

(well 6 19, 12

٢. ما تحتاج إلى معرفته قبل تناول نوربريجنا؟

يجب ان تعلمي ان معظم السيدات لا تحدث لحم الدورة الشهرية اثناء الهلاج بهذا المستحضر و لاسابيع قليلة بعد انتهاء مدة العلاج..

- لا تتناولي نوربريجنا:
- اذا كانت لديك حساسية من البريستال اسيتات او اي من مكونات نوربريجنا الإخري (مدرجة في القسم ٦ من هذه النشرة).
 - اذاكنتِ حامل او ترضعي.
 - اذا كنتِ تعانين من نزيف محبلي غير مسبب بوجود الاورام الليفية الرحمية.
 - اذاكنتِ تعانین من سرطان في الرحم او عنق الرحم او في المبيض او الصدر.
 - اذا كنتي تعانين من مشاكل بالكبد
 - تحذیرات و احتیاطات:
- قبل بدء العلاج باستخدام نوربريجنا، سيتم إجراء اختبارات دم لمعرفة مدى عمل الكبد. بناءً على نتيجة هذه الاختبارات ، سيقرر طبيبك ما إذا كان العلاج به نوربريجنا مناسبًا لك ام لا.

ر سيتم تكرار هذه الاختبارات شهريًا لدورات العلاج الأولى والثانية. لمزيد من دورات العلاج ، سيتم فحص الكبد مرة واحدة قبل كل دورة علاجية جديدة وإذا واجحت أيًا من الأعراض الموضحة أدناه. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، يجب إجراء فحص إضافي للكبد بعد أسبوعين إلى أربعة أسابيع من توقف العلاج. إذا واجحت أي علامات مرتبطة بالكبد أثناء العلاج ، مثل الشعور بالغثيان أو التيء ، أو التعب الشديد ، واليرقان (اصفرار العينين أو الجلد) ، والبول الداكن ، أو الحكة أو ألم المعدة العلوي ، فيجب عليك التوقف عن العلاج واتصل على الفور بالطبيب الذي سيتحقق من سير عمل الكبد ويقرر ما إذا كان بإمكانك مواصلة العلاج

ر المرضى الذين يعانون من مشاكل وراثية نادرة من عدم تحمل الجلاكتوز أو نقص اللاكتاز أو سوء امتصاص الجلوكوز او اللاكتوز يجب آلا يتناولوا هذا الدواء..

- اذا كنتِ تتناولين حاليا اي من موانع الحمل الهرمونية (أقراص منع الحمل) (راجع قسم " نوربريجنا و المستحضرات الاخري") فيجب استخدام نوربريجنا.
 وسيلة اخري مناسبة لمنع الحمل (مثل الواقي الذكري) اثناء استخدام نوربريجنا.
 - اذا كنتِ تعانين من امراض الكبد او الكلي فعليكي ان تخبري الطبيب او الصيدلي قبل تناول نوربريجنا.
- اذا كنتِ تعانين من اذمة صدرية حادة فمن المحتمل ان كون العلاج بواسطة نوربريجنا غير مناسب اك؛ فعليكي ان تناقشي ذلك مع الطبيب.
 ان العلاج باستخدام نوربريجنا يسببفي الغالب انخفاض حاد في معدلات جدوث الدورة الشهرية و من الممكن ايضا ان يمنعها تماما و ذلك في اول ١٠ ايام من بدء العلاج. اذا استمرت معاناتك من حدوث نزيف حاد فعليك اخبار الطبيب.

في الغالب تعود الدورة الشهرية الي طبيعتها خلال ٤ اسابيع من توقف العلاج باستخدام **نوربريجنا** ؛ من الممكن ان تصبح بطانة الرحم سميكة او تحدث بيها تغيرات اخري نتيجة تناول **نوربريجنا** ؛هذه التغيرات تعود للحالة الطبيعية بعد توقف العلاج و عمودة الدورة الشهرية لحالتها الطبيعية.

الأطفال و المراهقين:

لا يجب تناول نوربريجنا من قبل الاطفال دون سن ١٨ عام.

نوربريجنا و المستحضرات الأخري:

اخبري الطبيب او الصيدلي ما اذا كنتِ تتناولين او تناولتي او من الممكن ان تتناولي اي مستحضرات اخري.

اخبري الطبيب او الصيدلي ما اذا كنتِ تتناولي اي من المستحضرات الجاري ذكرها حيث انها من الممكن ان ثؤثر على فاعلية نوربريجنا او يؤثر نوربريجنا على فاعليته: فاعليتها:

"بعض المستحضرات المعينة المستخدمة لعلاج القلب (مثل الديجوكسين).

"بعض المستحضرات المعينة المستخدمة للوقاية من السكتات القلبية و تجلط الدم (مثل دابيجارتان ايتيجسلات).

"بعض المستحضرات المعينة المستخدمة لعلاج الصرع (مثل الفنيوتين و الفوسفونيوتين و الفينوبربيتال و الكاربمازبين و المتعددة)

"بعض المستحضرات المعينة المستخدمة لعلاج الأيدز (مثل الريتونافير و الأيفافيرنز و النيفيرابين).

"المستحضرات المستخدمة لعلاج العدوي البكتيرية (مثل الريفامبسين و التليثروميسين و الكلاريثروميسين و الاريثروميسين و الريفابيوتين).

"بعض المستحضرات المعينة المستخدمة لعلاج الفطريات (مثل الكيتوكونازول (ماعدا الشامبو) و الايتراكونازول).

"المستحضرات العشبية المحتوية على نبتة سان جون وارت المستخدمة في علاج الأكتئاب و القلق.

"بعض المستحضرات المعينة المستخدمة لعلاج الأكتئاب (مثل النيفازودون).

"بعض المستحضرات المعينة المستخدمة لعلاج الضغط (مثل الفيراباميل).

غالباً ما يقلل نوربريجنا من فاعلية بعض موانع الحمل الهرمونية ؛ بالاضافة الي ان تلك موانع الحمل الهرمونية و البروجيستاجين (مثل النورثيندرون و الليفونورجيستريل) غالباً ما تقلل من فاعلية نوربريجنا ؛ و لذلك فان موانع الحمل الهرمونية غير موصي باستخدام او عليك استخدام وسيلة اخري مناسبة لمنع الحمل مثل الواقي الذكري اثناء العلاج باستخدام نوربريجنا.

نوربريجنا مع الطعام و الشراب:

يجب التوقف عن شرب عصير الجريب فروت اثناء العلاج باستخدام نوربريجنا.

الحمل و الرضاعة:

لا تتناولي نوربريجناذا كنتِ حامل فقد يؤثر ذلك علي الحمل (من غير المعروف ما اذاكان نوربريجنايضر الجنين او يسبب الأجماض) ؛ اذا اصبحتي حامل اثناء العلاج باستخدام نوربريجنافعليكِ فعليكِ التوقف عن تناول نوربريجناعلي الفور و التحدث للطبيب او الصيدلي.

غالبا ما يقلل نوربريجنا من فاعلية بعض موانع الحمل الهرمونية (راجع قسم "نوربريجنا و المستحضرات الاخري").

يفرز نوربريجنا في لبن الرضاعة و لذلك لا ترضعي اتناء تناول نوربريجنا.

استشيري الطبيب او الصيدلي قبل تناول اي مستحضر.

القيادة و استخدام الآلات:

قد يسبب نوربريجنادوار خفيف (راجع القسم ٤ "الأثار الجانبية المحتملة")؛ فاذا عنيتي من ذلك فعليك ان تتوقفي عن القيادة و استخدام الآلات.

٣. كفية تناول نور بريجنا؟

دائمًا تناولي هذا المستحضر تماماكما اخبرك الطبيب استشيري الطبيب او الصيدلي اذا كنتِ غير متاكدة.

الجرعة الموصي بها هي قرص واحد (٥ مجم) يومياً للعلاج لمدة ٣ شهور.اذا وصف لكِ الطبيب اكثر من كورس علاجي (الكورس عبارة عن ٣ شهور) فعليكي ان تبدأي كل كورس علاجي في اقرب وقت ممكن خلال الدورة الشهرية الثانية التي تعقب انتهاء الكورس العلاجي السابق.

دائمًا ابدائي بتناول نوربريجنافي اول اسبوع من الدورة الشهرية.

يجب ان يبلع القرص مع الماء و يمكن ان يتم تناوله مع او بدون الطعام.

ماذا لو تناولتي نوربريجنا أكثر مما يجب؟!

المعلومات المتوفرة عن تناول أكتر من جرعة من **نوربريجنا**في وقت واحد محدودة؛ فليس هناك تقارير عن حدوث اثار جانبية شديدة الخطورة عقب تناول أكثر من جرعة في وقت واحدو على الرغم من ذلك فعليك اخبار الطبيب او الصيدلي اذا تناولتي **نوربريجنا**أكثر من اللازم.

ماذا لو نسيتِ ان تناولي نوربريجنا؟!

اذا تخطيتي ميعاد الجرعة بوقت اقل من ١٢ ساعة فتناولي الجرعة في اقرب وقت ممكن تذكرتي فيه ذلك؛ اما اذا تخطيتي ميعاد الجرعة بوقت أكثر من ١٢ ساعة فتخطى تلك الجرعة و تناولي قرص واحد في الوقت المعتاد لتلك الجرعة.

لا تتناولي جرعة مضاعفة لتعويض الجرعة التي قد تخطيتها.

ماذا لو توقفتي عن تناول نوربريجنا؟!

يجب تناول **نوربريجنا**يومياً خلال الكورس العلاج حتى ٣ شهور بصورة مستمرة؛ في اثناء كل كورس علاجي لا تتوقفي عن تناول الأقراص بدون استشارة الطبيب حتى لو شعرتي بتحسن فمن الممكن ان تتكرر العراض في وقت لاحق.

اذا كان لديك استفسارات عن طريقة استخدام هذا المستحضر فاستشيري الطبيب او الصيدلي.

٤. الآثار الجانبية المحتملة.

مثل سائر المستحضرات فذلك المستحضر من الممكن ان يسبب اثار جانبية على الرغم من انها لا تحدث للجميع.

توقفي عن تناول نوربريجنا واستشيري الطبيب اذا ظهرت عليك اي من الاعراض التالية:

تضخم في الوجة اللسان او الحلق ، صعوبة في التنفس ، هذه علامات وذمة وعاثية

غثيان، في ، تعب شديد، صفراء (اصفرار العين والجلد) غمقان في البول، حكة ، هذه علامات لوجود مشاكل بالكبد انظر قسم ٢ التحذيرات والاحتياطات الأثار الجانية الأكثر شيوعاً:

(من الممكن ان تحدث في أكثر من ١ من كل ١٠ اشخاص)

قلة حدوث او توقف الدورة الشهرية.

زيادة سمك بطانة الرحم.

الأثار الجانبية الشائعة:

(من الممكن ان تحدث في ١ من كل ١٠ اشخاص)

صداع.

الدوار.

الآم في المعدة، و الشعور بالغثيان.

البثور (حب الشباب).

الآم في العظم و العضلات.

كيس من السوائل في المبيض (تكييس المبيض)، الآم في الصدر ،الأم اسفل البطن (الآم في الحوض)، احمرار في الوجه.

رهاق.

زيادة الوزن.

الأثار الجانبية الغير شائعة:

(من الممكن ان تحدث في ١ من كل ١٠٠ اشخاص)

القلق و التوتر.

تقلبات في المزاج.

الدوار.

جفاف الفم ، أمساك.

تساقط الشعر ، جفاف الجلد ، زيادة التعرق.

الآم في الظهر.

تسرب البول.

نزيف من الرحم ، افرازات محبلية ، نزيف محبلي غير طبيعي ، الآم في الصدر. التورم نتيجة احتباس السوائل. وهن شديد، زيادة في نسبة الكوليستيرول في الدم تلاحظ في اختبارات الدم و زيادة في الدهون الموجودة في الدم (الدهون الثلاثية) تلاحظ في اختبارات الدم. الأثار الجانبية نادرة الحدوث: (من الممكن ان تحدث في ١ من كل ١٠٠٠ اشخاص) نزيف من الأنف. الانتفاخ و عسر الهضم. انفجار كيس من السوائل في المبيض (انفجار التكيس المبيضي). تورم في الصدر. ٥. كينية تخزين نوربريجنا؟ يحفظ هذا المستحضر بعيداً عن تناول و نظر الأطفال. أ 📆 يحفظ في درجة حرارة لا تتعدي ٣٠ درجة مثوية و في مكان جاف/ ٦. محتويات العبوة وغيرها من المعلومات. مكونات نوربريجنا:

- المواد الفعالة : البريستال اسبتات (٥ مجم)
- المواد الغير فعالة الفعالة :بوفيدون ؛ دقيق التبلور سليلوز ؛ لاكتوز احادي الماء؛ أكسيد الحديد الأصفر؛ كروسكارميليوز صوديوم ؛ مغناسيوم استيرات.

محتویات العبوة: یک تربط ۱۱ مر اص عبوة کارتون تحتوي علي شریط ماهند به محمد قرص و نشرة داخلیة.

تصنيع شركة تكنوفارما للصناعات الدوائية لصالح شركة زيتا فارما للصناعات الدوائية (زيتا فارما)

1. Name of the medicinal product

Norpregna5 mg tablets

27/5/2010
27/5/2010
27/5/2010
27/5/2010

2. Qualitative and quantitative composition

Each tablet contains 5 mg of ulipristal acetate.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. Pharmaceutical form

Tablet.

4. Clinical particulars

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Ulipristal acetate is indicated for one treatment course of pre-operative treatment of moderate to severe symptoms of uterine fibroids in adult women of reproductive age.

Ulipristal acetate is indicated for intermittent treatment of moderate to severe symptoms of uterine fibroids in adult women of reproductive age who are not eligible for surgery.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Norpregnatreatment is to be initiated and supervised by physicians experienced in the diagnosis and treatment of uterine fibroids.

Posology

The treatment consists of one tablet of 5 mg to be taken once daily for treatment courses of up to 3 months each. Tablets may be taken with or without food.

Treatments should only be initiated when menstruation has occurred:

- The first treatment course should start during the first week of menstruation.
- Re-treatment courses should start at the earliest during the first week of the second menstruation following the previous treatment course completion.

The treating physician should explain to the patient the requirement for treatment free intervals.

Repeated intermittent treatment has been studied up to 4 intermittent courses.

If a patient misses a dose, the patient should take ulipristal acetate as soon as possible. If the dose was missed by more than 12 hours, the patient should not take the missed dose and simply resume the usual dosing schedule.

Special population

Renal impairment

No dose adjustment is recommended in patients with mild or moderate renal impairment. In the absence of specific studies, ulipristal acetate is not recommended in patients with severe renal impairment unless the patient is closely monitored (see sections 4.4 and 5.2).

Paediatric population

There is no relevant use of ulipristal acetate in the paediatric population. The safety and efficacy of ulipristal acetate was only established in women of 18 years and older.

Method of administration

Oral use. Tablets should be swallowed with water.

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

Pregnancy and breastfeeding.

Genital bleeding of unknown aetiology or for reasons other than uterine fibroids.

Uterine, cervical, ovarian or breast cancer.

Underlying hepatic disorder.

Pre-existing liver disease

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Ulipristal acetate should only be prescribed after careful diagnosis. Pregnancy should be precluded prior to treatment. If pregnancy is suspected prior to initiation of a new treatment course, a pregnancy test should be performed.

Contraception

Concomitant use of progestagen-only pills, a progestagen-releasing intrauterine device or combined oral contraceptive pills is not recommended (see section 4.5). Although a majority of women taking a therapeutic dose of ulipristal acetate have anovulation, a non hormonal contraceptive method is recommended during treatment.

Endometrial changes

Ulipristal acetate has a specific pharmacodynamic action on the endometrium:

Changes in the histology of the endometrium may be observed in patients treated with ulipristal acetate. These changes are reversible after treatment cessation.

These histological changes are denoted as "Progesterone Receptor Modulator Associated Endometrial Changes" (PAEC) and should not be mistaken for endometrial hyperplasia (see sections 4.8 and 5.1).

In addition, reversible increase of the endometrium thickness may occur under treatment.

In case of repeated intermittent treatment, periodic monitoring of the endometrium is recommended. This includes annual ultrasound to be performed after resumption of menstruation during off-treatment period.

If endometrial thickening is noted, which persists after return of menstruations during off-treatment periods or beyond 3 months following the end of treatment courses, and/or an altered bleeding pattern is noted (see section "Bleeding pattern" below), investigation including endometrial biopsy should be performed in order to exclude other underlying conditions, including endometrial malignancy.

In case of hyperplasia (without atypia), monitoring as per usual clinical practice (e.g. a follow-up control 3 months later) would be recommended. In case of atypical hyperplasia, investigation and management as per usual clinical practice should be performed.

The treatment courses should each not exceed 3 months as the risk of adverse impact on the endometrium is unknown if treatment is continued without interruption.

Bleeding pattern

Patients should be informed that treatment with ulipristal acetate usually leads to a significant reduction in menstrual blood loss or amenorrhea within the first 10 days of treatment. Should the

excessive bleeding persist, patients should notify their physician. Menstrual periods generally return within 4 weeks after the end of each treatment course.

If, during repeated intermittent treatment, after the initial reduction in bleeding or amenorrhea, an altered persistent or unexpected bleeding pattern occurs, such as inter-menstrual bleeding, investigation of the endometrium including endometrial biopsy should be performed in order to exclude other underlying conditions, including endometrial malignancy.

Repeated intermittent treatment has been studied up to 4 intermittent treatment courses.

10 -002 1

Renal impairment

Renal impairment is not expected to significantly alter the elimination of ulipristal acetate. In the absence of specific studies, ulipristal acetate is not recommended for patients with severe renal impairment unless the patient is closely monitored (see section 4.2).

Hepatic injury

During the post-marketing experience, cases of liver injury and hepatic failure were reported (see section 4.3).

Liver function tests must be performed before starting treatment. Treatment must not be initiated if transaminases (alanine transaminase (ALT) or aspartate aminotransferase (AST)) exceed 2 x ULN (isolated or in combination with bilirubin >2 x ULN).

During treatment, liver function tests must be performed monthly during the first 2 treatment courses. For further treatment courses, liver function must be tested once before each new treatment course and when clinically indicated.

If a patient during treatment shows signs or symptoms compatible with liver injury (fatigue, asthenia, nausea, vomiting, right hypochondrial pain, anorexia, jaundice), treatment should be stopped and the patient should be investigated immediately, and liver function tests performed.

Patients who develop transaminase levels (ALT or AST) > 3 times the upper limit of normal during treatment should stop treatment and be closely monitored.

In addition liver testing should be performed 2- 4 weeks after treatment has stopped.

Concomitant treatments

Co-administration of moderate (e.g. erythromycin, grapefruit juice, verapamil) or potent (e.g. ketoconazole, ritonavir, nefazodone, itraconazole, telithromycin, clarithromycin) CYP3A4 inhibitors and ulipristal acetate is not recommended (see section 4.5).

Concomitant use of ulipristal acetate and potent CYP3A4 inducers (e.g. rifampicin, rifabutin, carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, phenytoin, fosphenytoin, phenobarbital, primidone, St John's wort, efavirenz, nevirapine, long term use of ritonavir) is not recommended (see section 4.5).

Asthma patients

Use in women with severe asthma insufficiently controlled by oral glucocorticoids is not recommended.

Lactose intolerance

Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, the Lapp lactase deficiency or glucosegalactose malabsorption should not take this medicine.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Potential for other medicinal products to affect ulipristal acetate:

Hormonal contraceptives

Ulipristal acetate has a steroid structure and acts as a selective progesterone receptor modulator with predominantly inhibitory effects on the progesterone receptor. Thus hormonal contraceptives and progestagens are likely to reduce ulipristal acetate efficacy by competitive action on the progesterone receptor. Therefore concomitant administration of medicinal products containing progestagen is not recommended (see section 4.4 and 4.6).

CYP3A4 inhibitors

Following administration of the moderate CYP3A4 inhibitor erythromycin propionate (500 mg twice daily for 9 days) to healthy female volunteers, C_{max} and AUC of ulipristal acetate increased 1.2 and 2.9 fold, respectively; the AUC of the active metabolite of ulipristal acetate increased 1.5 fold while the C_{max} of the active metabolite decreased (0.52 fold change).

Following administration of the potent CYP3A4 inhibitor ketoconazole (400 mg once daily for 7 days) to healthy female volunteers, C_{max} and AUC of ulipristal acetate increased 2 and 5.9 fold, respectively; the AUC of the active metabolite of ulipristal acetate increased 2.4 fold while the C_{max} of the active metabolite decreased (0.53 fold change).

No dose adjustment is considered necessary for administration of ulipristal acetate to patients receiving concomitant mild CYP3A4 inhibitors. Co-administration of moderate or potent CYP3A4 inhibitors and ulipristal acetate is not recommended (see section 4.4).

CYP3A4 inducers

Administration of the potent CYP3A4 inducer rifampicin (300 mg twice daily for 9 days) to healthy female volunteers markedly decreased C_{max} and AUC of ulipristal acetate and its active metabolite by 90% or more and decreased ulipristal acetate half-life by 2.2-fold corresponding to an approximately 10-fold decrease of ulipristal acetate exposure. Concomitant use of ulipristal acetate and potent CYP3A4 inducers (e.g. rifampicin, rifabutin, carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, phenytoin, fosphenytoin, phenobarbital, primidone, St John's wort, efavirenz, nevirapine, long term use of ritonavir) is not recommended (see section 4.4).

Medicinal products affecting gastric pH

Administration of ulipristal acetate (10 mg tablet) together with the proton pump inhibitor esomeprazole (20 mg daily for 6 days) resulted in approximately 65% lower mean C_{max} , a delayed t_{max} (from a median of 0.75 hours to 1.0 hours) and 13% higher mean AUC. This effect of medicinal products that increase gastric pH is not expected to be of clinical relevance for daily administration of ulipristal acetate tablets.

Potential for ulipristal acetate to affect other medicinal products:

Hormonal contraceptives

Ulipristal acetate may interfere with the action of hormonal contraceptive medicinal products (progestagen only, progestagen releasing devices or combined oral contraceptive pills) and progestagen administered for other reasons. Therefore concomitant administration of medicinal products containing progestagen is not recommended (see sections 4.4 and 4.6). Medicinal products containing progestagen should not be taken within 12 days after cessation of ulipristal acetate treatment.

P-qp substrates

In vitro data indicate that ulipristal acetate may be an inhibitor of P-gp at clinically relevant concentrations in the gastrointestinal wall during absorption.

Simultaneous administration of ulipristal acetate and a P-gp substrate has not been studied and an interaction cannot be excluded. *In vivo* results show that ulipristal acetate (administered as a single

10 mg tablet) 1.5 hour before administration of the P-gP substrate fexofenadine (60 mg) has no clinically relevant effects on the pharmacokinetic of fexofenadine. It is therefore recommended that co-administration of ulipristal acetate and P-gp substrates (e.g. dabigatran etexilate, digoxin, fexofenadine) should be separated in time by at least 1.5 hours.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Contraception in females

Ulipristal acetate is likely to adversely interact with progestagen-only pills, progestagen-releasing devices or combined oral contraceptive pills, therefore, concomitant use is not recommended. Although a majority of women taking a therapeutic dose of ulipristal acetate have anovulation, a non hormonal contraceptive method is recommended during treatment (see sections 4.4 and 4.5).

Pregnancy

Ulipristal acetate is contraindicated during pregnancy (see section 4.3).

There are no or limited amount of data from the use of ulipristal acetate in pregnant women.

Although no teratogenic potential was observed, animal data are insufficient with regard to reproduction toxicity (see section 5.3).

Breastfeeding

Available toxicological data in animals have shown excretion of ulipristal acetate in milk (for details see section 5.3). Ulipristal acetate is excreted in human milk. The effect on newborn/infants has not been studied. A risk to the newborns/infants cannot be excluded. Ulipristal acetate is contraindicated during breastfeeding (see sections 4.3 and 5.2).

Fertility

A majority of women taking a therapeutic dose of ulipristal acetate have anovulation, however, the level of fertility while taking multiple doses of ulipristal acetate has not been studied.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Ulipristal acetate may have minor influence on the ability to drive or use machines as mild dizziness has been observed after ulipristal acetate intake.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Summary of the safety profile

The safety of ulipristal acetate has been evaluated in 1,053 women with uterine fibroids treated with 5 mg or 10 mg ulipristal acetate during Phase III studies. The most common finding in clinical trials was amenorrhea (79.2%), which is considered as a desirable outcome for the patients (see section 4.4).

The most frequent adverse reaction was hot flush. The vast majority of adverse reactions were mild and moderate (95.0%), did not lead to discontinuation of the medicinal product (98.0%) and resolved spontaneously.

Among these 1,053 women, the safety of repeated intermittent treatment courses (each limited to 3 months) has been evaluated in 551 women with uterine fibroids treated with 5 or 10 mg ulipristal acetate in two phase III studies (including 446 women exposed to four intermittent treatment courses of whom 53 were exposed to eight intermittent treatment courses) and demonstrated a similar safety profile to that observed for one treatment course.

Tabulated list of adverse reactions

Based on pooled data from four phase III studies in patients with uterine fibroids treated for 3 months, the following adverse reactions have been reported. Adverse reactions listed below are classified according to frequency and system organ class. Within each frequency grouping, adverse reactions are presented in order of decreasing seriousness. Frequencies are defined as very common ($\geq 1/10$), common ($\geq 1/100$ to < 1/10), uncommon ($\geq 1/100$), rare ($\geq 1/10,000$) and not known (cannot be estimated from available data).

	Adverse reactions during treatment course 1						
System Organ Class	Very common	Common	Uncommon	Rare	Frequency Not		
Immune system disorders			Drug hypersensitivity*				
Psychiatric disorders			Anxiety Emotional disorder				
Nervous system disorders		Headache*	Dizziness				

Ear and labyrinth disorders		Vertigo			
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders				Epistaxis	
Gastrointestinal disorders		Abdominal pain Nausea	Dry mouth Constipation	Dyspepsia Flatulence	
Hepatobiliary disorders					Hepatic failu
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	15 A	Acne	Alopecia** Dry skin Hyperhidrosis		Angioedema
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders		Musculoskeletal pain	Back pain		
Renal and urinary disorders			Urinary incontinence		
system and breast	Amenorrhea Endometrial thickening*	Hot flush* Pelvic pain Ovarian cyst* Breast tenderness/pain	Uterine haemorrhage* Metrorrhagia Genital discharge Breast discomfort	Ovarian cyst ruptured* Breast swelling	
General disorders and administration site conditions		Fatigue	Oedema Asthenia		

Investigations	Weight increased	Blood cholesterol	
		increased	
		Blood triglycerides	
		increased	

^{*} see section "Description of selected adverse reactions"

When comparing repeated treatment courses, overall adverse reactions rate was less frequent in subsequent treatment courses than during the first one and each adverse reaction was less frequent or remained in the same frequency category (except for dyspepsia which was classified as uncommon in treatment course 3 based on one patient occurence).

Description of selected adverse reactions

Endometrial thickening

In 10-15% of patients, thickening of the endometrium (> 16 mm by ultrasound or MRI at end of treatment) was observed with ulipristal acetate by the end of the first 3-month treatment course. In subsequent treatment courses, endometrial thickening was less frequently observed (4.9% and 3.5% of patients by the end of second and fourth treatment course, respectively). The endometrial thickening reverses when treatment is stopped and menstrual periods resume.

In addition, reversible changes to the endometrium are denoted PAEC and are different from endometrial hyperplasia. If hysterectomy or endometrial biopsy specimens are sent for histology, then the pathologist should be informed that the patient has taken ulipristal acetate (see sections 4.4 and 5.1).

Hot flush

Hot flushes were reported by 8.1% of patients but the rates varied across trials. In the active comparator controlled study the rates were 24% (10.5% moderate or severe) for ulipristal acetate and 60.4% (39.6% moderate or severe) for leuprorelin-treated patients. In the placebo-controlled study, the rate of hot flushes was 1.0% for ulipristal acetate and 0% for placebo. In the first 3-month treament course of the two long term Phase III trials, the frequency was 5.3% and 5.8% for ulipristal acetate, respectively.

Drug hypersensitivity

^{**} The verbatim term "mild hair loss" was coded to the term "alopecia"

Drug hypersensitivity symptoms such as generalised oedema, pruritus, rash, swelling face or urticaria were reported by 0.4% of patients in Phase III trials.

Headache

Mild or moderate severity headache was reported in 5.8% of patients.

Ovarian cyst

Functional ovarian cysts were observed during and after treatment in 1.0% of patients and in most of the cases spontaneously disappeared within a few weeks.

Uterine haemorrhage

Patients with heavy menstrual bleeding due to uterine fibroids are at risk of excessive bleeding, which may require surgical intervention. A few cases have been reported during ulipristal acetate treatment or within 2-3 months after ulipristal acetate treatment was stopped.

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. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via the Yellow Card Scheme www.epvc.gov.eg/adr/

4.9 Overdose

Experience with ulipristal acetate overdose is limited.

Single doses up to 200 mg and daily doses of 50 mg for 10 consecutive days were administered to a limited number of subjects, and no severe or serious adverse reactions were reported.

5. Pharmacological properties

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Sex hormones and modulators of the genital system, progesterone receptor modulators. ATC code: G03XB02.

Ulipristal acetate is an orally-active synthetic selective progesterone receptor modulator characterised by a tissue-specific partial progesterone antagonist effect.

Mechanism of action

Ulipristal acetate exerts a direct effect on the endometrium.

Ulipristal acetate exerts a direct action on fibroids reducing their size through inhibition of cell proliferation and induction of apoptosis.

Pharmacodynamic effects

Endometrium

When daily administration of a 5 mg dose is commenced during a menstrual cycle most subjects (including patients with myoma) will complete their first menstruation but will not menstruate again until after treatment is stopped. When ulipristal acetate treatment is stopped, menstrual cycles generally resume within 4 weeks.

The direct action on the endometrium results in class-specific changes in histology termed PAEC. Typically, the histological appearance is an inactive and weakly proliferating epithelium associated with asymmetry of stromal and epithelial growth resulting in prominent cystically dilated glands with admixed oestrogen (mitotic) and progestin (secretory) epithelial effects. Such a pattern has been observed in approximately 60% of patients treated with ulipristal acetate for 3 months. These changes are reversible after treatment cessation. These changes should not be confused with endometrial hyperplasia.

About 5% of patients of reproductive age experiencing heavy menstrual bleeding have an endometrial thickness of greater than 16 mm. In about 10-15% of patients treated with ulipristal acetate the endometrium may thicken (> 16 mm) during the first 3-month treatment course. In case of repeated treatment courses, endometrial thickening was less frequently observed (4.9% of patients after second treatment course and 3.5% after fourth treatment course). This thickening disappears after treatment is withdrawn and menstruation occurs. If endometrial thickness persists after return of menstruations during off-treatment periods or beyond 3 months following the end of treatment courses, it may need to be investigated as per usual clinical practice to exclude other underlying conditions.

Pituitary

A daily dose of ulipristal acetate 5 mg inhibits ovulation in the majority of patients as indicated by progesterone levels maintained at around 0.3 ng/ml.

In vitro data indicate that ulipristal acetate and its active metabolite do not inhibit CYP1A2, 2A6, 2C9, 2C19, 2D6, 2E1, and 3A4, or induce CYP1A2 at clinically relevant concentrations. Thus administration of ulipristal acetate is unlikely to alter the clearance of medicinal products that are metabolised by these enzymes.

In vitro data indicate that ulipristal acetate and its active metabolite are not P-gp (ABCB1) substrates.

Special populations

No pharmacokinetic studies with ulipristal acetate have been performed in women with impaired renal or hepatic function. Due to the CYP-mediated metabolism, hepatic impairment is expected to alter the elimination of ulipristal acetate, resulting in increased exposure. Norpregnais contraindicated in patients with hepatic disorder (see section 4.3 and 4.4).

6. Pharmaceutical particulars

6.1 List of excipients

Povidone K30, Microcrystalline cellulose PH101, Lactose monohydrate, Yellow iron oxide, Croscarmellose sodium, Magnesium stearate.

Storage Condition

Store at temperature not exceeding 30°C, in dry place.

Shelf life

2 years

Pack

Carton Box Contain 1 (AL/transparent PVDC) strip of 2 Tablets & inner leaflet.

Produced by Technopharma for zeta pharma for pharmaceutical industries(Zeta Pharma).