

MyHep ALL™

Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir Film Coated Tablets 400 mg/100 mg

1. NAME OF THE MEDICAL PRODUCT

Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir Film Coated Tablets 400 mg/100 mg

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each Film Coated tablet contains:

Sofosbuvir 400 mg

Velpatasvir 100 mg

Excipients: Each film coated tablet contains 261.0 mg of lactose monohydrate.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Film coated tablet.

Light yellow, colored, modified capsule shaped biconvex edge film coated tablet debossed with M on one side and SV on the other side.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet is indicated for the treatment of chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection in adults (see sections 4.2, 4.4 and 5.1).

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet should be initiated and monitored by a physician experienced in the management of HCV infection.

Posology

The recommended dose of Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet is one tablet, taken orally, once daily or without food (see section 5.2).

Table 1: Recommended treatment and duration for all HCV genotypes

Patient population*	Treatment and duration
Patients without cirrhosis and patients with compensated cirrhosis	Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet for 12 weeks. Addition of ribavirin may be considered for genotype 3 infected patients with compensated cirrhosis (see section 5.1).
Patients with decompensated cirrhosis	Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet + ribavirin for 12 weeks

* Patients include: HCV-infected patients with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and patients with recurrent HCV post-treatment (see section 4.4).

When used in combination, refer to the Summary of Product Characteristics of the medicinal product containing ribavirin.

The recommended dose of Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet is one tablet, taken orally, once daily or without food (see section 5.2).

Table 2: Guidance for ribavirin dosing when administered with Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet to patients with compensated cirrhosis

Patient	Ribavirin Dose
Chid-Pugh-Turcotte (CPT) Class B cirrhosis pre-transplant	100 mg/day
CPT Class C pre-transplant	50 mg/day
CPT Class B or C post-transplant	50 mg/day

If ribavirin is used in genotype 3 infected patients with compensated cirrhosis (pre- or post-transplant), the recommended dose of ribavirin is 1,000 mg/1,200 mg (1,000 mg for patients weighing < 75 kg and 1,200 mg for patients weighing ≥ 75 kg).

If used in combination, refer to the Summary of Product Characteristics of the medicinal product containing ribavirin.

Patients should be instructed that if an episode occurs within 3 hours of dosing an additional tablet of Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet should be taken. If it is not possible to take the next dose at the usual time, patients should take the next dose of Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet 18 hours after the usual time. Patients should be instructed to wait until the next dose of Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet is taken at the usual time. Patients should be instructed not to take a double dose of Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet.

Patients who have previously taken therapy with an NS3-containing regimen

Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet + ribavirin for 24 weeks may be considered (see section 4.4).

Elderly

No dose adjustment is required for elderly patients (see section 5.2).

Renal impairment

No dose adjustment of Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet is required for patients with mild or moderate renal impairment. The safety and efficacy of Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet has not been assessed in patients with stage IV renal impairment (estimated glomerular filtration rate [eGFR] < 30 mL/min/1.73 m²) and end-stage renal disease (ESRD) requiring hemodialysis.

Hepatic impairment

Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet is required for patients with mild, moderate, or severe hepatic impairment (CPT Class A, B, or C) (see section 5.2). Safety and efficacy of Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet have been assessed in patients with CPT Class B cirrhosis, but not in patients with CPT Class C (see sections 4.4 and 5.1).

Pregnancy

The safety and efficacy of Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet in children and adolescents aged less than 18 years have not yet been established. No data are available.

Method of administration

No oral intake of Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet is required for patients to swallow the tablet whole with or without food (see section 5.2). Due to the bitter taste, it is recommended that the film-coated tablet is not crushed or chewed.

4.3 Clinical pharmacokinetics

Hyperactivity to the active substances to any of the examples listed in section 6.1.

Use with potent P-gp and potent CYP inducers

Medical products that are potent P-gp (e.g. carbamazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin, CYP3A4) or CYP3A5 inducers (rifampicin, dexamethasone, tripterygium wilfordii, amiodarone, leflunomide) will significantly decrease Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir concentrations and could result in loss of efficacy of Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet (see section 4.5).

4.4 Interactions with other medicinal products

Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet should not be administered concurrently with other medicinal products containing Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir.

Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet + heart block

Due to severe Sofosbuvir and heart block have been observed when Sofosbuvir was used in combination with another direct acting antiviral (DAA), it is recommended to administer Sofosbuvir and Sofosbuvir and heart block should be advised to seek medical advice urgently should they experience them.

Patients who have previously failed therapy with an NS3-containing regimen

No clinical data to support the use of Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet for the treatment of patients who have failed therapy with an NS3-containing regimen. However, on the basis of NS3 resistance associated mutations (NS3As) typically seen in patients who have failed therapy with other NS3-containing regimens, it is recommended that patients are closely monitored when initiating Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet. Patients who are identified as being at risk for Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir should be continuously monitored for 48 hours in an appropriate clinical setting.

Due to severe Sofosbuvir and heart block have been observed when Sofosbuvir was used in combination with other patients who have discontinued antivirals within the past few months and are to be initiated on Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet.

All patients receiving Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet in combination with amiodarone or with other medications that have a significant therapeutic effect on heart block should be advised to seek medical advice urgently should they experience them.

Patients who have previously failed therapy with an NS3-containing regimen

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All patients receiving Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet in combination with amiodarone or with other medications that have a significant therapeutic effect on heart block should be advised to seek medical advice urgently should they experience them.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

As a general rule, it is recommended to avoid interactions that have been identified with other active substances individually may occur with Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir.

Potential for Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet to affect other medicinal products

Velpatasvir is an inhibitor of drug transporter P-gp, breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP), organic anion transporter 3 (OATP) and multidrug resistance protein 1 (MDR1).

Co-administration of Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet with other medicinal products that are substrates of these transporters may increase the exposure of such medicinal products (see section 4.4).

Potential for other medicinal products to affect Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet

Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir are substrates of drug transporters P-gp and BCRP. Sofosbuvir is also a substrate of drug transporters OATP1B1, OATP1B3, OATP2B1, OATP2B4 and OATP2C1 which have been observed. Medical products that are potent inducers of P-gp or potent inhibitors of CYP2B6, CYP2C8, CYP2C9, or CYP3A4 (e.g. rifampicin, dexamethasone, tripterygium wilfordii, amiodarone, leflunomide) will significantly decrease Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir concentrations and could result in loss of efficacy of Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet (see section 4.5).

Use with moderate P-gp inducers or moderate CYP inducers

Medical products that are moderate P-gp (e.g. carbamazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin, CYP3A4) or CYP3A5 inducers (rifampicin, dexamethasone, tripterygium wilfordii, amiodarone, leflunomide) will significantly decrease Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir concentrations and could result in loss of efficacy of Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet (see section 4.5).

Use with moderate P-gp inhibitors or moderate CYP inhibitors

Medical products that are moderate P-gp (moderate P-gp) or moderate CYP (moderate CYP) inducers (e.g. carbamazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin, CYP3A4 or CYP3A5) will significantly increase Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir concentrations and could result in loss of efficacy of Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet (see section 4.5).

Use with strong P-gp inhibitors or strong CYP inhibitors

Medical products that are strong P-gp (moderate P-gp) or strong CYP (moderate CYP) inducers (e.g. rifampicin, dexamethasone, tripterygium wilfordii, amiodarone, leflunomide) will significantly increase Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir concentrations and could result in loss of efficacy of Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir tablet (see section 4.5).

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