

LOSSPAL (Film-Coated Tablets)

Valsartan + Nebivolol (HCI) 80 / 5 mg

WARNING: FETAL TOXICITY

- When pregnancy is detected, discontinue VALSARTAN/NEBIVOLOL as soon as possible.
- Drugs that act directly on the renin-angiotensin system can cause injury and death to the developing fetus.

Composition and Excipients: Each film-coated tablet contains:

Valsartan 80 mg.
Nebivolol (as HCI) 5 mg.
Excipients: Microcrystalline cellulose, Lactose monohydrate, Colloidal silicon dioxide, Croscarmellose sodium, Copovidone, Magnesium stearate, Hypromellose, Titanium dioxide, Red iron oxide, Polyethylene glycol, Polysorbate 80, Polyvinyl alcohol part-hydrolysed, Talc.

Indications:

VALSARTAN/NEBIVOLOL is indicated for the treatment of hypertension, to lower blood pressure.
Lowering blood pressure reduces the risk of fatal and nonfatal cardiovascular events, primarily strokes and myocardial infarctions. These benefits have been seen in controlled trials of antihypertensive drugs from a wide variety of pharmacologic classes, including the β -blocker class to which nebivolol principally belongs and the ARB class to which valsartan principally belongs.

Contraindications:

- Severe bradycardia.
- Heart block greater than first degree.
- Patients with cardiogenic shock.
- Decompensated cardiac failure.
- Sick sinus syndrome (unless a permanent pacemaker is in place).
- Patients with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh > B).
- Patients who are hypersensitive to any component of this product.
- Do not co-administer aliskiren with VALSARTAN/NEBIVOLOL in patients with diabetes

Adverse effects:

1- Hypotension.
2- Hyperkalemia.

The following adverse reactions have been reported:

Nebivolol: atrioventricular block (both second and third degree), myocardial infarction, somnolence, syncope, vertigo, Raynaud's phenomenon, peripheral ischemia/claication, thrombocytopenia, pruritus, psoriasis, various rashes and skin disorders, vomiting, Abnormal hepatic function (including increased AST, ALT and bilirubin), hypersensitivity (including urticaria, allergic vasculitis and rare reports of angioedema), acute renal failure, acute pulmonary edema, bronchospasm, erectile dysfunction.

Valsartan:
Angioedem, Elevated liver enzymes, hepatitis, Impaired renal function, renal failure, Hyperkalemia, Alopecia, bullous dermatitis, thrombocytopenia, Vasculitis.

Pregnancy: Use of drugs that act on the renin-angiotensin system during second and third trimesters of pregnancy reduces fetal renal function and increases fetal and neonatal morbidity and death. When pregnancy is detected, discontinue VALSARTAN/NEBIVOLOL as soon as possible.

Lactation: Nebivolol and valsartan are present in rat milk. Because of the potential for β -blockers to produce serious adverse reactions in nursing infants, especially bradycardia, and the potential for valsartan to affect postnatal renal development in nursing infants, advise a nursing woman not to breastfeed during treatment with VALSARTAN/NEBIVOLOL.

Drug Interactions: No drug interaction studies have been conducted with VALSARTAN/NEBIVOLOL and other drugs. Studies with the individual nebivolol and valsartan components are described below.

- Nebivolol:

CYP2D6 Inhibitors:
Avoid concomitant use of nebivolol with CYP2D6 inhibitors (quinidine, propafenone, fluoxetine, paroxetine, etc.)

Hypotensive Agents:

Do not use nebivolol with other β -blockers. Closely monitor patients receiving catecholamine-depleting drugs, such as reserpine or guanethidine, because the added β -blocking action of nebivolol may produce excessive reduction of sympathetic activity. In patients who are receiving nebivolol and clonidine, discontinue nebivolol for several days before the gradual tapering of clonidine.

Digitalis Glycosides:

Concomitant use can increase the risk of bradycardia. Both digitalis glycosides and β -blockers slow atrioventricular conduction and decrease heart rate. Monitor for bradycardia.

Calcium Channel Blockers:

Nebivolol can exacerbate the effects of myocardial depressants or inhibitors of AV conduction, such as certain calcium antagonists (particularly of the phenylalkylamine [verapamil] and benzothiazepine [diltiazem] classes), or antiarrhythmic agents, such as disopyramide. Monitor for effects on heart rate and cardiac conduction.

- Valsartan:

Transporters:

Co-administration of inhibitors of the uptake transporter (rifampin, cyclosporine) or efflux transporter (ritonavir) may increase the systemic exposure to valsartan.

Agents Increasing Serum Potassium:

Concomitant use of valsartan with other agents that block the renin-angiotensin system, potassium-sparing diuretics (e.g., spironolactone, triamterene, amiloride), potassium supplements, salt substitutes containing potassium or other agents that may increase potassium levels (e.g., heparin) may result in hyperkalemia. Monitor serum potassium in such patients.

Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Agents including Selective Cyclooxygenase-2 Inhibitors (COX-2 Inhibitors):

In patients who are elderly, volume-depleted (including those on diuretic therapy), or with compromised renal function, co-administration of NSAIDs, including selective COX-2 inhibitors, with angiotensin II receptor antagonists, including valsartan, may result in deterioration of renal function, including possible acute renal failure. These effects are usually reversible. Monitor renal function periodically in patients receiving valsartan and NSAID therapy. The antihypertensive effect of angiotensin II receptor antagonists, including valsartan may be attenuated by NSAIDs including selective COX-2 inhibitors.

Use with Other Renin Angiotensin System Inhibitors:

Use of angiotensin receptor blockers with ACE inhibitors or with aliskiren is associated with increased risks of hypotension, hyperkalemia, and changes in renal function (including acute renal failure) compared to monotherapy. Most patients receiving the combination of two RAS inhibitors do not obtain any additional benefit compared to monotherapy. Closely monitor blood pressure, renal function and electrolytes in patients on valsartan and ACE inhibitors or aliskiren.

Do not co-administer aliskiren with VALSARTAN/NEBIVOLOL in patients with diabetes. Avoid use of aliskiren with VALSARTAN/NEBIVOLOL in patients with renal impairment (GFR < 60 mL/min).

Lithium: Increases in serum lithium concentrations and lithium toxicity have been reported during concomitant administration of lithium angiotensin II receptor antagonists, including valsartan. Monitor serum lithium levels during concomitant use.

Warnings & Precautions:

Hypotension:

In patients with an activated renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, such as volume-and/or salt-depleted patients (e.g., those receiving high doses of diuretics), symptomatic hypotension may occur in patients receiving VALSARTAN/NEBIVOLOL. Correct these conditions prior to administration of VALSARTAN/NEBIVOLOL, or start the treatment under close medical supervision.

If excessive hypotension occurs, the patient should be placed in the supine position and, if necessary, given an intravenous infusion of normal saline. A transient hypotensive response is not a contraindication to further treatment, which usually can be continued without difficulty once the blood pressure has stabilized.

Valsartan:

Fetal Toxicity:

Use of drugs that act on the renin-angiotensin system during the second and third trimesters of pregnancy reduces fetal renal function and increases fetal and neonatal morbidity and death. Resulting oligohydramnios can be associated with fetal lung hypoplasia and skeletal deformations. Potential neonatal adverse effects include skull hypoplasia, anuria, hypotension, renal failure, and death. When pregnancy is detected, discontinue VALSARTAN/NEBIVOLOL as soon as possible.

Impaired Renal Function:

Changes in renal function including acute renal failure can be caused by drugs that inhibit the renin-angiotensin system and by diuretics. Patients whose renal function may depend in part on the activity of the renin-angiotensin system (e.g. patients with renal artery stenosis, chronic kidney disease, severe congestive heart failure, or volume depletion) may be at particular risk of developing acute renal failure on valsartan. Monitor renal function periodically in these patients. Consider withholding or discontinuing therapy in patients who develop a clinically significant decrease in renal function on valsartan.

Hyperkalemia:

In hypertensive patients, greater than 20% increases in serum potassium were observed in 4.4% of valsartan-treated patients compared to 2.9% of placebo-treated patients. Discontinuation of VALSARTAN/NEBIVOLOL may be required.

Nebivolol:

Abrupt Cessation of Therapy:

Do not abruptly discontinue VALSARTAN/NEBIVOLOL in patients with coronary artery disease. Severe exacerbation of angina, myocardial infarction and ventricular arrhythmias have been reported in patients with coronary artery disease following the abrupt discontinuation of therapy with β -blockers. Myocardial infarction and ventricular arrhythmias may occur with or without preceding exacerbation of the angina pectoris. As with other β -blocker therapies, when discontinuation of VALSARTAN/NEBIVOLOL is planned, carefully observe and advise patients to minimize physical activity. Taper nebivolol using monotherapy over 1 to 2 weeks when possible. If the angina worsens re-start nebivolol promptly, at least temporarily.

Cardiac Failure:

Worsening heart failure or fluid retention may occur during nebivolol therapy because of its β -blocking effects. Consider diuretic therapy and treat heart failure appropriately, according to current guidelines.

Bronchospastic Diseases:

In general, patients with bronchospastic diseases should not receive β -blockers.

Anesthesia And Major Surgery:

Chronically administered beta-blocking therapy should not be routinely withdrawn prior to major surgery, however the impaired ability of the heart to respond to reflex adrenergic stimuli may augment the risks of general anesthesia and surgical procedures. Monitor patients closely when anesthetic agents which depress myocardial function, such as ether, cyclopropane, and trichloroethylene, are used.

Diabetes And Hypoglycemia:

β -blockers may mask some of the manifestations of hypoglycemia, particularly tachycardia. Nonselective β -blockers may potentiate insulin-induced hypoglycemia and delay recovery of serum glucose levels. It is not known whether nebivolol has these effects. Advise patients subject to spontaneous hypoglycemia and diabetic patients receiving insulin or oral hypoglycemic agents about these possibilities.

Thyrotoxicosis:

β -blockers may mask clinical signs of hyperthyroidism, such as tachycardia. Abrupt withdrawal of β blockers may be followed by an exacerbation of the symptoms of hyperthyroidism or may precipitate a thyroid storm.

Peripheral Vascular Disease:

β -blockers can precipitate or aggravate symptoms of arterial insufficiency in patients with peripheral vascular disease.



Non-dihydropyridine Calcium Channel Blockers:

Because of significant negative inotropic and chronotropic effects in patients treated with β -blockers and calcium channel blockers of the verapamil and diltiazem type, monitor heart rate and blood pressure in patients treated concomitantly with these agents.

Risk of Anaphylactic Reactions:

While taking β -blockers, patients with a history of severe anaphylactic reactions to a variety of allergens may be more reactive to repeated accidental, diagnostic, or therapeutic challenge. Such patients may be unresponsive to the usual doses of epinephrine used to treat allergic reactions.

Pheochromocytoma:

In patients with known or suspected pheochromocytoma, initiate a α -blocker prior to the use of any β -blocker.

Dosage & Administration:

VALSARTAN/NEBIVOLOL may be used alone or in combination with other antihypertensive agents.

As initial therapy and in patients not adequately controlled on valsartan 80 mg or nebivolol up to and including 10 mg, the recommended dose of VALSARTAN/NEBIVOLOL is one tablet, 5 mg/ 80 mg (nebivolol/ valsartan) taken orally once daily. Maximum antihypertensive effects are attained within 2 to 4 weeks. Increasing the dose of VALSARTAN/NEBIVOLOL does not result in any meaningful further blood pressure reduction.

OVERDOSAGE:

Nebivolol: The most common signs and symptoms associated with nebivolol overdosage are bradycardia and hypotension. Other important adverse reactions reported with nebivolol overdose include cardiac failure, dizziness, hypoglycemia, fatigue and vomiting. Other adverse reactions associated with β -blocker overdose include bronchospasm and heart block.

If overdose occurs, provide general supportive and specific symptomatic treatment. Supportive measures should continue until clinical stability is achieved. The half-life of low doses of nebivolol is 13-19 hours.

Valsartan: The most likely manifestations of overdose would be hypotension and tachycardia; bradycardia could occur from parasympathetic (vagal) stimulation. Depressed level of consciousness, circulatory collapse and shock have been reported. If symptomatic hypotension should occur, supportive treatment should be instituted. Valsartan is not removed from the plasma by hemodialysis.

Packaging: 2 blisters, each contains 10 film-coated tablets/carton box.

Storage Conditions: Store at room temperature, below 30° C, away from light.

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THIS IS A MEDICAMENT

- A medicament is a product but unlike any other products.
- A medicament is a product which affects your health, and its consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you.
- Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medicament. The doctor and the pharmacist are experts in medicine, its benefits and risks.
- Do not by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed for you.
- Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.

KEEP MEDICAMENTS OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
(Council of Arab Health Ministers) (Arab Pharmacists Association)

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