Central Administration for Pharmaceutical care Approval
General Administration of Scientific Reference and Medical Inserts

Approval Date:28 /3 /2022

Revised by: Dr. Sara Ahmed

Medical Inserts Administration

According to: Template paxlovid 3/3/2022

نشرة معتمدة بشكل مبتنى بذاء على تأشيرة رئيس هينة الدواء المصرية في 12/1/2022 وتم مراجعة ظروف التغزين بناء على مسولية الشركة و بيان التركيب، وصف الأفراص و الحوة بناء على موافقة الجودة على أن يتم مراجعتهم وفقا لما سيتم اعتماده من قبل إدارة الثبات.

# ZETAPAXOVIR

## Nirmatrelvir 150 mg + Ritonavir 100 mg Film coated tablets

▼ This medicinal product is subject to additional monitoring. This will allow quick identification of new safety information. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions. See section 4.8 for how to report adverse reactions.

1. Name of the medicinal product

Zetapaxovir

2. Qualitative and quantitative composition

Each tablet contains 150 mg of Nirmatrelvir.

Each tablet contains 100 mg of ritonavir.

Excipients with known effect

Each NIRMATRELVIR 150 mg film-coated tablet contains 375.5 mg of lactose

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. Pharmaceutical form

Film Coated tablet

NIRMATRELVIR: faint pink to dark pink oblong unscored film coated tablets

RITONAVIR: white to off white oblong unscored biconvex film coated tablets

- 4. Clinical particulars
- 4.1 Therapeutic indications

Zetapaxovir is indicated for the treatment of COVID-19 in adults who do not require supplemental oxygen and who are at increased risk for progression to severe COVID-19 (see section 5.1).

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Zetapaxovir is nirmatrelvir tablets co-packaged with ritonavir tablets.

Nirmatrelvir must be coadministered with ritonavir. Failure to correctly coadminister nirmatrelvir with ritonavir will result in plasma concentrations of nirmatrelvir that will be insufficient to achieve the desired therapeutic effect.

Posology

The recommended dosage is 300 mg NIRMATRELVIR(two 150 mg tablets) with 100 mg ritonavir (one 100 mg tablet) all taken together orally twice daily for 5 days. Zetapaxovir—should

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According to Temphate paxions 3-222 نشرة معمدة بشكل مداوية المساوية المساو

Zetapaxovir can be taken with or without food. The tablets should be swallowed whole and not chewed, broken or crushed.

A missed dose should be taken as soon as possible and within 8 hours of the scheduled time, and the normal dosing schedule should be resumed. If more than 8 hours has elapsed, the missed dose should not be taken and the treatment should resume according to the normal dosing schedule.

If a patient requires hospitalization due to severe or critical COVID-19 after starting treatment with Zetapaxovir , the patient should complete the full 5-day treatment course at the discretion of his/her healthcare provider.

Special populations

Paediatric population

The safety and efficacy of Zetapaxovir in paediatric patients younger than 18 years of age have not yet been established.

Elderly

No dose adjustment is currently recommended for elderly patients.

Renal impairment

No dose adjustment is needed in patients with mild renal impairment.

In patients with moderate renal impairment, the dose of Zetapaxovir—should be reduced to Nirmatrelvir/ritonavir 150 mg/100 mg (1 tablet of each) twice daily for 5 days. The remaining tablet of Nirmatrelvir should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements (see section 6.6).

Zetapaxovir is not recommended in patients with severe renal impairment or with renal failure as the appropriate dose has not yet been determined (see section 5.2).

Hepatic impairment

No dosage adjustment of Zetapaxovir is needed for patients with either mild (Child-Pugh Class A) or moderate (Child-Pugh Class B) hepatic impairment.

No pharmacokinetic or safety data are available regarding the use of nirmatrelviror ritonavir in subjects with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class C), therefore, Zetapaxovir is contraindicated in patients with severe hepatic impairment.

Concomitant therapy with ritonavir- or cobicistat-containing regimen

No dose adjustment is needed; the dose of Zetapaxovir is 300 mg/100 mg twice daily for 5 days.

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Patients diagnosed with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection who are receiving ritonavir- or cobicistat-containing regimen should continue their treatment as indicated.

### 4.3 Contraindications

Zetapaxovir is contraindicated in patients:

- with a history of clinically significant hypersensitivity to the active substances (Nirmatrelvir/ntonavir) or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.
- with severe hepatic impairment.
- with severe renal impairment

Zetapaxovir is also contraindicated with medicinal products that are highly dependent on CYP3A for clearance and for which elevated plasma concentrations are associated with serious and/or life-threatening reactions. Zetapaxovir is also contraindicated with medicinal products that are potent CYP3A inducers where significantly reduced plasma Nirmatrelvir/ritonavir concentrations may be associated with the potential for loss of virologic response and possible resistance.

Table 1 Medicinal products	at are contraindicated for concomitant use with I	Nirmatrelvir
/ritonavir	1. June 1.31	

	I have be	1251
Medicinal product class	Medicinal products within class	Clinical comments
Interactions that result in in- inhibits their CYP3A4 meta		concomitant medicinal product as Zetapaxovir
Alpha 1-adrenoreceptor	Alfuzosin	Increased plasma concentrations of

Alpha 1-adrenoreceptor antagonist	Alfuzosin	Increased plasma concentrations of alfuzosin may lead to severe hypotension.
Analgesics	Pethidine, Piroxicam, Propoxyphene	Increased plasma concentrations of norpethidine, piroxicam and propoxyphene may result in serious respiratory depression or haematologic abnormalities.
Antianginal	Ranolazine	Potentially increased plasma concentrations of ranolazine may result in serious and/or life-threatening reactions.

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Anticancer	Neratimb	Increased plasma concentrations of neratinib which may increase the potentia for serious and/or life-threatening reactions including hepatotoxicity.
	Venetoclax	Increased plasma concentrations of venetoclax which may increase the risk risk of tumour lysis syndrome at the dose initiation and during the dose-titration phase.
Antiarrhythmics	Amiodarone, Bepndil, Dronedarone, Encainide, Flecainide, Propafenone, Quinidine	Potentially increased plasma concentrations of amiodarone, bepridil, dronedarone, encainide, flecainide, propafenone and quinidine may result in arrhythmias or other serious adverse effects.
Antibiotic	Fusidic acid	Increased plasma concentrations of fusidic acid and ritonavir.
Anti-gout	Colchicine	Increased plasma concentrations of colchicine may result in serious and/or life-threatening reactions in patients with renal and/or hepatic impairment.
Antihistamines	Astemizole, Terfenadine	Increased plasma concentrations of astemizole and terfenadine may result in serious arrhythmias from these agents.
Antipsychotics/neuroleptics	Lurasidone, Pimozide, Clozapine	Increased plasma concentrations of hurasidone, pimozide and clozapine may result in serious and/or life-threatening reactions.
	Quetiapine	Increased plasma concentrations of

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		quetiapine may lead to coma.
Ergot derivatives	Dihydroergotamine, Ergonovine, Ergotamine, Methylergonovine	Increased plasma concentrations of ergot derivatives leading to acute ergot toxicity, including vasospasm and ischaemia
GI motility agent	Cisapride	Increased plasma concentrations of cisapride, thereby increasing the risk of serious arrhythmias from this agent.
Lipid-modifying agents HMG-coa reductase inhibitors	Lovastatin, Simvastatin	Increased plasma concentrations of lovastatin and sinvastatin resulting in increased risk of myopathy, including rhabdomyolysis.
Microsomal triglyceride transfer protein (MTTP) inhibitor	Lomitapide	Increased plasma concentrations of lomitapide
PDE5 inhibitors	Avanafil, Vardenafil Sildenafil (Revatio®) when used for pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH)	Increased plasma concentrations of avanafil and vardenafil.  Increased plasma concentrations of sidenafil can potentially result in visual abnormalities, hypotension, prolonged erection and syncope.
Sedative/hypnotics	Clonazepam, Diazepam, Estazolam, Flurazepam, Triazolam, Oral midazolam	Increased plasma concentrations of clonazepam, diazepam, estazolam, flurazepam, triazolam and oral midazolam can increase risk of extreme sedation and respiratory depression.

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Anticonvulsants	Carbamazepinea, Phenobarbital, Phenytoin	Decreased plasma concentrations of PF- nirmatrelvir /ritonavir may lead to loss of virologic response and possible resistance
Antimycobacterials	Rifampin	Potentially decreased plasma concentrations of Nirmatrelvir/ritonavir may lead to loss of virologic response and possible resistance.
Herbal products	St. John's Wort (Hypericum perforatum)	Potentially decreased plasma concentrations of nimatrelvir/ritonavir may lead to loss of virologic response and possible resistance.

A. See section 5.2, Interaction studies conducted with Nirmatrelvir /ritonavir.

medicinal products induce Zetapaxovir 's CYP3A4 metabolic pathway

4.4 Special warnings and precantions for use

Risk of serious adverse reactions due to interactions with other medicinal products

Initiation of Zetapaxovir , a CYP3A inhibitor, in patients receiving medicinal products metabolised by CYP3A or initiation of medicinal products metabolised by CYP3A in patients already receiving Zetapaxovir ; may increase plasma concentrations of medicinal products metabolised by CYP3A

Initiation of medicinal products that inhibit or induce CYP3A may increase or decrease concentrations of Zetapaxovir , respectively.

These interactions may lead to:

- Clinically significant adverse reactions, potentially leading to severe, life-threatening or fatal events from greater exposures of concomitant medicinal products.
- · Climcally significant adverse reactions from greater exposures of Zetapaxovir
- Loss of therapeutic effect of Zetapaxovir and possible development of viral resistance.

See Table 1 for medicinal products that are contraindicated for concomitant use with Nirmatrelvir/ritonavir (see section 4.3) and Table 2 for potentially significant interactions with other medicinal products (see section 4.5). Potential for interactions should be considered with other medicinal products prior to and during Zetapaxovir therapy, concomitant medicinal products should be reviewed during Zetapaxovir therapy and the patient should be monitored for the adverse reactions associated with the concomitant medicinal products. The risk of

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تشرة معتمدة بشكل ميدني بناء على تأشيرة ترنيس هيئة الدواه المصرية في 12/1/2022 وتم مراجعة ظروف النظرين بناء على مسولية الدواه المصرية في 12/1/2022 وتم مراجعة ظروف النظرين بناء على مسولية الشركة و بيان التركيب، وصف الأقراس و العبوة بناء على موافقة الجودة على أن يتم مراجعتهم وقفا لما سيتم اعتماده من قبل إدرة الشبك. Interactions with concomitant medications during the 5-day treatment period for Zetapaxovir should be weighed against the risk of not receiving Zetapaxovir

## Hepatotoxicity

Hepatic transaminase elevations, clinical hepatitis and jaundice have occurred in patients receiving ritonavir. Therefore, caution should be exercised when administering Zetapaxovir to patients with pre-existing liver diseases, liver enzyme abnormalities or hepatitis.

#### HIV resistance

As nirmatrelvir is coadministered with ritonavir, there may be a risk of HIV-1 developing resistance to HIV protease inhibitors in individuals with uncontrolled or undiagnosed HIV-1 infection.

### Excipients

NIRMATRELVIR tablets contain lactose. Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, total lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine.

NIRMATREL VIR and ritonavir tablets each contain less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per dose, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Zetapaxovir (Nirmatrelvir/ritonavir) is an inhibitor of CYP3A and may increase plasma concentrations of medicinal products that are primarily metabolised by CYP3A. Medicinal products that are extensively metabolised by CYP3A and fave-high first pass metabolism appear to be the most susceptible to large increases in exposure when coadministered with Nirmatrelvir ritonavir. Thus, coadministration of Nirmatrelvir ritionavir with medicinal products highly dependent on CYP3A for clearance and for which elevated plasma concentrations are associated with serious and/or life-threatening events is contraindicated (see Table 1, section 4.3).

In vitro study results showed nirmatrelvirmay be inducer of CYP3A4, CYP2B6, CYP2C8, and CYP2C9. The clinical relevance is unknown. Based on in vitro data, nirmatrelvirhas a low potential to inhibit BCRP, MATE2K, OAT1, OAT3, OATP1B3 and OCT2. There is a potential for nirmatrelvirto inhibit MDR1, MATE1, OCT1 and OATP1B1 at clinically relevant concentrations.

Ritonavir has a high affinity for several cytochrome P450 (CYP) isoforms and may inhibit oxidation with the following ranked order: CYP3A4 > CYP2D6. Ritonavir also has a high affinity for P-glycoprotein (P-gp) and may inhibit this transporter. Ritonavir may induce glucuronidation and oxidation by CYP1A2, CYP2C8, CYP2C9 and CYP2C19 thereby increasing the biotransformation of some medicinal products metabolised by these pathways and may result in decreased systemic exposure to such medicinal products, which could decrease or shorten their therapeutic effect.

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According to Temphate parkovin المساورية المساورية في 12/1/2022 وتم مراجعة ظروف التخوان بناء على مسواية نشرة معندة بشكل ميدني بناء على تأثيرة ترنيس هيئة الدواء المصرية في 12/1/2022 وتم مراجعة ظروف التخوان بناء على موافقة الجودة على أن يتم مراجعتهم وقالها ميثم اعتماده من قبل إدارة الثبات. الشركة و بيان التركيب، وصف الأفراص و العوة بناء على موافقة الجودة على أن يتم مراجعتهم وقالها ميثم اعتماده من قبل إدارة الثبات. Coadministration of other CYP3A4 substrates that may lead to potentially significant interaction should be considered only if the benefits outweigh the risks (see Table 2).

Nirmatrelvir/ritonavir is a CYP3A substrate, therefore, medicinal products that induce CYP3A may decrease plasma concentrations of nirmatrelvirand ritonavir and reduce Zetapaxovir therapeutic effect.

Medicinal products listed in Table 1 (section 4.3) and Table 2 are a guide and not considered a comprehensive list of all possible medicinal products that may interact with PF-nirmatrelvir/ritonavir. The healthcare provider should consult appropriate references for comprehensive information.

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Table 2: Interaction	with other medicinal products and	other forms of interaction
Medicinal product class	Medicinal product within class (AUC change, Cmax Change)	Clinical comments
A1-adrenoreceptor antagonist	†alfuzosin	Increased plasma concentrations of alfuzosin may lead to severe hypotension and is therefore contraindicated (see section 4.3).
Amphetamine derivatives	†methylphenidate, †dexamfetamine	Ritonavir dosed as an antiretroviral agent is likely to inhibit CYP2D6 and as a result is expected to increase concentrations of amphetamine and its derivatives. Careful monitoring of adverse effects is recommended when these medicines are coadministered with Zetapaxovir
Analgesics	†buprenorphine (57%, 77%), †norbuprenorphine (33%, 108%)	The increases of plasma levels of buprenorphine and its active metabolite did not lead to clinically significant pharmacodynamic changes in a population of opioid tolerant patients. Adjustment to the dose of buprenorphine may therefore not be necessary when the two are dosed together.
		Increased plasma concentrations of

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†digoxin

This interaction may be due to modification of P-gp mediated digoxin

efflux by ritonavir dosed as a

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		pharmacokinetic enhancer
Antiasthmatic	theophylline (43%, 32%)	An increased dose of the ophylline may be required when coadministered with ritonavir, due to induction of CYP1A2.
Anticancer agents	†afatinib	Serum concentrations may be increased due to Breast Cancer Resistance Protein (BCRP) and acute P-gp inhibition by ritonavir. The extent of increase in AUC and Cmax depends on the timing of ritonavir administration. Caution should be exercised in administering afatinib with Zetapaxovir (refer to the afatinib smpc). Monitor for adrs related to afatinib.
	†abemack(lib	Serum concentrations may be increased due to CYP3A4 inhibition by ritonavir. Coadministration of abemaciclib and Zetapaxovir should be avoided. If this coadministration is judged unavoidable, refer to the abemaciclib smpc for dosage adjustment recommendations. Monitor for adrs related to abemaciclib.
	†apalutami de	Apalutamide is a moderate to strong CYP3A4 inducer and this may lead to a decreased exposure of Nirmatrelvir /ritonavir and potential loss of virologic response. In addition, serum concentrations of apalutamide may be increased when coadministered with ritonavir resulting in the potential for serious adverse events including seizure. Concomitant use of Zetapaxovir with apalutamide is not recommended.
	†ceritinib	Serum concentrations of ceritinib may be increased due to CYP3A and P-gp inhibition by ritonavir. Caution should be exercised in administering ceritinib with Zetapaxovir. Refer to the ceritinib smpc

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†fostamatinib

**Tibrutinib** 

†neratimb

adverse events such as QT interval prolongation. Coadministration of encorafenib and ritonavir should be avoided. If the benefit is considered to outweigh the risk and ritonavir must be used, patients should be carefully monitored for safety.

Coadministration of fostamatinib with ritonavir may increase fostamatinib metabolite R406 exposure resulting in dose-related adverse events such as hepatotoxicity, neutropenia, hypertension or diarrhoea. Refer to the fostamatinib smpc for dose reduction recommendations if such events occur

Serum concentrations of ibrutinib may be increased due to CYP3A inhibition by ritonavir, resulting in increased risk for toxicity including risk of tumour lysis syndrome. Coadministration of ibrutinib and ritonavir should be avoided. If the benefit is considered to outweigh the risk and ritonavir must be used, reduce the ibrutinib dose to 140 mg and monitor patient closely for toxicity.

Serum concentrations may be increased due to CYP3A4 inhibition by ritonavir.

Concomitant use of neratini b with

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11S-warfarin (9%, 9%),

1↔R-warfarin (33%)

decreased levels of R-warfarin while little

pharmacokinetic effect is noted on S-

warfarin when coadministered with ritonavir. Decreased R-warfarin levels may Central Administration for Pharmaceutical care Approval Date:28 /3 /2022 Revised by: Dr.Sara Ahmed General Administration of Scientific Reference and Medical Inserts According to: Template paxlovid 3/3/2022 Medical Inserts Administration نشرة معتمدة بشكل مبدنتي بناء على تأشيرة رئيس هينة الدواء المصرية في 12/1/2022 وتم مراجعة ظروف التخزين بناء على مسؤلية الشركة و بيان التركيب، وصف الأقراص و العوة بناء على موافقة الجونة على لن يتم مر اجعتهم وفقا لما سيتم اعتماده من قبل إدارة الثبات lead to reduced anticoagulation, therefore it is recommended that anti-coagulation parameters are monitored when warfarin is coadministered with ritonavir. Anticonvulsants Carbantazepinea Carbamazepine is strong CYP3A4 inducer, and this may lead to a decreased exposure of nirmatrelyirand ritonavir and potential loss of virologic response. Concomitant use of carbamazepine with Zetapaxovir is contraindicated (see section 4.3). Ritonavir dosed as a pharmacokinetic enhancer induces oxidation by CYP2C9 Idivalproex, [lamotrigine, and glucuronidation and as a result is **Iphenytoin** expected to decrease the plasma concentrations of anticonvulsants. Careful monitoring of serum levels or therapeutic effects is recommended when these medicines are coadministered with ritonavir. Phenytoin may decrease serum levels of ritonavir. Antidepressants [amitriptyline, Mluoxetine, Ritonavir dosed as an antiretroviral agent is likely to inhibit CYP2D6 and as a result †imipramine, †nortriptyline, †paroxetine, †sertraline is expected to increase concentrations of imipramine, amitriptyline, nortriptyline, fluoxetine, paroxetine or sertraline. Careful monitoring of therapeutic and adverse effects is recommended when these medicines are concomitantly administered with antiretroviral doses of ritonavir. †desipramine (145%, 22%) The AUC and Cmax of the 2-hydroxy metabolite were decreased 15% and 67%, respectively. Dosage reduction of desipramine is recommended when coadministered with ritonavir.

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Concentrations of colchicine are expected to increase when coadministered with

†colchicine

Anti-gout

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Medical Inserts Administration	According to	: Template paxlovid 3/3/2022
/12 وتم مراجعة ظروف التخزين بناء على مسؤلية الجعام وفقا لما سيتم اعتماده من قبل إدارة الثبات.		
		reatening and fatal drug

نَ قَبَلُ إِدَارِةَ الشَّبَاتِ.	نة على أن يتم مراجعتهم وفقاً لما سيتم اعتماده م	و بيان التركيب، وصف الأفراص و العروة بناء على موافقة الجو
		ritonavir. Life-threatening and fatal drug interactions have been reported in patients treated with colchicine and ritonavir (CYP3A4 and P-gp inhibition).
		Concomitant use of colchicine with Zetapaxovir is contraindicated (see section 4.3).
Antihistamines	†fexofenadine	Ritonavir may modify P-gp mediated fexofenadine efflux when dosed as a pharmacokinetic enhancer resulting in increased concentrations of fexofenadine.
	floratadine	Ritonavir dosed as a pharmacokinetic enhancer inhibits CYP3A and as a result is expected to increase the plasma concentrations of loratadine. Careful monitoring of therapeutic and adverse effects is recommended when loratadine is coadministered with ritonavir.
Anti-infectives	†fusidic acid	Ritonavir coadministration is likely to result in increased plasma concentrations of both fusidic acid and ritonavir and is therefore contraindicated (see section 4.3).
	†rifabutin (4-fold, 2.5-fold) †25-O-desacetyl rifabutin metabolite (38-fold, 16-fold)	Due to the large increase in rifabutin AUC, reduction of the rifabutin dose to 150 mg 3 times per week may be indicated when coadministered with ritonavir as a pharmacokinetic enhancer.
	Rifampicin	Rifampicin is strong CYP3A4 inducer, and this may lead to a decreased exposure of Nirmatrelvir/ritonavir and potential loss of virologic response. Concomitant use of rifampicin with Zetapaxovir is contraindicated (see section 4.3).
	1voriconazole (39%, 24%)	Coadministration of voriconazole and ritonavir dosed as a pharmacokinetic enhancer should be avoided, unless an

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ritonavir only. In a healthy volunteer drug interaction study of delamanid 100 mg twice daily and lopinavir/ritonavir 400/100

		تعدة بشكل مبدنى  بنّاء على تأشير ة رنّيس هينة الدواء المص بيان التركيب، وصف الاقراص و العوة  بناء على موافقة ال
	†clarithromycin (77%, 31%) ‡14-OH clarithromycin metabolite (100%, 99%) Sulfamethoxazole/trimethòprim	mg twice daily for 14 days, the exposure of the delamanid metabolite DM-6705 was 30% increased. Due to the risk of qtc prolongation associated with DM-6705, if coadministration of delamanid with ritonavir is considered necessary, very frequent ECG monitoring throughout the full delamanid treatment period is recommended (see section 4.4 and refer to the delamanid smpc).  Due to the large therapeutic window of clarithromycin no dose reduction should be necessary in patients with normal renal function. Clarithromycin doses greater than 1 g per day should not be coadministered with ritonavir dosed as a pharmacokinetic enhancer. For patients with renal impairment, a clarithromycin dose reduction should be considered: for patients with creatinine clearance of 30 to 60 ml/min the dose should be reduced by 50%, for patients with creatinine clearance less than 30 ml/min the dose should be reduced by 75%.  Dose alteration of sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim during concomitant ritonavir therapy should not be necessary.
Anti-HIV protease inhibitors	†amprenavir (64%, 5-fold) †atazanavir (86%, 11-fold)	Ritonavir increases the serum levels of amprenavir as a result of CYP3A4 inhibition. For further information, physicians should refer to the smpc for amprenavir.
	jatazanavir (80%, 11-10ld)	Ritonavir increases the serum levels of atazanavir as a result of CYP3A4 inhibition. For further information, physicians should refer to the smpc for

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Ritonavir is likely to inhibit CYP2D6 and

†haloperidol, †risperidone,

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nserts Administration According to: Template paxlovid 3/3/2022 نشرة معتمدة بشكل مبدئي بناء على ناشيرة رئيس هيئة الدواء المصرية في 12/1/2022 وثم مراجعة ظروف التخرين بناء على مسولية الشركة و بيان التركيب، وصف الأفراص و العوة بناء على موافقة الهودة على أن يتم مراجعتهم وفقا لما سيتم اعتماده من قبل إدارة الشبات.

	†thioridazine	as a result is expected to increase concentrations of haloperidol, risperidone and thioridazine. Careful monitoring of therapeutic and adverse effects is recommended when these medicines are concomitantly administered with antiretroviral doses of ritonavir.
	†lurasidone	Due to CYP3A inhibition by ritonavir, concentrations of lurasidone are expected to increase. The concomitant administration with lurasidone is contraindicated (see section 4.3).
	†quetiapine	Due to CYP3A inhibition by ritonavir, concentrations of quetiapine are expected to increase. Concomitant administration of Zetapaxovir and quetiapine is contrandicated as it may increase quetiapine-related toxicity (see section 4.3).
B2-agonist (long acting)	†salmeterol	Ritonavir inhibits CYP3A4 and as a result a pronounced increase in the plasma concentrations of salmeterol is expected. Therefore, concomitant use is not recommended.
Calcium channel antagonist	†amlodipine, †diltiazem, †nifedipine	Ritonavir dosed as a pharmacokinetic enhancer or as an antiretroviral agent inhibits CYP3A4 and as a result is expected to increase the plasma concentrations of calcium channel antagonists. Careful monitoring of therapeutic and adverse effects is recommended when these medicines are concomitantly administered with ritonavir.
Endothelin Antagonists	†bosentan †riociguat	Coadministration of bosentan and ritonavir may increase steady-state bosentan Cmax and AUC.
	mocigua	Serum concentrations may be increased

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According to: Template paxlovid 3/3/2022 Template paxlovid 3/3/2022 ميناء على نائير و رئيس هيئة الدواء المصرية في 12/1/2022 وتم مراجعتهم وقفا لما سيلم اعتماده من قبل إدارة الثنات.

		due to CYP3A and P-gp inhibition by ritonavir. The coadministration of riociguat with Zetapaxovir is not recommended (refer to riociguat smpc).
Ergot Derivatives	†dihydroergotamine, †ergonovine, †ergotamine, †methylergonovine	Ritonavir coadministration is likely to result in increased plasma concentrations of ergot derivatives and is therefore contraindicated (see section 4.3)
HCV Direct Acting Antiviral	†glecaprevir/pibrentasvir	Serum concentrations may be increased due to P-gp, BCRP and OATP1B inhibition by ritonavir. Concomitant administration of glecaprevir/pibrentasvir and Zetapaxovir—is not recommended due to an increased risk of ALT elevations associated with increased glecaprevir exposure.
HMG Co-A Reductase		HMG-coa reductase inhibitors which are highly dependent on CYP3A metabolism, such as lovastatin and simvastatin, are expected to have markedly increased plasma concentrations when coadministered with ritonavir dosed as an antiretroviral agent or as a pharmacokinetic enhancer. Since increased concentrations of lovastatin and simvastatin may predispose patients to myopathies, including rhabdomyolysis, the combination of these medicinal products with ritonavir is contraindicated (see section 4.3).
	†atorvastatin, †fluvastatin, †pravastatin, †rosuvastatin,	Atorvastatin is less dependent on CYP3A for metabolism. While rosuvastatin elimination is not dependent on CYP3A, an elevation of rosuvastatin exposure has been reported with ritonavir coadministration. The mechanism of this interaction is not clear, but may be the result of transporter inhibition. When used with ritonavir dosed as a pharmacokinetic

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contraindicated (see smpc for lomitapide)

(see section 4.3).

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Inserts Administration According to: Template paxlovid 3/3/2022 نشرة معتمدة بشكل مبدني بناء على تأثيرة رئيس هيئة الدواء المصرية في 12/1/2022 وتم مراجعة ظروف التغزين بناء على مسولية الشركة و بيان التركيب، وصف الأفراص و العوة يناء على موفقة الجونة على أن يتم مراجعتهم وفقا لما سيتم اعتماده من قبل إدارة الشبات

Phosphodiesterase	†avanafil (13-fold, 2.4-fold)	و بيان التركيب، وصف الأفراص و العوة بناء على موافقة الد Concomitant use of avanafil with
(PDE5) Inhibitors		Zetapaxovir is contraindicated (see section 4.3).
	†sildenafīl (11-fold, 4-fold)	Concomitant use of sildenafil for the treatment of erectile dysfunction with ritonavir dosed as an antiretroviral agent or as a pharmacokinetic enhancer should be with caution and in no instance should sildenafil doses exceed 25 mg in 48 hours. Concomitant use of sildenafil with Zetapaxovir is contraindicated in
	†tadalafil (124%, ↔)	pulmonary arterial hypertension patients (see section 4.3).
		The concomitant use of tadalafil for the treatment of erectile dysfunction with ritonavir dosed as an antiretroviral agent or as a pharmacokinetic enhancer should be with caution at reduced doses of no more than 10 mg tadalafil every 72 hours with
	†vardenařil (49-fold, 13-fold)	Concomitant use of vardenafil with Zetapaxovir is contraindicated (see section 4.3).
Sedatives/hypnotics	†clonazepam, †diazepam, †estazolam, †flurazepam	Ritonavir coadministration is likely to result in increased plasma concentrations of clonazepam, diazepam, estazolam and flurazepam and is therefore contraindicated (see section 4.3).
	†oral and parenteral midazolam	Midazolam is extensively metabolised by CYP3A4. Coadministration with Zetapaxovir may cause a large increase in the concentration of midazolam.
		Plasma concentrations of midazolam are expected to be significantly higher when midazolam is given orally. Therefore, Zetapaxovir should not be coadministered with orally administered

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\*\*Template paxlovid 3/

midazolam (see section 4.3), whereas caution should be used with coadministration of Zetapaxovir and parenteral midazolam. Data from concomitant use of parenteral midazolam with other protease inhibitors suggests a possible 3 - 4 fold increase in midazolam plasma levels. If Zetapaxovir is coadministered with parenteral midazolam. it should be done in an intensive care unit (ICU) or similar setting which ensures close clinical monitoring and appropriate medical management in case of respiratory depression and/or prolonged sedation. Dosage adjustment for midazolam should be considered, especially if more than a †triazolam (> 20-fold, 87%) single dose of midazolam is administered. Ritonavir coadministration is likely to result in increased plasma concentrations of triazolam and is therefore 1pethidine (62%, 59%), contraindicated (see section 4.3) †norpethidine metabolite (47%, The use of pethidine and ritonavir is 87%) contraindicated due to the increased concentrations of the metabolite. norpethidine, which has both analgesic and CNS stimulant activity. Elevated norpethidine concentrations may increase the risk of CNS effects (e.g., seizures) (see section 4.3). †alprazolam (2.5-fold, ↔) Alprazolam metabolism is inhibited following the introduction of ritonavir. Caution is warranted during the first several days when alprazolam is coadministered with ritonavir dosed as an antiretroviral agent or as a pharmacokinetic enhancer, before induction of alprazolam metabolism develops. †buspirone Ritonavir dosed as a pharmacokinetic enhancer or as an antiretroviral agent

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اشرة معتقدة شكل ميدني بناء على مائيزرة رئيس هيلة الدواء المصرية في 12/1/2022 وتم مراجعة طروف التخزين بناء على مسولية الدواء المصرية على أن يتم مراجعتهم وقنا لما سيتم اعتماده من قبل إدارة الثبلت.

antiretroviral agent or as a pharmacokinetic enhancer and these glucocorticoids is not recommended unless the potential benefit of treatment outweighs the risk of systemic

systemic effects or a switch to a glucocorticoid, which is not a substrate for CYP3A4 (e.g., beclomethasone). Moreover, in case of withdrawal of †dexamethasone glucocorticoids progressive dose reduction may be required over a longer period. Ritonavir dosed as a pharmacokinetic ويصواعا وا enhancer or as an antiretroviral agent inhibits CYP3A and as a result is expected to increase the plasma concentrations of dexamethasone. Careful monitoring of therapeutic and adverse effects is (28%, 9%) recommended when dexamethasone is concomitantly administered with ritonavir. Careful monitoring of therapeutic and adverse effects is recommended when prednisolone is concomitantly administered with ritonavir. The AUC of the metabolite prednisolone increased by 37 and 28% after 4 and 14 days ritonavir. respectively.

corticosteroid effects. A dose reduction of

the glucocorticoid should be considered with close monitoring of local and

Post-marketing cases have been reported

indicating a potential interaction between

ritonavir containing products and

ritonavir treatment.

levothyroxine. Thyroid-stimulating

hormone (TSH) should be monitored in

patients treated with levothyroxine at least

the first month after starting and/or ending

Abbreviations: ATL-alanine aminotransferase, AUC- area under the curve, Cmax- maximum

Thyroid hormone

replacement therapy

Levothyroxine

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A. See section 5.2, Interaction studies conducted with PF-nirmatrelvir/ritonavir.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Women of childbearing potential/Contraception in males and females

There are no human data on the use of Zetapaxovir during pregnancy to inform the drugassociated risk of adverse developmental outcomes, women of childbearing potential should avoid becoming pregnant during treatment with Zetapaxovir

Use of ritonavir may reduce the efficacy of combined hormonal contraceptives. Patients using combined hormonal contraceptives should be advised to use an effective alternative contraceptive method or an additional barrier method of contraception during treatment and until after one complete menstrual cycle after stopping Zetapaxovir, (see section 4.5).

There are no data from the use of Zetapaxovir in pregnant women. Zetapaxovir is not recommended during pregnancy and in women of childbearing potential not using effective

A large number of pregnant women were exposed to ritonavir during pregnancy. These data largely refer to exposures where ritonavir was used in combination therapy and not at therapeutic ritonavir doses but at lower doses as a pharmacokinetic enhancer for other protease inhibitors, similar to the ritonavir dose used for PF-nirmatrelvir/ritonavir. These data indicate no increase in the rate of birth defects compared to rates observed in population-based birth defect surveillance systems.

## Breast-feeding

There are no human data on the use of Zetapaxovir in breast-feeding.

It is unknown whether nirmatrelviris excreted in human or animal milk, and the effects of it on the breast-fed newborn/infant, or the effects on milk production. Limited published data reports that ritonavir is present in human milk. There is no information on the effects of ritonavir on the breast-fed newborn/infant or the effects of the medicinal product on milk production. A risk to the newborn/infant cannot be excluded. Breast-feeding should be discontinued during treatment with Zetapaxovir and for 7 days after the last dose of Zetapaxovir

There are no human data on the effect of Zetapaxovir on fertility. No human data on the effect of nirmatrelviron fertility are available.

There are no human data on the effect of ritonavir on fertility.

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There are no clinical studies that evaluated the effects of Zetapaxovir on ability to drive and use machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Summary of the safety profile

The safety of (nirmatrelvir/ritonavir) is based on data from Study C4671005 (EPIC-HR), a Phase 2/3 randomised, placebo-controlled trial in non-hospitalised adult participants with a laboratory confirmed diagnosis of SARS-cov-2 infection (see section 5.1). A total of 1,349 symptomatic adult participants 18 years of age and older who are at high risk of developing severe COVID-19 illness received at least one dose of either Zetapaxovir (PF-nirmatrelvir/ritonavir 300 mg/100 mg) (n=672) or placebo (n=677). Study drugs were to be taken twice daily for up to 5 days.

Adverse reactions in the (nirmatrelvir/ritonavir) group (≥ 1%) that occurred at a greater frequency than in the placebo group were diarrhoea (3.9% and 1.9%, respectively), vomiting (1.3% and 0.3%) and dysgeusia (4.8% and 0.1%).

Tabulated summary of adverse reactions

The adverse reactions in Table 3 are listed below by system organ class and frequency. Frequencies are defined as follows: Very common ( $\geq 1/10$ ); common ( $\geq 1/100$  to < 1/10); uncommon ( $\geq 1/1,000$  to  $\leq 1/100$ ); rare ( $\geq 1/10,000$  to  $\leq 1/1,000$ ); not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data).

Table 3: Adverse reactions with (nirmatrelyir/ritonavir)

System organ class	Frequency category	Adverse reactions	
Nervous system disorders	Common	Dysgeusia	
Gastrointestinal disorders	Common	Diarrhoea, vomiting	

Paediatric population

The safety and efficacy of (nirmatrelvir/ritonavir) in paediatric patients have not been established.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

The reporting of suspected adverse reactions after authorization of the drug is important. It allows continuous monitoring of the benefit / risk ratio of the drug. Report any suspected adverse reactions via: Human Pharmacovigilance Department - Egyptian Pharmaceutical Vigilance Center (EPVC)- Egyptian Drug Authority (EDA). pr@ Zeta - Phaima, Comile 113

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نشرة معتمدة يشكل مبدني بأناء على تأثيزة رئيس هيئة الدواء المصوبة في 12/1/2022 وتم مراجعة طروف التخريل بناء على مسولية الشركة و بيان التركيب، وصف الأفراض و العوة بناء على موافقة الجونة على أن يتم مر لجمفهم وفقا لما سيتم اعتماده من قبل إدارة اللذات 4 9 Overdose

Treatment of overdose with Zetapaxovir should consist of general supportive measures including monitoring of vital signs and observation of the clinical status of the patient. There is no specific antidote for overdose with Zetapaxovir.

- 5. Pharmacological properties
- 5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Antivirals for systemic use, direct acting antivirals, ATC code: not yet assigned.

Mechanism of action

Nirmatrelviris a peptidomimetic inhibitor of the coronavirus 3C-like (3CL) protease, including the SARS-cov-2 3CL protease. Inhibition of the 3CL protease renders the protein incapable of processing polyprotein precursors which leads to the prevention of viral replication. Nirmatrelvir was shown to be a potent inhibitor of SARS-cov-2-3CL protease (Ki=0.00311 μm or 1C50=0.0192 μm) in a biochemical enzymatre assay.

Ritonavir is not active against SARS-cov-2.3CL profease Ritonavir inhibits the CYP3A-mediated metabolism of PF-nirmatrelvir, thereby providing increased plasma concentrations of PF-nirmatrelvir.

Antiviral activity

In vitro antiviral activity

Nirmatrelvir exhibited antiviral activity against SARS-cov-2 infection of dabbe cells, a primary human lung alveolar epithelial cell line (EC90 value of 181 nm) after Day 3 post-infection.

In vivo antiviral activity

Nirmatrelvir showed antiviral activity in mouse models with mouse-adapted SAR-cov-2 infection in BALB/c and 129 mouse strains. Oral administration of nirmatrelvir at 300 mg/kg or 1,000 mg/kg twice daily initiated 4 hours post-inoculation or 1,000 mg/kg twice daily initiated 12 hours post inoculation with SARS-cov-2 MA10 resulted in reduction of lung viral titres and ameliorated indicators of disease (weight loss and lung pathology) compared to placebo-treated animals.

Antiviral resistance

Because nimiatrelyir is coadministered with low dose ritonavir, there may be a risk of HIV-1 developing resistance to HIV protease inhibitors in individuals with uncontrolled or undiagnosed HIV-1 infection.

Pharmacodynamic effects

Cardiac electrophysiology

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نشرة معتمدة بشكل مبدئي بناء على تأثيرة ترئيس هيئة الدواء المصرية في 12/1/2022 وتم مراجعة ظروف التغزين بناء على مسولية الشركة و بيان التركيب، وصف الأفراص و العبوة بناء على موافقة الجودة على أن يتم مراجعتهم وقفا لما سيتم اعتماده من قبل إدارة الثبات. No clinically relevant effect of nirmatrelvir on QTcF interval was observed in a double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled, cross-over study in 10 healthy adults. The model predicted upper bound of 90% confidence interval (Cl) for baseline and ritonavir adjusted QTcF estimate was 1.96 ms at approximately 4-fold higher concentration than the mean steady-state peak concentration after a therapeutic dose of PF-mimatrelvir/ritonavir 300 mg/100 mg.

#### Clinical efficacy and safety

The efficacy of (nimatrelvir/ritonavir) is based on the interim analysis of EPIC-HR, a Phase 2/3, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled study in non-hospitalised symptomatic adult participants with a laboratory confirmed diagnosis of SARS-cov-2 infection. Participants with COVID-19 symptom onset of  $\leq 5$  days were included in the study. Participants were randomised (1:1) to receive (NIRMATRELVIR300 mg/ritonavir 100 mg) or placebo orally every 12 hours for 5 days. The study excluded individuals with a history of prior COVID-19 infection or vaccination. The primary efficacy endpoint is the proportion of participants with COVID-19 related hospitalisation or death from any cause through Day 28 in the modified intent-to-treat (mitt) analysis set (all treated participants with onset of symptoms  $\leq 3$  days who had at least one post-baseline visit). Secondary efficacy endpoints included assessments of COVID-19 hospitalisation or death from any cause through Day 28 in the mitt1 analysis set (all treated participants with onset of symptoms  $\leq 5$  days who had at least one post-baseline visit).

A total of 1,361 participants were randomised to receive either (nirmatrelvir/ritonavir) or placebo. At baseline, mean age was 45 years, 52% were male; 63% were White, 5% were Black, 48% were Hispanic or Latino and 20% were Asian; 63% of participants had onset of symptoms ≤ 3 days from initiation of study treatment, 44% of participants were serological negative at baseline. The most frequently reported risk factors were BMI ≥ 25 kg/m² (4080 [79.4%] participants), tobacco use (501 [36.8%] participants), hypertension (441 [32.4%] participants), age ≥ 60 years (255 [18.7%] participants), and diabetes mellitus (175 [12.9%] participants). Other risk factors were cardiovascular disorder (50 [3.7%] participants), chronic kidney disease (8 [0.6%] participants), chronic lung disease (67 [4.9%] participants), immunosuppression (12 [0.9%] participants), cancer (4 [0.3%] participants), neurodevelopmental disorders (2 [0.1%] participants), HIV infection (1 [<0.1%] participant) and device dependency (5 [0.4%] participants). The mean (SD) baseline viral load was 4.71 log10 copies/ml (2.78); 27% of participants had a baseline viral load of > 10.7 (units); 8.2% of participants either received or were expected to receive COVID-19 therapeutic monoclonal antibody treatment at the time of randomisation and were excluded from the mitt and mitt analyses.

The baseline demographic and disease characteristics were balanced between the (nirmatrelvir/ritonavir) and placebo groups.

At time of the interim analysis, 389 participants in the (nirmatrelvir/ritonavir) group and 385 participants in the placebo group were included in the mitt analysis set. (nirmatrelvir/ritonavir) significantly reduced (p<0.0001) the proportion of participants with COVID-19 related hospitalisation or death through Day 28 by 89 1%, compared with placebo, in adult participants

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نشرة معتمدة بشكل مبدئى بياء على تأثيرة ترتيس هيئة الدواء المصرية في 12/1/2021 وتم مراجعة نظروف التغريق بناء على مسولية الدواء المصرية في 12/1/2021 وتم مراجعته وقل لما مبدئة اعتماده من قبل إدارة الثناء الشركة و بيان التركيب، وصف الأفراص و العوة بناء على موافقة المودة على أن يتم مراجعتهم وقل الما مبدئة من قبل إدارة الثناء with symptom onset \( \leq \) 3 days who were at increased risk of progression to severe disease. No deaths were reported in the (nirmatrelvir/ritonavir) group compared with 7 deaths in the placebo group. The proportions of participants who discontinued treatment due to an adverse event were 2.4% in the (nirmatrelvir/ritonavir) group and 4.3% in the placebo group.

Similar trends have been observed for the primary efficacy analysis across subgroups of participants. Table 4 presents the results of the primary endpoint in the mitt analysis population and in the subgroups by baseline viral load, scrology status or age.

Table 4: Progression of COVID-19 (hospitalisation or death) through Day 28 in symptomatic adults at increased risk of progression to severe illness, mitt analysis set

	(nirmatrelvir/ritonavir) 300 mg/100 mg	Placebo
Number of patients (%)	N=389	N=385
Patients with hospitalisation or deatha (%)	3 (0.8%)	27 (7.0%)
Estimated proportion over 28 days [95% C1], %	0.78 (0.25, 2.39)	7.09 (4.92, 10.17)
Reduction relative to placebo [95% CI]	-6.32 (-9.04,-3.59)	Î.
P-value	P<0.0001	
Viral load < 10^7 copies/ml	N=242	N=244
Patients with hospitalisation or deatha (%)	2 (0.8%)	12 (4.9%)
Estimated proportion over 28 days [95% CI], %	0.83 (0.21, 3.26)	4.96 (2.85, 8.57)
Reduction relative to placebo [95% C1]	-4.14 (-7.10, -1.17)	
P-value	P=0.0063	
Viral Ioad ≥ 10°7 copies/ml	N=122	N=117
Patients with hospitalisation or deatha (%)	1 (0.8%)	13 (11.1%)
Estimated proportion over 28 days [95% C1], %	0.84 (0.12, 5.82)	11.28 (6.71, 18.63)
Reduction relative to placebo [95% CI]	-10,44 (-16,44, -4,43)	
P-value	P=0.0007	
Viral load < 10^4 copies/ml	N=124	N=119

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cal Inserts Administration من 12/1/2022 وتم مراجعة ظروف التخزين بناء على مسولية	لشيرة رنيس هيئة الدواء المصرية ف	
طى أن يتم مر لجحهم وقفا لما سيتم اعتماده من قبل إدارة الثبات. (%) Patients with hospitalisation or deatha	ن و العبوة بناه على سوافعه الجودة = ()	كه و بيان التركيب، وصف الاقراط ( 1 (0.8%)
Estimated proportion over 28 days [95% C1], %	0	0.840 (0.12, 5.82)
Reduction relative to placebo [95% C1]	-0.84 (-2.48, 0.80)	
P-value	P=0.3153	
Viral load ≥ 10^4 copies/ml	N=240	N=242
Patients with hospitalisation or deatha (%)	3 (1.3%)	31 (12.8%)
Estimated proportion over 28 days [95% CI], %	1.26 (0.41, 3.85)	10.07 (6.87, 14.65)
Reduction relative to placebo [95% C1]	-8.81 (-12.89, -4.74)	
P-value	P<0.0001	
Serology negative	N=168	N=175
Patients with hospitalisation or deatha (%)	3 (1.8%)	24 (13.7%)
Estimated proportion over 28 days [95% CI], %	1.80 (0.58, 5.47)	13.97 (9.59, 20.12)
Reduction relative to placebo [95% CI]	-12.17 (-17.74, -6.61)	
P-value	P<0.0001	
Serology positive	N=217	N=204
Patients with hospitalisation or deatha (%)	0	3 (1.5%)
Estimated proportion over 28 days [95% C1], %	0	1.48 (0.48, 4.51)
Reduction relative to placebo [95% CI]	0.00 (0.00, 0.00)	
P-value	P=0.0810	
Age < 65 years	N=345	N=334
Patients with hospitalisation or deatha (%)	2 (0.6)	18 (5.4)
Estimated proportion over 28 days [95% CI], %	0.59 (0.15, 2.32)	5.47 (3.48, 8.54)
Reduction relative to placebo [95% Cl]	-4.88 (-7.47, -2.30)	
P-value	P=0.0002	

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Patients with hospitalisation or deatha (%) 1 (2.3%) 9 (17.6%)

Estimated proportion over 28 days [95% CI], % 2.27 (0.32, 15.06) 17.65 (9.60, 31.17)

Reduction relative to placebo [95% CI] -15.37 (-26.73, -4.02)

P-value P=0.0079

Abbreviations: Cl=confidence interval; mitt=modified intent-to-treat. All participants randomly assigned to study intervention, who took at least 1 dose of study intervention, with at least 1 post-baseline visit through Day 28, who at baseline did not receive nor were expected to receive COVID-19 therapeutic monoclonal antibody treatment, and were treated ≤ 3 days after COVID-19 symptom onset.

### A. Covid-19 related hospitalisation or death from any cause.

When initiated within 5 days of symptom onset, treatment with (nirmatrelvir/ritonavir) also significantly reduced the incidence of hospitalisation or death by 85.2% through Day 28 (Table 5). No deaths were reported in the (nirmatrelvir/ritonavir) group compared with 10 deaths in the placebo group. Results of the subgroup analysis for mittly were consistent with those for mitt.

Table 5: Progression of COVID-19 (hospitalisation or death) through Day 28 in symptomatic adults at increased risk of progression to severe illness; mitt1 analysis set

(2)	(nirmatrelvir/ritonavir) 300 mg/100 mg	Placebo
Number of patients	N=607	N=612
Patients with hospitalisation or deatha (%)	6 (1.0%)	41 (6.7%)
Estimated proportion over 28 days [95% CI], %	1.00 (0.45, 2.21)	6.76 (5.03, 9.04)
Reduction relative to placebo [95% CI]	-5.77 (-7.92, -3.61)	
P-value	P<0.0001	

Abbreviations: CI=confidence interval; mitt1=A modified intent-to-treat analysis set that includes all participants randomly assigned to study intervention, who took at least 1 dose of study intervention, with at least 1 post-baseline visit through Day 28, who at baseline did not receive nor were expected to receive COVID-19 therapeutic monoclonal antibody treatment and were treated ≤ 5 days after COVID-19 symptom onset.

## A. Covid-19 related hospitalisation or death from any cause.

An interim assessment of the effect of (nirmatrelvir/ritonavir) on viral load (copies/ml) relative to placebo was conducted. A total of 572 participants with a detectable baseline viral load were included

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نشرة معتمدة بشكل مبدئي بأناء على ناشيرة رئيس هيئة الدواء المصرية في 12/1/2022 وثم مراجعة ظروف التخزين بناء على مسولية الشرة معتمدة بشكل مبدئي بأناء على المسولة الجودة على أن يتم مراجعتهم وقا لما ميتم اعتماده من قبل ادرة الثبات in the interim assessment, and change from baseline to Day 5 (end of treatment) was evaluated. At Day 5, after accounting for baseline viral load level, geographic region, serology status, and symptom onset, the adjusted mean change in viral load (log10 copies/ml) from baseline showed an additional reduction of 0.93 log10 (copies/ml) in the (nirmatrelvir/ritonavir) group relative to placebo. The additional viral load reduction from (nimatrelvir/ritonavir) treatment relative to placebo was more apparent among participants who were seronegative or had high viral load level at baseline. Similarly, among participants with symptom onset ≤ 3 days, a reduction of 1.03 log10 (copies/ml) was shown in the (nirmatrelvir/ritonavir) group relative to placebo at Day 5.

Table 6: Analysis of change from baseline to Day 5 in log10 (viral load, copies/ml) in adults with symptomatic COVID-19 at increased risk of progression to severe illness; mitt1 analysis set

	(nirmatrelvir/ritonavir) 300 mg/100 mg	Placebo
Number of patients	N=269	N=303
Baseline, mean (SD)	5.41 (2.24)	5.11 (2.23)
Day 5, mean (SD)	2:50 (1.82)	3.22 (2.20)
Adjusted change from baseline, mean (SE)	-2.69 (0.10)	-1.75 (0.09)
eduction relative to placebo, mean (SE)	-0.93 (0.13)	
erology negative	N=128	N=135
aseline, mean (SD)	6.47 (1.57)	6.42 (1.66)
ay 5, mean (SD)	3.51 (1.54)	4.60 (1.91)
djusted change from baseline, mean (SE)	-3.26 (0.21)	-2.12 (0.20)
duction relative to placebo, mean (SE)	-1.15 (0.20)	
rology positive	N=137	N=160
seline, mean (SD)	4.42 (2.34)	4.01 (2.07)
ay 5, mean (SD)	1.54 (1.54)	2.15 (1.80)
justed change from baseline, mean (SE)	-2.28 (0.14)	-1.51 (0.13)
duction relative to placebo, mean (SE)	-0.77 (0.17)	
ral load < 10^7 copies/ml	N=183	N=228

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≤ 3 days (mitt)

Baseline, mean (SD)

Day 5, mean (SD)

Time from symptom onset to randomisation

5.73 (2.25) 2.61 (1.90) N=201

5.46 (2.24)

3.45 (2.33)

-1.96 (0.12)

Adjusted change from baseline, mean (SB) -2.99 (0:12)

Reduction relative to placebo, mean (SB) -1.03 (0.16)

N=179

at. All participants randomly assigned

Abbreviations mitt=modified intent-to-freat. All participants randomly assigned to study intervention, who took at least 1 dose of study intervention, with at least 1 post-baseline visit through Day 28, who at baseline did not receive nor were expected to receive COVID-19 therapeutic monoclonal antibody treatment, and were treated ≤ 3 days after COVID-19 symptom onset; mitt1=A modified intent-to-treat analysis set that includes all participants randomly assigned to study intervention, who took at least 1 dose of study intervention, with at least 1 post-baseline visit through Day 28, who at baseline did not receive nor were expected to receive COVID-19 the rapeutic monoclonal antibody treatment, and were treated ≤ 5 days after COVID-19 symptom onset; SD=standard deviation; SE=standard error.

This medicinal product has been authorised under a so-called 'conditional approval' scheme. This means that further evidence on this medicinal product is awaited. The Agency will review new information on this medicinal product at least every year and this smpc will be updated as necessary.

Paediatric population

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نشرة معتمدة بشكل مبدئي بدأه على تأثيرة رئيس هيئة الدواء المصررية في 12/1/2022 وتم مراجعة طروف التخرين بناء على مسولية الشرة. الشركة و بيان التركيب، وصف الأفراص و العوة بناء على موقفة العودة على أن يقم مراجعتهم وقبا لما سيتم اعتماده من قبل إدارة الثبات.

The Agency has deferred the obligation to submit the results of studies with (nirmatrelvir/ritonavir) in one or more subsets of the paediatric population in the treatment of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) (see section 4.2 for information on paediatric use).

### 5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

The pharmacokinetics of PF-nirmatrelvir/ritonavir have been studied in healthy participants.

Ritonavir is administered with nirmatrelviras a pharmacokinetic enhancer resulting in higher systemic concentrations of PF-nirmatrelvir. In healthy participants in the fasted state, the mean half-life (t1/2) of a single dose of 150 mg nirmatrelvir administered alone was approximately 2 hours compared to 7 hours after administration of a single dose of 250 mg/100 mg PF-nirmatrelvir/ritonavir thereby supporting a twice-daily administration regimen.

Upon administration of single dose of PF-nirmatrelvir/ritonavir 250 mg/100 mg to healthy participants in the fasted state, the geometric mean (CV%) maximum concentration (Cmax) and area under the plasma concentration-time curve from 0 to the time of last measurement (auclast) was 2.88 ug/ml (25%) and 27.6 ug\*hr/ml (13%), respectively. Upon repeat-dose of PF-nirmatrelvir/ritonavir 75 mg/100 mg .250 mg/100 mg, and 500 mg/100 mg administered twice daily, the increase in systemic exposure at steady-state appears to be less than dose proportional. Multiple dosing over 10 days achieved steady-state on Day 2 with approximately 2-fold accumulation. Systemic exposures on Day 5 were similar to Day 10 across all doses.

### Absorption

Following oral administration of PF-nirmatrelvir/ritonavir 300 mg/100 mg after a single dose, the geometric mean NIRMATRELVIR (CV%) Cmax and area under the plasma concentration-time curve from 0 to infinity (ancinf) at steady-state was 2.21 µg/ml (33) and 23.01 µg\* hr/ml (23), respectively. The median (range) time to Cmax (Tmax) was 3.00 hrs (1.02-6.00). The arithmetic mean (+SD) terminal elimination half-life was 6.1 (1.8) hours.

Following oral administration of PF-nirmatrelvir/ritonavir 300 mg/100 mg after a single dose, the geometric mean ritonavir (CV%) Cmax and aucinf was 0.36 µg/ml (46) and 3.60 µg\*hr/ml (47), respectively. The median (range) time to Cmax (Tmax) was 3.98 hrs (1.48-4.20). The arithmetic mean (+SD) terminal elimination half-life was 6.1 (2.2) hours.

## Effect of food on oral absorption

Dosing with a high fat meal modestly increased the exposure of NIRMATRELVIR (approximately 15% increase in mean Cmax and 1.6% increase in mean auclast) relative to fasting conditions following administration of a suspension formulation of nirmatrelvircoadministered with ritonavir tablets.

#### Distribution

The protein binding of nirmatrelyirin human plasma is approximately 69%.

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#### Biotransformation

In vitro studies assessing nirmatrelvir without concomitant ritonavir suggest that nirmatrelvir is primarily metabolised by CYP3A4. Nirmatrelvir does not reversibly inhibit CYP2D6, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2C8, or CYP1A2 in vitro at clinically relevant concentrations. In vitro study results showed nirmatrelvir may be inducer of CYP3A4, CYP2B6, CYP2C8, and CYP2C9. The clinical relevance is unknown. Based on in vitro data, nirmatrelvir has a low potential to inhibit BCRP, MATE2K, OAT1, OAT3, OATP1B3 and OCT2. There is a potential for nirmatrelvir to inhibit MDR1, MATE1, OCT1 and OATP1B1 at clinically relevant concentrations. Administration of nirmatrelvir with ritonavir inhibits the metabolism of PF-nirmatrelvir. In plasma, the only drug-related entity observed was unchanged PF-nirmatrelvir, Minor oxidative metabolites were observed in the faeces and urine.

In vitro studies utilising human liver microsomes have demonstrated that cytochrome P450 3A (CYP3A) is the major isoform involved in ntonavir metabolism, although CYP2D6 also contributes to the formation of oxidation metabolite M-2.

Low doses of ritonavir have shown profound effects on the pharmacokinetics of other protease inhibitors (and other products metabolised by CYP3A4) and other protease inhibitors may influence the pharmacokinetics of ritonavir.

Ritonavir has a high affinity for several cytochrome P450 (CYP) isoforms and may inhibit oxidation with the following ranked order: CYP3A4 > CYP2D6. Ritonavir also has a high affinity for P-glycoprotein (P-gp) and may inhibit this transporter. Ritonavir may induce glucuronidation and oxidation by CYP1A2, CYP2C8, CYP2C9 and CYP2C19 thereby increasing the biotransformation of some medicinal products metabolised by these pathways and may result in decreased systemic exposure to such medicinal products, which could decrease or shorten their therapeutic effect.

## Elimination

The primary route of elimination of nirmatrelvir when administered with ritonavir was renal excretion of intact drug. Approximately 49.6% and 35.3% of the administered dose of NIRMATRELVIR300 mg was recovered in urine and faeces, respectively. Nirmatrelvir was the predominant drug-related entity with small amounts of metabolites arising from hydrolysis reactions in excreta. In plasma, the only drug-related entity quantifiable was unchanged PF-nirmatrelvir.

Human studies with radiolabelled ritonavir demonstrated that the elimination of ritonavir was primarily via the hepatobiliary system, approximately 86% of radiolabel was recovered from stool, part of which is expected to be unabsorbed ritonavir.

Specific populations

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شرة معتدة بشكل ميدنى بناء على تأثيرة رئيس هيئة الدواء المصرية في 12/1/2022 وتم مراجعة طروف التعزيق بناء على مسوقية

نشرة معتدة بشكل مبدئي بناء على ناشيرة رئوس هيئة الدواه المصرية في 12/1/2022 وتم مراجعة طروف التغزين بناء على مسولية الدواة المصرية في لن يتام على مسولية الشركة و بيان التركوب، وصف الأفراص و العوة بناء على موافقة الجودة على أن يتم مراجعتهم وقفا لما مبيتم اعتماده من فيل إدارة الثبات الشركة و بيان التركوب، وصف العوق بناء على موافقة العوق العو

## Racial or ethnic groups

Systemic exposure in Japanese participants was numerically lower but not clinically meaningfully different than those in Western participants.

## Patients with renal impairment

Compared to healthy controls with no renal impairment, the Cmax and AUC of nirmatrelvir in patients with mild renal impairment was 30% and 24% higher, in patients with moderate renal impairment was 38% and 87% higher, and in patients with severe renal impairment was 48% and 204% higher, respectively.

Patients with hepatic impairment

Compared to healthy controls with no hepatic impairment, the pharmacokinetics of nirmatrelvir in subjects with moderate hepatic impairment was not significantly different.

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Interaction studies conducted with PF-nimatrelvir/ritonavir

CYP3A4 was the major contributor to the exidative metabolism of PF-nirmatrelvir, when nirmatrelvirwas tested alone in human-liver microsomes. Ritonavir is an inhibitor of CYP3A and increases plasma concentrations of hirmatrelvir and other drugs that are primarily metabolised by CYP3A. Despite being coadministered with ritonavir as a pharmacokinetic enhancer, there is potential for strong inhibitors and inducers to alter the pharmacokinetics of PF-nirmatrelvir.

The effects of coadministration of (nirmatrelvir/ritonavir) with itraconazole (CYP3A inhibitor) and carbamazepine (CYP3A inducer) on the NIRMATRELVIRAUC and Cmax are summarised in Table 7 (effect of other medicinal products on PF-nirmatrelvir).

Table 7: Interactions with other medicinal products: pharmacokinetic parameters for nirmatrelvir in the presence of the coadministered medicinal products

Coadministered medicinal product	Dose (schedule)		N	Ratio (in combination with coadministered medicinal product/alone) of nirmatrelvir pharmacokinetic parameters (90% CI); No effect=100	
	Coadministered medicinal product	PF-nirmatrelvir/ ritonavir		Cmax	Auce

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General Administration of Scientific Reference and Medical Inserts Medical Inserts Administration

According to: Template paxlovid 3/3/2022

نشرة معتمدة بشكل مبتنى بنباء على تأثيرة رئيس هيئة الدواء المصرية فى 12/1/2022 ونم مراجعة ظروف التغزين بناء على مسولية الشركة و بيان التركيب، وصف الأفراص و العوة بناء على موافقة الجودة على أن يتم مراجعتهم وفقا لما سيتم اعتماده من قبل إدارة الشلت

Carbamazepineb	300 mg twice daily (16 doses)	300 mg/100 mg twice daily (5 doses)	9	56.82 (47.04 <sub>+</sub> 68.62)	44.50 (33.77, 58.65)
Itraconazole	200 mg once daily (8 doses)	300 mg/100 mg twice daily (5 doses)	11	118.57 (112.50, 124.97)	138.82 (129.25, 149.11)

Abbreviations: AUC-area under the plasma concentration-time curve, CI-confidence interval, Cmax-maximum plasma concentrations.

A. For carbamazepine, AUC-aucinf, for itraconazole, AUC-auctau.

B. Carbamazepine titrated up to 300 mg twice daily on Day 8 through Day 15 (e.g., 100 mg twice daily on Day 1 through Day 3 and 200 mg twice daily on Day 4 through Day 7).

6. Pharmaceutical particulars

6.1 List of excipients

Tablet 1

Nirmatrelvir 150 mg

Core:

Microcrystalline cellulose

Lactose monohydrate

Croscarmellose sodium

Colloidal silicon dioxide

Sodium stearyl fumarate

Coat:

**HPMC** 

Titanium dioxide Cl no: 77891

PEG 600

Iron oxide red Cl no: 77491

Ritonavir 100 mg

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General Administration of Scientific Reference and Medical Inserts Administration 12/ وتم مراجعة ظروف التخزين بناء على مسولية	According to	<ul> <li>ت. Template paxlovid 3/3/2022</li> <li>نشرة معتمدة بشكل ميدنى بناه على تأشيرة</li> </ul>
لجحتهم وفقا لما سيتم اعتماده من قبل إدارة الثبات. - Core	لعبوة بناء على موافقة الجودة على أن يتم مر	الشركة و بيان التركيب، وصف الأقراص و ا
Copovidone		
Anhydrous dibasic calcium phosphate		
Sorbitan monolaurate		
Colloidal silicon dioxide		
Sodium stearyl fumarate		
Coat:		
HPMC E5		

Hydroxypropyl cellulose

Titanium dioxide Cl no: 77891

Talc powder

PEG 3350

PEG 400

Polysorbate 80

Colloidal silicon dioxide, aerosil 200

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store at temperature not exceeding 30 °C, In dry place

Shelf life: See outer pack

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Carton box containing 5 OPA/AL/PVC foil blisters cards of 30 tablets with aluminium foil lidding, each tablet is placed into an individual blister cavity and inner insert leaflet, each blister cards contains 4 nirmatrelyir tablet and 2 ritonavir tablet.

Manufacturer and license holder: zeta pharma for pharmaceutical industries (zeta pharma)

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Central Administration for Pharmaceutical care Approval Date:28 /3 /2022 Revised by: Dr.Sara Ahmed General Administration of Scientific Reference and Medical Inserts Medical Inserts Administration According to: Template paxlovid 3/3/2022 نشرة معتمدة بشكل مبدئي بذاء على تأشيرة رئيس هيئة الدواء المصرية في 12/1/2022 وتم مراجعة طروف التحرين بناء على مسولية الشركة و بيان التركيب، وصف الأقراص و العوة بناء على موافقة الجودة على أن يتم مر اجعتهم وفقا لما سيتم اعتماده من قبل إدارة الثبات. 150 مجم / 100 مجم أقراص مظفة نيرماتريليڤير / ريتونافير ▼ هذا الدواء يخضع لمراقبة إضافية موسمح هذا بالتعرف السريع على معلومات السلامة الجنينة بمكنك المساعدة من خلال الإبلاغ عن أي أثار حنسة قد تنعر ض لها اقرأ هذه النشرة بالكمل بخاية قبل البدء في تناول هذا الدواء لأنها تحتوى على مطومات مهمة بالنسبة لك. - احتفظ بهذه النشرة قد تحتاج لقر اعتها مرة أخرى - إذا كلت لديك أسلة أخرى ، اسأل طبيبك أو الصيدلي - تم وصف هذا الدواء لك فقط لا تصفه للأخرين فهو قد يضرهم ، حتى لو كانت أعراض مرضهم هي نفس أعراضك. - إذا ظهر ت عليك أي أعراض جانبية ، تحدث مع طبيبك أو الصبيطي يتضمن ذلك أي أثار جانبية محتملة غير مدرجة في هذه النشرة. ماذا تحتوى هذه النشرة ا ما هو زيئاباكسوڤير وما هي دواعي استعماله 2. ما الذي تحتاج إلى معرفته قبل تتلول زيتاباكسوڤير كيفية تناول زيتاباكسوڤير 4 الآثار الجانبية المحتملة كيفية تخزين زيتاباكسوڤير 6. محتويات العبوة ومعلومات اخرى 🎧 1. ما هو زيئاباكسوڤير وما هي دواعي استعمالة زيتاباكسو أير دواء مضاد للفير وسات يستخدم في علاج كوفيد -19 الخفيف إلى المتوسط يتسبب فيروس كوفيد -19 في حدوث عدوى فيروسية زيتاباكموڤير يوقف تكاثر الفيروس في الخلايا وهذا يمنع الفيروس من التكثر في الجسم ومكن أن يساعد طُّك حِسمك على التغلب على عدوى الفيروس ، وقد يساعدك على التحسن بشكل اسر ع يحتوي زيتاباكسوڤير على المواد الفعالة : نير مائر يليڤير وريتو ناڤير : نير مائر يليڤير التي تعمل صد الفير وس النشط المسبب لـ كوفيد-19 يطيل ريتونافير التأثير العلاجي لنير ماتر يليلير يستخدم زيتاباكسوفير في البالغين الذين تبلغ أعمار هم 18 علما ضافوق المصابين بقير وس كوفيد -19 خفيف إلى متوسط ز يتاباكسو ڤير يستخدم فقط في المر ضبى المعر ضين لخطر الإسماية الشديدة بمرض كوفيد-19 ، بما في ذلك إنخال المريض للمستشفى للمعالجة يجب عليك التحدث إلى الطبيب إذا كنت لا تشعر بتحسن أو إذا كنت تشعر بسوء أثناء العلاج بزيتابكمو قير 2. ما الذي تحدّاج إلى معرفته قبل تدول زيتاباكسوڤير لا تأخذ زيتاباكسوڤير في الحالات الأثية - إذا كنت تعانى من حساسية تجاه : نير ماتر بليڤير وريتوناڤير أو أي من المكونات الأخرى لهذا الدواء . - إذا كان لديك مرض شديد في الكيد أو الكلي إذا كلت تتناول أي من الأدوية التالية تناول زيته السوفير مع هذه الأدوية قد يسبب اثارًا جانبية خطيرة أو يهدد الحياة أو يؤثِّر على طريقة عمل زيتاباكسوڤير الفوز وسين (يستخدم لعلاج أعراض تضخم البر وستاتا) البيئيدين ، البير وكموكام ، البروبو كسيفين (يستخدم لتسكين الألم) • راتولازين (يستخدم لعلاج الام الصدر المزمنة (الذبحة الصدرية)) نير اتينيب ، فينيتو كلاكس (يستخدم لعلاج السرطان) • أمرودارون ، بربريديل ، درونودارون ، إنكاينيد ، فليكاينيد ، بروبافيتون ، كينيدين (تستخدم لعلاج امر اض لقلب وتصحيح عدم انتظام ضربات القلب) حمض القوسيديك (يستخدم لعلاج الالتهابات البكتيرية) كولشيسين (يستخدم لعلاج النقرس)

Central Administration for Pharmaceutical care Approval Date:28 /3 /2022 Revised by: Dr.Sara Ahmed General Administration of Scientific Reference and Medical Inserts Medical Inserts Administration According to: Template paxlovid 3/3/2022 نشرة معتمدة بشكل مبدني بدَّاء على تأشيرة رتَّيس هيئة الدواء المصرية في 12/1/2022 وتم مراجعة ظروف التخزين بناء على مسولية الشركة و بيان التركيب، وصنف الأفراص و العوة بناء على موافقة الجودة على أن يتم مر اجحهم وفقا لما سيتم اعتماده من قبل إدارة الثبلت. أستيميز ول ، تير فينادين (يستخدم لعلاج الحساسية) • لور اسيدون (يستخدم لعلاج الاكتناب) و بيموزيد و كلوز ابين و كيترابين (يستخدم لعلاج القصام و الإضطراب شائي القطب و الإكتاب الشديد و الأفكار أو المشاعر غير الطبيعية) • داى هيدر وارجو تاميل و إرجو تامين (يستخدمان لعلاج الصداع النصفي) • ارجو توفين ، ميثيل ارجو نوفين (يستخدم لوقف النزيف المفرط الذي قد يحدث بعد الولادة أو الاجهاض) • سيسابر ايد (يستخدم لتخفيف بعض مشاكل المعدة) • لوفاستَدُين ، سيمفاستائين ، لوميتابيد (يستُخدم لخفض نسبة الكوليسترول في الدم) • أفاناقيل ، فار ديناقيل (يستخدم لعلاج ضعف الانتصاف المعروف أيضا باسم الضعف الجنسي]) • سيلديناقيل (الذي يستخدم لعلاج أرتفاع صغط الدم في الشريان الرنوي) • كلونار بيام ، دياز بيام ، إستار والام ، فلور از بيام ، ترياز ولام ، ميدار ولام يؤخذ عن طريق الغم (يستخدم لتخفيف القلق و / أو صعوبة النوم) • كاريامازيبين ، فينوباريبتال ، فينيتوين (تستخدم لمنع نوبات التشنج ومكافحتها) ریفامیین (پستخدم لعلاج مرض السل). • عشبة سانت جون (هيبريكام بير فوراتم) (علاج عشبي يستخدم لعلاج الاكتناب و القلق) المعاذير والاحتياطات قد يودي علاج زيتابكسو فير الي أن تصبح الأدوية المستخدمة لعلاج فيروس نقص المناعة البشرية افل فعالية برضى الكبد اخير الطبيب الخاص بك إذا كلت مجاناً أو منيق أن أصبيت بمرضُ في الكيد. لا تُلَخَذَ رَيْتَهَاكُسُوفُورَ اذا كلت تعانى من أمر اض الكيد الأطفل والمراهقون لا يجوز إعطاء زيتاباكسوفير للأطفال والمراهقين النبين تقل أعدار هم عن 18 علما. استخدام زيتابكسوڤير في الأشكاص الذين تفل أعمار هم عن 18 عاماً لم يتم در استها بعد أدوية أخرى وزيتاباكسوفير هناك ادوية اخرى لا تتناولها مع زيتاباكسوڤير أخبر طبيبك أو الصيدلي إذا كنتُ أخذ أو تتلولت موخرًا أو قد تتناول أي أدوية أخرى ، بما في ذلك الوصفات الطبية و الأدوية التي لا تستلزم و صفة طبية و الفيتاميذات والمكملات العشبية يرجى إخبار طبيبك إذا كنت تتناولين حبوب منع الحمل لأنك قد تحتاجين إلىاستخدام المزيد من احتياطات منع الحمل مثل استخدام الواقي النكري (قطر أنذاه "الحمل والرضاعة وخصوبة) على وجه الخصوص ، يجب عليك إبلاغ طبيبك أو الصيدلي إذا كنت تتناول أيا مما يلي: · الأدوية المستخدمة لعلاج اضطر ابات الانتباه ، مثل مشتقات الأمفيتامين على سبيل المثال میثول فینودیت و دیکسامفیتامین • الأدوية المستخدمة لعلاج الآلام الشديدة ، مثل المورفين والفنتانيل والميثادون ، البوبريتورفين واللوريوير يتورفين والأدوية الأخرى الشبيهة بالمورفين • الأدوية المستخدمة لعلاج أمراض القلب وتصحيح عدم التظام ضربات القلب مثل: الديجوكسين الأدوية المستخدمة لعلاج السرطان ، مثل افاتينيب ، أبيماكليب ، أبالوثاميد ، سيريتيتيب ، داساتينيب ، تيلوتينيب ، فينكر يستين ، فينبلاستين ، إنكور افينيب ، فوستاساتينيب ، ايبر وتينيب و إيفوسيدنيب • الأدوية المستخدمة لتسبيل الدم (مضادات التختر) ، مثل وارفارين ، أبيكسابان ، دابيجاتران وريفار وكسابان وفور اباكسار • الأدوية المستخدمة لعلاج التشنجات ، مثل ديفلير وكس و لاموتر يجين وفينيتوين الأدوية المستخدمة لعلاج الاكتناب ، مثل أميتريبتيلين ، فلوكستين ، ايميبر امين ، نور ترييتيلين ، بار وكستين ، سير تر الين و ديسيبر امين الأدوية المستخدمة لعلاج الحساسية ، مثل فيكسوفينادين ولور اتادين • الأدوية المستخدمة لعلاج الالتهابات الفطرية (مضادات الفطريات) ، مثل كيتوكونة ول ، ايتر اكوناز ول وفوريكوناز ول

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مثل ریفایوتین ، از یئر و میسین ، اتوفاکون ، بیداکویلین ، دیلامانید ، کلار بئر و میسین و سلقامیٹو کساز ول / تر یمیٹو بر یم

• الأدوية المستخدمة لعلاج الالتهابات البكتيرية (المضادات الحيوية ومضادات الجراثيم).

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General Administration of Scientific Reference and Medical Inserts
                                                                                According to: Template paxlovid 3/3/2022
Medical Inserts Administration
          نشرة معتمدة بشكل مبدني بناء على تأشيرة رئيس هينة الدواء المصرية في 12/1/2022 وتم مراجعة ظروف التخزين بناء على مسؤلية
              الشركة و بيان التركيب، وصف الاقراص و العبوة بناء على موافقة الجودة على أن يتم مر اجعتهم وفقا لما سيتم اعتماده من قبل إدارة الثبات
                                  • الأدوية المستخدمة لعلاج عدوى فيروس نقص المناعة البشرية ، مثل امبرينافير ، اتاز انافير ، دار ونافير ،
                                                                        فوسلمبر ينافير ، ايفافيرينز ، صار افيروك ، ر التجر افير وزيدو فودين
                                 • الأدوية المستخدمة لعلاج الاضطرابات النفسية أو المزاجية ، مثل هالوبيريدول وريسبيريدون وثيوريدازين
                                                            • الأدوية المستخدمة لعلاج الربو والمشكل الأخرى المتعلقة بالرئة مثل المزمنة
                                                                            مرض الانسداد الرئوي المزمن مثل السالميتيرول والثيوفيلين
                                                       الأدوية المستخدمة لعلاج ارتفاع ضغط الدم ، مثل : أملوديبين و بيلتيازيم و نيفيديبين
                             • الأدوية المستخدمة لعلاج ارتفاع ضغط الدم في الأوعية الدموية التي تغذي الرنتين ، مثل بوسنتان وريوسيجو ات
                                                  • الأدوية المستخدمة لعلاج عدوى فيروس التهاب الكبد سي مثل : جليكابر يفير / بييرنتلمفير
                        • الأدوية المستخدمة لخفض نسبة الكوليسترول في الدم ، مثل أتور فاستاتين ، فلوفاستاتين ، بر افاستاتين وروسيوفاستاتين
                                         • الأدويَّة المستخدمة لتثبيط جهاز المناعَّة لنبيُّك ، مثل السيكلوسيورين والنكر وليموس وايفير وليموس
                                  • الأدوية المستخدمة في علاج ضعف الانتصاب (المعروف أيضاً بالعجز الجنسي) مثل سيلدينافيل وتادالافيل
                                               • الأدوية المستخدمة كمهدنات ومنومات و عوامل نوم ، مثل البراز ولام ، بوسبيرون وزولبيديم
                                                • الاستيرويد بما في ذلك الكور تيكوستيرويدات المستخدمة لعلاج الالتهاب ، مثل بونيز ونيد ،
                                                                    دیکسامیثازون ، فلوتیکاسون بر وبیونات ، بریدنیز ولون و تریامسینولون
                                                                                                        • أي من الأدوية الأخرى التالية:

    البوير وبيون (يستخدم للإقلاع عن التدخين)

                                                  () موانع الحمل الفموية أو اللاصعة التي تختوي على إيثينيل إستراديول تستخدم لمنع الحمل

    الميدازولام الذي يقر إعطاؤه عن طريق الحقن (يستخدم للتهنئة إيكون المريض يقظ ولكن في حلة استرخاء شديد أو نعاس اثناء

                                                                                                    اختبار أو إجراء طبي أو التحدير)

    ليفوثير وكسين (بالتخدم لعلاج خمول الغدة الدرقية [قصور الغدة الدرقية])

                                                                                               تتفاعل العديد من الأدوية مع زيتاباكسو ڤير
                                                                          احتفظ بقائمة الأدوية الخاصة بك الظهار ها لطبيبك أو الصيدلي
                                                                                           لا تبدأ في تتاول دواء جديد دون إخبار طبيبك
                                                        يمكن لطبيبك أن يخبر أف إذا كان من الأمان تناول زيتاباكسوڤير مع الادوية اخرى.
                                                                                                          الحمل والرضاعة والخصوية
                                                لا ينصح باستخدام زيتاباكسوقير أشاء الحمل لا توجد معلومات كافية للتأكد من استخدام
                                                                                                    زيتاباكسوفير بأمان أثناء الحمل.
                                                                ومن غير المعروف ما إذا كان زيتاباكسوفير سيؤذي طفك أثناء الحمل
                                         إذا كنت حاملاً ، أو تعتقدين أنك حامل ، أو تخططين لإنجاب طفل ، استشيري طبيبك من أجل الأرشاد.
                              إذا كان بإمكانك الحمل ، يوصى بالامتناع عن النشاط الجنسي أو استخدام منع حمل فعال أثناء تناول زيتاباكسو ڤير
                                                            وبعد التوقف عن استخدام زيتاباكسوڤير 📉 ينتظر حتى اكتمال دورة شهرية كلملة
                                إذا كنت ترضعين رضاعة طبيعية أو تخططين للإرضاع، أخبري طبيبك الخاص بك من قبل تناول هذا اللواء.
                                        لا ينصح بالرضاعة الطبيعية اثناء العلاج ولمدة 7 أيام بعد العلاج من لخر جرعة من زيتاباكسوڤير
                                                هذا لأنه من غير المعروف ما إذا كان زيتاباكسوڤير يفرز في لبن الأم وسيتم نقله إلى الطفل.
                                                                                                            القيادة واستعمال الماكينات
                                                لم يتم إجراء أي دراسات حول تأثير زيتاباكسوڤير على القدرة على القيادة واستخدام الآلات.
                                                                                 يحتوي زيتلباكسوفير على اللاكتوز (نوع من السكر)
                                      إذا أخبرك طبيبك أنك تعانى من عدم تحمل سكر اللاكتوز ، فاتصل بالطبيب قبل تناول هذا المنتج الطبي.
                                                                                                       معلومات عن محتوى الصوبيوم
                يحتوي هذا الدواء على أقل من [ مللي مول صوديوم (23 مجم) لكل جرعة ، و هذا يعني بشكل أساسي انه "خال من الصوديوم".

 كيفية تتاول زيتاباكسوڤير

                            احرص دائمًا على تتاول هذا الدواء تمامًا كما أخبرك طبيبك أو الصيدلي. استشر طبيبك أو الصيدلي إذا لم تكن متأكدًا.
                     إذا كنت تعاني من مرض في الكلِّي ، فيرجي التحدث إلى الطبيب الخاص بك للحصول على جرعة مناسبة من زيتهاكسو فير
                                                         إذا كنت تعاني من مرض كلوي متوسط ، فستحتاج إلى جرعة أقل من زيتاباكسوڤير
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General Administration of Scientific Reference and Medical Inserts
                                                                               According to: Template paxlovid 3/3/2022
Medical Inserts Administration
          نشرة معتمدة بشكل مبدني بناء على تأثيرة رئيس هينة الدواء المصرية في 12/1/2022 وتم مراجعة ظروف التغزين بناء على مسولية
             الشركة و بيان التركيب، وصف الأقراص و العبوة بناء على موافقة الجودة على لن يتم مراجعتهم وفقا لما سيتم اعتماده من قبل إدارة الثبات.
                                                                      اذا كنت تعانى من مرض كلوي شديد يجب عدم تناول زيتاباكسوڤير
                                                                    يحتوي زيتاباكسوڤير على المواد الفعالة : نير ماتريليڤير وريتوناڤير
                                                                                                           الجرعة الموصى بها هي
                                         قرصين من نير ماتريليڤير و قرص واحد من ريتوناڤير عن طريق الفم مرتين يوميا (صباحاً ومساءً).
         تتقسم رقانق الفويل لكل يوم من العلاج إلى قسمين ملونين مختلفين للإشارة الى ما هي الأقراص التي يجب تناولها في كل وقت من اليوم
                                                                           - جانب واحد لجرعة الصباح والجانب الأخر لجرعة المساء
                                                                                                          العلاج يستمر لمدة 5 أيام
                                                                               لكل جرعة ، تناول الأقراص الثلاثة معافى نفس الوقت.
                                ابتلع الأقراص كاملة لا تمضغ أو تكسر أو تسحق الأقراص يمكن تناول زيتابكسوڤير مع أو بدون وجبات
                                                                                                    الأستخدم في الأطفال والمراهقين
                                                                لا يستخدم زيتاباكسوڤير لعلاج الأطفال والمراهقين (أقل من 18 علما).
                                   إذا تتاولت ربتاباكسوڤير اكثر مما ينبغي .
إذا كنت تتناول الكثير من عقار زيتاباكسوڤير ... فقصل الطبيب الخاص بك أو اذهب إلى أقرب مستشفى
                                                                                                 بها غرفة لحالات طواري على الفور
                                                                                                إذا نسيت أن تأخذ جرعة زيتاباكسوفير
                                                                 إذا نسبت تناول جرعة من زيتاباكسوڤير ، فتناولها عند تذكرها مباشرة
                           • إذا نسبت تناول جرعة الكثر من 8 ساعات ، فلا يجلم أن تأخذ الجرعة الفائنة واستمر في العمل كما كان من قبل.
                                                                                   لا تأخذ جرعة مضاعفة العويض الجرعة المنسية -
                                                                                                              اذا كنت تشعر بتحسن
                                      حتى لو كنت تشعر بتحسل ، لا تتوقف عن تناول زيتاباكسوڤير دون التحدث إلى الطبيب الخاص بك
                                                          اذا كان لديك أي أسنلة أخرى حول استخدام هذا الدواء، اسال طبيبك أو الصيدلي
                                                                                                         4. الأثار الجانبية المحتملة
                                              مثل جميع الأدوية ، قد يسبب هذا الدواء أثار ا جلبية ، على الرغم من عدم حدوثها لدى الجميع
                                                                                            ليس كثيراً من الناس قد تناول زيتاباكسوڤير
           قد تحدث أثار جانبية خطيرة وغير متوقعة زيتاباكسوڤير لا يزال تحت الدراسة، لذلك من الممكن الا تكون جميع المخاطر معروفة
                                                                                                                     في هذا الوقت
                                                                                                                       أثارً اشانعة:
                                                                                             قد تظهر لدى حتى 1 من كل 10 أشخاص
                                                                                                                          • إسهال
                                                                                                                           • غثيان
                                                                                                               • تغير حاسة التذوق
                                                                                                   التبليغ عن الأعراض الجانبية
           إذا تعرضت لأى من تلك الآثار الجانبية، تحدث إلى الطبيب أو الصيدلي الآثار الجانبية تشمل أيضاً تلك التي غير مدرجة بالنشرة،
                                                                                    يمكنك الإبلاغ لمركز اليقظة الدوانية المصرى:
                                                                                e-mail: pv.followup@edaegypt.gov.eg
                           Zeta-Pharma. Com
                                                                                                    5. كيفية تخزين مولنيوفوك
                                                                              احفظ هذا الدواء بعيدًا عن رؤية ومتناول أيدي الأطفال.
                                                لا تستخدم هذا الدواء بعد تاريخ انتهاء الصلاحية المدون على ملصق الكرتون والزجاجة
                                                                        يشير تاريخ انتهاء الصلاحية إلى اليوم الأخير من نفس الشهر
                                                                      يحفظ في درجة حرارة أقل من 30 درجة منوية في مكان جاف
                                                                                                  صلاحيه: انظر العبوة الخارجية
               لا تتخلص من الأدوية في مياه الصرف الصحي أو النفايات المنزلية. اسأل الصيدلي عن كيفية التخلص من الأدوية التي لم تعد
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تستخدمها ومن شأن هذه التدابير أن تساعد على حماية البينة

6. محتويات العبوة ومطومات أخرى

Central Administration for Pharmaceutical care Approval Date:28 /3 /2022 Revised by: Dr.Sara Ahmed General Administration of Scientific Reference and Medical Inserts Medical Inserts Administration According to: Template paxlovid 3/3/2022 نشرة معتمدة بشكل مبدني بذاء على ناشيرة رئيس هيئة الدواء المصرية في 12/1/2022 وتم مزاجعة طروف التخزيل بذاء على مسؤلية الشركة و بيان التركيب، وصف الأفراص و العوة بناء على موافقة الجودة على أن يتم مراجعتهم وفقاً لما سيتم اعتماده من فيل إدارة الشات. علية كرتون تحتوي على 5 شرائط من رقائق OPA / AL / PVC تحتوي على 30 قرصنا مع غطاء من رقائق الألمنيوم ، كل شريط يحتوي على 2 قرص من ريتونافير و 4 أقراص نير ماتريلفير مع نشرة داخلية المواد الفعالة القرص ا الماده الفعاله: نير ماتر يلوڤير (150 مجم المواد غير الفعالة: قلبُ الغرص: السليلوز دقيق النبلور مونو هيدرات اللاكتوز كروسكار ميلوز الصوتيوم ثاني أكسيد السيليكون الغزوي ستيريل فومارات الصنوديوم هيدر وكسي بروبيل مثيل سليلوز ثاني أكسيد التيتانيوم 77891 Cl no: 77891 بولى ليثيلين جليكو ل 600 اكسيد الحديد الأحمر 77491 Ol no: 77491 القرص 2 الماده الفعاله: ريتوناڤير 100 مجم المواد غير الفعالة قلب القرص: كوبوفيدون فوسفات الكلسيوم ثقاني القاعدة اللاماني أحادي المعور بيتان ثاني أكسيد السيليكون الغروي ستيريل فومارات الصوديوم هيدر وكسي بر وبيل مثيل سليلوز ثاني أكسيد التيتانيوم [7789] Cl no بولى الثيلين جليكول 3350 بولى ايئيلين جليكول400 بولي سوربات (8 رُدُي أَكُسُدُ السيليكون الغرواني المصنع و صاحب الرخصة ( ريّا فارما للصناعات الدوانية (زيّا فارما)

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