

Rx Prescription only medicine

ÉloTada 10^{mg} ÉloTada 20^{mg}

Keep out of reach of children
Read leaflet carefully before use

COMPOSITION:

ÉloTada 10
Active ingredient: Tadalafil 10 mg
Excipients: qs 1 Film-coated tablet
(Microcrystalline cellulose 101, Betacyclodextrin, starch, Povidon (kolidon 30), sodium croscarmellose, silicon dioxide, magnesium stearate, opadry white, iron oxide yellow)

ÉloTada 20
Active ingredient: Tadalafil 20 mg
Excipients: qs 1 Film-coated tablet
(Microcrystalline cellulose 101, Betacyclodextrin, starch, Povidon (kolidon 30), sodium croscarmellose, silicon dioxide, magnesium stearate, opadry white, iron oxide yellow)

PHARMACEUTICAL FORM:

ÉloTada 10: yellow, caplet film-coated tablets, plain on two sides.
ÉloTada 20: yellow, caplet film-coated tablets, plain on two sides.

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

Treatment of erectile dysfunction in adult males.
In order for tadalafil to be effective for the treatment of erectile dysfunction, sexual stimulation is required.
It is indicated in patients for the treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) classified as WHO functional class II and III, to improve exercise capacity.
Efficacy has been shown in idiopathic PAH (IPAH) and in PAH related to collagen vascular diseases.

POSLOGY AND METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION:

Erectile dysfunction in adult males:
In general, the recommended dose is 10 mg taken prior to anticipated sexual activity and with or without food.
In those patients in whom tadalafil 10 mg does not produce an adequate effect, 20 mg may be tried. It may be taken at least 30 minutes prior to sexual activity.
The maximum dose frequency is once per day and it is not continuous daily use.
- Pulmonary arterial hypertension
Treatment should only be initiated and monitored by a physician experienced in the treatment of PAH.
The recommended dose is 40 mg taken once daily with or without food.

Elderly patients
Dose adjustments are not required in elderly patients

Renal impairment
- Erectile dysfunction in adult males:
Dose adjustments are not required in patients with mild to moderate renal impairment. For patients with severe renal impairment, 10 mg is the maximum recommended dose for on-demand treatment.
Once-a-day dosing of tadalafil is not recommended in patients with severe renal impairment (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS).

Hepatic impairment
- Pulmonary arterial hypertension: In patients with mild to moderate renal impairment a starting dose of 20 mg once per day is recommended. The dose may be increased to 40 mg once per day, based on individual efficacy and tolerability. In patients with severe renal impairment the use of tadalafil is not recommended (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS).

Hepatic impairment
- Adult men with erectile dysfunction: the recommended dose of tadalafil is 10 mg taken prior to anticipated sexual activity and with or without food. There is limited clinical data on the safety of tadalafil in patients with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class C); if prescribed, a careful individual benefit/risk evaluation should be undertaken by the prescribing physician. There are no available data about the administration of doses higher than 10 mg of tadalafil to patients with hepatic impairment.

Once-a-day dosing of tadalafil for the treatment of erectile dysfunction has not been evaluated in patients with hepatic impairment; therefore if prescribed, a careful individual benefit/risk evaluation must be undertaken by the prescribing physician.

- Pulmonary arterial hypertension: Due to limited clinical experience in patients with mild to moderate hepatic cirrhosis (Child-Pugh Class A and B), following single doses of 10 mg, a starting dose of 20 mg once per day may be considered. If tadalafil is prescribed, a careful individual benefit/risk evaluation should be undertaken by the prescribing physician. Patients with severe hepatic cirrhosis (Child-Pugh Class C) have not been studied and therefore dosing of tadalafil is not recommended.

Diabetic
Adult men with erectile dysfunction: Dose adjustments are not required in diabetic patients.

Pediatric population
There is no relevant use of Tadalafil in the paediatric population with regard to the treatment of erectile dysfunction.

The safety and efficacy of tadalafil in the paediatric population has not yet been established.

Method of administration
Tablets for oral use.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

In clinical studies, tadalafil was shown to augment the hypotensive effects of nitrates. This is thought to result from the combined effects of nitrates and tadalafil on the nitric oxide/cGMP pathway. Therefore, administration of Tadalafil to patients who are using any form of organic nitrate is contraindicated (see section 4.5).
Tadalafil should be used in men with cardiac disease for whom sexual activity is inadvisable. Physicians should consider the potential further risk of sexual activity in patients with pre-existing cardiovascular disease.

combination with thiazides, calcium-channel blockers, beta-blockers, and/or alpha-blockers).
Tadalafil (10 mg, except for studies with angiotensin II receptor blockers and antidiuretic when a 20 mg dose was applied) had no clinically significant interaction with any of these classes.
In clinical studies, these effects were not reported with tamsulosin, alpha-adrenergic receptor blockers. Tadalafil (20 mg) was studied in combination with multiple antihypertensives, may be reduced blood pressure, but the reduction was minimal and no change in clinical. Analysis of Phase 3 clinical trial data showed no difference in adverse events in patients taking tadalafil with or without antihypertensive medicinal products. However, appropriate clinical advice should be given to patients regarding a possible decrease in blood pressure when they are treated with antihypertensive medicinal products.
Alcohol consumption (mean maximum blood concentration 0.08 %) were not affected by co-administration with tadalafil (10 mg or 20 mg). In addition, no changes in tadalafil concentrations were seen 3 hours after co-administration with alcohol. Tadalafil has been demonstrated to produce an increase in the oral bioavailability of ethinylradial, a similar increase may be expected with oral administration of tadalafil, although the clinical consequence of this is uncertain.
When tadalafil 10 mg was administered with theophylline (a non-selective phosphodiesterase inhibitor) in a clinical pharmacology study, there was no pharmacokinetic interaction. The only pharmacodynamic effect was a small (3.5 bpm) increase in heart rate. Although this effect is minor and was of no clinical significance in this study, it should be considered when co-administering these medicinal products.
Specific interaction studies with antidiabetic medicinal products were not conducted.

UNDESIRABLE EFFECTS:

The most commonly reported adverse reactions were headache, dyspepsia, please read Tabulated summary of adverse reactions

table 1: Undesirable effects very common (<1/10)			
System Organ Class	Undesirable effects	Tadalafil 10-20 mg (% N=724)	Placebo (% N=379)
Nervous system	Headache	14.5	5.5
Gastrointestinal	dyspepsia	12.3	1.8
table 2: Undesirable effects common (>1/100, <1/10)			
System Organ Class	Undesirable effects	Tadalafil 10-20 mg (% N=724)	Placebo (% N=379)
Nervous system	Dizziness	2.3	1.8
Cardiac	Flushing	4.1	1.6
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal	Epistaxis	4.3	3.2
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue	Back pain, Myalgia	6.5, 6.7	4.2, 1.8

The uncommonly reported adverse reactions were Swelling of eyelids, Conjunctival hyperemia, Non-arterial anterior ischemic optic neuropathy.
The adverse reactions reported were transient, and generally mild or moderate.
Data in patients over 75 years of age receiving tadalafil are limited.

INDICATIONS AND TREATMENT:

Single doses of up to 500 mg have been given to healthy subjects, and multiple daily doses up to 100 mg have been given to patients. Adverse events were similar to those seen at lower doses.
In cases of overdose, standard supportive measures should be adopted, as required.

PHARMACOTHERAPEUTIC PROPERTIES:

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Drugs used in erectile dysfunction
Tadalafil is a selective, reversible inhibitor of cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP)-specific phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5). When sexual stimulation causes the local release of nitric oxide, inhibition of PDE5 by tadalafil produces increased levels of cGMP in the corpus cavernosum. This results in smooth muscle relaxation and inflow of blood into the penis tissue, thereby producing an erection. Tadalafil has no effect in the treatment of erectile dysfunction in the absence of sexual stimulation.
Studies in vitro have shown that tadalafil is a selective inhibitor of PDE5. PDE5 is an enzyme found in corpus cavernosum smooth muscle, vascular and visceral smooth muscle, skeletal muscle, platelets, kidney, lung, and cerebellum. The effect of tadalafil is more potent on PDE5 than on other phosphodiesterases. Tadalafil is a 10,000-fold more potent for PDE5 than for PDE1, PDE2, and PDE4 enzymes which are found in the heart, brain, blood vessels, liver, and other organs. Tadalafil is a 10,000-fold more potent for PDE3, an enzyme found in the heart and blood vessels.
This selectivity for PDE5 over PDE3 is important because PDE3 is an enzyme involved in cardiac contractility. Additionally, tadalafil is approximately 700-fold more potent for PDE5 than for PDE6, an enzyme which is found in the retina and is responsible for phototransduction. Tadalafil is also a 10,000-fold more potent for PDE5 than for PDE7 through PDE10.
For tadalafil on demand, two clinical studies were conducted in 571 patients in an at-home setting to define the period of responsiveness. Tadalafil demonstrated statistically significant improvement in erectile function and the ability to have successful sexual intercourse up to 24 hours following dosing, as well as patient ability to obtain and maintain erections for successful intercourse compared to placebo as early as 16 minutes following dosing. Sexual encounter profile diary, rate of the ability to have successful sexual intercourse with tadalafil were higher than placebo, about 10 to 24 hours following dosing. In studies, patients may be choose time for take and sexual activity.
Tadalafil administered to healthy subjects produced no significant difference compared to placebo in systolic and diastolic blood pressure (mean maximum decrease of 0.24 ± 0.8 mm Hg, respectively), in standing systolic and diastolic blood pressure (mean maximum decrease of 0.24 ± 0.8 mm Hg, respectively), and no significant change in heart rate.
In clinical studies, Effect of tadalafil on other antihypertensives (including angiotensin II receptor blockers) tadalafil was not studied.

therefore contraindicated:

- patients with myocardial infarction within the last 90 days,
- patients with unstable angina or angina occurring during sexual intercourse,
- patients with New York Heart Association Class II or greater heart failure in the last 6 months,
- patients with uncontrolled arrhythmias, hypotension (< 90/60 mmHg), or uncontrolled hypertension,
- patients with a stroke within the last 6 months,
- Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS:

A medical history and physical examination should be undertaken to diagnose erectile dysfunction and determine potential underlying causes, before pharmacological treatment is considered.
Prior to initiating any treatment for erectile dysfunction, physicians should consider the cardiovascular status of their patients, since there is a degree of cardiac risk associated with sexual activity.
Tadalafil has vasodilator properties, resulting in mild and transient decreases in blood pressure (see pharmacokinetic properties), and as such potentiates the hypotensive effect of nitrates (see contraindications).
Serious cardiovascular events, including myocardial infarction, sudden cardiac death, unstable angina pectoris, ventricular arrhythmia, stroke, transient ischaemic attacks, chest pain, palpitations and tachycardia, have been reported either post-marketing and/or in clinical trials.

Most of the patients in whom these events have been reported had pre-existing cardiovascular risk factors. However, it is not possible to definitively determine whether these events are related directly to these risk factors, to tadalafil, to sexual activity, or to a combination of these or other factors.
Since there are no clinical data on the safety of tadalafil in these patients, if tadalafil is prescribed, a careful individual benefit/risk evaluation should be undertaken by the prescribing physician.

- Patients with severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance < 30 mL/min)
- 10 mg is maximum dose for patients with mild renal impairment (creatinine clearance 30 to 50 mL/min) and moderate (creatinine clearance 30 to 50 mL/min) renal impairment and in subjects with end-stage renal disease on dialysis in clinical trials.

Painful erections have not been reported in clinical trials with the intake of tadalafil. However, painful erections have been reported with the intake of other PDE5 inhibitors. Patients who experience erections lasting 4 hours or more should be instructed to seek immediate medical assistance. If priapism is not treated immediately, penile tissue damage and permanent loss of potency may result.

Tadalafil should be used with caution in patients with anatomical deformation of the penis (such as angulation, cavernosal fibrosis, or Peyronie's disease) or in patients who have conditions which may predispose them to priapism (such as sickle cell anaemia, multiple myeloma, or leukaemia).
The evaluation of erectile dysfunction should include a determination of potential underlying causes and the identification of appropriate treatment and/or appropriate medical assessment.

It is not known if tadalafil is effective in patients who have undergone pelvic surgery or radical non-nerve-sparing prostatectomy.
Tadalafil contains lactose. Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, the Lapp lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not use this medicinal product.

The safety and efficacy of combinations of tadalafil and other treatments for erectile dysfunction have not been studied. The patients should be informed not to take tadalafil in such combinations.
In dogs given tadalafil daily for 6 to 12 months at doses of 25 mg/kg/day (resulting in at least a 3-fold greater exposure range 3.7-18.5) than seen in humans given a single 20 mg dose) and above, there was regression of the seminiferous tubular effect which resulted in a decrease in spermatogenesis in some dogs. Two clinical studies were conducted in patients for 6 months, have other reported (see Pharmacodynamic properties).

USE FOR PREGNANCY AND LACTATION:

Tadalafil should not be used in women. There are no available data about the pregnancy in clinical studies.
It is not known if tadalafil is excreted in breast milk. There are no available data about the pregnancy in clinical studies.

EFFECT ON ABILITY TO DRIVE AND USE MACHINES:

Tadalafil has negligible influence on the ability to drive or use machines. Although the frequency of reports of dizziness in placebo and tadalafil arms in clinical trials was similar, patients should be aware of how they react to tadalafil, before driving or using machines.

DRUG INTERACTIONS:

Interaction studies were conducted with 10 mg and/or 20 mg tadalafil, as indicated below. With regard to those interaction studies where only the 10 mg tadalafil dose was used, clinically relevant interactions at higher doses cannot be completely ruled out.

Effects of other substances on tadalafil

Tadalafil is principally metabolised by CYP3A4. A selective inhibitor of CYP3A4, itraconazole increased tadalafil (10 mg) exposure (AUC) up to 100% relative to the AUC for tadalafil alone. Although specific interactions have not been studied, other protease inhibitors, such as ritonavir or saquinavir, and other CYP3A4 inhibitors, such as erythromycin, clarithromycin, itraconazole, and grapefruit juice, should be co-administered with caution, as they would be expected to increase plasma concentrations of tadalafil. Consequently, the incidence of the adverse reactions might be increased.
The role of transporters (for example, p-glycoprotein) in the disposition of tadalafil is not known. Therefore, there is the potential for drug interactions mediated by inhibition of transporters.

A CYP3A4 inducer, rifampicin reduced tadalafil AUC by 80%, relative to the AUC values for tadalafil alone (10 mg). Other inducers of CYP3A4, such as phenobarbital, phenytoin, and carbamazepine, may also decrease plasma concentrations of tadalafil.

Effects of tadalafil on other medicinal products

In clinical studies, tadalafil (10 mg) was shown to augment the hypotensive effects of nitrates. Therefore, administration of tadalafil to patients who are using any form of organic nitrate is contraindicated.

Tadalafil is not expected to cause clinically significant inhibition or induction of the clearance of medicinal products metabolised by CYP450 isoenzymes. Studies have confirmed that tadalafil does not inhibit or induce CYP450 isoenzymes, including CYP3A4, CYP1A2, CYP2D6, CYP2E1, CYP2C9 and CYP2C19.

Tadalafil (10 mg) had no clinically significant effect on exposure (AUC) to S-warfarin (CYP2C9 substrate), nor did tadalafil effect changes in prothrombin time induced by warfarin.

Tadalafil (10 mg) did not potentiate the increase in bleeding time caused by acetylsalicylic acid.

In clinical pharmacology studies, the potential for tadalafil to augment the hypotensive effects of antihypertensive medicinal products was examined. Major classes of antihypertensive medicinal products were studied, including calcium-channel blockers (amlodipine), angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors (enalapril), beta-adrenergic receptor blockers (metoprolol), thiazide diuretics (furosemide), and angiotensin II receptor blockers (various types and doses, alone or in

combination). Advice should be given to patients regarding a possible decrease in blood pressure when they are treated with antihypertensive medicinal products. Administration of tadalafil to patients who are using any form of organic nitrate is contraindicated.

In effect, to assess the effects of tadalafil on vision, no impairment of colour discrimination (blue/green) was detected in the Farnsworth-Munsell 100-hue test. This finding is consistent with the low affinity of tadalafil for PDE6 compared to PDE5. Across all clinical studies, reports of changes in colour vision were rare (< 0.1 %).
Two studies were conducted in men to assess the potential effect of tadalafil on spermatogenesis of tadalafil 10 mg (one 6-month study and 20 mg (one 6-month study) administered daily. In both of these studies decreases were observed in sperm count and concentration related to tadalafil treatment of unlikely clinical relevance.

Unless, these effects were not associated with changes in other parameters such as sperm count, motility, morphology. However, in tadalafil 10 mg - 6 month studies decreases were average sperm concentration as compared with placebo. This effect was not seen in the study of 20 mg tadalafil taken for 6 months. In addition there was no adverse effect on mean concentrations of reproductive hormones, testosterone, luteinizing hormone or follicle stimulating hormone with either 10 or 20 mg of tadalafil compared to placebo.

Tadalafil at doses of 2 to 100 mg has been evaluated in 16 clinical studies involving 3250 patients, including patients with erectile dysfunction of various severities (mild, moderate, severe), etiologies, ages (range 21-86 years), and ethnicities. Most patients reported erectile dysfunction of at least 1 year in duration. In the primary efficacy studies of general populations, 81% of patients reported that tadalafil improved their erections as compared to 35% with placebo. Also, patients with erectile dysfunction in all severity categories reported improved erections whilst taking tadalafil (80%, 83%, and 72% for mild, moderate, and severe, respectively as compared to 45%, 43%, and 19% with placebo). In the primary efficacy studies, 75% of intercourse attempts were successful in tadalafil-treated patients as compared to 32% with placebo.

PHARMACOKINETIC PROPERTIES:

Absorption

Tadalafil is rapidly absorbed after oral administration and the mean maximum observed plasma concentration (C_{max}) is achieved at a median time of 2 hours after dosing. Absolute bioavailability of tadalafil following oral dosing has not been determined.

The rate and extent of absorption of tadalafil has not been influenced by food, thus tadalafil may be taken with or without food.

The time of dosing (morning versus evening) had no clinically relevant effects on the rate and extent of absorption.

Distribution

The mean volume of distribution is approximately 43L, indicating that tadalafil is distributed into tissues. At therapeutic concentrations, 94% of tadalafil in plasma is bound to proteins. Protein binding is not affected by impaired renal function.

Less than 0.0005% of the administered dose is excreted in the semen of healthy subjects.

Biotransformation

Tadalafil is primarily metabolised by the cytochrome P450 (CYP) 3A4 isoenzyme. The major circulating metabolite is the methyltetrahydro glucuronide. This metabolite is at least 13,000-fold less potent than tadalafil for PDE5. Consequently, it is not expected to be clinically active at observed tadalafil concentrations.

Elimination

The mean oral clearance for tadalafil is 2.5 L/h and the mean half-life is 17.5 hours in healthy subjects.

Tadalafil is excreted predominantly as inactive metabolites, mainly in the faeces (approximately 61% of the dose) and to a lesser extent in the urine (approximately 36% of the dose).

Linearisation/Likelihood

Tadalafil pharmacokinetics in healthy subjects are linear with respect to time and dose. Over a dose range of 2.5 to 20 mg, exposure (AUC) increases proportionally with dose. Steady-state plasma concentrations are attained within 5 days of once daily dosing.

Pharmacokinetics determined with a population approach in patients with erectile dysfunction are similar to pharmacokinetics in subjects without erectile dysfunction.

Special Populations

Elderly

Healthy elderly subjects (65 years or over) had a lower oral clearance of tadalafil, resulting in 25% higher exposure (AUC) relative to healthy subjects aged 19 to 45 years. This effect of age is not clinically significant and does not warrant a dose adjustment.

Renal insufficiency

In clinical pharmacology studies using single dose tadalafil 10 mg, in subjects with mild (creatinine clearance 30 to 50 mL/min) or moderate (creatinine clearance 30 to 50 mL/min) renal impairment, tadalafil exposure (AUC) approximately was higher than observed in healthy subjects. In clinical pharmacology studies other, tadalafil exposure (AUC) in subjects with end-stage renal disease on dialysis is comparable to exposure in healthy subjects when a dose of 10 mg is administered. There are no available data about the administration of more than 10 mg dosing of tadalafil to patients with renal impairment.

Hepatic insufficiency

Tadalafil exposure (AUC) in subjects with mild and moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh class A and B) is comparable to exposure in healthy subjects when a dose of 10 mg is administered. There are no available data about the administration of more than 10 mg dosing of tadalafil to patients with hepatic impairment.

Patients with diabetes

Tadalafil exposure (AUC) in patients with diabetes was approximately 19 % lower than the AUC value for healthy subjects. There are no available data about the administration of more than 10 mg dosing of tadalafil to patients with diabetes.

Prediclinical safety data

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

There was no evidence of teratogenicity, embryotoxicity, or fetotoxicity in rats or mice that received up to 1000 mg/kg/day. There was no evidence of reproductive toxicity in the rat prenatally and postnatal development study, the no observed effect dose was 30 mg/kg/day. In the pregnant rat the AUC for calculated free drug at this dose was approximately 18 times the human AUC at a 20 mg dose.

There was no impairment of fertility in male and female rats. In dogs given tadalafil daily for 6 to 12 months at doses of 25 mg/kg/day (resulting in at least a 3-fold greater exposure (range 3.7-18.5) than seen in humans given a single 20 mg dose) and above, there was regression of the seminiferous tubular epithelium that resulted in a decrease in spermatogenesis in some dogs (see Pharmacodynamic properties).

POSOLING: 1 blister x 2 tablets; 2 blisters x 2 tablets. 1 blister x 4 tablets; 2 blisters x 2 tablets.

STORAGE: Store in a dry place. Keep under 30°C. Avoid light.

SHELF LIFE: 36 months from Mfg. Date

STANDARD QUALITY In-house



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