

Physician's Prescribing Information

Etopan 200 and 300 mg Capsules

Etopan 400 and 500 mg Tablets

1. Name of the medicinal product

Etopan 200

Etopan 300

Etopan 400

Etopan 500

2. Qualitative and quantitative composition

Etopan 200	Etopan 300	Etopan 400	Etopan 500
Each capsule contains:	Each capsule contains:	Each Tablet contains:	Each Tablet contains:
Etodolac 200 mg	Etodolac 300 mg	Etodolac 400 mg	Etodolac 500 mg

Excipient with known effect

Each Etopan 200 mg capsule contains 21.73 mg of lactose anhydrous.

Each Etopan 300 mg capsule contains 32.59 mg of lactose anhydrous.

Each Etopan 400 mg tablet contains 115.24 mg of lactose anhydrous, 0.7-1.05 mg sodium.

Each Etopan 500 mg tablet contains 144.02 mg of lactose anhydrous, 0.88-1.31 mg sodium.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. Pharmaceutical form

Capsules (200, 300 mg)

Tablets (400, 500 mg)

4. Clinical particulars

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Etodolac is indicated for the: Treatment of osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis - acute and long term use in the management of signs and symptoms.

Management of pain-relief of mild to moderate pain, especially when anti-inflammatory actions may also be desired, e.g., following dental, obstetric or

orthopedic surgery, and for the relief of musculoskeletal pain due to soft tissue athletic injuries. Relief of mild to moderate bone pain caused by metastatic neoplastic disease.

Treatment of acute gouty arthritis or calcium pyrophosphate deposition disease - uricosuric activity, relief of acute attacks, long-term prophylactic use may decrease the incidence or severity of recurrent acute gout attacks, especially during the early months of antihyperuricemic therapy and in patients unable to tolerate even prophylactic doses of colchicine.

Treatment of nonrheumatic inflammation - e.g. athletic injuries, bursitis, capsulitis, synovitis, tendinitis, tenosynovitis.

Treatment of vascular headache - relieve (when taken at the first sign of onset) migraine headache or other vascular headaches.

Treatment of dysmenorrhea - relief of the pain and other symptoms of primary dysmenorrhea.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Antirheumatic - Management of signs and symptoms: Initially 800-1,200mg/day in divided doses: 400mg t.i.d or b.i.d, 300mg q.i.d or t.i.d or 600mg b.i.d, followed by dosage adjustment within the range of 600-1,200mg/day in divided doses (600mg b.i.d or 400mg t.i.d or b.i.d; 300mg q.i.d, t.i.d or b.i.d, 200mg q.i.d or t.i.d). Note: administration on a three-dose a day schedule may provide greater benefit than two divided doses.

The total daily dose of etodolac should not exceed 1,200mg. For patients weighing 60 kg or less - not to exceed a total daily dose of 20mg/kg. As with other NSAIDs, the lowest dose and longest interval should be sought for each patient. Therefore, after observing the response to initial therapy with etodolac, the dose and frequency should be adjusted to suit individual patient's needs (tolerance and response). In responsive patients, partial symptomatic relief of symptoms usually occurs within 1 or 2 weeks, although maximum effectiveness may occur only after several weeks of therapy.

Analgesia (acute pain) - Initially 400mg followed by 200-400mg every 6-8 hours or 600mg twice daily followed by 600mg once-twice daily, as needed. Not to exceed a total daily dose of 1,200mg. For patients weighing 60 kg or less - not to exceed a total daily dose of 20mg/kg. Onset of action - 30 minutes. Time to peak effect: 1-2 hours. Symptom relief lasts approximately 5-6 hours following single 400mg doses and up to 8-12 hours in some patients. If a patient taking 400mg doses has adequate pain relief that does not last 8 hours, then 300mg every 6 hours (q.i.d) is a reasonable schedule to try.

During long-term administration the dose of Etopan may be adjusted, up or down, depending on the patient's clinical response (maximum dose of 1,200 mg/day).

As with other NSAIDs, Etopan is preferably taken after meals or with food or

antacids to reduce gastrointestinal irritation, especially during chronic use. However, for faster absorption when a rapid initial effect is required, the first 1 or 2 doses may be taken 30 minutes before meals or at least 2 hours after meals. If an antacid is taken concurrently, an aluminum and magnesium-containing formulation may be preferred. It is recommended to take etodolac tablets/ capsules with a full glass of water and that the patient remains in an upright position for 15-30 minutes after administration.

In the treatment of primary dysmenorrhea, maximum benefit is achieved by initiating etodolac therapy as rapidly as possible after the onset of menses. Patients should be advised to avoid alcoholic beverages while under treatment with this medicine.

4.3 Contraindications

- Hypersensitivity to etodolac or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1. NSAIDs are contraindicated in patients who have previously shown hypersensitivity reactions (e.g. asthma, rhinitis, angioedema or urticaria) during therapy with ibuprofen, aspirin, or other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.
- History of gastrointestinal bleeding or perforation, related to previous NSAID's therapy.
- Active or history of recurrent peptic ulcer or a history of peptic ulcer disease (with two or more distinct episodes of proven ulceration or bleeding).
- Severe heart failure, hepatic failure and renal failure (see section 4.4).
- During the last trimester of pregnancy (see section 4.6).

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Undesirable effects may be minimized by using the lowest effective dose for the shortest duration necessary to control symptoms (see section 4.2, and GI and cardiovascular risks below).

The use of etodolac with concomitant NSAIDs including cyclooxygenase-2 selective inhibitors should be avoided (see section 4.5).

Elderly

The elderly have an increased frequency of adverse reactions to NSAIDs especially gastrointestinal bleeding and perforation, which may be fatal (see section 4.2).

Platelets

Although non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs do not have the same direct effects on platelets as does aspirin, all drugs which inhibit the biosynthesis of prostaglandins may interfere, to some extent, with platelet function. Patients receiving etodolac who may be adversely affected by such actions should be carefully observed.

Cardiovascular, Renal and Hepatic Impairment

In patients with renal, cardiac or hepatic impairment especially those taking diuretics and the elderly, renal function should be monitored in these patients (see also section 4.3). Caution is required since the use of NSAIDs may result in a dose dependent reduction in prostaglandin formation and precipitate renal failure. The dose should be kept as low as possible. However, impairment of renal or hepatic functions due to other causes may alter drug metabolism; patients receiving concomitant long term therapy, especially the elderly, should be observed for potential side effects and their drug doses adjusted as needed, or the drug discontinued.

Patients on long-term treatment with etodolac should be regularly reviewed as a precautionary measure e.g. for changes in renal function, haematological parameters, or hepatic function.

Cardiovascular and cerebrovascular effects

Appropriate monitoring and advice are required for patients with a history of hypertension and/or mild to moderate congestive heart failure as fluid retention and oedema have been reported in association with NSAID therapy.

Clinical trial and epidemiological data suggest that use of some NSAIDs (particularly at high doses and in long term treatment) may be associated with a small increased risk of arterial thrombotic events (for example myocardial infarction or stroke). There are insufficient data to exclude such a risk for etodolac.

Patients with uncontrolled hypertension, congestive heart failure, established ischaemic heart disease, peripheral arterial disease, and/or cerebrovascular disease should only be treated with etodolac after careful consideration. Similar consideration should be made before initiating long-term treatment of patients with risk factors for cardiovascular disease (e.g. hypertension, hyperlipidaemia, diabetes mellitus, smoking).

Dermatological

Serious skin reactions, some of them fatal, including exfoliative dermatitis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, and toxic epidermal necrolysis have been reported very rarely in association with the use of NSAIDs (see section 4.8). Patients appear to be at highest risk of these reactions early in the course of therapy: the onset of the reaction occurring in the majority of cases within the first month of treatment. Etodolac should be discontinued at the first appearance of skin rash, mucosal lesions, or any other sign of hypersensitivity.

Respiratory disorders

Caution is required if etodolac is administered to patients suffering from, or with a previous history of, bronchial asthma since NSAIDs have been reported to precipitate bronchospasm in such patients.

SLE and mixed connective tissue disease

In patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and mixed connective tissue disorders there may be an increased risk of aseptic meningitis (see section 4.8).

Impaired female fertility

The use of etodolac may impair female fertility and is not recommended in women attempting to conceive. In women who have difficulties conceiving or who are undergoing investigation of infertility, withdrawal of etodolac should be considered.

Gastrointestinal bleeding, ulceration and perforation:

Serious gastrointestinal adverse effects such as bleeding, ulceration and perforation, which can be fatal, has been reported with all NSAIDs at anytime during treatment, with or without warning symptoms or a previous history of serious GI events. If any sign of gastrointestinal bleeding occurs, etodolac should be stopped immediately.

The risk of GI bleeding, ulceration or perforation is higher with increasing NSAID doses, in patients with a history of ulcer, particularly if complicated with haemorrhage or perforation (see section 4.3), and in the elderly. These patients should commence treatment on the lowest dose available.

Combination therapy with protective agents (e.g. misoprostol or proton pump inhibitors) should be considered for these patients, and also for patients requiring concomitant low dose aspirin or other drugs likely to increase gastrointestinal risk (see section 4.5).

Patients with a history of GI toxicity, particularly when elderly, should report any unusual abdominal symptoms (especially GI bleeding) particularly in the initial stages of treatment.

Caution should be advised in patients receiving concomitant medications which could increase the risk of ulceration or bleeding, such as oral corticosteroids, anticoagulants such as warfarin, selective serotonin-reuptake inhibitors or anti-platelet agents such as aspirin (see section 4.5).

When GI bleeding or ulceration occurs in patients receiving etodolac, the treatment should be withdrawn.

NSAIDs should be given with care to patients with a history of gastrointestinal disease (ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease) as these conditions may be exacerbated (see section 4.8).

Patients with rare hereditary problems or galactose intolerance, the Lap lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Corticosteroids: increased risk of gastrointestinal ulceration or bleeding (see section 4.4).

Anti-coagulants: NSAIDs may enhance the effects of anti-coagulants, such as warfarin (see section 4.4).

Since etodolac is extensively protein bound, it may be necessary to modify the dosage of other highly protein-bound drugs.

Bilirubin tests can give a false positive result due to the presence of phenolic metabolites of etodolac in the urine.

Anti-hypertensives: Reduced anti-hypertensive effect

Mifepristone: NSAIDs should not be used for 8 – 12 days after mifepristone administration as NSAIDs can reduce the effect of mifepristone.

Other analgesics including cyclooxygenase-2 selective inhibitors: Avoid concomitant use of two or more NSAIDs (including aspirin) as this may increase the risk of adverse effects (see section 4.4).

Quinolone antibiotics: Animal data indicate that NSAIDs can increase the risk of convulsions associated with quinolone antibiotics. Patients taking NSAIDs and quinolones may have an increased risk of developing convulsions.

Diuretics: Reduced diuretic effect. Diuretics can increase the risk of nephrotoxicity of NSAIDs.

Cardiac glycosides: NSAIDs may exacerbate cardiac failure, reduce GFR and increase plasma glycoside levels.

Lithium: Decreased elimination of lithium.

Methotrexate: Decreased elimination of methotrexate.

Cyclosporin: Increased risk of nephrotoxicity.

Anti-platelet agents and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs): Increased risk of gastrointestinal bleeding (see section 4.4).

Tacrolimus: Possible increased risk of nephrotoxicity when NSAIDs are given with tacrolimus.

Zidovudine: Increased risk of haematological toxicity when NSAIDs are given with zidovudine. There is evidence of an increased risk of haemarthroses and haematoma in HIV(+) haemophiliacs receiving concurrent treatment with zidovudine and ibuprofen.

4.6 Fertility, Pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

Drugs which inhibit prostaglandin biosynthesis may cause dystocia and delayed parturition as evidenced by studies in pregnant animals.

Congenital abnormalities have been reported in association with NSAID administration in man; however, these are low frequency and do not appear to follow any discernible pattern. In view of the known effects of NSAIDs on the foetal cardiovascular system, some inhibitors of prostaglandin biosynthesis have been shown to interfere with the risk of closure of the ductus arteriosus,

use in the last trimester of pregnancy is contraindicated. The onset of labour may be delayed and the duration increased with an increased bleeding tendency in both mother and child (see section 4.3). NSAIDs should not be used during the first two trimesters of pregnancy or labour unless the potential benefit to the patient outweighs the potential risk to the foetus.

Breast-feeding

In limited studies so far available, NSAIDs can appear in breast milk in very low concentrations. NSAIDs should, if possible, be avoided when breastfeeding.

See section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use, regarding female fertility.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Etodolac can cause dizziness, drowsiness, fatigue or abnormal vision. Patients need to be aware of how they react to this medicine before driving or operating machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Gastrointestinal

The most commonly observed adverse events are gastrointestinal in nature. Peptic ulcers, perforation or GI bleeding, sometimes fatal, particularly in the elderly, may occur (see section 4.4). Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, flatulence, constipation, dyspepsia, abdominal pain, melaena, haematemesis, ulcerative stomatitis, exacerbation of colitis and Crohn's disease (see section 4.4) indigestion, heartburn, rectal bleeding have been reported following administration. Less frequently, gastritis has been observed. Pancreatitis has been reported very rarely.

Hypersensitivity

Hypersensitivity reactions have been reported following treatment with NSAIDs. These may consist of (a) nonspecific allergic reactions and anaphylaxis (b) respiratory tract reactivity comprising asthma, aggravated asthma, bronchospasm or dyspnoea, or (c) assorted skin disorders, including rashes of various types, pruritus, urticaria, purpura, angioedema and, more rarely exfoliative and bullous dermatoses (including epidermal necrolysis and erythema multiforme).

Cardiovascular and cerebrovascular

Oedema, hypertension and cardiac failure have been reported in association with NSAID treatment.

Clinical trial and epidemiological data suggests that use of some NSAIDs (particularly at high doses and in long term treatment) may be associated with an increased risk of arterial thrombotic events (for example myocardial infarction or stroke) (see section 4.4).

Other adverse reactions reported less commonly include:

Endocrine disorders:

Oedema, pyrexia

Musculoskeletal connective tissue and bone disorders:

Weakness/malaise

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders:

Dyspnoea

Neurological and special senses:

Visual disturbances, optic neuritis, headaches, paraesthesia, reports of aseptic meningitis (especially in patients with existing auto-immune disorders, such as systemic lupus erythematosus, mixed connective tissue disease), with symptoms such as stiff neck, headache, nausea, vomiting, fever or disorientation (see section 4.4), depression, confusion, hallucinations, tinnitus, vertigo, dizziness, malaise, fatigue, tremor, insomnia, and drowsiness.

Dermatological:

Bullous reactions including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, and Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (very rare). Photosensitivity.

Haematological:

Thrombocytopenia, neutropenia, agranulocytosis, aplastic anaemia and haemolytic anaemia.

Hepatic:

Abnormal liver function, hepatitis and jaundice.

Renal:

Bilirubinuria, urinary frequency, dysuria, nephrotoxicity in various forms including interstitial nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and renal failure.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

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.

Any suspected adverse events should be reported to the Ministry of Health according to the National Regulation by using an online form

<http://forms.gov.il/globaldata/getsequence/getsequence.aspx?formType=AdverseEffectMedic@moh.gov.il>

4.9 Overdose

a) Symptoms

Symptoms include headache, nausea, vomiting, epigastric pain, gastrointestinal bleeding, rarely diarrhoea, disorientation, excitation, coma, drowsiness, dizziness, tinnitus, fainting, occasionally convulsions. In cases of significant poisoning acute renal failure and liver damage are possible.

b) Therapeutic measure

Patients should be treated symptomatically as required.

Within one hour of ingestion of a potentially toxic amount, activated charcoal should be considered. Alternatively, in adults, gastric lavage should be

considered within one hour of ingestion of a potentially life-threatening overdose.

Good urine output should be ensured.

Renal and liver function should be closely monitored.

Patients should be observed for at least four hours after ingestion of potentially toxic amounts.

Frequent or prolonged convulsions should be treated with intravenous diazepam. Other measures may be indicated by the patient's clinical condition. The standard practices of gastric lavage, activated charcoal administration and general supportive therapy should be undertaken.

5. Pharmacological properties

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

ATC code: M01A B08

Pharmacotherapeutic group: anti-inflammatory and anti-rheumatic products, non-steroids, acetic acid derivatives and related substances

Inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis and COX-2 selectivity: All non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) have been shown to inhibit the formation of prostaglandins. It is this action which is responsible both for their therapeutic effects and some of their side effects. The inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis observed with etodolac differs from that of other NSAIDs. In an animal model at an established anti-inflammatory dose, cytoprotective PGE concentration in the gastric mucosa have been shown to be reduced to a lesser degree and for a shorter period than other NSAIDs. This finding is consistent with subsequent in-vitro studies which have found etodolac to be selective for induced cyclo-oxygenase 2 (COX-2, associated with inflammation) over COX-1 (cytoprotective). Furthermore, studies in human cell models have confirmed that etodolac is selective for the inhibition of COX-2.

The clinical benefit of preferential COX-2 inhibition over COX-1 has yet to be proven.

Anti-inflammatory effects: Experiments have shown etodolac to have marked anti-inflammatory activity, being more potent than several clinically established NSAIDs.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Etodolac is well absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. The systemic availability of etodolac is at least 80%, and etodolac does not undergo significant first-pass metabolism following oral administration.

The dose-proportionality based on AUC is linear following doses up to 600mg every 12 hours.

Peak concentrations are dose-proportional for both total and free etodolac following doses up to 400mg every 12 hours, but following a 600mg dose, the peak is about 20% higher than predicted on the basis of lower doses. Etodolac

plasma concentrations, after multiple-dose administration, are slightly higher than after single doses, as predicted, indicating no change in pharmacokinetics with multiple-dose use.

Etodolac is more than 99% bound to plasma proteins.

Etodolac when administered orally, exhibits characteristics which are well described by a two-compartment model with first order absorption. Mean peak plasma concentrations range from approximately 14 ± 4 to $37\pm 9\mu\text{g/ml}$ after 200 to 600mg single doses and are reached in 80 ± 30 minutes. The mean plasma clearance of etodolac is $47\pm 16\text{ml/h/kg}$, and terminal disposition half life is 7.3 ± 4 hours. Etodolac is extensively metabolised in the liver, with renal elimination of etodolac and its metabolites being the primary route of excretion.

Approximately 72% of the administered dose is recovered in the urine (1% etodolac unchanged). Fecal excretion accounted for 16% of the dose.

Therefore, enterohepatic circulation, if present, is not extensive. The extent of absorption of etodolac is not affected when administered after a meal or with an antacid. Food intake, however, reduces the peak concentration reached by approximately one half, and increases the time to peak concentration by 1.4 to 3.8 hours. Coadministration with an antacid decreases the peak concentration reached by about 15-20%, with no measurable effect on time to peak. In studies in the elderly, age was found to have no effect on etodolac $t_{1/2}$ or protein binding, and there was no accumulation.

No dosage adjustment is generally necessary in the elderly on the basis of pharmacokinetics (due to small reduction, 15%, in clearance) but rather on the basis of body size, and they may be more sensitive to antiprostaglandin effects than younger patients.

Etodolac is not dialyzable.

No adjustment of dosage is generally required in patients with mild to moderate renal impairment, however, etodolac should be used with caution in such patients because, as with other NSAIDs, it may further decrease renal function in some patients with impaired renal function. No dosage adjustment is generally required in patients with compensated hepatic cirrhosis, but since etodolac clearance is dependent on hepatic function it could be reduced in patients with severe hepatic failure.

NSAIDs enter the synovial fluid and several hours after administration of a single dose, synovial fluid concentrations equal or exceed the simultaneously measured plasma concentration.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Preclinical data reveal no special hazard based on conventional studies of safety, pharmacology, repeated dose toxicity, genotoxicity and carcinogenic potential.

6. Pharmaceutical particulars

6.1 List of excipients

ETOPAN 200, 300 capsules:

Lactose monohydrate, Microcrystalline cellulose, Povidone, Magnesium stearate, Colloidal silicon dioxide, Titanium dioxide, Gelatin, Water, Sodium lauryl sulphate, Iron oxide red.

In addition ETOPAN 200 mg capsules: FD&C Red 3, Iron oxide black

ETOPAN 400, 500 tablets:

Lactose monohydrate, Microcrystalline cellulose, Povidone, Sodium starch glycolate, Magnesium stearate, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, Titanium dioxide, PEG 400.

In addition ETOPAN 400 mg tablets: Red Iron Oxide, Yellow Iron Oxide.

In addition ETOPAN 500 mg tablets: D&C Yellow #10 Aluminium Lake, FD&C Blue, #1 Aluminium Lake and FD&C Red #40 Aluminium Lake.

Each ETOPAN 200 mg capsule contains: 22.87 mg lactose monohydrate.

Each ETOPAN 300 mg capsule contains: 34.3 mg lactose monohydrate.

Each ETOPAN 400 mg tablet contains: 121.3 mg lactose monohydrate, 0.7-1.05 mg sodium.

Each ETOPAN 500 mg tablet contains: 151.6 mg lactose monohydrate, 0.88-1.31 mg sodium.

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable

6.3 Expiry date

The expiry date of the product is indicated on the packaging materials.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store below 25°C.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Etopan 200 mg

PVC/Aluminium blister packs

Available in pack sizes of 5, 20, 30, 100 capsules.

Etopan 300 mg
PVC/Aluminium blister packs
Available in pack sizes of 6, 30, 100 capsules.

Etopan 400 mg
PVC/Aluminium blister packs
Available in pack sizes of 30, 100 tablets.

Etopan 500 mg
PVC/Aluminium blister packs
Available in pack sizes of 4, 20, 30 tablets.

Not all packs may be marketed.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

No special requirements.

7. Manufacturer and registration holder

Taro Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd., 14 Hakitor Street, Haifa Bay 2624761

The content of this leaflet was approved by the Ministry of Health in March 2015 and updated according to the guidelines of the Ministry of Health in October 2018.