

# Summary of Product Characteristics

## 1 NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Quetiapine 150 mg film-coated tablets

## 2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each film-coated tablet contains 150 mg of quetiapine (as quetiapine hemifumarate).

Excipient (s):

Each 150 mg film-coated tablet contains 79.800 mg lactose monohydrate.

For a full list of excipients, see section 6.1

## 3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Film-coated tablet

150mg tablets are pale yellow coloured, round, biconvex, film-coated tablet, plain on both sides.

## 4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

### 4.1 Therapeutic Indications

Quetiapine tablet is indicated for the treatment of:

- o Schizophrenia.
- o Bipolar disorder, including:
  - moderate to severe manic episodes in bipolar disorder
  - major depressive episodes in bipolar disorder
  - prevention of recurrence in patients whose manic or depressive episode has responded to quetiapine treatment.

### 4.2 Posology and method of administration

Different dosing schedules exist for each indication. It must therefore be ensured that patients receive clear information on the appropriate dosage for their condition.

Quetiapine tablets can be administered, with or without food.

#### *Adults*

**For the treatment of schizophrenia:** Quetiapine tablets should be administered twice a daily. The total daily dose for the first 4 days of therapy is 50 mg (Day 1), 100 mg (Day 2), 200 mg (Day 3) and 300 mg (Day 4).

From day 4 onwards, the dose should be titrated to the usual effective dose range of 300 to 450 mg/day. Depending on the clinical response and tolerability of the individual patient, the dose may be adjusted within the range 150 to 750 mg/day.

**For the treatment of moderate to severe manic episodes in bipolar disorder:** Quetiapine tablets should be administered twice a daily. The total daily dose for the first four days of therapy is 100 mg (Day 1), 200 mg (Day 2), 300 mg (Day 3) and 400 mg (Day 4). Further dosage adjustments up to 800 mg per day by Day 6 should be in increments of no greater than 200 mg per day.

The dose may be adjusted depending on clinical response and tolerability of the individual patient, within the range of 200 to 800 mg per day. The usual effective dose is in the range of 400 to 800 mg per day.

**For the treatment of depressive episodes in bipolar disorder:** Quetiapine tablets should be administered once daily at bedtime. The total daily dose for the first four days of therapy is 50 mg (Day 1), 100 mg (Day 2), 200 mg (Day 3) and 300 mg (Day 4). The recommended daily dose is 300 mg. In clinical trials, no additional benefit was seen in the 600 mg group compared to the 300 mg group (see section 5.1). Individual patients may benefit from a 600 mg dose. In individual patients, in the event of tolerance concerns, clinical trials have indicated that dose reduction to a minimum of 200 mg could be considered. When treating depressive episodes in bipolar disorder, treatment should be initiated by physicians experienced in treating bipolar disorder.

**For preventing recurrence in bipolar disorder:** For prevention of recurrence of manic, depressive and mixed episodes in bipolar disorder, patients who have responded to quetiapine for acute treatment of bipolar disorder should continue therapy at the same dose. The dose may then be adjusted depending on clinical response and tolerability of the individual patient, within the range of 300 to 800 mg/day administered twice daily. It is important that the lowest effective dose is used for maintenance therapy.

### *Elderly*

As with other antipsychotics and antidepressants, quetiapine tablets should be used with caution in the elderly, especially during the initial dosing period. The rate of dose titration of quetiapine may need to be slower, and the daily therapeutic dose lower, than that used in younger patients, depending on the clinical response and tolerability of the individual patient. The mean plasma clearance of quetiapine was reduced by 30% to 50% in elderly patients when compared to younger patients.

Efficacy and safety has not been evaluated in patients over 65 years with depressive episodes in the framework of bipolar disorder.

### *Children and adolescents*

Quetiapine tablets is not recommended for use in children and adolescents below 18 years of age, due to a lack of data to support use in this age group. The available evidence from placebo-controlled clinical trials is presented in sections 4.4, 4.8, 5.1 and 5.2

### *Renal impairment*

Dosage adjustment is not necessary in patients with renal impairment.

### *Hepatic impairment*

Quetiapine is extensively metabolised by the liver. Therefore, Quetiapine should be used with caution in patients with known hepatic impairment, especially during the initial dosing period. Patients with hepatic impairment should be started with 25 mg/day. The dose can be increased daily with increments of 25 - 50 mg/day until an effective dosage, depending on the clinical response and tolerability of the individual patient.

## **4.3 Contraindications**

Quetiapine tablet is contra-indicated in patients who are hypersensitive to the active substance or to any of the excipients of this product.

Concomitant administration of cytochrome P450 3A4 inhibitors, such as HIV-protease inhibitors, azole-antifungal agents, erythromycin, clarithromycin and nefazodone, is contraindicated. (See also section 4.5).

## **4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use**

As quetiapine has several indications, the safety profile should be considered with respect to the individual patient's diagnosis and the dose being administered.

### ***Children and adolescents (10 to 17 years of age)***

Quetiapine tablet is not recommended for use in children and adolescents below 18 years of age, due to a lack of data to support use in this age group. Clinical trials have shown that in addition to the known safety profile identified in adults (see section 4.8 Undesirable effects), certain adverse events occurred at a higher frequency in children and adolescents compared to adults (increased appetite, elevations in serum prolactin, and extrapyramidal symptoms) and one was identified that has not been previously seen in adult studies (increases in blood pressure). Changes in thyroid function tests have also been observed in children and adolescents.

Furthermore, the long-term safety implications of treatment on growth and maturation have not been studied beyond 26 weeks. Long-term implications for cognitive and behavioural development are not known.

In placebo-controlled clinical trials with children and adolescent patients treated with quetiapine, quetiapine was associated with an increased incidence of extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS) compared to placebo in patients treated for schizophrenia and bipolar mania (see section 4.8 Undesirable effects).

### ***Suicide/suicidal thoughts or clinical worsening***

Depression in bipolar disorder is associated with an increased risk of suicidal thoughts, self-harm and suicide (suicide-related events). This risk persists until significant remission occurs. As improvement may not occur during the first few weeks or more of treatment, patients should be closely monitored until such improvement occurs. It is general clinical experience that the risk of suicide may increase in the early stages of recovery.

In addition, physicians should consider the potential risk of suicide-related events after abrupt cessation of quetiapine treatment, due to the known risk factors for the disease being treated. Other psychiatric conditions for which quetiapine is prescribed can also be associated with an increased risk of suicide related events. In addition, these conditions may be co-morbid with major depressive episodes. The same precautions observed when treating patients with major depressive episodes should therefore be observed when treating patients with other psychiatric disorders.

Patients with a history of suicide related events, or those exhibiting a significant degree of suicidal ideation prior to commencement of treatment are known to be at greater risk of suicidal thoughts or suicide attempts, and should receive careful monitoring during treatment. A meta analysis of placebo controlled clinical trials of antidepressant drugs in adult patients with psychiatric disorders showed an increased risk of suicidal behaviour with antidepressants compared to placebo in patients less than 25 years old.

Close supervision of patients and in particular those at high risk should accompany drug therapy especially in early treatment and following dose changes. Patients (and caregivers of patients) should be alerted about the need to monitor for any clinical worsening, suicidal behaviour or thoughts and unusual changes in behaviour and to seek medical advice immediately if these symptoms present.

In shorter-term placebo controlled clinical studies of patients with major depressive episodes in bipolar disorder an increased risk of suicide-related events was observed in young adult patients (younger than 25 years of age) who were treated with quetiapine as compared to those treated with placebo (3.0% vs. 0%, respectively).

### ***Somnolence and dizziness***

Quetiapine treatment has been associated with somnolence and related symptoms, such as sedation (see Section 4.8 Undesirable effects). In clinical trials for treatment of patients with bipolar depression, onset was usually within the first 3 days of treatment and was predominantly of mild to moderate intensity. Bipolar depression patients experiencing somnolence of severe intensity may require more frequent contact for a minimum of 2 weeks from onset of somnolence, or until symptoms improve and treatment discontinuation may need to be considered.

Quetiapine treatment has been associated with orthostatic hypotension and related dizziness (see Section 4.8) which, like somnolence has onset usually during the initial dose-titration period. This could increase the occurrence of

accidental injury (fall), especially in the elderly population. Therefore, patients should be advised to exercise caution until they are familiar with the potential effects of the medication.

### ***Cardiovascular disease***

Quetiapine tablets should be used with caution in patients with known cardiovascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, or other conditions predisposing to hypotension.

Quetiapine may induce orthostatic hypotension, especially during the initial dose-titration period and therefore Dose reduction or more gradual titration should be considered if this occurs. A slower titration regimen could be considered in patients with underlying cardiovascular disease.

### ***Seizures***

In controlled clinical trials there was no difference in the incidence of seizures in patients treated with quetiapine or placebo. No data is available about the incidence of seizures in patients with a history of seizure disorder. As with other antipsychotics, caution is recommended when treating patients with a history of seizures (see section 4.8 Undesirable effects).

### ***Extrapyramidal symptoms***

In placebo controlled clinical trials of adult patients quetiapine was associated with an increased incidence of extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS) compared to placebo in patients treated for major depressive episodes in bipolar disorder (see Section 4.8 Undesirable effects).

The use of quetiapine has been associated with the development of akathisia, characterised by a subjectively unpleasant or distressing restlessness and need to move often accompanied by an inability to sit or stand still. This is most likely to occur within the first few weeks of treatment. In patients who develop these symptoms, increasing the dose may be detrimental.

### ***Tardive dyskinesia***

Tardive dyskinesia is a syndrome of potentially irreversible, involuntary, dyskinetic movements that may develop in patients treated with antipsychotic drugs including quetiapine. If signs and symptoms of tardive dyskinesia appear, dose reduction or discontinuation of quetiapine tablets should be considered. The symptoms of tardive dyskinesia can worsen or even arise after discontinuation of treatment (see section 4.8 Undesirable effects).

### ***Neuroleptic malignant syndrome***

Neuroleptic malignant syndrome has been associated with antipsychotic treatment, including quetiapine (see Section 4.8). Clinical manifestations include hyperthermia, altered mental status, muscular rigidity, autonomic instability, and increased creatinine phosphokinase. In such an event, quetiapine should be discontinued and appropriate medical treatment given.

### ***Severe neutropenia***

Severe neutropenia (neutrophil count  $<0.5 \times 10^9/L$ ) has been uncommonly reported in quetiapine tablets clinical trials. Most cases of severe neutropenia have occurred within a couple of months of starting therapy with quetiapine tablets. There was no apparent dose relationship. During post-marketing experience, resolution of leucopenia and/or neutropenia has followed cessation of therapy with quetiapine tablets. Possible risk factors for neutropenia include pre-existing low white cell count (WBC) and history of drug induced neutropenia. Quetiapine should be discontinued in patients with a neutrophil count  $<1.0 \times 10^9/L$ . Patients should be observed for signs and symptoms of infection and neutrophil counts followed (until they exceed  $1.5 \times 10^9/L$ ). (See Section 5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties).

### ***Interactions***

See also Section 4.5 Interactions with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction.

Concomitant use of quetiapine with a strong hepatic enzyme inducer such as carbamazepine or phenytoin substantially decreases quetiapine plasma concentrations, which could affect the efficacy of Quetiapine therapy. In patients receiving a hepatic enzyme inducer, initiation of quetiapine treatment should only occur if the physician considers that the benefits of quetiapine outweigh the risks of removing the hepatic enzyme inducer. It is important that any change in the inducer is gradual, and if required, replaced with a non-inducer (e.g. sodium valproate).

#### Weight

Weight gain has been reported in patients who have been treated with quetiapine, and should be monitored and managed as clinically appropriate as in accordance with utilised antipsychotic guidelines (see Section 4.8 and 5.1).

#### *Hyperglycaemia*

Hyperglycaemia and/or development or exacerbation of diabetes occasionally associated with ketoacidosis or coma has been reported rarely, including some fatal cases (see Section 4.8). In some cases, a prior increase in body weight has been reported which may be a predisposing factor. Appropriate clinical monitoring is advisable in accordance with utilised antipsychotic guidelines. Patients treated with any antipsychotic agent including quetiapine, should be observed for signs and symptoms of hyperglycaemia (such as polydipsia, polyuria, polyphagia and weakness), and patients with diabetes mellitus or with risk factors for diabetes mellitus should be monitored regularly for worsening of glucose control. Weight should be monitored regularly.

#### *Lipids*

Increases in triglycerides, LDL and total cholesterol, and decreases in HDL cholesterol have been observed in clinical trials with quetiapine (see Section 4.8 Undesirable effects). Lipid changes should be managed as clinically appropriate.

#### *Metabolic Risk*

Given the observed changes in weight, blood glucose (see hyperglycaemia) and lipids seen in clinical studies, patients (including those with normal baseline values) may experience worsening of their metabolic risk profile, which should be managed as clinically appropriate (see also section 4.8).

#### *QT Prolongation*

In clinical trials and use in accordance with the SPC, quetiapine was not associated with a persistent increase in absolute QT intervals. In post-marketing, QT prolongation was reported with quetiapine at the therapeutic doses (see Section 4.8) and in overdose (see Section 4.9). As with other antipsychotics, caution should be exercised when quetiapine is prescribed in patients with cardiovascular disease or family history of QT prolongation. Also, caution should be exercised when quetiapine is prescribed either with medicines known to increase QT interval, or with concomitant neuroleptics, especially in the elderly, in patients with congenital long QT syndrome, congestive heart failure, heart hypertrophy, hypokalaemia or hypomagnesaemia (see Section 4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction).

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#### **Withdrawal**

Acute withdrawal symptoms such as insomnia, nausea, headache, diarrhoea, vomiting, dizziness and irritability have been described after abrupt cessation of quetiapine. Recurrence of psychotic symptoms may also occur, and the emergence of involuntary movement disorders (such as akathisia, dystonia and dyskinesia) has been reported. Gradual withdrawal over a period of at least one to two weeks is advisable (see section 4.8)

#### *Elderly patients with dementia-related psychosis*

Quetiapine is not approved for the treatment of patients with dementia-related psychosis.

An approximately 3-fold increased risk of cerebrovascular adverse events have been seen in randomised placebo controlled clinical trials in the dementia population with some atypical antipsychotics. The mechanism for this

increased risk is not known. An increased risk cannot be excluded for other antipsychotics or other patient populations. Quetiapine should be used with caution in patients with risk factors for stroke.

In a meta-analysis of atypical antipsychotic drugs, it has been reported that elderly patients with dementia-related psychosis are at an increased risk of death compared to placebo. However in two 10-week placebo-controlled quetiapine studies in the same patient population (n=710); mean age: 83 years; range: 56-99 years) the incidence of mortality in quetiapine treated patients was 5.5% versus 3.2% in the placebo group. The patients in these trials died of a variety of causes that were consistent with expectations for this population. These data do not establish a causal relationship between quetiapine treatment and death in elderly patients with dementia.

#### **Hepatic effects**

If jaundice develops, quetiapine should be discontinued.

#### **Dysphagia**

Dysphagia (see Section 4.8 Undesirable effects) and aspiration have been reported with quetiapine. Quetiapine should be used with caution in patients at risk for aspiration pneumonia.

#### **Venous thromboembolism (VTE)**

Cases of venous thromboembolism (VTE) have been reported with antipsychotic drugs. Since patients treated with antipsychotics often present with acquired risk factors for VTE, all possible risk factors for VTE should be identified before and during treatment with quetiapine and preventive measures undertaken.

#### **Pancreatitis**

Pancreatitis has been reported in clinical trials and during the post marketing experience, however a causal relationship has not been established. Among the post marketing reports, many patients had factors which are known to be associated with pancreatitis such as increased triglycerides (see Section 4.4 Lipids), gallstones, and alcohol consumption.

#### **Additional information**

Quetiapine data in combination with divalproex or lithium in acute moderate to severe manic episodes is limited; however, combination therapy was well tolerated (see section 4.8 Undesirable effects and 5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties). The data showed an additive effect at week 3.

#### **Lactose**

Quetiapine tablets contain lactose. Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, the Lapp lactase deficiency, or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine.

### **4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction**

Given the primary central nervous system effects of quetiapine, quetiapine should be used with caution in combination with other centrally acting drugs and alcohol.

Cytochrome P450 (CYP) 3A4 is the primary enzyme responsible for cytochrome P450 mediated metabolism of quetiapine. In an interaction study in healthy volunteers, concomitant administration of quetiapine (dosage of 25 mg) with ketoconazole, a CYP3A4 inhibitor, caused a 5- to 8-fold increase in the AUC of quetiapine. On the basis of this, concomitant use of quetiapine with CYP3A4 inhibitors is contraindicated. It is also not recommended to take quetiapine together with grapefruit juice.

In a multiple dose trial in patients to assess the pharmacokinetics of quetiapine given before and during treatment with carbamazepine (a known hepatic enzyme inducer), co-administration of carbamazepine significantly increased the clearance of quetiapine. This increase in clearance reduced systemic quetiapine exposure (as measured by AUC) to an

average of 13% of the exposure during administration of quetiapine alone; although a greater effect was seen in some patients. As a consequence of this interaction, lower plasma concentrations can occur, which could affect the efficacy of quetiapine tablets therapy. Co-administration of quetiapine and phenytoin (another microsomal enzyme inducer) caused a greatly increased clearance of quetiapine by approx. 450%. In patients receiving a hepatic enzyme inducer, initiation of quetiapine treatment should only occur if the physician considers that the benefits of quetiapine outweigh the risks of removing the hepatic enzyme inducer. It is important that any change in the inducer is gradual, and if required, replaced with a non-inducer (e.g. sodium valproate) (see also section 4.4 Special warnings and special precautions for use).

The pharmacokinetics of quetiapine were not significantly altered following co-administration with the antidepressants imipramine (a known CYP2D6 inhibitor) or fluoxetine (a known CYP3A4 and CYP2D6 inhibitor).

The pharmacokinetics of quetiapine were not significantly altered following co-administration with the antipsychotics risperidone or haloperidol. However co-administration of quetiapine tablets and thioridazine caused increases in the clearance of quetiapine by approx. 70%.

The pharmacokinetics of quetiapine were not altered following co-administration with cimetidine, a known P450 enzyme inhibitor.

The pharmacokinetics of lithium were not altered when co-administered with quetiapine tablets

The pharmacokinetics of sodium valproate and quetiapine were not altered to a clinically relevant extent when co-administered.

Formal interaction studies with commonly used cardiovascular drugs have not been performed.

Caution should be exercised when quetiapine is used concomitantly with drugs known to cause electrolyte imbalance or to increase QTc interval.

#### **4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation**

The safety and efficacy of quetiapine tablets during human pregnancy have not yet been established. Up to now there are no indications for harmfulness in animal tests, possible effects on the foetal eye have not been examined though. Therefore, quetiapine tablets should only be used during pregnancy if the benefits justify the potential risks. Following pregnancies in which quetiapine was used, neonatal withdrawal symptoms were observed.

There have been published reports of quetiapine excretion into human breast milk, however the degree of excretion was not consistent. Women who are breast-feeding should therefore be advised to avoid breast-feeding while taking quetiapine.

Neonates exposed to antipsychotics (including Quetiapine) during the third trimester of pregnancy are at risk of adverse reactions including extrapyramidal and/or withdrawal symptoms that may vary in severity and duration following delivery. There have been reports of agitation, hypertonia, hypotonia, tremor, somnolence, respiratory distress, or feeding disorder. Consequently, newborns should be monitored carefully.

#### **4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines**

Given its primary central nervous system effects, quetiapine may interfere with activities requiring mental alertness and may cause somnolence. Therefore, patients should be advised not to drive or operate machinery, until individual susceptibility to this is known.

#### **4.8 Undesirable effects**

The most commonly reported Adverse Drug Reactions (ADRs) with quetiapine tablets are somnolence, dizziness, dry mouth, mild asthenia, constipation, tachycardia, orthostatic hypotension, and dyspepsia.

As with other antipsychotics, weight gain, syncope, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, leucopenia, neutropenia and peripheral edema, have been associated with quetiapine tablets.

The incidences of ADRs associated with quetiapine tablets therapy, are tabulated below according to the format recommended by the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS III Working Group; 1995).

The frequencies of adverse events are ranked according to the following:

Very common ( $\geq 1/10$ ), common ( $\geq 1/100$ ,  $< 1/10$ ), uncommon ( $\geq 1/1000$ ,  $< 1/100$ ), rare ( $\geq 1/10,000$ ,  $< 1/1000$ ) and very rare ( $< 1/10,000$ ), not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

#### *Blood and lymphatic system disorders*

*Very common:* Decreased haemoglobin<sup>23</sup>

*Common:* Leucopenia<sup>27</sup>, decreased neutrophil count, Eosinophils increased<sup>28</sup>

*Uncommon:* Thrombocytopenia, Anaemia, Platelet count decreased<sup>14</sup>

*Rare:* Agranulocytosis<sup>29</sup>

*Unknown:* Neutropenia<sup>1</sup>

#### *Immune system disorders*

*Uncommon:* Hypersensitivity (including allergic skin reactions)

*Very rare:* Anaphylactic reaction<sup>6</sup>

#### *Endocrine disorders*

*Common:* Hyperprolactinaemia<sup>16</sup>, Decreases in Total T<sub>4</sub><sup>25</sup>, Decreases in

*Uncommon:* Free T<sub>4</sub><sup>25</sup>, Decreases in Total T<sub>3</sub><sup>25</sup>, Increases in TSH<sup>25</sup>

*Very rare:* Decreases in free T<sub>3</sub><sup>25</sup>, Hypothyroidism<sup>22</sup>

#### *Inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion*

#### *Metabolism and nutritional disorders*

*Very common:* Elevations in serum triglyceride levels<sup>11,31</sup>

Elevations in total cholesterol (predominantly LDL cholesterol)<sup>12,31</sup>, Decreases in HDL cholesterol<sup>18,31</sup>, Weight gain<sup>9,31</sup>

*Common:* Increased appetite, blood glucose increased to hyperglycaemic levels<sup>7,31</sup>

*Uncommon:* Hyponatraemia<sup>20</sup>, Diabetes Mellitus<sup>1,5,6</sup>

*rare:* Metabolic syndrome<sup>30</sup>

#### *Psychiatric disorders*

*Common:* Abnormal dreams and nightmares, Suicidal ideation and suicidal

*Rare:* behaviour<sup>21</sup>

Somnambulism and related reactions such as sleep talking and sleep related eating disorder

#### *Nervous system disorders*

*Very Common:* Dizziness<sup>4,17</sup>, somnolence<sup>2,17</sup>, headache

*Common:* Syncope<sup>4,17</sup>, Extrapyrarnidal symptoms<sup>1,22</sup>, Dysarthria

*Uncommon:* Seizure<sup>1</sup>, Restless leg syndrome, Tardive dyskinesia<sup>1,6</sup>

#### *Cardiac disorders*

*Common:* Tachycardia<sup>4</sup>, Palpitations<sup>24</sup>

*Uncommon:* QT prolongation<sup>1,13,19</sup>

#### *Eye disorders*

*Common:* Vision blurred

#### *Vascular disorders*

*Common:* Orthostatic hypotension<sup>4,17</sup>

<i>Rare:</i>	Venous thromboembolism <sup>1</sup>
<i>Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders</i>	
<i>Common:</i>	Rhinitis, Dyspnoea <sup>24</sup>
<i>Gastrointestinal disorders</i>	
<i>Very Common:</i>	Dry mouth
<i>Common:</i>	Constipation, dyspepsia, vomiting <sup>26</sup>
<i>Uncommon:</i>	Dysphagia <sup>8</sup>
<i>Rare:</i>	Pancreatitis
<i>Hepato-biliary disorders</i>	
<i>Common:</i>	Elevations in serum transaminases (ALT, AST) <sup>3</sup> ; Elevations in gamma-GT levels <sup>3</sup>
<i>Rare:</i>	Jaundice <sup>6</sup> , Hepatitis
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders</i>	
<i>Very rare:</i>	Angioedema <sup>6</sup> , Stevens-Johnson syndrome <sup>6</sup>
<i>Unknown:</i>	Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis, Erythema Multiforme
<i>Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders</i>	
<i>Very rare:</i>	Rhabdomyolysis
<i>Pregnancy, puerperium and perinatal conditions</i>	
<i>Unknown:</i>	Drug withdrawal syndrome neonatal <sup>27</sup>
<i>Reproductive system and breast disorders</i>	
<i>Uncommon:</i>	Sexual dysfunction
<i>Rare:</i>	Priapism, galactorrhoea, breast swelling, menstrual disorder
<i>General disorders and administration site conditions</i>	
<i>Very Common:</i>	Withdrawal (discontinuation) symptoms <sup>1, 10</sup>
<i>Common:</i>	Mild asthenia, peripheral oedema, irritability, pyrexia
<i>Rare:</i>	Neuroleptic malignant syndrome <sup>1</sup> , hypothermia
<i>Investigations</i>	
<i>Rare:</i>	Elevations in blood creatine phosphokinase <sup>15</sup>

- (1) See section 4.4
- (2) Somnolence may occur, usually during the first two weeks of treatment and generally resolves with the continued administration of quetiapine .
- (3) Asymptomatic elevations (shift from normal to > 3x ULN at any time) in serum transaminase (ALT, AST) or gamma-GT-levels have been observed in some patients administered quetiapine. This elevations were usually reversible on continued quetiapine treatment.
- (4) As with other antipsychotics with alpha<sub>1</sub> adrenergic blocking activity, quetiapine may commonly induce orthostatic hypotension, associated with dizziness, tachycardia and, in some patients, syncope, especially during the initial dose-titration period. (See section 4.4 Special warnings and special precautions for use).
- (5) Exacerbation of pre-existing diabetes has been reported in very rare cases.
- (6) Calculation of frequency for these ADR's have been taken from post-marketing data with the immediate release formulation of Quetiapine.
- (7) Fasting blood glucose  $\geq 126\text{mg/dL}$  ( $\geq 7.0\text{ mmol/L}$ ) or a non fasting blood glucose  $\geq 200\text{mg/dL}$  ( $\geq 11.1\text{ mmol/L}$ ) on at least one occasion.
- (8) An increase in the rate of dysphagia with quetiapine vs. placebo was only observed in the clinical trials in bipolar depression.
- (9) Based on >7% increase in body weight from baseline. Occurs predominantly during the early weeks of treatment.

- (10) The following withdrawal symptoms have been observed most frequently in acute placebo-controlled, monotherapy clinical trials, which evaluated discontinuation symptoms: insomnia, nausea, headache, diarrhoea, vomiting, dizziness, and irritability. The incidence of these reactions had decreased significantly after 1 week post-discontinuation.
- (11) Triglycerides  $\geq 200$  mg/dL ( $\geq 2.258$  mmol/L) (patients  $\geq 18$  years of age) or  $\geq 150$  mg/dL ( $\geq 1.694$  mmol/L) (patients  $< 18$  years of age) on at least one occasion.
- (12) Cholesterol  $\geq 240$  mg/dL ( $\geq 6.2064$  mmol/L) (patients  $\geq 18$  years of age) or  $\geq 200$  mg/dL ( $\geq 5.172$  mmol/L) (patients  $< 18$  years of age) on at least one occasion. An increase in LDL cholesterol of  $\geq 30$  mg/dL ( $\geq 0.769$  mmol/L) has been very commonly observed. Mean change among patients who had this increase was 41.7 mg/dL ( $\geq 1.07$  mmol/L).
- (13) See text below.
- (14) Platelets  $\leq 100 \times 10^9/L$  on at least one occasion.
- (15) Based on clinical trial adverse event reports of blood creatine phosphokinase increase not associated with neuroleptic malignant syndrome.
- (16) Prolactin levels (patients  $> 18$  years of age):  $> 20 \mu\text{g/L}$  ( $> 869.56$  pmol/L) males;  $> 30 \mu\text{g/L}$  ( $> 1304.34$  pmol/L) females at any time.
- (17) May lead to falls.
- (18) HDL cholesterol:  $< 40$  mg/dL (1.025 mmol/L) males;  $< 50$  mg/dL (1.282 mmol/L) females at any time.
- (19) Incidence of patients who have a QTc shift from  $< 450$  msec to  $\geq 450$  msec with a  $\geq 30$  msec increase. In placebo-controlled trials with quetiapine the mean change and the incidence of patients who have a shift to a clinically significant level is similar between quetiapine and placebo.
- (20) Shift from  $> 132$  mmol/L to  $\leq 132$  mmol/L on at least one occasion.
- (21) Cases of suicidal ideation and suicidal behaviours have been reported during quetiapine XR therapy or early after treatment discontinuation (see Sections 4.4 and 5.1).
- (22) See Section 5.1
- (23) Decreased haemoglobin to  $\leq 13$  g/dL (8.07 mmol/L) males,  $\leq 12$  g/dL (7.45 mmol/L) females on at least one occasion occurred in 11% of quetiapine patients in all trials including open label extensions. For these patients, the mean maximum decrease in hemoglobin at any time was -1.50 g/dL.
- (24) These reports often occurred in the setting of tachycardia, dizziness, orthostatic hypotension, and/or underlying cardiac/respiratory disease.
- (25) Based on shifts from normal baseline to potentially clinically important value at any time post-baseline in all trials. Shifts in total T4, free T4, total T3 and free T3 are defined as  $< 0.8 \times \text{LLN}$  (pmol/L) and shift in TSH is  $> 5$  mIU/L at any time.
- (26) Based upon the increased rate of vomiting in elderly patients ( $\geq 65$  years of age).
- (27) Based on shifts from normal baseline to potentially clinically important value at anytime post-baseline in all trials. Shifts in WBCs are defined as  $\leq 3 \times 10^9$  cells/L at any time.
- (28) Based on shifts from normal baseline to potentially clinically important value at anytime post-baseline in all trials. Shifts in eosinophils are defined as  $> 1 \times 10^9$  cells/L at any time.
- (29) Shift in neutrophils from  $\geq 1.5 \times 10^9/L$  at baseline to  $< 0.5 \times 10^9/L$  at any time during treatment.
- (30) Based on adverse event reports of metabolic syndrome from all clinical trials with quetiapine.
- (31) In some patients, a worsening of more than one of the metabolic factors of weight, blood glucose and lipids was observed in clinical studies (See Section 4.4).

Cases of QT prolongation, ventricular arrhythmia, sudden unexplained death, cardiac arrest and torsades de pointes have been reported with the use of neuroleptics and are considered class effects.

In short-term, placebo-controlled clinical trials in bipolar depression the aggregated incidence of extrapyramidal symptoms was 8.9% for quetiapine compared to 3.8% for placebo, though the incidence of the individual adverse events (eg, akathisia, extrapyramidal disorder, tremor, dyskinesia, dystonia, restlessness, muscle contractions involuntary, psychomotor hyperactivity and muscle rigidity) were generally low and did not exceed 4% in any treatment group.

In short-term, placebo-controlled clinical trials in schizophrenia and bipolar mania the aggregated incidence of extrapyramidal symptoms was similar to placebo (schizophrenia: 7.8% for quetiapine and 8.0% for placebo; bipolar mania: 11.2% for quetiapine and 11.4% for placebo).

In fixed dose short-term placebo-controlled clinical trials,

Quetiapine tablets treatment was associated with dose-related decreases in thyroid hormone levels. In short-term placebo-controlled clinical trials, the incidence of potentially clinically significant shifts in thyroid hormone levels were: particularly total T<sub>4</sub>: 3.4% for quetiapine versus 0.6% for placebo; free T<sub>4</sub>: 0.7% for quetiapine versus 0.1% for placebo; total T<sub>3</sub>: 0.54% for quetiapine versus 0.0% for placebo and free T<sub>3</sub>: 0.2% for quetiapine versus 0.0% for placebo. The incidence of shifts in TSH was 3.2% for quetiapine versus 2.7% for placebo. In short-term placebo-controlled monotherapy trials, the incidence of reciprocal, potentially clinically significant shifts in T<sub>3</sub> and TSH was 0.0% for both quetiapine and placebo and 0.1% for quetiapine versus 0.0% for placebo for shifts in T<sub>4</sub> and TSH. These changes in thyroid hormone levels are generally not associated with clinically symptomatic hypothyroidism. The reduction in total and free T<sub>4</sub> was maximal within the first six weeks of quetiapine tablets treatment, with no further reduction during long-term treatment. In nearly all cases, cessation of quetiapine tablets treatment was associated with a reversal of the effects on total and free T<sub>4</sub>, irrespective of the duration of treatment. In eight patients, where TBG was measured, levels of TBG were unchanged.

### Children and adolescents (10 to 17 years of age)

The same ADRs described above for adults should be considered for children and adolescents. The following table summarises ADRs that occur in a higher frequency category in children and adolescent patients (10-17 years of age) than in the adult population or ADRs that have not been identified in the adult population.

The frequencies of adverse events are ranked according to the following: Very common (>1/10), common (>1/100, <1/10), uncommon (>1/1000, <1/100), rare (>1/10,000, <1/1000) and very rare (<1/10,000), not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

#### *Metabolism and nutritional disorders*

*Very common:* Increased appetite

#### *Investigations*

*Very common:* Elevations in prolactin<sup>1</sup>, increases in blood pressure<sup>2</sup>

#### *Nervous system disorders*

*Very common:* Extrapyramidal symptoms<sup>3</sup>

#### *General disorders and administration site conditions*

*Common:* Irritability<sup>4</sup>

(1) Prolactin levels (patients < 18 years of age): >20 µg/L (>869.56 pmol/L) males; >26 µg/L (>1130.428 pmol/L) females at any time. Less than 1% of patients had an increase to a prolactin level >100 µg/L.

(2) Based on shifts above clinically significant thresholds (adapted from the National Institute of Health criteria) or increases >20mmHg for systolic or >10 mmHg for diastolic blood pressure at any time in two acute (3-6 weeks) placebo-controlled trials in children and adolescents.

(3) See Section 5.1.

(4) Note: The frequency is consistent to that observed in adults, but irritability might be associated with different clinical implications in children and adolescents as compared to adults.

## 4.9 Overdose

Fatal outcome has been reported in clinical trials following an acute overdose at 13.6 grams, and in post-marketing on doses as low as 6 grams of quetiapine tablets alone. However, survival has also been reported following acute overdoses of up to 30 grams.

In post-marketing experience, there have been rare reports of overdose of quetiapine alone resulting in death or coma. Additionally, the following events have been reported in the setting of monotherapy overdose with quetiapine: QT-prolongation, seizures, status epilepticus, rhabdomyolysis, respiratory depression, urinary retention, confusion, delirium, and/or agitation.

Patients with pre-existing severe cardiovascular disease may be at an increased risk of the effects of overdose. (See Section 4.4 Special warnings and special precautions for use: Cardiovascular).

In general, reported signs and symptoms were those resulting from an exaggeration of the active substance's known pharmacological effects, i.e., drowsiness and sedation, tachycardia and hypotension.

### Management of overdose

There is no specific antidote to quetiapine. In cases of severe signs, the possibility of multiple drug involvement should be considered, and intensive care procedures are recommended, including establishing and maintaining a patent airway, ensuring adequate oxygenation and ventilation, and monitoring and support of the cardiovascular system. Whilst the prevention of absorption in overdose has not been investigated, gastric lavage can be indicated in severe poisonings and if possible to perform within one hour of ingestion. The administration of activated charcoal should be considered.

In cases of quetiapine overdose, refractory hypotension should be treated with appropriate measures such as intravenous fluids and/or sympathomimetic agents (epinephrine and dopamine should be avoided, since beta stimulation may worsen hypotension in the setting of quetiapine-induced alpha blockade).

Close medical supervision and monitoring should be continued until the patient recovers.

## **5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

### **5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties**

Pharmacotherapeutic group: antipsychotics

ATC code: N05A H04

#### *Mechanism of action*

Quetiapine is an atypical antipsychotic agent. Quetiapine and the active human plasma metabolite, norquetiapine interact with a broad range of neurotransmitter receptors. Quetiapine and norquetiapine exhibit affinity for brain serotonin (5HT<sub>2</sub>) and dopamine D<sub>1</sub>- and D<sub>2</sub>- receptors. It is this combination of receptor antagonism with a higher selectivity for 5HT<sub>2</sub> relative to D<sub>2</sub>- receptors, which is believed to contribute to the clinical antipsychotic properties and low extrapyramidal side effect (EPS) liability of Quetiapine compared to typical antipsychotics. Additionally, norquetiapine has high affinity for the norepinephrine transporter (NET). Quetiapine and norquetiapine also have high affinity at histaminergic and adrenergic  $\alpha_1$  receptors, with a lower affinity at adrenergic  $\alpha_2$  and serotonin 5HT<sub>1A</sub> receptors. Quetiapine has no appreciable affinity at cholinergic muscarinic or benzodiazepine receptors.

#### *Pharmacodynamic effect*

Quetiapine is active in tests for antipsychotic activity, such as conditioned avoidance. It also blocks the action of dopamine agonists, measured either behaviourally or electrophysiologically, and elevates dopamine metabolite concentrations, a neurochemical index of D<sub>2</sub>-receptor blockade.

In pre-clinical tests predictive of EPS, quetiapine is unlike typical antipsychotics and has an atypical profile. Quetiapine does not produce dopamine D<sub>2</sub>-receptor supersensitivity after chronic administration. Quetiapine produces only weak catalepsy at effective dopamine D<sub>2</sub>-receptor blocking doses. Quetiapine demonstrates selectivity for the limbic system by producing depolarisation blockade of the A10 mesolimbic but not the A9 nigrostriatal dopamine-containing neurones following chronic administration. Quetiapine exhibits minimal dystonic liability in haloperidol-sensitised or drug-naive Cebus monkeys after acute and chronic administration. (See Section 4.8)

The extent to which the norquetiapine metabolite contributes to the pharmacological activity of Quetiapine in humans

is not known.

### ***Clinical Efficacy***

The results of three placebo-controlled clinical trials in patients with schizophrenia, including one that used a dose range of Quetiapine of 75 to 750 mg/day, identified no difference between Quetiapine and placebo in the incidence of EPS or use of concomitant anticholinergics.

In four controlled trials, evaluating doses of Quetiapine up to 800 mg for the treatment of bipolar mania, two each in monotherapy and as adjunct therapy to lithium or valproate semisodium, there were no differences between the Quetiapine and placebo treatment groups in the incidence of EPS or concomitant use of anticholinergics.

In clinical trials, Quetiapine has been shown to be effective in the treatment of both positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia. In one trial against chlorpromazine, and two against haloperidol, Quetiapine showed similar short-term efficacy.

In clinical trials, Quetiapine has been shown to be effective as monotherapy or as adjunct therapy in reducing manic symptoms in patients with bipolar mania. The mean last week median dose of Quetiapine in responders, was approximately 600 mg and approximately 85% of the responders were in the dose range of 400 to 800 mg per day.

In 4 clinical trials in patients with depressive episodes in bipolar I or bipolar II disorder, with and without rapid cycling courses, 51% of quetiapine treated patients had at least a 50% improvement in MADRS total score at week 8 compared to 37% of the placebo treated patients. The anti-depressant effect was significant at Day 8 (week 1). There were fewer episodes of treatment-emergent mania with Quetiapine than with placebo. In continuation treatment the anti-depressant effect was maintained for patients on Quetiapine (mean duration of treatment 30 weeks). Quetiapine reduced the risk of a recurrent mood (manic and depressed) event by 49 %. Quetiapine was superior to placebo in treating the anxiety symptoms associated with bipolar depression as assessed by mean change from baseline to week 8 in HAM-A total score.

In one long-term study (up to 2 years treatment, mean quetiapine exposure 191 days) evaluating recurrence prevention in patients with manic, depressed or mixed mood episodes quetiapine was superior to placebo in increasing the time to recurrence of any mood event (manic, mixed or depressed), in patients with bipolar I disorder. The number of patients with a mood event was 91 (22.5%) in the quetiapine group, 208 (51.5%) in the placebo group and 95 (26.1%) in the lithium treatment groups respectively. In patients who responded to quetiapine, when comparing continued treatment with quetiapine to switching to lithium, the results indicated that a switch to lithium treatment does not appear to be associated with an increased time to recurrence of a mood event.

In two recurrence prevention studies evaluating quetiapine in combination with mood stabilizers, in patients with manic, depressed or mixed mood episodes, the combination with Quetiapine was superior to mood stabilizers monotherapy in increasing the time to recurrence of any mood event (manic, mixed or depressed). The risk of a recurrent event was reduced by 70%. Quetiapine was administered twice-daily totalling 400 mg to 800 mg a day as combination therapy to lithium or valproate.

In all short-term placebo-controlled monotherapy trials in patients with a baseline neutrophil count  $\geq 1.5 \times 10^9/L$ , the incidence of at least one occurrence of a shift to neutrophil count  $<1.5 \times 10^9/L$ , was 1.9% in patients treated with quetiapine compared to 1.3% in placebo-treated patients. The incidence of shifts to  $>0.5 - <1.0 \times 10^9/L$  was the same (0.2%) in patients treated with quetiapine as with placebo-treated patients. In all clinical trials (placebo-controlled, open-label, active comparator) in patients with a baseline neutrophil count  $\geq 1.5 \times 10^9/L$ , the incidence of at least one occurrence of a shift to neutrophil count  $<1.5 \times 10^9/L$  was 2.9% and to  $<0.5 \times 10^9/L$  was 0.21% in patients treated with quetiapine.

### **Cataracts/lens opacities**

In a clinical trial to evaluate the cataractogenic potential of Quetiapine (200-800 mg/day) versus risperidone (2-8 mg) in patients with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder, the percentage of patients with increased lens opacity grade was not higher in Quetiapine (4%) compared with risperidone (10%), for patients with at least 21 months of exposure.

## Children and adolescents (10 to 17 years of age)

The efficacy and safety of quetiapine was studied in a 3-week placebo controlled study for the treatment of mania (n= 284 patients from the US, aged 10-17). About 45% of the patient population had an additional diagnosis of ADHD. In addition, a 6-week placebo controlled study for the treatment of schizophrenia (n = 222 patients, aged 13-17) was performed. In both studies, patients with known lack of response to quetiapine were excluded. Treatment with quetiapine tablets was initiated at 50 mg/day and on day 2 increased to 100 mg/day; subsequently the dose was titrated to a target dose (mania 400-600 mg/day; schizophrenia 400-800 mg/day) using increments of 100 mg/day given two or three times daily.

In the mania study, the difference in LS mean change from baseline in YMRS total score (active minus placebo) was – 5.21 for quetiapine tablets 400 mg/day and –6.56 for quetiapine tablets 600 mg/day. Responder rates (YMRS improvement  $\geq$ 50%) were 64% for quetiapine tablets 400 mg/day, 58% for 600 mg/day and 37% in the placebo arm.

In the schizophrenia study, the difference in LS mean change from baseline in PANSS total score (active minus placebo) was –8.16 for quetiapine tablets 400 mg/day and –9.29 for quetiapine tablets 800 mg/day. Neither low dose (400 mg/day) nor high dose regimen (800 mg/day) quetiapine was superior to placebo with respect to the percentage of patients achieving response, defined as  $\geq$ 30% reduction from baseline in PANSS total score. Both in mania and schizophrenia higher doses resulted in numerically lower response rates.

No data are available on maintenance of effect or recurrence prevention in this age group.

A 26-week open-label extension to the acute trials (n= 380 patients), with quetiapine tablets flexibly dosed at 400-800 mg/day, provided additional safety data. Increases in blood pressure were reported in children and adolescents and increased appetite, extrapyramidal symptoms and elevations in serum prolactin were reported with higher frequency in children and adolescents than in adult patients (see Section 4.4 Special warnings and special precautions for use and Section 4.8 Undesirable effects).

### Extrapyramidal Symptoms

In a short-term placebo-controlled monotherapy trial in adolescent patients (13-17 years of age) with schizophrenia, the aggregated incidence of extrapyramidal symptoms was 12.9% for quetiapine and 5.3% for placebo, though the incidence of the individual adverse events (e.g. akathisia, tremor, extrapyramidal disorder, hypokinesia, restlessness, psychomotor hyperactivity, muscle rigidity, dyskinesia) did not exceed 4.1% in any treatment group. In a short-term placebo-controlled monotherapy trial in children and adolescent patients (10-17 years of age) with bipolar mania, the aggregated incidence of extrapyramidal symptoms was 3.6% for quetiapine and 1.1% for placebo. In a long-term open label study of schizophrenia and bipolar mania, the aggregated incidence of treatment-emergent EPS was 10%.

### Weight Gain

In short-term clinical trials in paediatric patients (10-17 years of age), 17% of quetiapine-treated patients and 2.5% of placebo-treated patients gained  $\geq$ 7% of their body weight. When adjusting for normal growth over longer term, an increase of at least 0.5 standard deviation from baseline in Body Mass Index (BMI) was used as a measure of a clinically significant change; 18.3% of patients who were treated with quetiapine for at least 26 weeks met this criterion.

### Suicide/Suicidal thoughts or Clinical worsening

In short-term placebo-controlled clinical trials in paediatric patients with schizophrenia, the incidence of suicide related events was 1.4% (2/147) for quetiapine and 1.3% (1/75) for placebo in patients <18 years of age. In short-term placebo-controlled trials in paediatric patients with bipolar mania, the incidence of suicide related events was 1.0% (2/193) for quetiapine and 0% (0/90) for placebo in patients <18 years of age.

## 5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Quetiapine is well absorbed and extensively metabolised following oral administration. The bioavailability of quetiapine is not significantly affected by administration with food. Quetiapine is approximately 83% bound to plasma proteins. Steady-state peak molar concentrations of the active metabolite N-desalkyl quetiapine are 35% of that observed for quetiapine. The elimination half-lives of quetiapine and N-desalkyl quetiapine are approximately 7 and 12

hours, respectively.

The pharmacokinetics of quetiapine and N-desalkyl quetiapine are linear across the approved dosing range. The kinetics of quetiapine do not differ between men and women.

The mean clearance of quetiapine in the elderly is approximately 30 to 50% lower than that seen in adults aged 18 to 65 years.

The mean plasma clearance of quetiapine was reduced by approximately 25% in subjects with severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance less than 30 ml/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>), but the individual clearance values are within the range for normal subjects. The average molar dose fraction of free quetiapine and the active human plasma metabolite N-desalkyl quetiapine is <5% excreted in the urine.

Quetiapine is extensively metabolised by the liver, with parent compound accounting for less than 5% of unchanged drug-related material in the urine or faeces, following the administration of radiolabelled quetiapine. Approximately 73% of the radioactivity is excreted in the urine and 21% in the faeces. The mean quetiapine plasma clearance decreases with approx. 25% in persons with known hepatic impairment (stable alcoholcirrhosis). As quetiapine is extensively metabolised by the liver, elevated plasma levels are expected in the population with hepatic impairment. Dose adjustments may be necessary in these patients (see section 4.2).

*In vitro* investigations established that CYP3A4 is the primary enzyme responsible for cytochrome P450 mediated metabolism of quetiapine. norquetiapine is primarily formed and eliminated via CYP3A4.

In a multiple-dose trial in healthy volunteers to assess the pharmacokinetics of quetiapine given before and during treatment with ketoconazole, co-administration of ketoconazole resulted in an increase in mean C<sub>max</sub> and AUC of quetiapine of 235% and 522%, respectively, with a corresponding decrease in mean oral clearance of 84%. The mean half-life of quetiapine increased from 2.6 to 6.8 hours, but the mean t<sub>max</sub> was unchanged.

Quetiapine and several of its metabolites (including norquetiapine) were found to be weak inhibitors of human cytochrome P450 1A2, 2C9, 2C19, 2D6 and 3A4 activities *in vitro*. *In vitro* CYP inhibition is observed only at concentrations approximately 5 to 50 fold higher than those observed at a dose range of 300 to 800 mg/day in humans. Based on these *in vitro* results, it is unlikely that co-administration of quetiapine with other drugs will result in clinically significant drug inhibition of cytochrome P450 mediated metabolism of the other drug. From animal studies it appears that quetiapine can induce cytochrome P450 enzymes. In a specific interaction study in psychotic patients, however, no increase in the cytochrome P450 activity was found after administration of quetiapine.

### **Children and adolescents (10 to 17 years of age)**

Pharmacokinetic data were sampled in 9 children aged 10-12 years old and 12 adolescents, who were on steady-state treatment with 400 mg quetiapine twice daily. At steady-state, the dose-normalised plasma levels of the parent compound, quetiapine, in children and adolescents (10-17 years of age) were in general similar to adults, though C<sub>max</sub> in children was at the higher end of the range observed in adults. The AUC and C<sub>max</sub> for the active metabolite, norquetiapine, were higher, approximately 62% and 49% in children (10-12 years), respectively and 28% and 14% in adolescents (13-17 years), respectively, compared to adults.

## **5.3 Preclinical safety data**

There was no evidence of genotoxicity in a series of *in vitro* and *in vivo* genotoxicity studies. In laboratory animals at a clinically relevant exposure level the following deviations were seen, which as yet have not been confirmed in long-term clinical research

In rats, pigment deposition in the thyroid gland has been observed; in cynomolgus monkeys thyroid follicular cell hypertrophy, a lowering in plasma T<sub>3</sub> levels, decreased haemoglobin concentration and a decrease of red and white blood cell count have been observed; and in dogs lens opacity and cataracts.

Taking these findings into consideration, the benefits of the treatment with quetiapine need to be balanced against the safety risks for the patient.

## **6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**

### **6.1 List of excipients**

Lactose monohydrate  
Sodium starch glycolate (Type-A)  
Di basic calcium phosphate dihydrate  
Povidone K 30  
Cellulose microcrystalline (PH 102)  
Magnesium stearate

Film-coating:  
Opadry yellow (03B82929)  
Hypromellose 6cP  
Titanium dioxide  
Macrogol 400  
Iron oxide yellow

### **6.2 Incompatibilities**

Not applicable.

### **6.3 Shelf life**

30 months

### **6.4 Special precautions for storage**

This medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions.

### **6.5 Nature and contents of container**

PVC/Aluminium foil blisters in pack sizes of 6, 7, 10, 14, 20, 28, 30, 50, 56, 60, 84, 90, 98 and 100 tablets per carton.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed

### **6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling**

No special requirements

## **7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

Accord Healthcare Limited  
Sage House  
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**8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER**

PA 1390/27/3

**9 DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION**

Date of first authorisation: 4th February 2011

**10 DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT**

August 2012