 (0.53–0.98) Lopinavir C _{min} ↓ 0.54 (0.28–0.74) Lopinavir C _{max} ↓ 0.81 (0.62–0.95)	An increase in the dose of lopinavir/ritonavir to 533/133 mg (4 capsules) or 500/125 mg (5 tablets with 100/25 mg each) twice daily with food is recommended in combination with nevirapine. Dose adjustment of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets is not required when co-administered with lopinavir.
Lopinavir/ritonavir (oral solution) 300/75 mg/m ² twice daily + nevirapine	Children: Lopinavir AUC ↓ 0.78 (0.56–1.09) Lopinavir C _{min} ↓ 0.45 (0.25–0.82) Lopinavir C _{max} ↓ 0.86 (0.64–1.16)	For children, increasing the dose of lopinavir/ritonavir to 300/75 mg/m ² twice daily with food should be considered when used in combination with nevirapine, particularly for patients in whom reduced susceptibility to lopinavir/ritonavir is suspected
Ritonavir 600 mg twice daily + nevirapine	Ritonavir AUC ↔ 0.92 (0.79–1.07) Ritonavir C _{min} ↔ 0.93 (0.76–1.14) Ritonavir C _{max} ↔ 0.93 (0.78–1.07) Nevirapine: co-administration of ritonavir does not lead to clinically relevant change in nevirapine plasma levels.	Ritonavir and Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets can be co-administered without dose adjustment
Saquinavir/ritonavir + nevirapine	Limited data on saquinavir soft gel capsule boosted with ritonavir do not suggest clinically relevant interaction between saquinavir boosted with ritonavir and nevirapine	Saquinavir/ritonavir and Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets can be co-administered without dose adjustment
Tipranavir/ritonavir 500/200 mg twice daily + nevirapine	No specific drug-drug interaction study has been performed. Limited data from a phase IIa study in HIV-infected patients have shown a clinically non-significant 20% decrease of tipranavir C _{min} .	Tipranavir and Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets can be co-administered without dose adjustment

Medicines by therapeutic area	Interaction	Recommendations concerning co-administration of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets
<i>Entry inhibitors</i>		
Enfuvirtide + nevirapine	Due to the metabolic pathway no clinically significant pharmacokinetic interaction is expected between enfuvirtide and nevirapine.	Enfuvirtide and Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets can be co-administered without dose adjustment
Maraviroc 300 mg once daily + nevirapine	Maraviroc AUC ↔ 1.01 (0.6–1.55) Maraviroc C _{min} ND Maraviroc C _{max} ↔ 1.54 (0.94–2.52) compared to historical controls Nevirapine concentrations not measured, no effect is expected.	Maraviroc and Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets can be co-administered without dose adjustment
<i>Integrase inhibitors</i>		
Elvitegravir/cobicistat + nevirapine	Interaction has not been studied. Cobicistat, a CYP3A-inhibitor significantly inhibits hepatic enzymes as well as other metabolic pathways. Therefore, co-administration would likely result in altered plasma levels of cobicistat and nevirapine	Combination of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets with elvitegravir in combination with cobicistat is not recommended
Raltegravir 400 mg twice daily + nevirapine	No clinical data available. Due to the metabolic pathway of raltegravir no interaction is expected.	Raltegravir and Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets can be co-administered without dose adjustment
Antivirals for chronic hepatitis B and C		
Adefovir + nevirapine	Weak antagonism of nevirapine by adefovir in vitro has not been confirmed in clinical trials and reduced efficacy is not expected. Adefovir did not affect the common CYP isoforms involved in drug metabolism and is excreted renally. No clinically relevant interaction is expected.	Adefovir and Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets may be co-administered without dose adjustment
Boceprevir + nevirapine	Boceprevir is partly metabolised by CYP3A4/5. Giving boceprevir with medicines that induce or inhibit CYP3A4/5 could increase or decrease exposure. Plasma trough concentrations of boceprevir fell when administered with an NNRTI with a similar metabolic pathway as nevirapine. The clinical outcome of this reduction of boceprevir trough concentrations has not been directly assessed.	Combination of boceprevir and Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets not recommended
Daclatasvir + nevirapine	Interaction between nevirapine and daclatasvir has not been studied but daclatasvir concentrations are expected to fall due to induction of CYP3A4 by nevirapine.	Combination of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets and daclatasvir not recommended
Elbasvir/grazoprevir + nevirapine	Interaction between elbasvir/grazoprevir and nevirapine has not been studied but elbasvir/grazoprevir concentrations are expected to fall because of induction of CYP3A4, CYP2B6 and BCRP by nevirapine; this may lead to reduced therapeutic effect	Combination of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets and elbasvir/grazoprevir not recommended

Medicines by therapeutic area	Interaction	Recommendations concerning co-administration of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets
Entecavir + nevirapine	Entecavir is not a substrate, inducer or an inhibitor of CYP enzymes. No clinically relevant drug-drug interaction is expected.	Entecavir and Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets may be co-administered without dose adjustment
Glecaprevir/pibrentasvir + nevirapine	Co-administration of nevirapine and glecaprevir/pibrentasvir has not been studied but glecaprevir/pibrentasvir concentrations may fall due to induction of CYP3A4 by nevirapine.	Combination of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets and glecaprevir/pibrentasvir not recommended
Interferons (pegylated interferons alfa 2a and alfa 2b) + nevirapine	Interferons have no known effect on CYP3A4 or CYP2B6. No clinically relevant interaction is expected.	Interferons and Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets may be co-administered without dose adjustment
Ombitasvir/paritaprevir/ritonavir + nevirapine	Co-administration of nevirapine and ombitasvir/paritaprevir/ritonavir has not been studied. Plasma concentrations of ombitasvir/paritaprevir/ritonavir could decrease due to CYP3A4 induction by nevirapine; however, nevirapine exposure could increase due to inhibition by ritonavir	Combination of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets and ombitasvir/paritaprevir/ritonavir is contraindicated
Ribavirin + zidovudine	Co-administration of ribavirin and zidovudine may exacerbate anemia	Combination of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets and ribavirin not recommended.
Simeprevir + nevirapine	Interaction between nevirapine and simeprevir has not been studied but simeprevir concentrations are expected to fall due to induction of CYP3A4 by nevirapine.	Combination of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets and simeprevir not recommended
Sofosbuvir/velpatasvir + nevirapine	Co-administration of nevirapine and sofosbuvir/velpatasvir has not been studied but concentrations of velpatasvir and sofosbuvir could decrease due to CYP3A4 induction by nevirapine	Combination of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets and sofosbuvir/velpatasvir not recommended
Telaprevir + nevirapine	Telaprevir is metabolised by CYP3A and is a P-glycoprotein substrate. Other enzymes may be involved in the metabolism. Co-administration of telaprevir and inducers of CYP3A or P-gp (or both) may decrease telaprevir plasma concentration. Interaction between telaprevir and nevirapine has not been studied; however, interaction studies of telaprevir with an NNRTI with a similar metabolic pathway as nevirapine found reduced levels of both.	Caution should be exercised when co-administering telaprevir with Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets. If co-administered with Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets, an adjustment in the telaprevir dose should be considered
Telbivudine + nevirapine	Telbivudine is not a substrate, inducer or inhibitor of the cytochrome P450 enzyme system. No clinically relevant interaction is expected.	Telbivudine and Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets may be co-administered without dose adjustment

Medicines by therapeutic area	Interaction	Recommendations concerning co-administration of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets
Antibiotics		
Clarithromycin 500 mg twice daily + nevirapine	Clarithromycin AUC ↓ 0.69 (0.62–0.76) Clarithromycin C _{min} ↓ 0.44 (0.30–0.64) Clarithromycin C _{max} ↓ 0.77 (0.69–0.86) Metabolite 14-OH clarithromycin AUC ↑ 1.42 (1.16–1.73) Metabolite 14-OH clarithromycin C _{min} ↔ 0 (0.68–1.49) Metabolite 14-OH clarithromycin C _{max} ↑ 1.47 (1.21–1.80) Nevirapine AUC ↑ 1.26 Nevirapine C _{min} ↑ 1.28 Nevirapine C _{max} ↑ 1.24 compared to historical controls	Clarithromycin exposure was significantly decreased, 14-OH metabolite exposure increased. Because the clarithromycin active metabolite has reduced activity against <i>Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare complex</i> overall activity against the pathogen may be altered. Alternatives to clarithromycin, such as azithromycin should be considered. Close monitoring for hepatic abnormalities is recommended. If clarithromycin is used, at least 2-hour gap is recommended between taking Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets and clarithromycin
Clarithromycin 500 mg twice daily + zidovudine	Zidovudine AUC ↓ 12%	
Rifabutin 150 or 300 mg once daily + nevirapine	Rifabutin AUC ↑ 1.17 (0.98–1.40) Rifabutin C _{min} ↔ 1.07 (0.84–1.37) Rifabutin C _{max} ↑ 1.28 (1.09–1.51) Metabolite 25- <i>O</i> -desacetyl rifabutin AUC ↑ 1.24 (0.84–1.84) Metabolite 25- <i>O</i> -desacetyl rifabutin C _{min} ↑ 1.22 (0.86–1.74) Metabolite 25- <i>O</i> -desacetyl rifabutin C _{max} ↑ 1.29 (0.98–1.68) A clinically not relevant increase in the apparent clearance of nevirapine (by 9%) compared to historical data was reported.	No significant effect on rifabutin and nevirapine pharmacokinetic parameters. Rifabutin and Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets can be co-administered without dose adjustments. However, due to high variability, rifabutin exposure may rise significantly in some patients who may be at higher risk for rifabutin toxicity. Combination of rifabutin and Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets should be used with caution.
Rifampicin 600 mg once daily + nevirapine	Rifampicin AUC ↔ 1.11 (0.96–1.28) Rifampicin C _{min} ND Rifampicin C _{max} ↔ 1.06 (0.91–1.22) Nevirapine AUC ↓ 0.42 Nevirapine C _{min} ↓ 0.32 Nevirapine C _{max} ↓ 0.50 compared to historical controls.	Combination of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets and rifampicin is not recommended. For treating patients co-infected with tuberculosis and who are taking nevirapine, rifabutin can be considered instead.
Rifampicin + zidovudine	Zidovudine AUC ↓ 48%	
Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole 160 mg/800 mg once daily for 5 days + lamivudine 300 mg single dose	Lamivudine: AUC ↑ 40% Trimethoprim: AUC ↔ Sulfamethoxazole: AUC ↔	Patients should be monitored clinically. High doses of trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole for treating <i>Pneumocystis jirovecii</i> pneumonia and toxoplasmosis have not been studied and should be avoided

Medicines by therapeutic area	Interaction	Recommendations concerning co-administration of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets
Antifungals		
Fluconazole 200 mg once daily + nevirapine	Fluconazole AUC ↔ 0.94 (0.88–1.01) Fluconazole C _{min} ↔ 0.93 (0.86–1.01) Fluconazole C _{max} ↔ 0.92 (0.85–0.99) Nevirapine exposure: ↑100% compared with historical data where nevirapine was administered alone.	Because of the risk of increased exposure to nevirapine and zidovudine, patients should be monitored closely for nevirapine and zidovudine toxicity
Fluconazole + zidovudine	Zidovudine AUC ↑ 74%	
Itraconazole 200 mg once daily + nevirapine	Itraconazole AUC ↓ 0.39 Itraconazole C _{min} ↓ 0.13 Itraconazole C _{max} ↓ 0.62 Nevirapine: there was no significant difference in nevirapine pharmacokinetic parameters.	A dose increase for itraconazole should be considered when used concomitantly with Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets
Ketoconazole 400 mg once daily + nevirapine	Ketoconazole AUC ↓ 0.28 (0.20–0.40) Ketoconazole C _{min} ND Ketoconazole C _{max} ↓ 0.56 (0.42–0.73) Nevirapine: plasma levels: ↑ 1.15–1.28 compared to historical controls.	Combination of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets and ketoconazole is not recommended
Antimalarials		
Amodiaquine 600 mg once daily (with artesunate) + lamivudine, nevirapine and zidovudine	Amodiaquine AUC ↓ 29% Desethylamodiaquine AUC ↓ 33%	The patient treated with combination of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets and amodiaquine/artesunate should be carefully monitored for efficacy and safety. Combined use may increase hepatotoxicity
Atovaquone, chloroquine, mefloquine, proguanil, sulfadoxine, pyrimethamine + nevirapine	No formal interaction study available	On theoretical basis, clinically significant interactions with Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets are not likely
Artemisinin and its derivatives + nevirapine	No formal interaction study available	Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets may reduce the concentration of artemisinin and its derivatives, but clinical consequences are unknown
Halofantrine + nevirapine	No formal interaction study available. Halofantrine is extensively metabolised by CYP3A and an interaction is predicted. Alteration of halofantrine metabolism could affect its plasma concentrations	Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets should be used cautiously with halofantrine, which has a narrow therapeutic index
Lumefantrine + nevirapine	Lumefantrine AUC ↑1.56 Lumefantrine C _{max} ↑1.24	Preliminary studies suggest no increase in adverse effects of lumefantrine. Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets and artemether + lumefantrine can be co-administered without dose adjustment (see also under Artemisinin and its derivatives)

Medicines by therapeutic area	Interaction	Recommendations concerning co-administration of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets
Quinine + nevirapine	Quinine AUC ↓ 0.67 Quinine C _{max} ↓ 0.64	Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets can reduce the antimalarial effect of quinine. Other antimalarials should be considered
Anticonvulsants		
Carbamazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin + nevirapine	No formal interaction study available	Concentrations of nevirapine and of the anticonvulsant are expected to be reduced, leading to treatment failure; co-administration should be avoided unless antiretroviral (and antiepileptic) effect can be monitored closely
Phenobarbital + zidovudine	Interaction not studied; Potential for slight fall in zidovudine plasma concentrations	
Phenytoin + zidovudine	Phenytoin concentration may rise or fall	
Valproic acid 250– 500 mg three time daily + zidovudine	Zidovudine AUC ↑ 80%	
Antacids		
Cimetidine + nevirapine	Cimetidine: no significant effect on cimetidine pharmacokinetic parameters is seen. Nevirapine: C _{min} ↑ 1.07	Cimetidine and Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets can be co-administered without dose adjustment
Anticoagulants		
Warfarin + nevirapine	The interaction between nevirapine and warfarin is complex, with the potential for both increases and decreases in coagulation time when used concomitantly.	Anticoagulation activity should be closely monitored
Contraceptives		
Depot medroxyprogesterone acetate 150 mg every 3 months + nevirapine	Medroxyprogesterone acetate AUC ↔ Medroxyprogesterone acetate C _{min} ↔ Medroxyprogesterone acetate C _{max} ↔ Nevirapine AUC ↑ 1.20 Nevirapine C _{max} ↑ 1.20	Depot medroxyprogesterone acetate and Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets can be co-administered without dose adjustment
Ethinylestradiol 35 micrograms + nevirapine	Ethinylestradiol AUC ↓ 0.80 (0.67–0.97) Ethinylestradiol C _{min} ND Ethinylestradiol C _{max} ↔ 0.94 (0.79–1.12)	Oral hormonal contraceptives should not be used as the sole method of contraception in women taking Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets. Appropriate doses for hormonal contraceptives (oral or other forms of application) other than depot medroxyprogesterone acetate in combination with Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets have not been established.
Norethisterone 1 mg once daily + nevirapine	Norethisterone AUC ↓ 0.81 (0.70–0.93) Norethisterone C _{min} ND Norethisterone C _{max} ↓ 0.84 (0.73–0.97)	

Medicines by therapeutic area	Interaction	Recommendations concerning co-administration of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets
Drug abuse		
Methadone + nevirapine	Methadone AUC ↓ 0.40 (0.31–0.51) Methadone C _{min} ND Methadone C _{max} ↓ 0.58 (0.50–0.67)	Methadone-maintained patients beginning treatment with Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets should be monitored for zidovudine toxicity and for opioid withdrawal and methadone dose should be adjusted accordingly.
Methadone + lamivudine	Interaction not studied	
Methadone 30–90 mg once daily + zidovudine	Zidovudine AUC ↑ 43% Methadone AUC ↔	
Gastric acid suppressants		
Cimetidine, ranitidine + lamivudine	Interaction not studied. Clinically significant interaction unlikely. Cimetidine and ranitidine eliminated only in part by renal organic cation transport system.	No dosage adjustment necessary
Cytotoxics		
Cladribine + lamivudine	Clinical findings suggest an interaction between lamivudine and cladribine. In vitro lamivudine inhibits the intracellular phosphorylation of cladribine with potential risk of cladribine loss of efficacy	Combination of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets and cladribine is not recommended
Herbal products		
St John's wort + nevirapine	Serum levels of nevirapine can be reduced by concomitant use of St John's wort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>) because St John's wort induces drug metabolism enzymes or transport proteins	St John's wort and Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets must not be co-administered. If a patient is already taking St John's wort, check nevirapine, and if possible viral levels, and stop St John's wort. Nevirapine levels may increase on stopping St John's wort. The dose of nevirapine may need adjusting. The inducing effect may persist for at least 2 weeks after stopping St John's wort

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and breast-feeding

Pregnancy

No increased risks of birth defects have been reported for lamivudine, nevirapine or zidovudine but risks to the foetus cannot be ruled out. More information is available from www.apregistry.com. The use in pregnant women of either nevirapine or zidovudine, with subsequent treatment of the newborn infants, can reduce the rate of maternal-foetal transmission of HIV-infection. No such data are available for lamivudine.

Breast-feeding

Lamivudine, nevirapine and zidovudine pass into breast- milk. Current recommendations on HIV and breast-feeding (e.g. those from the WHO) should be consulted before advising patients on this matter. Preferred options may vary depending on the local circumstances.

Fertility

Neither zidovudine nor lamivudine have shown evidence of impairment of fertility in studies in male and female rats. There are no data on their effect on human female fertility. In men zidovudine has not been shown to affect sperm count, morphology or motility.

Reproductive toxicology studies have found the nevirapine impairs fertility in rats.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

No studies on the effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed. Nevertheless, the clinical status of the patient and the adverse reaction profile of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets should be borne in mind when considering the patient's ability to drive or operate machinery

Dizziness and fatigue may affect the ability to drive and operate machinery. Patients should be instructed to avoid potentially hazardous activity if they have these side effects.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Adverse reactions of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets are those of its components: lamivudine, nevirapine and zidovudine.

The most serious adverse reactions of nevirapine are Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, serious hepatitis or hepatic failure, and drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS), characterised by rash with constitutional symptoms such as fever, arthralgia, myalgia and lymphadenopathy, plus visceral involvement, such as hepatitis, eosinophilia, granulocytopenia, and renal dysfunction. The first 18 weeks of treatment is a critical period which requires close monitoring (see section 4.4).

The most serious adverse reactions of zidovudine include anaemia, neutropenia and leucopenia. Lactic acidosis, sometimes fatal, usually associated with severe hepatomegaly and hepatic steatosis can also occur with zidovudine (see section 4.4).

The most frequently reported adverse reactions are rash, allergic reactions, hepatitis, abnormal liver function tests, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, fatigue, fever, headache and myalgia.

Adverse events considered at least possibly related to ethambutol are listed below by body system, organ class and frequency. Frequencies are defined as very common (up to 1 in 10), common (between 1 in 100 and 1 in 10), uncommon (between 1 in 1000 and 1 in 100), rare (between 1 in 10 000 and 1 in 1000), very rare (less than 1 in 10 000), and 'not known'.

Blood and lymphatic systems disorders

<i>Common</i>	anaemia and neutropenia (both occasionally severe), leucopenia, granulocytopenia
<i>Uncommon</i>	thrombocytopenia and pancytopenia (with marrow hypoplasia)
<i>Rare</i>	pure red cell aplasia
<i>Very rare</i>	aplastic anaemia

Immune system disorders

<i>Common</i>	hypersensitivity (incl. anaphylactic reaction, angioedema, urticaria)
<i>Rare</i>	drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms
<i>Not known</i>	Immune reconstitution syndrome

Metabolism and nutrition disorders

<i>Rare</i>	lactic acidosis in the absence of hypoxaemia, anorexia
<i>Not known</i>	raised blood lipids and glucose, weight increase, loss of subcutaneous fat mainly in the face, limbs and buttocks

Nervous system disorders

- Very common* headache
- Common* dizziness, insomnia
- Rare* paraesthesia, somnolence, loss of mental acuity, convulsions

Psychiatric disorders

- Rare* anxiety and depression

Cardiac disorders

- Rare* cardiomyopathy

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

- Common* cough, nasal symptoms
- Uncommon* dyspnoea

Gastrointestinal disorders

- Very common* nausea
- Common* vomiting, abdominal pain or cramps, diarrhoea
- Uncommon* flatulence
- Rare* oral mucosa pigmentation, taste perversion and dyspepsia, pancreatitis, rises in serum amylase

Hepatobiliary disorders

- Common* raised blood levels of liver enzymes and bilirubin, hepatitis (including severe and life-threatening hepatotoxicity)
- Uncommon* jaundice, transient rises in liver enzymes (AST, ALT)
- Rare* liver disorders such as severe hepatomegaly with steatosis, fulminant hepatitis (which may be fatal)

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders

- Very common* rash
- Common* alopecia
- Uncommon* pruritus, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis (which may be fatal), angioedema, urticaria
- Rare* nail and skin pigmentation, urticaria, sweating, angioedema

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

- Common* arthralgia, myalgia, muscle disorders
- Rare* rhabdomyolysis
- Not known* osteonecrosis

Renal and urinary disorders

- Rare* urinary frequency

Reproductive system and breast disorders

- Rare* gynaecomastia

General disorders and administration site conditions

<i>Common</i>	fatigue, malaise, fever
<i>Uncommon</i>	generalised pain and asthenia
<i>Rare</i>	chills, chest pain and influenza-like syndrome

Investigations

<i>Uncommon</i>	blood phosphorus decreased; blood pressure increased
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Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Health care professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions to the marketing authorisation holder, or, if available, via the national reporting system.

4.9 Overdose

Symptoms

There is limited experience of overdosage with Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets. No specific signs and symptoms have been identified following acute overdose with zidovudine or lamivudine apart from those listed as undesirable effects. Nevirapine overdose at doses ranging between 0.8 and 6 g daily for up to 15 days has been reported. Patients had oedema, erythema nodosum, fatigue, fever, headache, insomnia, nausea, pulmonary infiltrates, rash, vertigo, vomiting, increase in transaminases and weight loss.

Treatment

There is no antidote for any of the three components. In suspected overdose, patients should be monitored for toxicity (see section 4.8), and standard supportive treatment used as necessary. There is no reliable information on the value of haemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis in eliminating lamivudine and zidovudine. Advice should be sought from specialist centres with experience of managing overdoses.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Antivirals for treatment of HIV infections, combinations.

ATC code: J05AR05

Mechanism of action and pharmacodynamic effects

Lamivudine and zidovudine are nucleoside analogues that have activity against HIV. Additionally, lamivudine has activity against hepatitis B virus. Lamivudine and zidovudine are metabolised intracellularly to their active moieties, lamivudine 5'-triphosphate and zidovudine-triphosphate. Their main modes of action are to act as chain terminators of viral reverse transcription.

lamivudine 5'-triphosphate and zidovudine-triphosphate have selective inhibitory activity against HIV-1 and HIV-2 replication in vitro. Lamivudine in combination with zidovudine acts synergistically against HIV clinical isolates in cell culture. No antagonistic effects in vitro were seen with lamivudine and other antiretrovirals (tested agents: abacavir, didanosine and nevirapine). No antagonistic effects in vitro were seen with zidovudine and other antiretrovirals (tested agents: abacavir, didanosine and interferon-alfa).

Nevirapine is a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI) of HIV-1. Nevirapine binds to reverse transcriptase and blocks the RNA-dependent and DNA-dependent DNA polymerase activities by inducing a change that disrupts the enzyme's catalytic site. The activity of nevirapine does not compete with template or nucleoside triphosphates. HIV-2 reverse transcriptase and eukaryotic DNA polymerases (such as human DNA polymerases α , β , γ , or δ) are not inhibited by nevirapine. In vitro nevirapine had no antiviral activity in cell culture against group O HIV-1 isolates or HIV-2 isolates.

Clinical efficacy

In clinical trials in adults, combination treatment with lamivudine, zidovudine and nevirapine reduced HIV-1 viral load and increased CD4 cell count. Lamivudine and zidovudine in combination with nevirapine significantly reduced the risk of disease progression and mortality. In two different randomised trials of zidovudine and lamivudine in combination with nevirapine in patients who had not previously received antiretroviral therapy, in 65% and 73% of patients plasma HIV RNA fell to less than 20 copies/ml and less than 50 copies/ml, respectively, after 1 year by intention-to-treat analysis.

In a clinical trial in South Africa, 123 children aged between 3 months and 16 years with HIV infection who had not been treated previously, received combination treatment with lamivudine, zidovudine and nevirapine for 48 weeks. Overall, in 50% of the patients, plasma HIV RNA fell to less than 400 copies/ml at 48 Weeks.

The combination of lamivudine, zidovudine and nevirapine has not been specifically investigated in HIV patients co-infected with HBV.

Resistance

In most cases when combination antiretroviral therapy comprising zidovudine and lamivudine fails, the M184V mutation will be selected for at an early stage. M184V causes high-level resistance to lamivudine (> 300-fold reduced susceptibility). Virus with M184V replicates less well than does wild type virus. M184V causes high-level resistance to lamivudine (>300-fold reduced susceptibility). In vitro data suggest that continuing lamivudine despite the development of M184V might provide residual antiretroviral activity (likely through impaired viral fitness). The clinical relevance of these findings is not established. The clinical data are very limited and preclude reliable conclusion in the field. Therefore, maintaining lamivudine therapy despite M184V mutation should only be considered when the activity of the best available NRTI backbone is significantly compromised.

Resistance to zidovudine is developed along two separate pathways. The first includes M41L, L210W and T215F/Y. The second includes D67N, K70R and K219E/Q. Collectively, these mutations are termed thymidine analogue mutations (TAM). In viruses with M184V, two to three TAMs are generally required for phenotypically detectable and clinically significant zidovudine resistance. M41L, L210W, and T215Y have a greater effect on zidovudine susceptibility and cross-resistance to other NRTIs than the other TAMs. Other important mutations selected for by zidovudine include T69 insertion mutations and the Q151M complex, where this mutation appears in combination with mutations at positions 75, 77, and 116. Both of these patterns confer high-level resistance to zidovudine and all other presently available NRTIs.

The likelihood of a gradual accumulation of mutations conferring resistance to the entire NRTI class, upon virological failure with combination therapy including zidovudine and lamivudine, underscores the importance of early detection of virological failure. Delayed detection of virological failure may severely limit the options for next-line therapy.

The most common resistance mutations selected for by nevirapine are Y181C, K103N and G190A. All of these mutations cause high-level resistance to nevirapine. In most patients in whom nevirapine-containing antiretroviral therapy fails, the virus will have developed one or more mutations with high-grade resistance to nevirapine, as well as cross-resistance to efavirenz and delavirdine. Patients failing therapy including efavirenz or delavirdine will usually have a virus cross-resistant to nevirapine. If failing therapy is continued, further resistance mutations will accumulate.

High-level resistance to nevirapine is selected for by a single dose in monotherapy, as has been demonstrated by the high prevalence of resistance mutations following nevirapine use for prevention of mother to child transmission. Due to the long half-life of nevirapine, a period of functional monotherapy with nevirapine

may follow upon discontinuation of effective nevirapine-containing antiretroviral therapy. This may cause significant nevirapine resistance, and compromise the efficacy of future NNRTI therapy (see section 4.4).

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets

The absorption characteristics of Lamivudine/Nevirapine/Zidovudine 150mg/200mg/300mg Tablets have been determined after administration of one (1) tablet in healthy volunteers in the fasting state as follows:

Pharmacokinetic variable	Mean value (± Standard deviation)		
	Lamivudine	Nevirapine	Zidovudine
Maximum concentration (C _{max})	1.598 (0.578) µg/mL	4.201 (0.827) µg/mL	3.109 (1.757) µg/mL
Area under the curve (AUC _{0-inf}), a measure of the extent of absorption	6.974 (1.813) µg.h/mL	329.011 (87.246) µg.h/mL	3.321 (0.853) µg.h/mL
Time to attain maximum concentration (t _{max})	1.58 (1.07) h	2.04 (1.20) h	0.74 (0.61) h

The pharmacokinetic properties of lamivudine, nevirapine and zidovudine are as follows:

	Lamivudine	Nevirapine	Zidovudine
Absorption			
Oral bioavailability	80-85%	>90%	60-70%
Distribution			
Volume of distribution (mean)	1.3 L/kg	1.2 L/kg	1.6 L/kg
Plasma protein binding <i>in vitro</i>	< 36%	60%	34-38%
Metabolism			
	Only minor route (< 10%)	Cytochrome P450 isozymes CYP3A and CYP2B6, and glucuronidation. Autoinduction resulting in decreased plasma half-life after 2-4 weeks of dosing [Three major metabolites: 2-hydroxy-nevirapine glucuronide, 3-hydroxy-nevirapine glucuronide and 12-hydroxy-nevirapine glucuronide.]	Glucuronidation [Major metabolite: 5'-zidovudine-glucuronide]
Active metabolite(s)	NA	NA	NA

	Lamivudine	Nevirapine	Zidovudine
Elimination			
Elimination half life	5-7 h 22 h for intracellular lamivudine triphosphate	45 h after single dose and 25-30 hours after multiple doses (200-400 mg)	1.1 h [IV] 7 h [intracellular zidovudine triphosphate]
Mean systemic clearance (Cl/F)	0.32 L/h/kg	1.6 L/h/kg	0.34 L/h/kg
% of dose excreted in urine	> 70% [Predominantly cleared unchanged]	> 80% [<5% excreted unchanged]	> 50-80%
% of dose excreted in faeces	NA*	10%	NA*
Pharmacokinetic linearity	Linear pharmacokinetics	Linear pharmacokinetics	Linear pharmacokinetics
Drug interactions (<i>in vitro</i>)			
Transporters	OCT (organic cationic transporters)	P-glycoprotein	OAT (organic anion transporter)
Metabolizing enzymes	CYP450	CYP3A, CYP2B6, UGT	UGT- Uridine 5'-diphospho-glucuronosyltransferase

* Information not available.

Pharmacokinetics in pregnancy

The pharmacokinetics of lamivudine and zidovudine during pregnancy were similar to that of non-pregnant women. Nevirapine clearance increases in pregnant women resulting in lower AUC and C_{max} compared to non-pregnant women. The clinical relevance of this finding is unknown.

Pharmacokinetics in children

A clinical trial in South Africa in 123 treatment-naïve, HIV-1-infected children aged 3 months to 16 years treated with nevirapine in combination with zidovudine and lamivudine indicated that either the weight-based or the body surface area-based dosing produced nevirapine plasma concentrations.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Lamivudine and zidovudine

Neither lamivudine nor zidovudine is mutagenic in bacterial tests, but they show activity in *in vitro* mammalian tests such as the mouse lymphoma assay. Lamivudine has not shown genotoxic activity in *in vivo* studies at plasma concentrations up to 40–50 times higher than clinical plasma levels. Zidovudine showed clastogenic effects in an oral repeated dose micronucleus test in mice.

A transplacental genotoxicity study in monkeys compared zidovudine alone with the combination of zidovudine and lamivudine at exposures equivalent to those in humans. That study found that fetuses exposed *in utero* to the combination had a higher level of nucleoside analogue-DNA incorporation into multiple fetal organs, and showed evidence of more telomere shortening than in those exposed to zidovudine alone. The clinical significance of these findings is unknown.

The carcinogenic potential of a combination of lamivudine and zidovudine has not been tested.

In carcinogenicity studies in rats and mice, lamivudine did not show any carcinogenic potential. In oral carcinogenicity studies with zidovudine in mice and rats, late appearing vaginal epithelial tumours were observed. An intravaginal carcinogenicity study confirmed the hypothesis that the vaginal tumours resulted from long-term local exposure of the rodent vaginal epithelium to high concentrations of unmetabolised zidovudine in urine. There were no other zidovudine-related tumours in either sex of either species.

In addition, two transplacental carcinogenicity studies have been conducted in mice. In one study zidovudine was administered at maximum tolerated doses to pregnant mice from day 12 to 18 of gestation. One year post-natally, there was an increase in the incidence of tumours in the lung, liver and female reproductive tract of offspring exposed to the highest dose level (420 mg/kg term body weight).

In a second study, mice were administered zidovudine at doses up to 40 mg/kg for 24 months, with exposure beginning prenatally on gestation day 10. Treatment-related findings were limited to late occurring vaginal epithelial tumours, which were seen with a similar incidence and time of onset as in the standard oral carcinogenicity study. The second study thus provided no evidence that zidovudine acts as a transplacental carcinogen.

In reproductive toxicity studies lamivudine has appeared to increase early embryonic deaths in rabbits at relatively low systemic exposures, comparable to those achieved in man, but not in the rat at very high systemic exposures. Zidovudine had a similar effect in both species, but only at very high systemic exposures. Lamivudine was not teratogenic in animal studies. At maternally toxic doses, zidovudine given to rats during organogenesis resulted in increased incidence of malformations, but there was no evidence of fetal abnormalities at lower doses. Neither lamivudine nor zidovudine had any effect on fertility in non-clinical studies

Nevirapine

Pre-clinical data revealed no special hazard for humans other than that observed in clinical studies based on conventional studies of safety, pharmacology, repeated dose toxicity, and genotoxicity. In reproductive toxicology studies, evidence of impaired fertility was seen in rats. In carcinogenicity studies, nevirapine induced hepatic tumours in rats and mice. In rats these findings are most likely related to nevirapine being a strong inducer of liver enzymes, and not due to a genotoxic mode of action. The mechanism of tumours in mice is not yet clear and therefore relevance to humans remains to be determined.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of Excipients

Core tablet: lactose monohydrate, microcrystalline cellulose, sodium starch glycolate, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, colloidal silicon dioxide and magnesium stearate

Film coat: Opadry 13B58802 White (hypromellose, titanium dioxide, macrogol / polyethylene glycol and polysorbate 80)

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

24 months

6.4 Special precautions for storage

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

6.5 Nature and contents of container

The tablets are packed in a white, opaque 120cc high-density polyethylene (HDPE) bottle with a 38mm child-resistant polypropylene closure, with induction sealing liner.

Each bottle contains 60 tablets.

7. SUPPLIER

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8. WHO REFERENCE NUMBER (WHO Prequalification Programme)

HA684

9. DATE OF PREQUALIFICATION

20 September 2018

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

April 2019

References

General references

Consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating and preventing HIV infection 2nd edition (2016), WHO, available at:

<http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/arv/arv-2016/en/>

Combivir summary of product characteristics (February 2018) available at:

https://www.ema.europa.eu/documents/product-information/combivir-epar-product-information_en.pdf

Viramune summary of product characteristics (June 2018) available at:

https://www.ema.europa.eu/documents/product-information/viramune-epar-product-information_en.pdf

Section 4.5

HIV Drug Interactions

<https://www.hiv-druginteractions.org>

Weblinks verified on 5th April 2019.

Detailed information on this medicine is available on the World Health Organization (WHO) web site:
<https://extranet.who.int/prequal/> .