Each film-coated tablet contains: Lopinavir USP 100 mg and Ritonavir USP 25 mg.

Usual Dosage: See enclosure for prescribing information.

For patient use: exposure of this product to high humidity outside the original container for longer than 2 weeks is not recommended.

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F); excursions permitted to 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].

Dispense in original container.

Do not accept if seal over bottle opening is broken or missing.

Distributed by: Aurobindo Pharma USA, Inc.
279 Princeton-Hightstown Road
East Windsor, NJ 08520

Made in India

Code: TS/DRUGS/19/1993

A/s: 115 x 40 mm

P 348 C  P 186 C  P 3275 C  P Blue 072 C  P Cool Gray 5 C  Black

*Over Printing Zone

Coding Area
(45 x 15 mm)

Dotted lines not to be printed
Each film-coated tablet contains:
Lopinavir USP 200 mg and Ritonavir USP 50 mg.

Usual Dosage: See enclosure for prescribing information.

For patient use: exposure of this product to high humidity outside the original container for longer than 2 weeks is not recommended.

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F); excursions permitted to 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].

Dispense in original container.

Do not accept if seal over bottle opening is broken or missing.

ALERT: Find out about medicines that should NOT be taken with Lopinavir and Ritonavir Tablets USP.

PHARMACIST: Do not cover ALERT box with pharmacy label. Dispense the Medication Guide provided separately to each patient.

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Aurobindo Pharma USA, Inc.
279 Princeton-Hightstown Road
East Windsor, NJ 08520

Made in India

Code: TS/DRUGS/19/1993

120 Tablets

A/s: 130 x 60 mm

Rx only

Lopinavir and Ritonavir Tablets, USP
200 mg/50 mg
Total recommended daily dosage is 800/200 mg given once or twice daily.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reaction</th>
<th>Incidence</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Potential for cardiac arrhythmias.

Clinically significant adverse reactions, potentially leading to severe, life-threatening, or fatal events from greater exposures of

Limitations of Use:

- Lopinavir and ritonavir oral solution is available for children with a BSA less than 0.6 m².
- Avoid use of lopinavir and ritonavir oral solution in pregnant women.

Table 7. Lopinavir and Ritonavir Tablet Daily Dosage Recommendations for Pediatric Patients > 6 Months to < 18 Years of Age

Table 3 outlines the dosage recommendations for twice daily dosing when lopinavir and ritonavir tablets is taken in combination with

Table 1. Recommended Dosage in Adults - Lopinavir and Ritonavir Tablets Once Daily Regimen

Limitations of Use:

- Patients with underlying hepatitis B or C or marked elevations in transaminase prior to treatment may be at increased risk for developing
- Patients also had saquinavir mesylate added to their regimen at Week 4.
- Rash (12%), blood cholesterol abnormal
- Neutrophil count (N=3), anemia (N=2), high potassium (N=2), and low sodium (N=2).

Table 11. Grade 3 to 4 Laboratory Abnormalities Reported in

Table 13

Drug Interactions (7.3)

Contraindications (4)

Avoid use in patients with congenital long QT syndrome, those with hypokalemia, and with other drugs that prolong the QT interval.

Coadministration with oral dexamethasone or other systemic corticosteroids should be exercised and dosage adjustment should be considered.

After at least 10 days following the initiation of lopinavir and ritonavir, resume

Discontinue use of bosentan at least 36 hours prior to initiation of lopinavir

After at least 24 hours prior to starting lopinavir and ritonavir. After at least

ADCIRCA at least 24 hours prior to starting lopinavir and ritonavir. After at least

Contraindications (4)]
Among patients 12 to 18 years of age receiving 400/100 mg/m², AUC was 6.9 ± 2.2.

It is important to set up a dosing schedule and follow it every day.

Have liver problems, including Hepatitis B or Hepatitis C.

Diabetes and high blood sugar (hyperglycemia).

Inform patients that it is important to take lopinavir and ritonavir on a regular dosing schedule as directed and to avoid missing doses.

Inflammation of your pancreas (pancreatitis).

OVERDOSAGE

Clinical Considerations

HIV-infected pregnant women received lopinavir and ritonavir 400 mg/100 mg twice daily. Yet this decrease is not considered clinically significant.

Carcinogenicity studies in mice and rats have been carried out on ritonavir. In male mice, there was a dose dependent increase in the incidence of hepatocellular adenomas plus carcinoma in both males and females in mice and males in rats at doses that produced approximately 1.6 to 3.03 times the maximum human exposure. Results showed an increase in the incidence of benign hepatocellular adenomas and an increase in the combined incidence of hepatocellular adenomas and carcinomas in rats.

NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

In vitro tests in cultured Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells did not indicate the presence of any genotoxic potential for ritonavir. Carcinogenicity studies in mice and rats have been carried out on ritonavir. In male mice, there was a dose dependent increase in the incidence of hepatocellular adenomas plus carcinoma in both males and females in mice and males in rats at doses that produced approximately 1.6 to 3.03 times the maximum human exposure. Results showed an increase in the incidence of benign hepatocellular adenomas and an increase in the combined incidence of hepatocellular adenomas and carcinomas in rats.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

As expected for a CYP3A4 inhibitor, the metabolism of drugs that are substrates for CYP3A4 may be decreased by concomitant use of ritonavir. The AUC and Cmax of a variety of drugs administered concomitantly with ritonavir were increased compared to those obtained when those drugs were administered alone.

The following are the ingredients present in lopinavir and ritonavir tablets, for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give lopinavir and ritonavir tablets to other people, even if they have the same symptoms. You can ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist for a list of medicines that interact with lopinavir and ritonavir tablets.

How should I take lopinavir and ritonavir tablets?

Lactation

Do not breastfeed if you take lopinavir and ritonavir tablets.
Interactions with other medicines. It is important to know the medicines that should not be taken with lopinavir and ritonavir tablets. For more information, see “Who should not take lopinavir and ritonavir tablets?”

Side Effects in babies taking lopinavir and ritonavir oral solution. Lopinavir and ritonavir tablets can cause pancreatitis which may be serious and may lead to death. People who have high levels of a certain fat (triglycerides) have a risk for developing pancreatitis. If you have advanced HIV-1 disease, you may have an increased risk of high triglyceride levels in your blood, and pancreatitis. If you have a history of pancreatitis, you may have an increased risk of it coming back again during treatment with lopinavir and ritonavir tablets. Tell your healthcare provider if you have any signs or symptoms of pancreatitis including:

- nausea
- vomiting
- stomach-area (abdominal) pain

Liver problems. Liver problems, including death, can happen in people who take lopinavir and ritonavir tablets. Your healthcare provider should do blood tests before and during your treatment with lopinavir and ritonavir tablets to check your liver function. If you have Hepatitis B or Hepatitis C, or other liver problems, you may have an increased risk for developing new or worsening of liver problems during treatment with lopinavir and ritonavir tablets. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any signs or symptoms of liver problems including:

- loss of appetite
- yellow skin and whites of eyes (jaundice)
- dark-colored urine
- pale colored stools
- itchy skin
- abdominal pain

Changes in your heart rhythm and the electrical activity of your heart. These changes may be seen on an EKG (electrocardiogram) and can lead to serious heart problems. Your risk for these problems may be higher if you:

- have a history of abnormal heart rhythm or certain types of heart problems
- take other medicines that can affect your heart rhythm during treatment with lopinavir and ritonavir tablets.

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any of these symptoms:

- dizziness
- fainting
- lightheadedness
- sensation of abnormal heartbeats

What is the most important information I should know about lopinavir and ritonavir tablets?

Side Effects in babies taking lopinavir and ritonavir oral solution. Lopinavir and ritonavir tablets contain alcohol (ethanol) and propylene glycol. You should not take lopinavir and ritonavir oral solution during pregnancy because there is no safe level of alcohol exposure during pregnancy. Tell your healthcare provider if you become pregnant during treatment with lopinavir and ritonavir. Lopinavir and ritonavir tablets may reduce how well hormonal birth control works. Females who may become pregnant should use another effective form of birth control or an additional barrier method of birth control during treatment with lopinavir and ritonavir tablets.

Pregnancy Registry. There is a pregnancy registry for women who take antiretroviral medicines during pregnancy. The purpose of the pregnancy registry is to collect information about the health of you and your baby. Talk to your healthcare provider about how you can take part in this registry.

are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Do not breastfeed if you take lopinavir and ritonavir tablets. You should not breastfeed if you have HIV-1 because of the risk of passing HIV-1 to your baby. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby.

Tell your healthcare provider about all of the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Many medicines interact with lopinavir and ritonavir tablets. Keep a list of your medicines to show your healthcare provider and pharmacist. You can ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist for a list of medicines that interact with lopinavir and ritonavir tablets.

Do not start taking a new medicine without telling your healthcare provider. Your healthcare provider can tell you if it is safe to take lopinavir and ritonavir tablets with other medicines. Your healthcare provider may need to change the dose of other medicines during treatment with lopinavir and ritonavir tablets.

How should I take lopinavir and ritonavir tablets?

Take lopinavir and ritonavir tablets every day exactly as prescribed by your healthcare provider.
Stay under the care of your healthcare provider during treatment with lopinavir and ritonavir.

- It is important to set up a dosing schedule and follow it every day.
- Do not change your treatment or stop treatment without first talking with your healthcare provider.
- Swallow lopinavir and ritonavir tablets whole. Do not chew, break, or crush lopinavir and ritonavir tablets.
- Lopinavir and ritonavir tablets can be taken with or without food.
- If you are taking both didanosine and lopinavir and ritonavir tablets:
  - Didanosine can be taken at the same time as lopinavir and ritonavir tablets.
  - Take didanosine either 1 hour before or 2 hours after taking lopinavir and ritonavir oral solution.
- If you are pregnant:
  - You should not take lopinavir and ritonavir tablets on a 1 time each day dose schedule.
  - Avoid use of lopinavir and ritonavir oral solution.
- If your child is prescribed lopinavir and ritonavir tablets:
  - Tell your healthcare provider if your child's weight changes.
- Lopinavir and ritonavir tablets should not be given to children on a 1 time each day dose schedule. When giving lopinavir and ritonavir tablets to your child, give lopinavir and ritonavir tablets exactly as prescribed.
  - Use the dosing cup (supplied) or an oral syringe with mL (milliliter) markings to give the prescribed dose of lopinavir and ritonavir oral solution to your child. Your pharmacist should provide an oral syringe to you.
  - Lopinavir and ritonavir oral solution contains propylene glycol and a large amount of alcohol (ethanol). Lopinavir and ritonavir oral solution should not be given to babies younger than 14 days of age unless your healthcare provider thinks it is right for your baby.
- You may have a greater chance of getting diarrhea if you take lopinavir and ritonavir tablets 1 time each day than if you take it 2 times each day.
- Do not miss a dose of lopinavir and ritonavir tablets. This could make the virus harder to treat. If you forget to take lopinavir and ritonavir tablets, take the missed dose right away. If it is almost time for your next dose, do not take the missed dose. Instead, follow your regular dosing schedule by taking your next dose at its regular time. Do not take more than one dose of lopinavir and ritonavir tablets at one time.
- If you or your child take more than the prescribed dose of lopinavir and ritonavir tablets, call your healthcare provider or go to the nearest emergency room right away.

What are the possible side effects of lopinavir and ritonavir tablets?

Lopinavir and ritonavir tablets can cause serious side effects, including:
- Changes in body fat can happen in some people who take antiretroviral therapy. These changes may include increased amount of fat in the upper back and neck ("buffalo hump"), breast, and around the middle of your body (trunk). Loss of fat from the legs, arms and face may also happen. The exact cause and long-term health effects of these conditions are not known at this time.
- Increased bleeding in people with hemophilia. Some people with hemophilia have increased bleeding with lopinavir and ritonavir tablets or similar medicines.
- Skin rash, which can be severe, can happen in people who take lopinavir and ritonavir tablets. Tell your healthcare provider if you have a history of skin rash with other medicine used to treat your HIV-1 infection or if you get any skin rash during treatment with lopinavir and ritonavir tablets.

Common side effects of lopinavir and ritonavir tablets include:
- diarrhea
- vomiting
- nausea
- increased fats in blood (triglycerides and cholesterol)

These are not all of the possible side effects of lopinavir and ritonavir tablets. 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 lopinavir and ritonavir tablets?

Lopinavir and ritonavir tablets:
- Store lopinavir and ritonavir tablets at room temperature, between 68° to 77°F (20° to 25°C).
- Store lopinavir and ritonavir tablets in the original container.
- Do not keep lopinavir and ritonavir tablets out of the container it comes in for longer than 2 weeks, especially in areas where there is a lot of humidity.
- Keep the container closed tightly.

Keep lopinavir and ritonavir tablets and all medicines out of the reach of children.

General information about the safe and effective use of lopinavir and ritonavir tablets.

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not use lopinavir and ritonavir tablets for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give lopinavir and ritonavir tablets to other people, even if they have the same condition you have. It may harm them.

You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare provider for information about lopinavir and ritonavir tablets that is written for health professionals.

What are the ingredients in lopinavir and ritonavir tablets?

Active ingredients: lopinavir and ritonavir

Inactive ingredients:
- copovidone, sorbitan monolaurate, colloidal silicon dioxide, poloxamer 188, and sodium stearyl fumarate. The following are the ingredients in the film coating: hypromellose, polyethylene glycol 400, polycarbonate 80, titanium dioxide, and ferric oxide yellow.

For more information call Aurobindo Pharma USA, Inc. at 1-866-850-2876.

This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.


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