WHO-PQ RECOMMENDED PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET

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

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

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

Information for the patient

[HA755 trade name][†]
Dolutegravir (sodium)/lamivudine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate

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

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

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

What is in this leaflet

1. What [HA755 trade name] is and what it is used for

[HA755 trade name] is a medicine used to treat HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) infection in adults and adolescents who weigh at least 30 kg.

[HA755 trade name] may also be used to reduce the risk of getting HIV infection in patients who have been exposed to HIV. This is called post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP).

The medicine contains three active ingredients: dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil. Dolutegravir belongs to a group of HIV medicines called integrase inhibitors. Tenofovir is a nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor, while lamivudine belongs to the group of the nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitors.

[HA755 trade name] does not cure HIV infection but it reduces the amount of virus in your body and keeps it at a low level so it cannot be passed on. Reducing the amount of virus helps to increase the number of white blood cells, called CD4 cells, that are important for fighting infection.

[HA755 trade name] does not work equally well in everybody. Your health care provider will check how well your treatment is working.

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

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

2. What you need to know before you take [HA755 trade name]

Lactose is a source of glucose and galactose. The small amount of lactose in each dose is unlikely to cause symptoms of lactose intolerance. If, however, you have one of the rare genetic disorders galactosaemia, glucose-galactose intolerance or congenital lactase deficiency you must talk to your health care provider before taking this medicine.

3. How to take [HA755 trade name]

Always take [HA755 trade name] exactly as your health care provider has told you. Do not stop taking it without checking with your health care provider. Check with the health care provider if you are not sure.

Adults and adolescents

The dose of [HA755 trade name] in adults and adolescents weighing at least 30 kg is one tablet once a day.

If your HIV infection is resistant to dolutegravir (one of the ingredients of [HA755 trade name], or to similar medicines, your health care provider may give you additional doses of a medicine containing dolutegravir to take as part of your treatment. He or she may also ask you to take your medicines with meals, to help them work better.

Adolescents whose HIV infection is resistant to such medicines will be given a different treatment instead, as [HA755 trade name] may not be suitable.

Your health care provider may also adjust your treatment if you are *taking some other medicines* that affect the way this medicine works. Discuss your treatment with your health care provider if you have any questions.

Children

[HA755 trade name] is not suitable for children weighing less than 30 kg and different formulations should be used.

Length of treatment

If you are **being treated for HIV**, you will need to keep on taking [HA755 trade name] unless your health care provider changes your HIV treatment.

If you are taking [HA755 trade name] **to reduce the risk of getting infected** after being exposed to HIV (known as post-exposure prophylaxis, or PEP), then you will only take the medicine for 28 days.

Check with your health care provider if you are unsure about your treatment.

Taking [HA755 trade name] with food

You can usually take [HA755 trade name] with food or between meals. Swallow the tablets whole with some drinking water.

If your HIV infection is resistant to dolutegravir or similar medicines, your health care provider may recommend that you take your medicines with or just after a meal.

Antacids, calcium supplements, iron supplements, multivitamins

Ask your health care provider for advice if you are taking:

- an antacid (a medicine used for treating indigestion and heartburn).
- calcium supplements
- iron supplements
- multivitamins.

Take these medicines at least 6 hours before you take [HA755 trade name] or at least 2 hours after you take [HA755 trade name].

If you take more [HA755 trade name] than you should

If you take too many tablets of [HA755 trade name], contact your health care provider for advice. If possible, show them the [HA755 trade name] pack.

If you forget to take or if you vomit after taking [HA755 trade name]

If you forget to take a dose, take the missed dose as soon as you remember on the same day. If you do not remember on the same day, take the normal dose on the next day. Do not take a double dose to make up for forgotten dose. If you are unsure about what to do, ask your health care provider.

If you vomit within 1 hour of taking [HA755 trade name], then you should take an extra dose. If vomiting occurs more than an hour after taking the dose, then you do not need to take an extra dose and can take the next dose as usual when it is due.

Don’t stop taking [HA755 trade name] without advice from your health care provider

Take [HA755 trade name] for as long as your health care provider recommends it. Don’t stop unless your health care provider advises you to. Taking the tablets regularly is very important because the amount of virus may start to increase if the medicine is stopped for even a short time. The infection may then become harder to treat.

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

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects but not everybody gets them.

Talk to your health care provider if there is any worsening of your health. The changes could be caused by the medicine or the condition getting worse.

Allergic reactions

Allergic reactions are uncommon but can be serious. **See a health care provider straightaway** if you get an allergic reaction because the health care provider may decide that you should stop taking [HA755 trade name]. The signs of allergic reactions are:

- skin rash
- fever
- tiredness (fatigue)
- swelling under the skin which can involve the face or mouth and difficulty in breathing
- muscle and joint ache

Lactic acidosis

Lactic acidosis is a rare but serious side effect when too much of a waste product called lactic acid builds up in the blood. **Tell your health care provider right away** if your breathing changes and becomes fast and deep, and you get muscle cramps, drowsiness or confusion, feel sick (nausea) or vomit, and have stomach pains. These may be signs of lactic acidosis.

Symptoms of infection and inflammation

People with advanced HIV infection (AIDS) have weakened immune systems and are more likely to develop other serious infections (opportunistic infections). Sometimes such infections may have spread in the body without symptoms, because the immune system was too weak to react to them. After starting treatment, the immune system becomes stronger, and may attack these hidden infections, which can cause symptoms of infection or inflammation. Symptoms usually include fever, plus some of the following:

- headache
- stomach ache
- difficulty breathing.

In rare cases, as the immune system becomes stronger, it can also mistakenly attack healthy body tissue (autoimmune disorders). The symptoms of autoimmune disorders may develop many months after you start taking medicine to treat your HIV infection. Symptoms may include:

- palpitations (rapid or irregular heartbeat) or tremor
- hyperactivity (excessive restlessness and movement)
- weakness beginning in the hands and feet and moving up towards the trunk of the body.

If you get any symptoms of infection and inflammation or if you notice any of the symptoms above, **tell your health care provider right away**. Don't take other medicines for the infection without your health care provider's advice.

Other side effects

Very common side effects

These may affect more than 1 in 10 people

- rash
- headache
- lack of energy (asthenia)
- dizziness
- diarrhoea
- feeling sick (nausea) and vomiting

Tests may also show:

- abnormally low levels of phosphate in the blood

Common side effects

These may affect up to 1 in 10 people:

- weight gain
- cough, nasal symptoms
- tiredness
- hair loss
- fever
- itching (pruritus)
- muscle disorders and joint ache (arthralgia)
- abdominal (belly) pain and discomfort,
- wind (flatulence)
- difficulty sleeping (insomnia), abnormal dreams
- depression
- anxiety

Tests may also show:

- liver problems (increase in liver enzymes)
- increase in an enzymes produced in the muscle called creatine phosphokinase

Uncommon side effects

These may affect up to 1 in 100 people:

- yellow skin or eyes, itching, or pain in the abdomen (belly) caused by inflammation of the liver (hepatitis)
- muscle pain (myalgia) and muscle weakness
- breakdown of muscle fibres (rhabdomyolysis)
- panic attack
- suicidal thoughts and behaviours (particularly in patients who have had depression or mental health problems before)
- allergic reactions
- appearance of symptoms of infection (see 'Symptoms of infection and inflammation', above)

Tests may also show

- increased creatinine in your blood (a sign of kidney problems)
- a decreased number of cells involved in blood clotting (thrombocytopenia)
- a low red blood cell count (anaemia) or low white blood cell count (neutropenia)

Rare side effects
These may affect up to 1 in 1000 people:

- pain in the belly (abdomen) caused by inflammation of the pancreas
- lactic acidosis (excess of lactic acid in the blood)
- liver failure
- fatty liver
- swelling under the skin (angioedema)
- inflammation of the kidney, passing a lot of urine and feeling thirsty
- changes to your urine and back pain caused by kidney problems, including kidney failure
- softening of the bones (with bone pain and sometimes resulting in fractures)
- muscle disease causing weakness (myopathy)

Tests may also show

- damage to kidneys
- increase in an enzyme called amylase (pancreas problems)

Very rare side effects
These may affect up to 1 in 10 000 people

- nerve injury causing weakness and sensations of tingling, pricking, or numbness of the skin, especially in the feet and hands (peripheral neuropathy)
- a failure of the bone marrow to produce new red blood cells (pure red cell aplasia)

Tests may also show:

- damage to kidney tubule cells

Side effects with unknown frequency

- death of bone tissue (osteonecrosis)
- decreases in potassium in the blood

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

Joint pain, stiffness and bone problems

Some people taking combination therapy for HIV develop a condition called osteonecrosis. With this condition, parts of the bone tissue die because of reduced blood supply to the bone. People may be more likely to get this condition:

- if they have been taking HIV combination therapy for a long time
- if they are also taking anti-inflammatory medicines called corticosteroids
- if they drink alcohol
- if their immune systems are very weak
- if they are overweight.

Signs of osteonecrosis include:

- stiffness in the joints
- aches and pains in the joints (especially in the hip, knee or shoulder)
- difficulty moving.

If you notice any of these symptoms, tell your health care provider.

Weight, blood lipid and blood glucose effects

During HIV therapy there may be an increase in weight and in levels of blood lipids and glucose. This is partly linked to restored health and lifestyle, and in the case of blood lipids sometimes to the HIV medicines themselves. Your health care provider will test for these changes.

If you get any side effects, talk to your health care provider. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet.

Reporting of side effects

If you get a side effect, talk to your health care provider. This includes side effects not listed in this leaflet. You may also be able to report such effects directly to your national reporting system if one is available. By reporting side effects, you can help to improve the available information on this medicine.

5. How to store [HA755 trade name]

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

Do not store above 30°C. Avoid excursions above 30°C.

- *30's HDPE Container:* Should be used within 30 days, once opened
- *90's HDPE Container:* Should be used within 90 days once opened
- *180's HDPE Container*: Should be used within 180 days once opened

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

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

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

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What [HA755 trade name] contains

The active ingredients are dolutegravir (as sodium) 50 mg, lamivudine 300 mg and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate 300 mg.

The other ingredients of [HA755 trade name] are:

Core tablet: microcrystalline cellulose, sodium starch glycolate, lactose monohydrate, croscarmellose sodium, pregelatinized starch, magnesium stearate, mannitol, FD&C Blue #2/ Indigo carmine aluminium lake, povidone and sodium stearyl fumarate.

Film coat: polyvinyl alcohol, titanium dioxide, macrogol/polyethylene glycol, talc, FD&C Blue #2/ indigo carmine aluminium lake and D&C Yellow #10 aluminium lake

There is too little sodium in this medicine to have any effect, even if you are on a low-sodium diet.

What [HA755 trade name] looks like and contents of the pack

[HA755 trade name] are green, oblong-shaped, film-coated tablets, debossed with 'E22' on one side and plain on the other side.

[HA755 trade name] are available in:
White, round HDPE bottle with PP child-resistant cap and a head induction foil inner seal. The bottle also contains a 1g activated silica gel canister and a white, soft, polyester fibre coil roll.
Pack sizes: 30 and 90 tablets.

White, round HDPE bottle with PP screw cap and a head induction foil inner seal. The bottle also contains a 1g activated silica gel canister and a white, soft, polyester fibre coil roll.
Pack size: 180 tablets.

Supplier and Manufacturer

Supplier

Micro Labs Limited
31, Race Course Road,
Bengaluru- 560001, Karnataka, India.
Tel. No: +91-80-2237 0451 to 2237 0457
Fax No: +91-80-2237 0463
Email: info@microlabs.in

Manufacturer

Micro Labs Limited (ML06)
Plot No S-155 to S-159 & N1, Phase III & Phase IV
Verna Industrial Estate
Verna, Goa, 403 722, India
Tel. No.: +91-832- 6686262
Fax No.: +91-832-6686203
Email: jainethesh@microlabs.in

For any information about this medicinal product, please contact the supplier.

This leaflet was last revised in September 2024

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