

PRAX

PRASUGREL HYDROCHLORIDE TABLETS

WARNING: BLEEDING RISK

- Prasugrel can cause significant, sometimes fatal, bleeding.
- Do not use Prasugrel in patients with active pathological bleeding or a history of transient ischemic attack or stroke.
- In patients ≥ 75 years of age, Prasugrel is generally not recommended, because of the increased risk of fatal and intracranial bleeding and uncertain benefit, except in high-risk situations (patients with diabetes or a history of prior MI) where its effect appears to be greater and its use may be considered.
- Do not start Prasugrel in patients likely to undergo urgent coronary artery bypass graft surgery (CABG). When possible, discontinue the drug at least 7 days prior to any surgery.
- Additional risk factor for bleeding include: Body weight < 60 kg, Propensity to bleed, Concomitant use of medications that increase the risk of bleeding (e.g., warfarin, heparin, fibrinolytic therapy, chronic use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)).
- Suspect bleeding in any patient who is hypotensive and has recently undergone coronary angiography, percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), CABG, or other surgical procedures in the setting of Prasugrel.
- If possible, manage bleeding without discontinuing Prasugrel Hydrochloride Tablets. Stopping Prasugrel Hydrochloride Tablets, particularly in the first few weeks after acute coronary syndrome, increases the risk of subsequent cardiovascular events.

1. GENERIC NAME

Prasugrel Hydrochloride Tablets I.P.

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

PRAX 5

Each film coated tablet contains:

Prasugrel Hydrochloride I.P equivalent

to Prasugrel5 mg

Colour: Titanium Dioxide I.P.

Excipients are Mannitol, Microcrystalline Cellulose, Hydroxypropyl Methyl Cellulose (3cps), Croscarmellose Sodium, Magnesium Sterate, Lactose Monohydrate, Hydroxypropyl Methyl Cellulose(6cps), Triacetin, Isopropyl Alcohol, Methyl Chloride, Titanium Dioxide, Talc.

PRAX 10

Each film coated tablet contains:

Prasugrel Hydrochloride I.P equivalent

to Prasugrel.....10 mg

Colours: Red Oxide of Iron and Titanium Dioxide I.P.

Excipients are Mannitol, Microcrystalline Cellulose, Hydroxypropyl Methyl Cellulose (3cps), Croscarmellose Sodium, Magnesium Sterate, Lactose Monohydrate, Hydroxypropyl Methyl Cellulose(6cps), Triacetin, Isopropyl Alcohol, Methyl Chloride, Titanium Dioxide, Talc, Ferric Oxide Red

3. DOSAGE FORM AND STRENGTH

Dosage form: Film coated tablet for oral use

Strength: PRAX 5/10 mg

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS:

4.1 THERAPEUTIC INDICATION:

Prasugrel Hydrochloride Tablets is indicated To reduce the rate of thrombotic cardiovascular (CV) events (including stent thrombosis) in patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) who are to be managed with percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) as follows:

Patients With Unstable Angina (UA) Or non-st-elevation Myocardial Infarction (NSTEMI).

Patients With st-elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI) When Managed With Primary Or Delayed PCI.

4.2 DOSE AND METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

Initiate Prasugrel treatment as a single 60 mg oral loading dose and then continue at 10 mg orally once daily. Patients taking Prasugrel should also take aspirin (75 mg to 325 mg) daily may be administered with or without food.

Timing of Loading Dose

In the clinical trial that established the efficacy and safety of Prasugrel, the loading dose of Prasugrel was not administered until coronary anatomy was established in UA/NSTEMI patients and in STEMI patients presenting more than 12 hours after symptom onset. In STEMI patients presenting within 12 hours of symptom onset, the loading dose of Prasugrel was administered at the time of diagnosis, although most received Prasugrel at the time of PCI. For the small fraction of patients that required urgent CABG after treatment with Prasugrel, the risk of significant bleeding was substantial.

Although it is generally recommended that antiplatelet therapy be administered promptly in the management of ACS because many cardiovascular events occur within hours of initial presentation, in a trial of 4033 NSTEMI patients, no clear benefit was observed when Prasugrel loading dose was administered prior to diagnostic coronary angiography compared to at the time of PCI; however, risk of bleeding was increased with early administration in patients undergoing PCI or early CABG.

Dosing in Low Weight Patients

Compared to patients weighing ≥ 60 kg, patients weighing < 60 kg have an increased exposure to the active metabolite of prasugrel and an increased risk of bleeding on a 10 mg once daily maintenance dose. Consider lowering the maintenance dose to 5 mg in patients < 60 kg. The effectiveness and safety of the 5 mg dose have not been prospectively studied

4.3 CONTRAINDICATIONS

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

Active pathological bleeding.

History of stroke or transient ischaemic attack (TIA).

Severe hepatic impairment (Child Pugh class C).

4.4 SPECIAL WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Bleeding risk

In the phase 3 clinical trial (TRITON) key exclusion criteria included an increased risk of bleeding; anaemia; thrombocytopenia; a history of pathological intracranial findings. Patients with acute coronary syndromes undergoing PCI treated with Prasugrel and ASA showed an increased risk of major and minor bleeding according to the TIMI classification system. Therefore, the use of Prasugrel in patients at increased risk of bleeding should only be considered when the benefits in terms of prevention of ischaemic events are deemed to outweigh the risk of serious bleedings. This concern applies especially to patients:

- ≥ 75 years of age (see below).
- with a propensity to bleed (e.g. due to recent trauma, recent surgery, recent or recurrent gastrointestinal bleeding, or active peptic ulcer disease)
- with body weight < 60 kg. In these patients the 10 mg maintenance dose is not recommended. A 5 mg maintenance dose should be used.
- With concomitant administration of medicinal products that may increase the risk of bleeding, including oral anticoagulants, clopidogrel, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), and fibrinolytics.

For patients with active bleeding for whom reversal of the pharmacological effects of Prasugrel is required, platelet transfusion may be appropriate.

The use of Prasugrel in patient's ≥ 75 years of age is generally not recommended and should only be undertaken with caution after a careful individual benefit/risk evaluation by the prescribing physician indicates that benefits in terms of prevention of ischaemic events outweigh the risk of serious bleedings. In the phase 3 clinical trial these patients were at greater risk of bleeding, including fatal bleeding, compared to patients < 75 years of age. If prescribed, a lower maintenance dose of 5 mg should be used; the 10 mg maintenance dose is not recommended.

Therapeutic experience with prasugrel is limited in patients with renal impairment (including ESRD) and in patients with moderate hepatic impairment. These patients may have an increased bleeding risk. Therefore, prasugrel should be used with caution in these patients.

Patients should be told that it might take longer than usual to stop bleeding when they take prasugrel (in combination with ASA), and that they should report any unusual bleeding (site or duration) to their physician.

Bleeding Risk Associated with Timing of Loading Dose in NSTEMI

In a clinical trial of NSTEMI patients (the ACCOAST study), where patients were scheduled to undergo coronary angiography within 2 to 48 hours after randomization, a prasugrel loading dose given on average 4 hours prior to coronary angiography increased the risk of major and minor peri-procedural bleeding compared with a prasugrel loading dose at the time of PCI. Therefore, in UA/NSTEMI patients, where coronary angiography is performed within 48 hours after admission, the loading dose should be given at the time of PCI.

Surgery

Patients should be advised to inform physicians and dentists that they are taking prasugrel before any surgery is scheduled and before any new medicinal product is taken. If a patient is to undergo elective surgery, and an antiplatelet effect is not desired, Prasugrel should be discontinued at least 7 days prior to surgery. Increased frequency (3-fold) and severity of bleeding may occur in patients undergoing CABG surgery within 7 days of discontinuation of prasugrel. The benefits and risks of prasugrel should be carefully considered in patients in whom the coronary anatomy has not been defined and urgent CABG is a possibility.

Hypersensitivity including angioedema

Hypersensitivity reactions including angioedema have been reported in patients receiving prasugrel, including in patients with a history of hypersensitivity reaction to clopidogrel. Monitoring for signs of hypersensitivity in patients with a known allergy to thienopyridines is advised.

Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (TTP)

TTP has been reported with the use of prasugrel. TTP is a serious condition and requires prompt treatment.

Lactose and sodium

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

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per tablet, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

Morphine and other opioids

Reduced prasugrel efficacy has been seen in patient's co-administered prasugrel and morphine.

4.5 INTERACTION WITH OTHER MEDICINAL PRODUCT AND OTHER FORMS OF INTERACTION

Warfarin:

Concomitant administration of Prasugrel with coumarin derivatives other than warfarin has not been studied. Because of the potential for increased risk of bleeding, warfarin (or other coumarin derivatives) and prasugrel should be co-administered with caution (see section 4.4).

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs):

Concomitant administration with chronic NSAIDs has not been studied. Because of the potential for increased risk of bleeding, chronic NSAIDs (including COX-2 inhibitors) and Prasugrel should be co-administered with caution (see section 4.4).

Prasugrel can be concomitantly administered with medicinal products metabolised by cytochrome P450 enzymes (including statins), or medicinal products that are inducers or inhibitors of cytochrome P450 enzymes. Prasugrel can also be concomitantly administered with ASA, heparin, digoxin, and medicinal products that elevate gastric pH, including proton pump inhibitors and H₂ blockers. Although not studied in specific interaction studies, Prasugrel has been co-administered in the phase 3 clinical trial with low molecular weight heparin, bivalirudin, and GP IIb/IIIa inhibitors (no information available regarding the type of GP IIb/IIIa inhibitor used) without evidence of clinically significant adverse interactions.

Effects of other medicinal products on Prasugrel

Acetylsalicylic acid:

Prasugrel is to be administered concomitantly with acetylsalicylic acid (ASA). Although a pharmacodynamic interaction with ASA leading to an increased risk of bleeding is possible, the demonstration of the efficacy and safety of prasugrel comes from patients concomitantly treated with ASA.

Heparin:

A single intravenous bolus dose of unfractionated heparin (100 U/kg) did not significantly alter the prasugrel-mediated inhibition of platelet aggregation. Likewise, prasugrel did not significantly alter the effect of heparin on measures of coagulation. Therefore, both medicinal products can be administered concomitantly. An increased risk of bleeding is possible when Prasugrel is co-administered with heparin.

Statins:

Atorvastatin (80 mg daily) did not alter the pharmacokinetics of prasugrel and its inhibition of platelet aggregation. Therefore, statins that are substrates of CYP3A are not anticipated to have an effect on the pharmacokinetics of prasugrel or its inhibition of platelet aggregation.

Medicinal products that elevate gastric pH:

Daily co-administration of ranitidine (an H₂ blocker) or lansoprazole (a proton pump inhibitor) did not change the prasugrel active metabolite's AUC and T_{max}, but decreased the C_{max} by 14% and 29%, respectively. In the phase 3 clinical trial, Prasugrel was administered without regard to co-administration of a proton pump inhibitor or H₂ blocker. Administration of the 60 mg prasugrel loading dose without concomitant use of proton pump inhibitors may provide most rapid onset of action.

Inhibitors of CYP3A:

Ketoconazole (400 mg daily), a selective and potent inhibitor of CYP3A4 and CYP3A5, did not affect prasugrel-mediated inhibition of platelet aggregation or the prasugrel active metabolite's AUC and T_{max}, but decreased the C_{max} by 34% to 46%. Therefore, CYP3A inhibitors such as azol antifungals, HIV protease inhibitors, clarithromycin, telithromycin,

verapamil, diltiazem, indinavir, ciprofloxacin, and grapefruit juice are not anticipated to have a significant effect on the pharmacokinetics of the active metabolite.

Inducers of cytochromes P450:

Rifampicin (600 mg daily), a potent inducer of CYP3A and CYP2B6, and an inducer of CYP2C9, CYP2C19, and CYP2C8, did not significantly change the pharmacokinetics of prasugrel. Therefore, known CYP3A inducers such as rifampicin, carbamazepine, and other inducers of cytochromes P450 are not anticipated to have significant effect on the pharmacokinetics of the active metabolite.

Morphine and other opioids:

A delayed and decreased exposure to oral P2Y12 inhibitors, including prasugrel and its active metabolite, has been observed in patients with acute coronary syndrome treated with morphine. This interaction may be related to reduced gastrointestinal motility and apply to other opioids. The clinical relevance is unknown, but data indicate the potential for reduced prasugrel efficacy in patient's co-administered prasugrel and morphine. In patients with acute coronary syndrome, in whom morphine cannot be withheld and fast P2Y12 inhibition is deemed crucial, the use of a parenteral P2Y12 inhibitor may be considered.

Effects of Prasugrel on other medicinal products

Digoxin:

Prasugrel has no clinically significant effect on the pharmacokinetics of digoxin.

Medicinal products metabolised by CYP2C9:

Prasugrel did not inhibit CYP2C9, as it did not affect the pharmacokinetics of S-warfarin. Because of the potential for increased risk of bleeding, warfarin and Prasugrel should be co-administered with caution (see section 4.4).

Medicinal products metabolised by CYP2B6:

Prasugrel is a weak inhibitor of CYP2B6. In healthy subjects, prasugrel decreased exposure to hydroxybupropion, a CYP2B6-mediated metabolite of bupropion, by 23%. This effect is likely to be of clinical concern only when prasugrel is co-administered with medicinal products for which CYP2B6 is the only metabolic pathway and have a narrow therapeutic window (e.g. cyclophosphamide, efavirenz).

4.6 USE IN SPECIAL POPULATION

No clinical study has been conducted in pregnant or breast-feeding women.

Pregnancy

Animal studies do not indicate direct harmful effects with respect to pregnancy, embryonal/foetal development, parturition or postnatal development (see section 5.3). Because animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of a human response, Prasugrel should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit to the mother justifies the potential risk to the foetus.

Breast-feeding

It is unknown whether prasugrel is excreted in human breast milk. Animal studies have shown excretion of prasugrel in breast milk. The use of prasugrel during breastfeeding is not recommended.

Fertility

Prasugrel had no effect on fertility of male and female rats at oral doses up to an exposure 240 times the recommended daily human maintenance dose (based on mg/m²).

4.7 EFFECTS ON ABILITY TO DRIVE AND USE MACHINES

Prasugrel is expected to have no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines

4.8 UNDESIRABLE EFFECTS

Summary of the safety profile

Safety in patients with acute coronary syndrome undergoing PCI was evaluated in one clopidogrel-controlled study (TRITON) in which 6741 patients were treated with prasugrel (60 mg loading dose and 10 mg once daily maintenance dose) for a median of 14.5 months (5802 patients were treated for over 6 months, 4136 patients were treated for more than 1 year). The rate of study drug discontinuation due to adverse events was 7.2% for prasugrel and 6.3% for clopidogrel. Of these, bleeding was the most common adverse reaction for both drugs leading to study drug discontinuation (2.5% for prasugrel and 1.4% for clopidogrel).

Bleeding

Non-Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) related bleeding

In TRITON, the frequency of patients experiencing a non-CABG related bleeding event is shown in Table 1. The incidence of Non-CABG-related TIMI major bleeding, including life-threatening and fatal, as well as TIMI minor bleeding, was statistically significantly higher in subjects treated with prasugrel compared to clopidogrel in the UA/NSTEMI and All ACS populations. No significant difference was seen in the STEMI population. The most common site of spontaneous bleeding was the gastrointestinal tract (1.7% rate with prasugrel and 1.3% rate with clopidogrel); the most frequent site of provoked bleeding was the arterial puncture site (1.3% rate with prasugrel and 1.2% with clopidogrel).

Table 1: Incidence of Non-CABG related bleeding^a (% Patients)

Event	All ACS		UA/NSTEMI		STEMI	
	Prasugrel ^b +ASA (N=6741)	Clopidogrel ^b +ASA (N=6716)	Prasugrel ^b +ASA (N=5001)	Clopidogrel ^b +ASA (N=4980)	Prasugrel ^b +ASA (N=1740)	Clopidogrel ^b +ASA (N=1736)
TIMI major bleeding ^c	2.2	1.7	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.0
Life-threatening ^d	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.0
Fatal	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1

Symptomatic ICH ^e	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Requiring inotropes	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Requiring surgical intervention	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Requiring transfusion (\geq 4 units)	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.8
TIMI minor bleeding ^f	2.4	1.9	2.3	1.6	2.7	2.6

a Centrally adjudicated events defined by the Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction (TIMI) Study Group criteria.

b Other standard therapies were used as appropriate.

c Any intracranial haemorrhage or any clinically overt bleeding associated with a fall in haemoglobin \geq 5 g/dL.

d Life-threatening bleeding is a subset of TIMI major bleeding and includes the types indented below. Patients may be counted in more than one row.

e ICH=intracranial haemorrhage.

f Clinically overt bleeding associated with a fall in haemoglobin of \geq 3 g/dL but < 5 g/dL.

Patients \geq 75 years old

Non-CABG-related TIMI major or minor bleeding rates:

Age	Prasugrel 10 mg	Clopidogrel 75 mg
\geq 75 years (N=1785)*	9.0% (1.0% fatal)	6.9% (0.1% fatal)
<75 years (N=11672)*	3.8% (0.2% fatal)	2.9% (0.1% fatal)
< 75 years (N=7180)**	2.0% (0.1% fatal) ^a	1.3% (0.1% fatal)
	Prasugrel 5 mg	Clopidogrel 75 mg
\geq 75 years (N=2060)**	2.6% (0.3% fatal)	3.0% (0.5% fatal)

*TRITON study in ACS patients undergoing PCI

**TRILOGY-ACS study in patients not undergoing PCI (see 5.1):

^a 10 mg prasugrel; 5 mg prasugrel if < 60 kg

Patients < 60 kg

Non-CABG-related TIMI major or minor bleeding rates:

Weight	Prasugrel 10 mg	Clopidogrel 75 mg
< 60 kg (N=664)*	10.1% (0% fatal)	6.5% (0.3% fatal)
\geq 60 kg (N=12672)*	4.2% (0.3% fatal)	3.3% (0.1% fatal)

≥ 60 kg (N=7845)**	2.2% (0.2% fatal) ^a	1.6% (0.2% fatal)
	Prasugrel 5 mg	Clopidogrel 75 mg
< 60 kg (N=1391)**	1.4% (0.1% fatal)	2.2% (0.3% fatal)

*TRITON study in ACS patients undergoing PCI

**TRILOGY-ACS study in patients not undergoing PCI (see 5.1):

^a 10 mg prasugrel; 5 mg prasugrel if ≥ 75 years of age

Patients ≥ 60 kg and age < 75 years

In patients ≥ 60 kg and age < 75 years, non-CABG-related TIMI major or minor bleeding rates were 3.6% for prasugrel and 2.8% for clopidogrel; rates for fatal bleeding were 0.2% for prasugrel and 0.1% for clopidogrel.

CABG-related bleeding

In the phase 3 clinical trial, 437 patients underwent CABG during the course of the study. Of those patients, the rate of CABG-related TIMI major or minor bleeding was 14.1% for the prasugrel group and 4.5% in the clopidogrel group. The higher risk for bleeding events in subjects treated with prasugrel persisted up to 7 days from the most recent dose of study drug. For patients who received their thienopyridine within 3 days prior to CABG, the frequencies of TIMI major or minor bleeding were 26.7% (12 of 45 patients) in the prasugrel group, compared with 5.0% (3 of 60 patients) in the clopidogrel group. For patients who received their last dose of thienopyridine within 4 to 7 days prior to CABG, the frequencies decreased to 11.3% (9 of 80 patients) in the prasugrel group and 3.4% (3 of 89 patients) in the clopidogrel group. Beyond 7 days after drug discontinuation, the observed rates of CABG-related bleeding were similar between treatment groups (see section 4.4).

Bleeding Risk Associated with Timing of Loading Dose in NSTEMI

In a clinical study of NSTEMI patients (the ACCOAST study), where patients were scheduled to undergo coronary angiography within 2 to 48 hours after randomization, patients given a 30 mg loading dose on average 4 hours prior to coronary angiography followed by a 30 mg loading dose at the time of PCI had an increased risk of non-CABG peri-procedural bleeding and no additional benefit compared to patients receiving a 60 mg loading dose at the time of PCI (see sections 4.2 and 4.4). Non-CABG-related TIMI bleeding rates through 7 days for patients were as follows:

Adverse Reaction	Prasugrel Prior to Coronary Angiography^a (N=2037) %	Prasugrel At time of PCI^a (N=1996) %
TIMI Major bleeding ^b	1.3	0.5
Life-threatening ^c	0.8	0.2
Fatal	0.1	0.0
Symptomatic ICH ^d	0.0	0.0
Requiring inotropes	0.3	0.2

Requiring surgical intervention	0.4	0.1
Requiring transfusion (≥ 4 units)	0.3	0.1
TIMI Minor bleeding ^e	1.7	0.6

^aOther standard therapies were used as appropriate. The clinical study protocol provided for all patients to receive aspirin and a daily maintenance dose of prasugrel.

^bAny intracranial haemorrhage or any clinically overt bleeding associated with a fall in haemoglobin ≥ 5 g/dL.

^cLife-threatening is a subset of TIMI Major bleeding and includes the types indented below. Patients may be counted in more than one row.

^dICH=intracranial haemorrhage.

^eClinically overt bleeding associated with a fall in haemoglobin of ≥ 3 g/dL but < 5 g/dL.

Tabulated summary of adverse reactions

Table 2 summarises haemorrhagic and non-haemorrhagic adverse reactions in TRITON, or that were spontaneously reported, classified by frequency and system organ class. Frequencies are defined as follows:

Very common ($\geq 1/10$); common ($\geq 1/100$ to $< 1/10$); uncommon ($\geq 1/1000$ to $< 1/100$);

Rare ($\geq 1/10,000$ to $< 1/1,000$); very rare ($< 1/10,000$); not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

Table 2: Haemorrhagic and Non-haemorrhagic adverse reactions

System Organ Class	Common	Uncommon	Rare	Not Known
Blood and Lymphatic System disorders	Anaemia		Thrombocytopenia	Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP) -see section 4.4
Immune system disorders		Hypersensitivity including angioedema		
Eye disorders		Eye haemorrhage		
Vascular Disorders	Haematoma			
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	Epistaxis	Haemoptysis		
Gastrointestinal disorders	Gastrointestinal haemorrhage	Retroperitoneal haemorrhage Rectal haemorrhage Haematochezia Gingival bleeding		

<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders</i>	Rash Ecchymosis			
<i>Renal and urinary disorders</i>	Haematuria			
<i>General disorders and administration site conditions</i>	Vessel puncture site haematoma Puncture site haemorrhage			
<i>Injury, poisoning and procedural complications</i>	Contusion	Post-procedural haemorrhage	Subcutaneous haematoma	

In patients with or without a history of TIA or stroke, the incidence of stroke in the phase 3 clinical trial was as follows (see section 4.4):

History of TIA or stroke	Prasugrel	Clopidogrel
Yes (N=518)	6.5% (2.3% ICH*)	1.2% (0% ICH*)
No (N=13090)	0.9% (0.2% ICH*)	1.0% (0.3% ICH*)

* ICH=intracranial haemorrhage.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via any point of contact of Torrent Pharma available at: https://www.torrentpharma.com/index.php/site/info/adverse_event_reporting

4.9. OVERDOSE

Overdose of Prasugrel Hydrochloride Tablets may lead to prolonged bleeding time and subsequent bleeding complications. No data are available on the reversal of the pharmacological effect of Prasugrel; however, if prompt correction of prolonged bleeding time is required, platelet transfusion and/or other blood products may be considered.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1. PHARMACODYNAMICS

Mechanism of action / Pharmacodynamic effects

Prasugrel is an inhibitor of platelet activation and aggregation through the irreversible binding of its active metabolite to the P2Y₁₂ class of ADP receptors on platelets. Since platelets participate in the initiation and/or evolution of thrombotic complications of atherosclerotic disease, inhibition of platelet function can result in the reduction of the rate of cardiovascular events such as death, myocardial infarction, or stroke.

Following a 60 mg loading dose of prasugrel, inhibition of ADP-induced platelet aggregation occurs at 15 minutes with 5 µM ADP and 30 minutes with 20 µM ADP. The

maximum inhibition by prasugrel of ADP-induced platelet aggregation is 83% with 5 µM ADP and 79% with 20 µM ADP, in both cases with 89% of healthy subjects and patients with stable atherosclerosis achieving at least 50% inhibition of platelet aggregation by 1 hour. Prasugrel-mediated inhibition of platelet aggregation exhibits low between-subject (9%) and within-subject (12%) variability with both 5 µM and 20 µM ADP. Mean steady-state inhibition of platelet aggregation was 74% and 69% respectively for 5 µM ADP and 20 µM ADP, and was achieved following 3 to 5 days of administration of the 10 mg prasugrel maintenance dose preceded by a 60 mg loading dose. More than 98% of subjects had ≥ 20% inhibition of platelet aggregation during maintenance dosing.

Platelet aggregation gradually returned to baseline values after treatment in 7 to 9 days after administration of a single 60 mg loading dose of prasugrel and in 5 days following discontinuation of maintenance dosing at steady-state.

Switching data: Following administration of 75 mg clopidogrel once daily for 10 days, 40 healthy subjects were switched to prasugrel 10 mg once daily with or without a loading dose of 60 mg. Similar or higher inhibition of platelet aggregation was observed with prasugrel. Switching directly to prasugrel 60 mg loading dose resulted in the most rapid onset of higher platelet inhibition. Following administration of a 900 mg loading dose of clopidogrel (with ASA), 56 subjects with ACS were treated for 14 days with either prasugrel 10 mg once daily or clopidogrel 150 mg once daily, and then switched to either clopidogrel 150 mg or prasugrel 10 mg for another 14 days. Higher inhibition of platelet aggregation was observed in patients switched to prasugrel 10 mg compared with those treated with clopidogrel 150 mg. In a study of 276 ACS patients managed with PCI, switching from an initial loading dose of 600 mg clopidogrel or placebo administered upon presentation to the hospital prior to coronary angiography to a 60 mg loading dose of prasugrel administered at the time of percutaneous coronary intervention, resulted in a similar increased inhibition of platelet aggregation for the 72 hour duration of the study.

Clinical efficacy and safety

Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS)

The phase 3 TRITON study compared Prasugrel (prasugrel) with clopidogrel, both co-administered with ASA and other standard therapy. TRITON was a 13,608 patient, multicentre international, randomised, double blind, parallel group study. Patients had ACS with moderate to high risk UA, NSTEMI, or STEMI and were managed with PCI.

Patients with UA/NSTEMI within 72 hours of symptoms or STEMI between 12 hours to 14 days of symptoms were randomised after knowledge of coronary anatomy. Patients with STEMI within 12 hours of symptoms and planned for primary PCI could be randomised without knowledge of coronary anatomy. For all patients, the loading dose could be administered anytime between randomisation and 1 hour after the patient left the catheterisation lab.

Patients randomised to receive prasugrel (60 mg loading dose followed by 10 mg once daily) or clopidogrel (300 mg loading dose followed by 75 mg once daily) were treated for a median of 14.5 months (maximum of 15 months with a minimum of 6 months follow-up). Patients also received ASA (75 mg to 325 mg once daily). Use of any thienopyridine within 5 days before enrolment was an exclusion criterion. Other therapies, such as heparin and GPIIb/IIIa inhibitors, were administered at the discretion of the physician. Approximately 40% of patients (in each of the treatment groups) received GPIIb/IIIa

inhibitors in support of PCI (no information available regarding the type of GP IIb/IIIa inhibitor used). Approximately 98% of patients (in each of the treatment groups) received antithrombins (heparin, low molecular weight heparin, bivalirudin, or other agent) directly in support of PCI.

The trial's primary outcome measure was the time to first occurrence of cardiovascular (CV) death, non-fatal myocardial infarction (MI), or non-fatal stroke. Analysis of the composite endpoint in the All ACS population (combined UA/NSTEMI and STEMI cohorts) was contingent on showing statistical superiority of prasugrel versus clopidogrel in the UA/NSTEMI cohort ($p < 0.05$).

All ACS population:

Prasugrel showed superior efficacy compared to clopidogrel in reducing the primary composite outcome events as well as the pre-specified secondary outcome events, including stent thrombosis (see Table 3). The benefit of prasugrel was apparent within the first 3 days and it persisted to the end of study. The superior efficacy was accompanied by an increase in major bleeding (see sections 4.4 and 4.8). The patient population was 92% Caucasian, 26% female, and 39% ≥ 65 years of age. The benefits associated with prasugrel were independent of the use of other acute and long-term cardiovascular therapies, including heparin/low molecular weight heparin, bivalirudin, intravenous GPIIb/IIIa inhibitors, lipid-lowering medicinal products, beta-blockers, and angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors. The efficacy of prasugrel was independent of the ASA dose (75 mg to 325 mg once daily). The use of oral anticoagulants, non-study antiplatelet medicinal products and chronic NSAIDs was not allowed in TRITON. In the All ACS population, prasugrel was associated with a lower incidence of CV death, non-fatal MI, or non-fatal stroke compared to clopidogrel, regardless of baseline characteristics such as age, sex, body weight, geographical region, use of GPIIb/IIIa inhibitors, and stent type. The benefit was primarily due to a significant decrease in non-fatal MI (see Table 3). Subjects with diabetes had significant reductions in the primary and all secondary composite endpoints.

The observed benefit of prasugrel in patients ≥ 75 years was less than that observed in patients < 75 years. Patients ≥ 75 years were at increased risk of bleeding, including fatal (see sections 4.2, 4.4, and 4.8). Patient's ≥ 75 years in whom the benefit with prasugrel was more evident included those with diabetes, STEMI, higher risk of stent thrombosis, or recurrent events.

Patients with a history of TIA or a history of ischaemic stroke more than 3 months prior to prasugrel therapy had no reduction in the primary composite endpoint.

Table 3: Patients with Outcome Events in TRITON Primary Analysis

Outcome Events	Prasugrel + ASA	Clopidogrel +ASA	Hazard Ratio (HR) (95% CI)	p-value
All ACS	(N=6813) %	(N=6795) %		
Primary Composite Outcome Events Cardiovascular (CV) death, non-fatal MI, or non-fatal stroke	9.4	11.5	0.812 (0.732, 0.902)	< 0.001

Primary Individual Outcome Events				
CV death	2.0	2.2	0.886 (0.701, 1.118)	0.307
Nonfatal MI	7.0	9.1	0.757 (0.672, 0.853)	< 0.001
Nonfatal stroke	0.9	0.9	1.016 (0.712, 1.451)	0.930
UA/NSTEMI Primary Composite Outcome Events	(N=5044) %	(N=5030) %		
CV death, nonfatal MI, or nonfatal stroke	9.3	11.2	0.820 (0.726, 0.927)	0.002
CV death	1.8	1.8	0.979 (0.732,1.309)	0.885
Nonfatal MI	7.1	9.2	0.761 (0.663,0.873)	< 0.001
Nonfatal stroke	0.8	0.8	0.979 (0.633,1.513)	0.922
STEMI Primary Composite Outcome Events	(N=1769) %	(N=1765) %		
CV death, nonfatal MI, or nonfatal stroke	9.8	12.2	0.793 (0.649, 0.968)	0.019
CV death	2.4	3.3	0.738 (0.497,1.094)	0.129
Nonfatal MI	6.7	8.8	0.746 (0.588,0.948)	0.016
Nonfatal stroke	1.2	1.1	1.097 (0.590,2.040)	0.770

In the All ACS population, analysis of each of the secondary endpoints showed a significant benefit ($p < 0.001$) for prasugrel versus clopidogrel. These included definite or probable stent thrombosis at study end (0.9% vs 1.8%; HR 0.498; CI 0.364, 0.683); CV death, nonfatal MI, or urgent target vessel revascularisation through 30 days (5.9% vs 7.4%; HR 0.784; CI 0.688,0.894); all cause death, nonfatal MI, or nonfatal stroke through study end (10.2% vs 12.1%; HR 0.831; CI 0.751, 0.919); CV death, nonfatal MI, nonfatal stroke or rehospitalisation for cardiac ischaemic event through study end (11.7% vs 13.8%; HR 0.838; CI 0.762, 0.921). Analysis of all cause death did not show any significant difference between prasugrel and clopidogrel in the All ACS population (2.76% vs 2.90%), in the UA/NSTEMI population (2.58% vs 2.41%), and in the STEMI population (3.28% vs 4.31%).

Prasugrel was associated with a 50% reduction in stent thrombosis through the 15 month follow-up period. The reduction in stent thrombosis with Prasugrel was observed both early and beyond 30 days for both bare metal and drug eluting stents.

In an analysis of patients who survived an ischaemic event, prasugrel was associated with a reduction in the incidence of subsequent primary endpoint events (7.8% for prasugrel vs 11.9% for clopidogrel).

Although bleeding was increased with prasugrel, an analysis of the composite endpoint of death from any cause, nonfatal myocardial infarction, nonfatal stroke, and non-CABG-related TIMI major haemorrhage favoured Prasugrel compared to clopidogrel (Hazard

ratio, 0.87; 95% CI, 0.79 to 0.95; $p = 0.004$). In TRITON, for every 1000 patients treated with Prasugrel, there were 22 fewer patients with myocardial infarction, and 5 more with non-CABG-related TIMI major haemorrhages, compared with patients treated with clopidogrel.

Results of a pharmacodynamic/pharmacogenomic study in 720 Asian ACS PCI patients demonstrated that higher levels of platelet inhibition are achieved with prasugrel compared to clopidogrel, and that prasugrel 60-mg loading dose/10-mg maintenance dose is an appropriate dose regimen in Asian subjects who weigh at least 60 kg and are less than 75 years of age (see section 4.2).

In a 30 month study (TRILOGY-ACS) in 9326 patients with UA/NSTEMI ACS medically managed without revascularisation (non-licensed indication), prasugrel did not significantly reduce the frequency of the composite endpoint of CV death, MI or stroke compared to clopidogrel. Rates of TIMI major bleeding (including life threatening, fatal and ICH) were similar in prasugrel and clopidogrel treated patients. Patients ≥ 75 years old or those below 60 kg ($N=3022$) were randomized to 5 mg prasugrel. As in the < 75 years old and ≥ 60 kg patients treated with 10 mg prasugrel, there was no difference between 5 mg prasugrel and 75 mg clopidogrel in CV outcomes. Rates of major bleeding were similar in patients treated with 5 mg prasugrel and those treated with 75 mg clopidogrel. Prasugrel 5 mg provided greater antiplatelet effect than clopidogrel 75 mg. Prasugrel should be used with caution in patient's ≥ 75 years old and in patients weighing < 60 kg (see sections 4.2, 4.4 and 4.8).

In a 30-day study (ACCOAST) in 4033 patients with NSTEMI with elevated troponin who were scheduled for coronary angiography followed by PCI within 2 to 48 hours after randomization, subjects who received prasugrel 30 mg loading dose on average 4 hours prior to coronary angiography followed by a 30 mg loading dose at the time of PCI ($n=2037$) had an increased risk of non-CABG peri-procedural bleeding and no additional benefit compared to patients receiving a 60 mg loading dose at the time of PCI ($n=1996$). Specifically, prasugrel did not significantly reduce the frequency of the composite endpoint of cardiovascular (CV) death, myocardial infarction (MI), stroke, urgent revascularization (UR), or glycoprotein (GP) IIb/IIIa inhibitor bailout through 7 days from randomization in subjects receiving prasugrel prior to coronary angiography compared to patients receiving the full loading dose of prasugrel at the time of PCI, and the rate of the key safety objective for all TIMI major bleeding (CABG and non-CABG events) through 7 days from randomization in all treated subjects was significantly higher in subjects receiving prasugrel prior to coronary angiography versus patients receiving the full loading dose of prasugrel at the time of PCI. Therefore, in UA/NSTEMI patients, where coronary angiography is performed within 48 hours after admission, the loading dose should be given at the time of PCI see sections 4.2, 4.4, and 4.8).

Paediatric population

Study TADO tested the use of prasugrel ($n=171$) vs placebo ($n=170$) in patients, ages 2 to less than 18 years of age, with sickle cell anaemia for reduction of vaso occlusive crisis in a phase III study. The study failed to meet any of the primary or secondary endpoints. Overall, no new safety findings were identified for prasugrel as monotherapy in this patient population.

5.2. PHARMACOKINETIC PROPERTIES

Prasugrel is a prodrug and is rapidly metabolised in vivo to an active metabolite and inactive metabolites. The active metabolite's exposure (AUC) has moderate to low between-subject (27%) and within-subject (19%) variability. Prasugrel's pharmacokinetics are similar in healthy subjects, patients with stable atherosclerosis, and patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention.

Absorption

The absorption and metabolism of prasugrel are rapid, with peak plasma concentration (C_{max}) of the active metabolite occurring in approximately 30 minutes. The active metabolite's exposure (AUC) increases proportionally over the therapeutic dose range. In a study of healthy subjects, AUC of the active metabolite was unaffected by a high fat, high calorie meal, but C_{max} was decreased by 49% and the time to reach C_{max} (T_{max}) was increased from 0.5 to 1.5 hours. Prasugrel was administered without regard to food in TRITON. Therefore, Prasugrel can be administered without regard to food; however, the administration of prasugrel loading dose in the fasted state may provide most rapid onset of action (see section 4.2).

Distribution

Active metabolite binding to human serum albumin (4% buffered solution) was 98%.

Biotransformation

Prasugrel is not detected in plasma following oral administration. It is rapidly hydrolysed in the intestine to a thiolactone, which is then converted to the active metabolite by a single step of cytochrome P450 metabolism, primarily by CYP3A4 and CYP2B6 and to a lesser extent by CYP2C9 and CYP2C19. The active metabolite is further metabolised to two inactive compounds by S-methylation or conjugation with cysteine.

In healthy subjects, patients with stable atherosclerosis, and patients with ACS receiving Prasugrel, there was no relevant effect of genetic variation in CYP3A5, CYP2B6, CYP2C9, or CYP2C19 on the pharmacokinetics of prasugrel or its inhibition of platelet aggregation.

Elimination

Approximately 68% of the prasugrel dose is excreted in the urine and 27% in the faeces, as inactive metabolites. The active metabolite has an elimination half-life of about 7.4 hours (range 2 to 15 hours).

Pharmacokinetics in special Populations

Elderly:

In a study of healthy subjects between the ages of 20 and 80 years, age had no significant effect on pharmacokinetics of prasugrel or its inhibition of platelet aggregation. In the large phase 3 clinical trial, the mean estimated exposure (AUC) of the active metabolite was 19% higher in very elderly patients (≥ 75 years of age) compared to subjects < 75 years of age. Prasugrel should be used with caution in patients ≥ 75 years of age due to the potential risk of bleeding in this population (see sections 4.2 and 4.4). In a study in subjects with stable atherosclerosis, the mean AUC of the active metabolite in patients \geq

75 years old taking 5 mg prasugrel was approximately half that in patients < 65 years old taking 10 mg prasugrel, and the antiplatelet effect of 5 mg was reduced but was non-inferior compared to 10 mg.

Hepatic impairment:

No dose adjustment is necessary for patients with mild to moderate impaired hepatic function (Child Pugh Class A and B). Pharmacokinetics of prasugrel and its inhibition of platelet aggregation were similar in subjects with mild to moderate hepatic impairment compared to healthy subjects. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of prasugrel in patients with severe hepatic impairment have not been studied. Prasugrel must not be used in patients with severe hepatic impairment (see section 4.3).

Renal impairment:

No dosage adjustment is necessary for patients with renal impairment, including patients with end stage renal disease (ESRD). Pharmacokinetics of prasugrel and its inhibition of platelet aggregation are similar in patients with moderate renal impairment (GFR 30 < 50 ml/min/1.73m²) and healthy subjects. Prasugrel-mediated inhibition of platelet aggregation was also similar in patients with ESRD who required haemodialysis compared to healthy subjects, although C_{max} and AUC of the active metabolite decreased 51% and 42%, respectively, in ESRD patients.

Body weight:

The mean exposure (AUC) of the active metabolite of prasugrel is approximately 30 to 40% higher in healthy subjects and patients with a body weight of < 60 kg compared to those weighing ≥ 60 kg. Prasugrel should be used with caution in patients with a body weight of < 60 kg due to the potential risk of bleeding in this population (see section 4.4). In a study in subjects with stable atherosclerosis, the mean AUC of the active metabolite in patients < 60 kg taking 5 mg prasugrel was 38% lower than in patients ≥ 60 kg taking 10 mg prasugrel, and the antiplatelet effect of 5 mg was similar to 10 mg.

Ethnicity:

In clinical pharmacology studies, after adjusting for body weight, the AUC of the active metabolite was approximately 19% higher in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean subjects compared to that of Caucasians, predominantly related to higher exposure in Asian subjects < 60 kg. There is no difference in exposure among Chinese, Japanese, and Korean subjects. Exposure in subjects of African and Hispanic descent is comparable to that of Caucasians. No dose adjustment is recommended based on ethnicity alone.

Gender:

In healthy subjects and patients, the pharmacokinetics of prasugrel are similar in men and women.

Paediatric population:

Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of prasugrel have not been evaluated in a paediatric population (see section 4.2).

6. PRECLINICAL SAFETY DATA

Non-clinical data reveal no special hazard for humans based on conventional studies of safety pharmacology, repeated dose toxicity, genotoxicity, carcinogenic potential, or toxicity to reproduction.

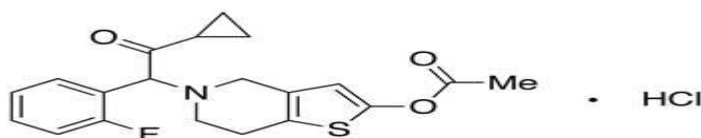
Effects in non-clinical studies were observed only at exposures considered sufficiently in excess of the maximum human exposure indicating little relevance to clinical use.

Embryo-foetal developmental toxicology studies in rats and rabbits showed no evidence of malformations due to prasugrel. At a very high dose (> 240 times the recommended daily human maintenance dose on a mg/m² basis) that caused effects on maternal body weight and/or food consumption, there was a slight decrease in offspring body weight (relative to controls). In pre- and post-natal rat studies, maternal treatment had no effect on the behavioural or reproductive development of the offspring at doses up to an exposure 240 times the recommended daily human maintenance dose (based on mg/m²).

No compound-related tumours were observed in a 2-year rat study with prasugrel exposures ranging to greater than 75 times the recommended therapeutic exposures in humans (based on plasma exposures to the active and major circulating human metabolites). There was an increased incidence of tumours (hepatocellular adenomas) in mice exposed for 2 years to high doses (> 75 times human exposure), but this was considered secondary to prasugrel-induced enzyme-induction. The rodent-specific association of liver tumours and drug-induced enzyme induction is well documented in the literature. The increase in liver tumours with prasugrel administration in mice is not considered a relevant human risk.

7. Description:

Prasugrel Hydrochloride Prasugrel Hydrochloride is Ethanone, 2-[2-(acetyloxy)-6,7 - dihydrothieno[3,2-c]pyridin-5(4H)-yl]-1-cyclopropyl-2-(2-fluorophenyl)-hydrochloride. the empirical formula of Prasugrel Hydrochloride is C₂₀H₂₀FNO₃S. The molecular weight is 409.9. The chemical structure is:



Prasugrel Hydrochloride is a white to almost white powder.

Solubility: Soluble in water; slightly soluble in acetonitrile and practically insoluble in ethyl acetate.

Product Description:

Prax 5: White to off white Coloured, Round Biconvex Film Coated Tablets, Plain on both sides.

The excipients are Mannitol, Microcrystalline Cellulose, Hydroxypropyl Methyl

Cellulose (3cps), Croscarmellose Sodium, Magnesium Sterate, Lactose Monohydrate, Hydroxypropyl Methyl Cellulose(6cps), Triacetin, Iso Propyl Alcohol, Methyl Chloride, Titanium Dioxide, Talc.

Prax 10: Light Pink To Pink Coloured, Round Biconvex Film Coated Tablets With Breakline On One Side And Plain On Other Side. The excipients are Mannitol, Microcrystalline Cellulose, Hydroxypropyl Methyl Cellulose (3cps), Croscarmellose Sodium, Magnesium Sterate, Lactose Monohydrate, Hydroxypropyl Methyl Cellulose(6cps), Triacetin, Iso Propyl Alcohol, Methyl Chloride, Titanium Dioxide, Talc, Ferric Oxide Red

8. Pharmaceutical particulars:

8.1 Incompatibilities:

Not applicable.

8.2 Shelf-life:

Do not use later than the date of expiry.

8.3 Packaging information:

PRAX 5 and PRAX 10 Tablets is available blister Strips of 10 tablets.

8.4 Storage and handing instructions:

Store at a temperature not exceeding 30°C, protected from moisture.

9. Patient Counselling Information

Package leaflet: Information for the user

PRAX

Prasugrel 5/10 mg tablets

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

Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.

If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet?

9.1 What PRAX is and what it is used for

9.2 What you need to know before you take PRAX

9.3 How to take PRAX

9.4 Possible side effects

9.5 How to store PRAX

9.6 Contents of the pack and other information

9.1 What PRAX is and what it is used for

PRAX contains the active substance Prasugrel Hydrochloride Tablets it is indicated to reduce the rate of thrombotic cardiovascular (CV) events (including stent thrombosis) in patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) who are to be managed with percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) as follows: Patients with unstable angina (UA) or non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI). Patients with ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) when managed with primary or delayed PCI.

9.2 What you need to know before you take PRAX

Do not take PRAX

- if you are allergic to Prasugrel Hydrochloride or any of the other ingredients of this medicine
- If you have ever had a bad reaction to aspirin, Prasugrel or any other nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medicines (you have ever had asthma, swelling of the lips or face, itchy skin or runny nose after taking them)
- If you have, or ever had, an ulcer in your stomach or intestine
- If you are under 16 years old, unless your doctor tells you to
- if you have, or ever had, a bleed in your stomach or intestines (you may have been sick and it contained blood or dark particles that looked like coffee grounds and/or passed blood in your stools or passed black tarry stools)
- If you have had other types of bleeding like a stroke
- If you have a blood clotting disorder (e.g. haemophilia or thrombocytopenia) or are taking medicines to thin your blood
- If you have gout
- If you have severe kidney or liver problems
- If you are in your last 3 months of pregnancy; you must not use higher doses than 100mg per day (see section “Pregnancy and breast-feeding”)
- If you are taking a medicine called methotrexate (e.g. for cancer or rheumatoid arthritis) in doses higher than 15mg per week
 - if you have ever had a stroke or a transient ischaemic attack (TIA).
 - if you have severe liver disease.

Do not take PRAX and tell your doctor if any of these apply to you.

Warnings and precautions

Bleeding risk

In the phase 3 clinical trial (TRITON) key exclusion criteria included an increased risk of bleeding; anaemia; thrombocytopenia; a history of pathological intracranial findings. Patients with acute coronary syndromes undergoing PCI treated with Prasugrel and ASA showed an increased risk of major and minor bleeding according to the TIMI classification system. Therefore, the use of Prasugrel in patients at increased risk of bleeding should only be considered when the benefits in terms of prevention of ischaemic events are deemed to outweigh the risk of serious bleedings. This concern applies especially to patients:

- ≥ 75 years of age (see below).
- with a propensity to bleed (e.g. due to recent trauma, recent surgery, recent or recurrent gastrointestinal bleeding, or active peptic ulcer disease)
- with body weight < 60 kg (see sections 4.2 and 4.8). In these patients the 10 mg maintenance dose is not recommended. A 5 mg maintenance dose should be used.
- With concomitant administration of medicinal products that may increase the risk of bleeding, including oral anticoagulants, clopidogrel, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), and fibrinolytics.

For patients with active bleeding for whom reversal of the pharmacological effects of Prasugrel is required, platelet transfusion may be appropriate.

The use of Prasugrel in patient's ≥ 75 years of age is generally not recommended and should only be undertaken with caution after a careful individual benefit/risk evaluation by the prescribing physician indicates that benefits in terms of prevention of ischaemic events outweigh the risk of serious bleedings. In the phase 3 clinical trial these patients were at greater risk of bleeding, including fatal bleeding, compared to patients < 75 years of age. If prescribed, a lower maintenance dose of 5 mg should be used; the 10 mg maintenance dose is not recommended (see sections 4.2 and 4.8).

Therapeutic experience with prasugrel is limited in patients with renal impairment (including ESRD) and in patients with moderate hepatic impairment. These patients may have an increased bleeding risk. Therefore, prasugrel should be used with caution in these patients.

Patients should be told that it might take longer than usual to stop bleeding when they take prasugrel (in combination with ASA), and that they should report any unusual bleeding (site or duration) to their physician.

Bleeding Risk Associated with Timing of Loading Dose in NSTEMI

In a clinical trial of NSTEMI patients (the ACCOAST study), where patients were scheduled to undergo coronary angiography within 2 to 48 hours after randomization, a prasugrel loading dose given on average 4 hours prior to coronary angiography increased the risk of major and minor peri-procedural bleeding compared with a prasugrel loading dose at the time of PCI. Therefore, in UA/NSTEMI patients, where coronary angiography is performed within 48 hours after admission, the loading dose should be given at the time of PCI (see sections 4.2, 4.8 and 5.1).

Surgery

Patients should be advised to inform physicians and dentists that they are taking prasugrel before any surgery is scheduled and before any new medicinal product is taken. If a patient

is to undergo elective surgery, and an antiplatelet effect is not desired, Prasugrel should be discontinued at least 7 days prior to surgery. Increased frequency (3-fold) and severity of bleeding may occur in patients undergoing CABG surgery within 7 days of discontinuation of prasugrel (see section 4.8). The benefits and risks of prasugrel should be carefully considered in patients in whom the coronary anatomy has not been defined and urgent CABG is a possibility.

Hypersensitivity including angioedema

Hypersensitivity reactions including angioedema have been reported in patients receiving prasugrel, including in patients with a history of hypersensitivity reaction to clopidogrel. Monitoring for signs of hypersensitivity in patients with a known allergy to thienopyridines is advised (see section 4.8).

Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (TTP)

TTP has been reported with the use of prasugrel. TTP is a serious condition and requires prompt treatment.

Lactose and sodium

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

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per tablet, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

Morphine and other opioids

Reduced prasugrel efficacy has been seen in patient's co-administered prasugrel and morphine (see section 4.5).

9.3 How to take PRAX

- Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.
- You must take PRAX together with a meal.
- Swallow the tablet(s) preferably with water.
- If you have difficulty swallowing the tablet whole, talk to your doctor about other ways to take PRAX. The tablet may be crushed and mixed with water or apple puree immediately before you take it. This mixture should be immediately followed by food.
- If necessary, your doctor may also give you the crushed PRAX tablet through a stomach tube.

If you take more PRAX than you should

If you had taken too many PRAX tablets contact your doctor or nearest hospital for advice.

If you forget to take PRAX

If you forget to take a dose of PRAX, take the next dose at the usual time. Do not take a double dose to make up for the forgotten dose.

If you stop taking PRAX

Do not stop the treatment unless your doctor tells you so. Contact your doctor or pharmacist before stopping.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

9.4 Possible side effects

9.5 How to store PRAX

Store at a temperature not exceeding 30°C, protected from moisture.

9.6 Contents of the pack and other information

The active substance in PRAX are Prasugrel Hydrochloride available in strength of 5, and 10, mg respectively. Prax 5 and Prax 10 are available as blister pack of 10 tablets.

10. Details of manufacturer

PRAX 5

Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
Indrad- 382 721, Dist. Mehsana, India.
At: 19, 20, 21 sector – 6 A , I.I.E;
Sidcul, Ranipur, Haridwar -249403

PRAX 10

Torrent Pharmaceutical Ltd.
Vill. Bhud and Makhnu Majra,
The. Baddi-173 205, Dist. Solan (H.P.), INDIA.
OR
Ravnbhel Biotech
EPIP, SIDCO, Kartholi, Bari-Brahmana, Jammu – 181133.

11. Details of permission or license number with date

Prax 5

5/UA/LL/2014 Dated 04.01.2022

Prax 10:

Torrent Pharmaceutical Ltd.
MNB/05/183 Dated 30.04.2010
OR
Ravnbhel Biotech
Mfg Lic No. JK/01/11-12/192 issued on 20.10.2018

12. Date of revision

Dec-2024

MARKETED BY



TORRENT PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.

Torrent House, Off Ashram
Road, Ahmedabad-380009,
INDIA

IN/PRA X 5, 10mg/Dec-2024/03/PI