Each film-coated tablet contains lamivudine methanol solvate equivalent to 100 mg of lamivudine.

Store at 30° to 35°C (86° to 95°F); excursions permitted to 25°C (77°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].

Protect from moisture.

Usual dosage:

See package insert.

Manufactured by:

Apotex Inc.
Toronto, Ontario
Canada M9L 1T9

Manufactured for:

Apotex Corp.
Weston, Florida 33326

PHARMACIST: Dispense the enclosed Patient Information Leaflet to each patient.

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60 Tablets
NDC 60505-3250-6
Lamivudine Tablets (HBV) are a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) indicated for use in combination with other antiretroviral agents for the treatment of adult and pediatric HIV-1 infection.

Lamivudine Tablets (HBV) are contraindicated in patients who are hypersensitive to lamivudine or any component of the formulation.

**What is the most important information I should know about Lamivudine Tablets (HBV)?**

- **Risk of Lactic Acidosis and Severe hepatomegaly with steatosis:** Lactic acidosis and severe hepatomegaly with steatosis, including fatal hepatic failure, have been reported with the use of nucleoside analogues and other antiretrovirals. These serious adverse reactions generally present as an acute onset of severe symptoms including abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, fatigue, and shortness of breath.
- **Risk of Resistance:** Resistance to lamivudine may occur during treatment. If resistance develops, lamivudine may become less effective and the disease may recur.
- **Risk of Lactic Acidosis and Severe Hepatomegaly:** Lactic acidosis and severe hepatomegaly with steatosis, including fatal hepatic failure, have been reported with nucleoside analogues and other antiretrovirals. These serious adverse reactions generally present as an acute onset of severe symptoms including abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, fatigue, and shortness of breath.
- **Risk of Bone Fracture:** Lamivudine may increase the risk of bone fractures. Patients should be monitored for signs and symptoms of bone fractures.

**How should I take Lamivudine Tablets (HBV)?**

- Lamivudine Tablets (HBV) should be taken once daily with or without food.
- Patients should be monitored for signs and symptoms of bone fractures.
- Patients should be advised to avoid exposure to ultraviolet light and to use sunscreen and protective clothing to protect the skin from sun exposure.
- Patients should be advised to avoid the use of nonprescription medications that may increase the risk of bone fractures, such as medications that contain bisphosphonates.
- Patients should be advised to report any bone pain or other symptoms suggestive of bone fractures to their healthcare provider.

**What should I avoid while taking Lamivudine Tablets (HBV)?**

- Patients should avoid exposure to ultraviolet light and to use sunscreen and protective clothing to protect the skin from sun exposure.
- Patients should avoid the use of nonprescription medications that may increase the risk of bone fractures, such as medications that contain bisphosphonates.
- Patients should report any bone pain or other symptoms suggestive of bone fractures to their healthcare provider.

**Possible side effects of Lamivudine Tablets (HBV)**

- Nausea
- Diarrhea
- Abdominal pain
- Headache
- Fatigue
- Dizziness
- Rash
- Muscle cramps
- Blurred vision
- Changes in blood counts (including decreased white blood cell counts and decreased platelet counts)

**How should I store Lamivudine Tablets (HBV)?**

- Store at room temperature between 15°C and 30°C (59°F and 86°F).
- Protect from light.
- Keep the bottle tightly closed.
- Do not freeze.

**What is Lamivudine Tablets (HBV)?**

Lamivudine Tablets (HBV) is a prescription medicine used to treat chronic hepatitis B (HBV) when the disease is progressing and there is need for lifelong treatment (interferon-free).

**How is Lamivudine Tablets (HBV) supplied?**

Lamivudine Tablets (HBV) are supplied as tablets containing lamivudine 5 mg. Each tablet contains the following inactive ingredients: lactose monohydrate, magnesium stearate, and pregelatinized starch.

**How should I dispose of Lamivudine Tablets (HBV)?**

- Lamivudine Tablets (HBV) should be disposed of properly, preferably by flushing down the toilet or returning to the pharmacy where they were purchased.

**Additional information:**

- Patients should be advised to report any bone pain or other symptoms suggestive of bone fractures to their healthcare provider.
- Patients should be advised to avoid exposure to ultraviolet light and to use sunscreen and protective clothing to protect the skin from sun exposure.
- Patients should avoid the use of nonprescription medications that may increase the risk of bone fractures, such as medications that contain bisphosphonates.
What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking Lamivudine Tablets (HBV)?

Before you take Lamivudine Tablets (HBV), tell your healthcare provider if you:

- have HIV-1 infection
- have kidney problems
- have any other medical condition that may affect your immune system
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if Lamivudine Tablets (HBV) will harm your unborn baby. Talk to your healthcare provider if you are pregnant or if you plan to become pregnant while taking Lamivudine Tablets (HBV).

- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Lamivudine can pass into your breast milk and may harm your baby. You and your healthcare provider should decide if you will take Lamivudine Tablets (HBV) or breastfeed.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

Do not take Lamivudine Tablets (HBV) if you also take:

- other medicines that contain lamivudine (COMBIVIR®, EMTRIVA®, TRUVADA®)
- medicines that contain emtricitabine (EMTRIVA®, TRUVADA®)

How should I take Lamivudine Tablets (HBV)?

- Take Lamivudine Tablets (HBV) exactly as prescribed by your healthcare provider. Follow the directions carefully. Read the instructions supplied with the medicine for important information before you take Lamivudine Tablets (HBV).
- Do not change your dose or stop taking Lamivudine Tablets (HBV) without talking with your healthcare provider.
- Lamivudine Tablets (HBV) is taken 1 time each day.
- Your healthcare provider may increase or decrease your dose if you have problems with your kidneys.
- For children 1 to 17 years of age, your healthcare provider will prescribe the right dose of Lamivudine Tablets (HBV) based on your child’s body weight.
- Take Lamivudine Tablets (HBV) by mouth, with or without food.
- Do not take your medicine if you have trouble swallowing tablets.
- If you take too much Lamivudine Tablets (HBV), call your healthcare provider or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.
- It is important to stay under your healthcare provider’s care while taking Lamivudine Tablets (HBV). Tell your healthcare provider about any new symptoms that you have.

What are the possible side effects of Lamivudine Tablets (HBV)?

Lamivudine Tablets (HBV) may cause serious side effects, including:

- See “What is the most important information I should know about Lamivudine Tablets (HBV)?” for more information on serious side effects.

The most common side effects of Lamivudine Tablets (HBV) include:

- nausea, and vomiting
- diarrhea

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

These are not all the possible side effects of Lamivudine Tablets (HBV). For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

How should I store Lamivudine Tablets (HBV)?

- Lamivudine Tablets (HBV) are at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).

Keep the safe and effective use of Lamivudine Tablets (HBV).

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Patient Information leaflet. Do not use Lamivudine Tablets (HBV) for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give Lamivudine Tablets (HBV) to other people; it may harm them.

If you would like more information, talk with your healthcare provider. You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare provider for information about Lamivudine Tablets (HBV) that is written for health professionals.

What are the ingredients in Lamivudine Tablets (HBV)?

Active ingredient:

Lamivudine: 150 mg/tablet, 75 mg/tablet

Other ingredients:

- cellulose, cornstarch, croscarmellose sodium, crospovidone, diazinon, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, polyethylene glycol, talc, starch, and titanium dioxide.

This Patient Information has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

APTECH INC.

LAMIVUDINE TABLETS (150 mg), 100 mg

Company: Aptechnet, Inc.

Manufactured by: Aptechnet, Inc.

Toronto, Ontario

Canada M5A 1B9

Rx: November 2013

12.5 Clinical Studies of Lamivudine in Pediatric Subjects

12.5.1 Pharmacokinetics: Pharmacology

Lamivudine tablets were administered once daily with meals for up to 24 weeks. In children, lamivudine appeared to be absorbed rapidly, with a mean time to maximum concentration of 1 to 2 hours. Lamivudine plasma concentrations were lower in children than in adults. The mean steady-state area under the lamivudine concentration-time curve (AUC) in children was approximately 50% lower than in adults for the 150 mg and 100 mg dose. In adult studies, the half-life of lamivudine was approximately 2 hours.

12.5.2 Resistance: Clinical Use

Lamivudine-resistant mutants of HIV-1 and HBV have been characterized in cell culture and in vivo. Lamivudine-resistant HIV-1 mutants can be selected in vitro with concentrations of lamivudine as low as 2 mcg/mL. In vivo, lamivudine-resistant HIV-1 mutants have been selected with concentrations of lamivudine as low as 2 mcg/mL. Lamivudine-resistant mutants of HBV have been selected in cell culture and in vivo with concentrations of lamivudine as low as 1 mcg/mL. Lamivudine-resistant HIV-1 and HBV mutants have been shown to have reduced susceptibility to lamivudine, decreased viral replication, and increased viral replication in the presence of lamivudine, compared to lamivudine-sensitive strains.

12.5.3 Pediatric Use: Use: Lamivudine tablets were administered once daily with meals for up to 24 weeks. In children, lamivudine appeared to be absorbed rapidly, with a mean time to maximum concentration of 1 to 2 hours. Lamivudine plasma concentrations were lower in children than in adults. The mean steady-state area under the lamivudine concentration-time curve (AUC) in children was approximately 50% lower than in adults for the 150 mg and 100 mg dose. In adult studies, the half-life of lamivudine was approximately 2 hours.

12.5.4 Geriatric Use: Lamivudine tablets were administered once daily with meals for up to 24 weeks. In children, lamivudine appeared to be absorbed rapidly, with a mean time to maximum concentration of 1 to 2 hours. Lamivudine plasma concentrations were lower in children than in adults. The mean steady-state area under the lamivudine concentration-time curve (AUC) in children was approximately 50% lower than in adults for the 150 mg and 100 mg dose. In adult studies, the half-life of lamivudine was approximately 2 hours.

12.5.5 Embryonic/Fetal Development: Lamivudine tablets were administered once daily with meals for up to 24 weeks. In children, lamivudine appeared to be absorbed rapidly, with a mean time to maximum concentration of 1 to 2 hours. Lamivudine plasma concentrations were lower in children than in adults. The mean steady-state area under the lamivudine concentration-time curve (AUC) in children was approximately 50% lower than in adults for the 150 mg and 100 mg dose. In adult studies, the half-life of lamivudine was approximately 2 hours.

12.5.6 Lactation: Lamivudine tablets were administered once daily with meals for up to 24 weeks. In children, lamivudine appeared to be absorbed rapidly, with a mean time to maximum concentration of 1 to 2 hours. Lamivudine plasma concentrations were lower in children than in adults. The mean steady-state area under the lamivudine concentration-time curve (AUC) in children was approximately 50% lower than in adults for the 150 mg and 100 mg dose. In adult studies, the half-life of lamivudine was approximately 2 hours.

12.5.7 Phototoxicity/Tilakoglu: Lamivudine tablets were administered once daily with meals for up to 24 weeks. In children, lamivudine appeared to be absorbed rapidly, with a mean time to maximum concentration of 1 to 2 hours. Lamivudine plasma concentrations were lower in children than in adults. The mean steady-state area under the lamivudine concentration-time curve (AUC) in children was approximately 50% lower than in adults for the 150 mg and 100 mg dose. In adult studies, the half-life of lamivudine was approximately 2 hours.

12.5.8 Contraception: Lamivudine tablets were administered once daily with meals for up to 24 weeks. In children, lamivudine appeared to be absorbed rapidly, with a mean time to maximum concentration of 1 to 2 hours. Lamivudine plasma concentrations were lower in children than in adults. The mean steady-state area under the lamivudine concentration-time curve (AUC) in children was approximately 50% lower than in adults for the 150 mg and 100 mg dose. In adult studies, the half-life of lamivudine was approximately 2 hours.

12.5.9 Inborn Errors of Metabolism: Lamivudine tablets were administered once daily with meals for up to 24 weeks. In children, lamivudine appeared to be absorbed rapidly, with a mean time to maximum concentration of 1 to 2 hours. Lamivudine plasma concentrations were lower in children than in adults. The mean steady-state area under the lamivudine concentration-time curve (AUC) in children was approximately 50% lower than in adults for the 150 mg and 100 mg dose. In adult studies, the half-life of lamivudine was approximately 2 hours.

12.5.10 Other Use: Lamivudine tablets were administered once daily with meals for up to 24 weeks. In children, lamivudine appeared to be absorbed rapidly, with a mean time to maximum concentration of 1 to 2 hours. Lamivudine plasma concentrations were lower in children than in adults. The mean steady-state area under the lamivudine concentration-time curve (AUC) in children was approximately 50% lower than in adults for the 150 mg and 100 mg dose. In adult studies, the half-life of lamivudine was approximately 2 hours.

12.5.11 Concomitant Use: Lamivudine tablets were administered once daily with meals for up to 24 weeks. In children, lamivudine appeared to be absorbed rapidly, with a mean time to maximum concentration of 1 to 2 hours. Lamivudine plasma concentrations were lower in children than in adults. The mean steady-state area under the lamivudine concentration-time curve (AUC) in children was approximately 50% lower than in adults for the 150 mg and 100 mg dose. In adult studies, the half-life of lamivudine was approximately 2 hours.

12.5.12 Other: Lamivudine tablets were administered once daily with meals for up to 24 weeks. In children, lamivudine appeared to be absorbed rapidly, with a mean time to maximum concentration of 1 to 2 hours. Lamivudine plasma concentrations were lower in children than in adults. The mean steady-state area under the lamivudine concentration-time curve (AUC) in children was approximately 50% lower than in adults for the 150 mg and 100 mg dose. In adult studies, the half-life of lamivudine was approximately 2 hours.