For the use of a Registered Medical Practitioner or Hospital or a Laboratory only

XAMIC 500

1. Generic Name

Tranexamic Acid Tablets I.P.

2. Qualitative and quantitative composition

Each film coated tablet contains:
Tranexamic Acid I.P. 500 mg
Colour : Titanium Dioxide I.P.

The excipients used are Microcrystalline cellulose, Cross povidone, Polyvinyl pyrrolidone, Isopropyl alcohol, Magnesium stearate, Talc, Colloidal silicon dioxide, Hydroxy propyl methylcellulose, Titanium dioxide and Poly ethylene glycol.

3. Dosage form and strength

Dosage Form: Film-coated
Tablets Strength: 500 mg

4. Clinical particulars

4.1 Therapeutic indication

Xamic 500 is used for the treatment of haemorrhage or risk of haemorrhage in increased fibrinolysis of hereditatory angioneurotic oedema .

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Following surgery, a dose of 25 mg per kg body weight may be given orally three or four times daily for 2 to 8 days. Tranexamic acid can be administered entirely orally; 25 mg per kg body weight 3 to 4 times a day beginning one day prior to surgery.

Use in patients with impaired renal function

In the case of patients with moderate to severe impaired renal function, the dosages need to be reduced. Depending on the serum creatinine levels the recommended dosage is as follows:

SERUM CREATINE (µ mol/L)	DOSAGE
120 to 250 (1.36 to 2.83mg/dl)	15mg/kg BID
250 to 500 (2.83 to 5.66 mg/dl)	15mg/kg daily
> 500 (>5.66 mg/dl)	15mg/kg every 48 hours OR 7.5mg/kg every 24 hours

Use in Special population

Pediatric use

Tranexamic acid is indicated for women of reproductive age and is not intended for use in premenarcheal girls. Tranexamic acid has not been studied in adolescents under age 18 with heavy menstrual bleeding.

Geriatric Use

Tranexamic acid is indicated for women of reproductive age and is not intended for use by postmenopausal women.

Hepatic Impairment

The effect of hepatic impairment on the pharmacokinetics of Tranexamic acid has not been studied. Because only a small fraction of the drug is metabolized, dosage adjustment in

patients with hepatic impairment is not needed.

4.3 Contraindications

- Hypersensitivity to the active substance or any of the excipients.
- Severe renal impairment because of risk of accumulation,
- Active thromboembolic disease.
- History of venous or arterial thrombosis
- Fibrinolytic conditions following consumption coagulopathy
- History of convulsions

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

In case of haematuria of renal origin (especially in haemophilia), there is a risk of mechanical anuria due to formation of a ureteral clot.

In the long-term treatment of patients with hereditary angioneurotic oedema, regular eye examinations (e.g. visual acuity, slit lamp, intraocular pressure, visual fields) and liver function tests should be performed.

Patients with irregular menstrual bleeding should not use Xamic 500 until the cause of irregular bleeding has been established. If menstrual bleeding is not adequately reduced by Xamic 500, an alternative treatment should be considered.

Tranexamic acid should be administered with care in patients receiving oral contraceptives because of the increased risk of thrombosis.

Patients with a previous thromboembolic event and a family history of thromboembolic disease (patients with thrombophilia) should use Xamic 500 only if there is a strong medical indication and under strict medical supervision.
The blood levels are increased in patients with renal insufficiency. Therefore, a dose reduction is recommended.

The use of tranexamic acid in cases of increased fibrinolysis due to disseminated intravascular coagulation is not recommended.

Patients who experience visual disturbance should be withdrawn from treatment. Clinical experience with Xamic 500 in menorrhagic children under 15 years of age is not available.

4.5 Drugs interactions

Xamic 500 will counteract the thrombolytic effect of fibrinolytic preparations.

4.6 Use in special populations (such as pregnant women, lactating women, paediatric patients, geriatric patients etc.)

Pregnancy

Although there is no evidence from animal studies of a teratogenic effect, the usual caution with use of drugs in pregnancy should be observed.

Tranexamic acid crosses the placenta.

Lactation

Tranexamic acid passes into breast milk to a concentration of approximately one hundredth of the concentration in the maternal blood. An antifibrinolytic effect in the infant is unlikely.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

None known.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Adverse events are listed below by system organ class and frequency. Frequencies are defined as: very common (≥1/l0), common (≥1/100 and <1/10), uncommon (≥1/1000 and

<1/100), rare (≥ 1/10,000 and <1/1000) and very rare (<1/10,000) including isolated reports, not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

Immune system disorders
Very rare: Hypersensitivity reactions including anaphylaxis

Eye disorders
Rare: Colour vision disturbances, retinal/artery occlusion

Vascular disorders
Rare: Thromboembolic events
Very rare: Arterial or venous thrombosis at any sites

Gastro-intestinal disorders
Very rare: Digestive effects such as nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea, may occur but disappear when the dosage is reduced.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders
Rare: Allergic skin reactions

Nervous system disorders
Frequency not known (cannot be estimated from the available data): Convulsions/Seizures, particularly in cases of misuse

Reporting of side effects
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: http://www.torrentpharma.com/Index.php/site/info/adverse_event_reporting.

4.9 Overdose
Symptoms may be nausea, vomiting, orthostatic symptoms and/or hypotension. Initiate vomiting, then stomach lavage, and charcoal therapy. Maintain a high fluid intake to promote renal excretion. There is a risk of thrombosis in predisposed individuals.
Anticoagulant treatment should be considered.

5. Pharmacological properties

5.1 Mechanism of Action
Tranexamic acid is an antifibrinolytic compound which is a potent competitive inhibitor of the activation of plasminogen to plasmin. At much higher concentrations, it is a non- competitive inhibitor of plasmin.

5.2 Pharmacodynamic properties
The inhibitory effect of tranexamic acid in plasminogen activation by urokinase has been reported to be 6-100 times and by streptokinase 6-40 times greater than that of aminocaproic acid. The antifibrinolytic activity of tranexamic acid is approximately ten times greater than that of aminocaproic acid.

5.3 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption
Peak plasma Tranexamic acid concentration is obtained immediately after intravenous administration (500mg). Then concentration decreases until the 6th hour. Elimination half-life is about 3 hours..

Distribution:
Tranexamic acid administered parenterally is distributed in a two compartment model.

Tranexamic acid is delivered in the cell compartment and the cerebrospinal fluid with delay. The distribution volume is about 33% of the body mass.

Tranexamic acid crosses the placenta, and may reach one hundredth of the serum peak concentration in the milk of lactating women.

Elimination
Tranexamic acid is excreted in urine as unchanged compound. 90% of the administered dose is excreted by the kidney in the twelve first hours after administration (glomerular excretion without tubular reabsorption).

Following oral administration, 1.13% and 39% of the administered dose were recovered after 3 and 24 hours respectively.

Plasma concentrations are increased in patients with renal insufficiency.

6. Nonclinical properties

6.1 Animal Toxicology or Pharmacology
There are no preclinical data of relevance to the prescriber which are additional to that already included in other sections of the Summary of Product Characteristics.

7. Description
Xamic 500 is white to off white, capsule shaped, biconvex film coated tablets with break line on one side.

8. Pharmaceutical particulars

8.1 Incompatibilities
None known

8.2 Shelf-life
2 years

8.3 Packaging information
Xamic 500 is available in blister pack of 10 tablets.

8.4 Storage and handing instructions
Keep in a cool dry place. Keep out of reach of children.

9. Patient Counselling Information

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using 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 9.4.

What is in this leaflet:

6. Contents of the pack and other information

9.1 What Xamic 500 is and what it is used for

Xamic 500 contains the active substance tranexamic acid and belongs to a group of medicines called anti-fibrinolytic drugs. These are used to stop or reduce unwanted bleeding. When you bleed your body forms clots to stop the bleeding. In some people these break down causing too much bleeding. Xamic 500 stops these clots dissolving and so reduces unwanted bleeding

Xamic 500 is used for the treatment of excessive bleeding in patients with hemophilia during and following tooth extraction.

9.2 What you need to know before you use Torvate Tablets.

❖ **Do not take Xamic 500 if:**

- You are allergic to tranexamic acid or any of the other ingredients of this medicine
- You have serious problems with your kidneys (kidney failure)
- You have or have ever had a blood clot in your blood vessels (called a `thrombosis').
- You have a history of convulsions
- You are at risk of excessive bleeding as a result of a bleeding disorder called consumption coagulopathy

If any of the above applies to you talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Xamic 500 if:

- You have blood in your urine
- You have ever had any uncontrollable bleeding
- You have disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), a disease where your blood starts to clot throughout your body
- You have been taking medicine to treat a hereditary disease called angioneurotic oedema (HANO) every day for a long time. If so, you may need to have regular eye tests and blood tests to check your liver is working properly
- You are a woman with irregular periods
- You or your family have a history of blood clots in your blood vessels (called a `thrombosis')
- Anyone in your family has suffered from blood clots in their blood vessels
- You have kidney disease.

Other medicines and Xamic 500

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines, in particular the following:

- Fibrinolytic drugs (used to help dissolve blood clots), such as streptokinase. This is because Xamic 500 will stop these drugs working
- Oral contraceptives. These may increase the risk of blood clots forming

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

9.3 How to use Torvate Tablets

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Important:
Your doctor will choose the dose that is right for you. Your dose will be shown clearly on the label that your pharmacist puts on your medicine. If it does not, or you are not sure, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

Remember: Your medicine should always be taken with a glass of water. The tablets should be swallowed whole. Do not crush or chew them.

Use in adults and the elderly:
- The usual dose is 2 or 3 tablets taken two to three times daily
- The exact dose you take will depend on why you have been prescribed these tablets
- Follow your doctor's instructions about how many tablets to take, when to take them and for how long.

Use in children and adolescents:
- Your doctor will tell you exactly how much medicine you should give your child. They will work out the dose according to how much your child weighs.

Use in patients with kidney problems:
- Your doctor will tell you how much to take. The dose you take may be lower than the usual adult dose.

If you take more Xamic 500 than you should
If you accidentally take too much of your medicine, immediately tell your doctor or go to the nearest hospital casualty department.
Taking too much Xamic 500 may make you feel sick, be sick or be dizzy or light-headed upon standing.

If you forget to take Xamic 500
Do not take a double dose to make up for a missed dose. Simply take the next dose as planned.

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

9.4 Possible Side Effects

Like all medicines Xamic 500 can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Eye disorders
Rare (affects 1 to 10 users in 1,000)
– Problems with your eyesight, especially your colour vision.
– A blood clot in your eye. This may cause bleeding in the eye, or a loss of vision

Immune system disorders
Very rare (affects less than 1 user in 10,000)
– this includes allergic reactions which cause difficulty in breathing or dizziness.

Vascular disorders
Very rare (affects less than 1 user in 10,000)
– A blood clot in your blood vessels (called a `thrombosis').

Gastrointestinal disorders
Very rare (affects less than 1 user in 10,000)
– Feeling sick
– Being sick
– Diarrhoea

These are usually mild and pass very quickly, but if they continue, tell your doctor or

pharmacist.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders
Rare (affects 1 to 10 users in 1,000)
– Itchy, red or swollen skin

Nervous system disorders
Frequency not known (cannot be estimated from the available data)
– Convulsions, particularly in cases of misuse

Reporting of side effects

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:
http://www.torrentpharma.com/index.php/site/info/adverse_event_reporting.

9.5 How to store Torvate Tablets

Keep out of the sight and reach of children. Do not take this medicine after the expiry date shown on the strip and carton after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month. Store in a cool and dry place. Medicines should not be disposed of via household wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help protect the environment.

9.6 Contents of the pack and other information

What Torvate Tablets contains:

The active substance in this product is Tranexamic Acid.

The other ingredients are Microcrystalline cellulose, Cross povidone, Polyvinyl pyrrolidone, Isopropyl alcohol, Magnesium stearate, Talc, Colloidal silicon dioxide, Hydroxy propyl methylcellulose, Titanium dioxide and Poly ethylene glycol.

10. Details of manufacturer

Manufactured by:
Torrent pharmaceuticals ltd.
32 No.Middle camp, NH-10,
East District, Gangtok, Sikkim-737 135

OR

Manufactured in India by:
Windlas Biotech Limited (Plant-IV)
Plot No. 183 & 192, Mohabewala Industrial Area, Dehradun-248110, Uttarakhand

11. Details of permission or licence number with date

Mfg.Lic.No : M/563/2010 dated 06.12.2021

12. Date of revision

Oct 2022

MARKETED BY

TORRENT PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.

IN/XAMIC 500mg/Oct-2022/03/PI