

**ANNEX I**  
**SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS**

## **1 NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

Thymanax 25 mg film-coated tablets

## **2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION**

Each film-coated tablet contains 25 mg of agomelatine.

Excipient with known effect: each tablet contains 61.84 mg lactose (as monohydrate)

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

## **3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM**

Film-coated tablet [tablet].

Orange-yellow, oblong, 9.5 mm long, 5.1 mm wide film-coated tablet with blue imprint of company logo on one side.

## **4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS**

### **4.1 Therapeutic indications**

Treatment of major depressive episodes.  
Thymanax is indicated in adults.

### **4.2 Posology and method of administration**

#### Posology

The recommended dose is 25 mg once daily taken orally at bedtime.

After two weeks of treatment, if there is no improvement of symptoms, the dose may be increased to 50 mg once daily, i.e. two 25 mg tablets, taken together at bedtime.

Decision of dose increase has to be balanced with a higher risk of transaminases elevation. Any dose increase to 50 mg should be made on an individual patient benefit/risk basis and with strict respect of LFT monitoring.

Liver function tests should be performed in all patients before starting treatment. Treatment should not be initiated if transaminases exceed 3 X upper limit of normal (see sections 4.3 and 4.4).

During treatment transaminases should be monitored periodically after around three weeks, six weeks (end of acute phase), twelve weeks and twenty four weeks (end of maintenance phase) and thereafter when clinically indicated (see also section 4.4). Treatment should be discontinued if transaminases exceed 3 X upper limit of normal (see sections 4.3 and 4.4).

When increasing the dosage, liver function tests should again be performed at the same frequency as when initiating treatment.

#### *Treatment duration*

Patients with depression should be treated for a sufficient period of at least 6 months to ensure that they are free of symptoms.

#### *Switching therapy from SSRI/SNRI antidepressant to agomelatine*

Patients may experience discontinuation symptoms after cessation from an SSRI/ SNRI antidepressant.

The SmPC of the actual SSRI/SNRI should be consulted on how to withdraw the treatment to avoid this. Agomelatine can be started immediately while tapering the dosage of a SSRI//SNRI (see section 5.1).

#### *Treatment discontinuation*

No dosage tapering is needed on treatment discontinuation.

#### Special populations

##### *Elderly*

The efficacy and safety of agomelatine (25 to 50mg/day) have been established in elderly depressed patients (< 75years). No effect is documented in patients  $\geq 75$  years. Therefore agomelatine should not be used by patients in this age group (see sections 4.4 and 5.1). No dose adjustment is required in relation to age (see section 5.2).

##### *Renal impairment*

No relevant modification in agomelatine pharmacokinetic parameters in patients with severe renal impairment has been observed. However, only limited clinical data on the use of Thymanax in depressed patients with severe or moderate renal impairment with major depressive episodes is available. Therefore, caution should be exercised when prescribing Thymanax to these patients.

##### *Hepatic impairment*

Thymanax is contraindicated in patients with hepatic impairment (see sections 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2).

##### *Paediatric population*

The safety and efficacy of Thymanax in children from 2 years onwards for treatment of major depressive episodes have not yet been established. No data are available (see section 4.4). There is no relevant use of Thymanax in children from birth to 2 years for treatment of major depressive episodes.

#### Method of administration

For oral use.

Thymanax film-coated tablets may be taken with or without food.

### **4.3 Contraindications**

Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

Hepatic impairment (i.e. cirrhosis or active liver disease) or transaminases exceeding 3 X upper limit of normal (see sections 4.2 and 4.4).

Concomitant use of potent CYP1A2 inhibitors (e.g. fluvoxamine, ciprofloxacin) (see section 4.5).

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

#### Monitoring of liver function

Cases of liver injury, including hepatic failure (few cases were exceptionally reported with fatal outcome or liver transplantation in patients with hepatic risk factors), elevations of liver enzymes exceeding 10 times upper limit of normal, hepatitis and jaundice have been reported in patients treated with Thymanax in the post-marketing setting (see section 4.8). Most of them occurred during the first months of treatment. The pattern of liver damage is predominantly hepatocellular with serum transaminases which usually return to normal levels on cessation of Thymanax.

**Caution should be exercised before starting treatment and close surveillance should be performed throughout the treatment period in all patients, especially if hepatic injury risk factors or concomitant medicinal products associated with risk of hepatic injury are present.**

- *Before starting treatment*

Treatment with Thymanax should only be prescribed after careful consideration of benefit and risk in patients with hepatic injury risk factors e.g.:

- obesity/overweight/non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, diabetes
- alcohol use disorder and /or substantial alcohol intake

and in patients receiving concomitant medicinal products associated with risk of hepatic injury.

Baseline liver function tests should be undertaken in all patients and treatment should not be initiated in patients with baseline values of ALT and/or AST >3 X upper limit of normal (see section 4.3). Caution should be exercised when Thymanax is administered to patients with pretreatment elevated transaminases (> the upper limit of the normal ranges and ≤3 times the upper limit of the normal range).

- *Frequency of liver function tests*

- before starting treatment

- and then:

- after around 3 weeks,
- after around 6 weeks (end of acute phase),
- after around 12 and 24 weeks (end of maintenance phase),
- and thereafter when clinically indicated.

- When increasing the dosage, liver function tests should again be performed at the same frequency as when initiating treatment.

Any patient who develops increased serum transaminases should have his/her liver function tests repeated within 48 hours.

- *During treatment period*

Thymanax treatment should be discontinued immediately if:

- patient develops symptoms or signs of potential liver injury (such as dark urine, light coloured stools, yellow skin/eyes, pain in the upper right belly, sustained new-onset and unexplained fatigue).
- the increase in serum transaminases exceeds 3 X upper limit of normal.

Following discontinuation of Thymanax therapy liver function tests should be repeated until serum transaminases return to normal.

#### Use in paediatric population

Thymanax is not recommended in the treatment of depression in patients under 18 years of age since safety and efficacy of Thymanax have not been established in this age group. In clinical trials among children and adolescents treated with other antidepressants, suicide-related behaviour (suicide attempt and suicidal thoughts), and hostility (predominantly aggression, oppositional behaviour and anger) were more frequently observed compared to those treated with placebo (see section 4.2).

#### Older people

No effect of agomelatine is documented in patients ≥75 years, therefore agomelatine should not be used by patients in this age group (see also sections 4.2 and 5.1).

#### Use in older people with dementia

Thymanax should not be used for the treatment of major depressive episodes in elderly patients with dementia since the safety and efficacy of Thymanax have not been established in these patients.

#### Bipolar disorder/ mania / hypomania

Thymanax should be used with caution in patients with a history of bipolar disorder, mania or hypomania and should be discontinued if a patient develops manic symptoms (see section 4.8).

#### Suicide/suicidal thoughts

Depression 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.

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 antidepressants 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 treatment especially in early treatment and following dose changes. Patients (and caregivers of patients) should be alerted to 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.

#### Combination with CYP1A2 inhibitors (see sections 4.3 and 4.5)

Caution should be exercised when prescribing Thymanax with moderate CYP1A2 inhibitors (e.g. propranolol, enoxacin) which may result in increased exposure of agomelatine.

#### Lactose intolerance

Thymanax contains 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**

#### Potential interactions affecting agomelatine

Agomelatine is metabolised mainly by cytochrome P450 1A2 (CYP1A2) (90%) and by CYP2C9/19 (10%). Medicinal products that interact with these isoenzymes may decrease or increase the bioavailability of agomelatine.

Fluvoxamine, a potent CYP1A2 and moderate CYP2C9 inhibitor markedly inhibits the metabolism of agomelatine resulting in a 60-fold (range 12-412) increase of agomelatine exposure.

Consequently, co-administration of Thymanax with potent CYP1A2 inhibitors (e.g. fluvoxamine, ciprofloxacin) is contraindicated.

Combination of agomelatine with oestrogens (moderate CYP1A2 inhibitors) results in a several fold increased exposure of agomelatine. While there was no specific safety signal in the 800 patients treated in combination with oestrogens, caution should be exercised when prescribing agomelatine with other moderate CYP1A2 inhibitors (e.g. propranolol, enoxacin) until more experience has been gained (see section 4.4).

Rifampicin an inducer of all three cytochromes involved in the metabolism of agomelatine may decrease the bioavailability of agomelatine.

Smoking induces CYP1A2 and has been shown to decrease the bioavailability of agomelatine, especially in heavy smokers ( $\geq 15$  cigarettes/day) (see section 5.2).

#### Potential for agomelatine to affect other medicinal products

*In vivo*, agomelatine does not induce CYP450 isoenzymes. Agomelatine inhibits neither CYP1A2 *in vivo* nor the other CYP450 *in vitro*. Therefore, agomelatine will not modify exposure to medicinal products metabolised by CYP 450.

#### Medicinal products highly bound to plasma protein

Agomelatine does not modify free concentrations of medicinal products highly bound to plasma proteins or *vice versa*.

#### Other medicinal products

No evidence of pharmacokinetic or pharmacodynamic interaction with medicinal products which could be prescribed concomitantly with Thymanax in the target population was found in phase I clinical trials: benzodiazepines, lithium, paroxetine, fluconazole and theophylline.

### Alcohol

The combination of Thymanax and alcohol is not advisable.

### Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT)

There is no experience of concurrent use of agomelatine with ECT. Animal studies have not shown proconvulsant properties (see section 5.3). Therefore, clinical consequences of ECT concomitant treatment with Thymanax are considered to be unlikely.

### Paediatric population

Interaction studies have only been performed in adults.

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

### Pregnancy

There are no or limited amount of data (less than 300 pregnancy outcomes) from the use of agomelatine in pregnant women. Animal studies do not indicate direct or indirect harmful effects with respect to pregnancy, embryonal/foetal development, parturition or postnatal development (see section 5.3). As a precautionary measure, it is preferable to avoid the use of Thymanax during pregnancy.

### Breast-feeding

It is not known whether agomelatine/ metabolites are excreted in human milk. Available pharmacodynamic/toxicological data in animals have shown excretion of agomelatine/metabolites in milk (see section 5.3). A risk to the newborns/infants cannot be excluded. A decision must be made whether to discontinue breast-feeding or to discontinue/abstain from Thymanax therapy taking into account the benefit of breast feeding for the child and the benefit of therapy for the woman.

### Fertility

Reproduction studies in the rat and the rabbit showed no effect of agomelatine on fertility (see section 5.3).

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

No studies on the effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed. However, considering that dizziness and somnolence are common adverse reactions patients should be cautioned about their ability to drive a car or operate machinery.

## **4.8 Undesirable effects**

### Summary of the safety profile

In clinical trials, more than 8,000 depressed patients have received Thymanax. Adverse reactions were usually mild or moderate and occurred within the first two weeks of treatment. The most common adverse reactions were headache, nausea and dizziness. These adverse reactions were usually transient and did not generally lead to cessation of therapy.

### Tabulated list of adverse reactions

The below table gives the adverse reactions observed from placebo-controlled and active-controlled clinical trials.

Adverse reactions are listed below using the following convention: very common ( $\geq 1/10$ ); common ( $\geq 1/100$  to  $< 1/10$ ); uncommon ( $\geq 1/1,000$  to  $< 1/100$ ); rare ( $\geq 1/10,000$  to  $< 1/1,000$ ); very rare ( $< 1/10,000$ ), not known (cannot be estimated from the available data). The frequencies have not been corrected for placebo.

System organ class	Frequency	Preferred Term
Psychiatric disorders	Common	Anxiety
		Abnormal dreams*

	Uncommon	Suicidal thoughts or behaviour (see section 4.4)
		Agitation and related symptoms* (such as irritability and restlessness)
		Aggression*
		Nightmares*
		Mania/hypomania*
		These symptoms may also be due to the underlying disease (see section 4.4).
	Rare	Hallucinations*
Nervous system disorders	Very common	Headache
	Common	Dizziness
		Somnolence
		Insomnia
	Uncommon	Migraine
		Paraesthesia
Restless leg syndrome*		
Rare	Akathisia*	
Eyes disorders	Uncommon	Blurred vision
Ear and vestibular system disorders	Uncommon	Tinnitus*
Gastrointestinal Disorders	Common	Nausea
		Diarrhoea
		Constipation
		Abdominal pain
		Vomiting*
Hepato- biliary disorders	Common	Increased ALAT and/or ASAT (in clinical trials, increases >3 times the upper limit of the normal range for ALAT and/or ASAT were seen in 1.2% of patients on agomelatine 25 mg daily and 2.6 % on agomelatine 50 mg daily vs. 0.5% on placebo).
	Uncommon	Increased gamma-glutamyltransferase* (GGT)(>3 times the upper limit of the normal range
	Rare	Hepatitis
		Increased alkaline phosphatase* (>3 times the upper limit of the normal range)
		Hepatic failure*(1)
		Jaundice*
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	Uncommon	Hyperhidrosis
		Eczema
		Pruritus*
		Urticaria*
	Rare	Erythematous rash
		Face oedema and angioedema*
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	Common	Back pain
Renal and urinary disorders	Rare	Urinary retention*

General disorders and administration site conditions	Common	Fatigue
Investigations	Common	Weight increased *
	Uncommon	Weight decreased*

\* Frequency estimated from clinical trials for adverse events detected from spontaneous report  
(1) Few cases were exceptionally reported with fatal outcome or liver transplantation in patients with hepatic risk factors.

#### Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via the national reporting system listed in Appendix V.

## 4.9 Overdose

### Symptoms

There is limited experience with agomelatine overdose. Experience with agomelatine in overdose has indicated that epigastralgia, somnolence, fatigue, agitation, anxiety, tension, dizziness, cyanosis or malaise have been reported.

One person having ingested 2450 mg agomelatine, recovered spontaneously without cardiovascular and biological abnormalities.

### Management

No specific antidotes for agomelatine are known. Management of overdose should consist of treatment of clinical symptoms and routine monitoring. Medical follow-up in a specialised environment is recommended.

## 5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

### 5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Psychoanaleptics, other antidepressants, ATC-code: N06AX22

### Mechanism of action

Agomelatine is a melatonergic agonist (MT<sub>1</sub> and MT<sub>2</sub> receptors) and 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> antagonist. Binding studies indicate that agomelatine has no effect on monoamine uptake and no affinity for  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  adrenergic, histaminergic, cholinergic, dopaminergic and benzodiazepine receptors.

Agomelatine resynchronises circadian rhythms in animal models of circadian rhythm disruption.

Agomelatine increases noradrenaline and dopamine release specifically in the frontal cortex and has no influence on the extracellular levels of serotonin.

### Pharmacodynamic effects

Agomelatine has shown an antidepressant-like effect in animal models of depression (learned helplessness test, despair test, chronic mild stress) as well as in models with circadian rhythm desynchronisation and in models related to stress and anxiety.

In humans, Thymanax has positive phase shifting properties; it induces a phase advance of sleep, body temperature decline and melatonin onset.

### Clinical efficacy and safety



The efficacy and safety of Thymanax in major depressive episodes have been studied in a clinical programme including 7,900 patients treated with Thymanax.

Ten placebo controlled trials have been performed to investigate the short term efficacy of Thymanax in major depressive disorder in adults, with fixed dose and/or dose up-titration. At the end of treatment (over 6 or 8 weeks), significant efficacy of agomelatine 25-50 mg was demonstrated in 6 out of the ten short-term double-blind placebo-controlled trials. Primary endpoint was change in HAMD-17 score from baseline. Agomelatine failed to differentiate from placebo in two trials where the active control, paroxetine or fluoxetine, showed assay sensitivity. Agomelatine was not compared directly with paroxetine and fluoxetine as these comparators were added in order to ensure assay sensitivity of the trials. In two other trials, it was not possible to draw any conclusions because the active controls, paroxetine or fluoxetine, failed to differentiate from placebo. However, in these studies it was not allowed to increase the start dose of either agomelatine, paroxetine or fluoxetine even if the response was not adequate.

Efficacy was also observed in more severely depressed patients (baseline HAM-D  $\geq$  25) in all positive placebo-controlled trials.

Response rates were statistically significantly higher with Thymanax compared with placebo.

Superiority (2 trials) or non-inferiority (4 trials) has been shown in six out of seven efficacy trials in heterogeneous populations of depressed adult patients versus SSRI/SNRI (sertraline, escitalopram, fluoxetine, venlafaxine or duloxetine) The anti-depressive effect was assessed with the HAMD-17 score either as primary or secondary endpoint.

The maintenance of antidepressant efficacy was demonstrated in a relapse prevention trial. Patients responding to 8/10-weeks of acute treatment with open-label Thymanax 25-50 mg once daily were randomised to either Thymanax 25-50 mg once daily or placebo for further 6-months. Thymanax 25-50 mg once daily demonstrated a statistically significant superiority compared to placebo ( $p=0.0001$ ) on the primary outcome measure, the prevention of depressive relapse, as measured by time to relapse. The incidence of relapse during the 6-months double-blind follow up period was 22% and 47% for Thymanax and placebo, respectively.

Thymanax does not alter daytime vigilance and memory in healthy volunteers. In depressed patients, treatment with Thymanax 25 mg increased slow wave sleep without modification of REM (Rapid Eye Movement) sleep amount or REM latency. Thymanax 25 mg also induced an advance of the time of sleep onset and of minimum heart rate. From the first week of treatment, onset of sleep and the quality of sleep were significantly improved without daytime clumsiness as assessed by patients.

In a specific sexual dysfunction comparative trial with remitted depressed patients, there was a numerical trend (not statistically significant) towards less sexual emergent dysfunction than venlafaxine for Sex Effects Scale (SEAFX) drive arousal or orgasm scores on Thymanax. The pooled analysis of trials using the Arizona Sexual Experience Scale (ASEX) showed that Thymanax was not associated with sexual dysfunction. In healthy volunteers Thymanax preserved sexual function in comparison with paroxetine.

Thymanax had neutral effect on heart rate and blood pressure in clinical trials.

In a trial designed to assess discontinuation symptoms by the Discontinuation Emergent Signs and Symptoms (DESS) check-list in patients with remitted depression, Thymanax did not induce discontinuation syndrome after abrupt treatment cessation.

Thymanax has no abuse potential as measured in healthy volunteer studies on a specific visual analogue scale or the Addiction Research Center Inventory (ARCI) 49 check-list.

A placebo-controlled 8-week trial of agomelatine 25-50mg/day in elderly depressed patients ( $\geq$  65 years, N=222, of which 151 on agomelatine) demonstrated a statistically significant difference of 2.67 points on HAM-D total score, the primary outcome. Responder rate analysis favoured agomelatine. No improvement was observed in very elderly patients ( $\geq$ 75 years, N= 69, of which 48 on agomelatine). Tolerability of agomelatine in elderly patients was comparable to that seen in the younger adults.

A specific controlled, 3-week trial has been conducted in patients suffering from major depressive disorder and insufficiently improved with paroxetine (a SSRI) or venlafaxine (a SNRI). When treatment was switched from these antidepressants to agomelatine, discontinuation symptoms arose

after cessation of the SSRI or SNRI treatment, either after abrupt cessation or gradual cessation of the previous treatment. These discontinuation symptoms may be confounded with a lack of early benefit of agomelatine.

The percentage of patients with at least one discontinuation symptom one week after the SSRI/SNRI treatment stop, was lower in the long tapering group (gradual cessation of the previous SSRI/SNRI within 2 weeks) than in the short tapering group (gradual cessation of the previous SSRI/SNRI within 1 week) and in the abrupt substitution group (abrupt cessation): 56.1%, 62.6 % and 79.8% respectively.

#### Paediatric population

The European Medicines Agency has deferred the obligation to submit the results of studies with Thymanax in one or more subsets of the paediatric population in the treatment of major depressive episodes (see section 4.2 for information on paediatric use).

## **5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties**

#### Absorption and bioavailability

Agomelatine is rapidly and well ( $\geq 80\%$ ) absorbed after oral administration. Absolute bioavailability is low ( $< 5\%$  at the therapeutic oral dose) and the interindividual variability is substantial. The bioavailability is increased in women compared to men. The bioavailability is increased by intake of oral contraceptives and reduced by smoking. The peak plasma concentration is reached within 1 to 2 hours.

In the therapeutic dose-range, agomelatine systemic exposure increases proportionally with dose. At higher doses, a saturation of the first-pass effect occurs.

Food intake (standard meal or high fat meal) does not modify the bioavailability or the absorption rate. The variability is increased with high fat food.

#### Distribution

Steady state volume of distribution is about 35 l and plasma protein binding is 95% irrespective of the concentration and is not modified with age and in patients with renal impairment but the free fraction is doubled in patients with hepatic impairment.

#### Biotransformation

Following oral administration, agomelatine is rapidly metabolised mainly via hepatic CYP1A2; CYP2C9 and CYP2C19 isoenzymes are also involved but with a low contribution.

The major metabolites, hydroxylated and demethylated agomelatine, are not active and are rapidly conjugated and eliminated in the urine.

#### Elimination

Elimination is rapid, the mean plasma half-life is between 1 and 2 hours and the clearance is high (about 1,100 ml/min) and essentially metabolic.

Excretion is mainly (80%) urinary and in the form of metabolites, whereas unchanged compound recovery in urine is negligible.

Kinetics are not modified after repeated administration.

#### Renal impairment

No relevant modification of pharmacokinetic parameters in patients with severe renal impairment has been observed (n=8, single dose of 25 mg), but caution should be exercised in patients with severe or moderate renal impairment as only limited clinical data are available in these patients (see section 4.2).

#### Hepatic impairment

In a specific study involving cirrhotic patients with chronic mild (Child-Pugh type A) or moderate (Child-Pugh type B) liver impairment, exposure to agomelatine 25 mg was substantially increased (70-times and 140-times, respectively), compared to matched volunteers (age, weight and smoking habit) with no liver failure (see section 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4).

### Elderly

In a pharmacokinetic study in elderly patients ( $\geq 65$  years), it was showed that at a dose of 25 mg the mean AUC and mean C<sub>max</sub> were about 4-fold and 13-fold higher for patients  $\geq 75$  years old compared to patients  $< 75$  years old. The total number of patients receiving 50 mg was too low to draw any conclusions. No dose adaptation is required in elderly patients.

### Ethnic groups

There is no data on the influence of race on agomelatine pharmacokinetics.

## **5.3 Preclinical safety data**

In mice, rats and monkeys sedative effects were observed after single and repeated administration at high doses.

In rodents, a marked induction of CYP2B and a moderate induction of CYP1A and CYP3A were seen from 125 mg/kg/day whereas in monkeys the induction was slight for CYP2B and CYP3A at 375 mg/kg/day. No hepatotoxicity was observed in rodents and monkeys in the repeat dose toxicity studies.

Agomelatine passes into the placenta and foetuses of pregnant rats.

Reproduction studies in the rat and the rabbit showed no effect of agomelatine on fertility, embryofoetal development and pre- and post natal development.

A battery of *in vitro* and *in vivo* standard genotoxicity assays concludes to no mutagenic or clastogenic potential of agomelatine.

In carcinogenicity studies agomelatine induced an increase in the incidence of liver tumours in the rat and the mouse, at a dose at least 110-fold higher than the therapeutic dose. Liver tumours are most likely related to enzyme induction specific to rodents. The frequency of benign mammary fibroadenomas observed in the rat was increased with high exposures (60-fold the exposure at the therapeutic dose) but remains in the range of that of controls.

Safety pharmacology studies showed no effect of agomelatine on hERG (human Ether à-go-go Related Gene) current or on dog Purkinje cells action potential. Agomelatine did not show proconvulsive properties at ip doses up to 128 mg/kg in mice and rats.

No effect of agomelatine on juvenile animals behavioural performances, visual and reproductive function were observed. There were mild non dose dependent decreases in body weight related to the pharmacological properties and some minor effects on male reproductive tract without any impairment on reproductive performances.

## **6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**

### **6.1 List of excipients**

Tablet core:

- Lactose monohydrate
- Maize starch
- Povidone K 30
- Sodium starch glycolate type A
- Stearic acid
- Magnesium stearate
- Silica, colloidal anhydrous

Film-coating:

- Hypromellose
- Yellow iron oxide (E172)

- Glycerol
- Macrogol 6000
- Magnesium stearate
- Titanium dioxide (E171)

Printing ink containing shellac, propylene glycol and indigotine (E132) aluminium lake.

## **6.2 Incompatibilities**

Not applicable.

## **6.3 Shelf life**

3 years.

## **6.4 Special precautions for storage**

This medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions.

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

Aluminium/PVC blister packed in cardboard boxes (calendar).  
Packs containing 7, 14, 28, 42, 56, 84 and 98 film-coated tablets.  
Packs of 100 film-coated tablets for hospital use.  
Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

## **6.6 Special precautions for disposal**

No special requirements for disposal.

## **7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

Servier (Ireland) Industries Ltd  
Gorey Road, Arklow, Co. Wicklow  
Ireland

## **8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)**

EU/1/08/498/001-008

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

Date of first authorisation : 19 February 2009  
Date of latest renewal: 13 November 2013

## **10 DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT**

**MM/YYYY**

Detailed information on this medicinal product is available on the website of the European Medicines Agency <http://www.ema.europa.eu/>.

## **ANNEX II**

- A. MANUFACTURERS RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE**
- B. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS REGARDING SUPPLY AND USE**
- C. OTHER CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION**
- D. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

## **A MANUFACTURERS RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE**

Name and address of the manufacturers responsible for batch release

Les Laboratoires Servier Industrie, 905, route de Saran – 45520 Gidy, France  
Servier (Ireland) Industries Ltd, Gorey Road - Arklow - Co. Wicklow, Ireland  
Przedsiębiorstwo Farmaceutyczne ANPHARM S.A., ul. Annopol 6B – 03-236 Warszawa, Poland  
Laboratorios Servier, S.L, Avda. de los Madroños, 33 -28043 Madrid, Spain

The printed package leaflet of the medicinal product must state the name and address of the manufacturer responsible for the release of the concerned batch.

## **B CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS REGARDING SUPPLY AND USE**

Medicinal product subject to medical prescription

## **C. OTHER CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION**

### **• Periodic Safety Update Reports**

The requirements for submission of periodic safety update reports for this medicinal product are set out in the list of Union reference dates (EURD list) provided for under Article 107c(7) of Directive 2001/83/EC and any subsequent updates published on the European medicines web-portal.

## **D. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

### **• Risk Management Plan (RMP)**

The MAH shall perform the required pharmacovigilance activities and interventions detailed in the agreed RMP presented in Module 1.8.2 of the Marketing Authorisation and any agreed subsequent updates of the RMP.

An updated RMP should be submitted:

- At the request of the European Medicines Agency;
- Whenever the risk management system is modified, especially as the result of new information being received that may lead to a significant change to the benefit/risk profile or as the result of an important (pharmacovigilance or risk minimisation) milestone being reached.

### **• Additional risk minimisation measures**

The Marketing Authorisation Holder shall agree the format and content of the physician's guide to prescribing with the National Competent Authority prior to launch in the Member State.

The Marketing Authorisation Holder shall ensure that at launch and after launch all physicians who are expected to prescribe or use Thymanax are provided with the updated educational material containing the following:

- The Summary of Product Characteristics;

- The Physician's guide to prescribing, including a liver monitoring scheme.

The Physician's guide to prescribing should contain the following key messages:

- The need to inform patients about the potential risk of transaminases elevations, the risk of liver injury and interactions with potent CYP 1A2 inhibitors (e.g. fluvoxamine, ciprofloxacin);
- The need to perform liver function tests in all patients before starting treatment and periodically thereafter around three, six (end of acute phase), twelve and twenty four weeks (end of maintenance phase), and thereafter when clinically indicated;
- The need to perform liver function tests at the same frequency as at treatment initiation in all patients where the dosage is increased;
- Guidance in case of clinical symptoms of hepatic dysfunction;
- Guidance in case of liver function test abnormality;
- Caution should be exercised when therapy is administered to patients with pretreatment elevated transaminases ( $>$  the upper limit of the normal ranges and  $\leq 3$  times the upper limit of the normal range);
- Caution should be exercised when therapy is prescribed for patients with hepatic injury risk factors e.g. obesity/overweight/non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, diabetes, alcohol use disorder and /or substantial alcohol intake or concomitant medicinal products associated with risk of hepatic injury;
- Contra-indication in patients with hepatic impairment (i.e. cirrhosis or active liver disease);
- Contraindication in patients with transaminases exceeding 3 X upper limit of normal;
- Contra-indication in patients receiving concomitantly potent CYP1A2 inhibitors.

The Marketing Authorisation Holder shall agree the format and content of the patient booklet with the National Competent Authority in the Member State.

The Marketing Authorisation Holder shall ensure that all physicians who are expected to prescribe or use Valdoxan, are provided with patient booklets to be distributed to their patients being prescribed this medicine.

The Patient's Booklet should contain the following key messages:

- Information about the risk of hepatic reactions and clinical signs of liver problems
- A guidance on the scheme of hepatic monitoring
- A blood tests appointments reminder.

**ANNEX III**  
**LABELLING AND PACKAGE LEAFLET**



## **A. LABELLING**

**PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING**

**Outer carton**

**1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

Thymanax 25 mg film-coated tablets  
Agomelatine

**2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)**

Each film-coated tablet contains 25 mg of agomelatine.

**3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS**

Contains lactose.  
See leaflet for further information.

**4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS**

7 film-coated tablets  
14 film-coated tablets  
28 film-coated tablets  
42 film-coated tablets  
56 film-coated tablets  
84 film-coated tablets  
98 film-coated tablets  
100 film-coated tablets

**5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION**

Read the package leaflet before use.  
Oral use.

**6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN**

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

**7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY**

**8. EXPIRY DATE**

EXP

**9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS****10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE****11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

Servier (Ireland) Industries Ltd,  
Gorey Road, Arklow, Co. Wicklow  
Ireland

**12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)**

EU/1/08/498/001 7 film-coated tablets  
[EU/1/08/498/002] 14 film-coated tablets  
[EU/1/08/498/003] 28 film-coated tablets  
[EU/1/08/498/004] 42 film-coated tablets  
[EU/1/08/498/005] 56 film-coated tablets  
[EU/1/08/498/006] 84 film-coated tablets  
[EU/1/08/498/007] 98 film-coated tablets  
[EU/1/08/498/008] 100 film-coated tablets

**13. BATCH NUMBER**

Batch

**14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY**

Medicinal product subject to medical prescription.

**15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE****16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE**

Thymanax 25 mg

**17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE**

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

**18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER - HUMAN READABLE DATA**

PC:  
SN:  
NN:

**MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS**

**BLISTER**

**1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

Thymanax 25 mg tablets  
Agomelatine

**2. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

Servier (Ireland) Industries Ltd

**3. EXPIRY DATE**

EXP

**4. BATCH NUMBER**

Lot

**5. OTHER**

MON  
TUE  
WED  
THU  
FRI  
SAT  
SUN

## **B. PACKAGE LEAFLET**

## Package leaflet: Information for the patient

### **Thymanax 25 mg film-coated tablets** Agomelatine

**Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.**

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

#### **What is in this leaflet:**

1. What Thymanax is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Thymanax
3. How to take Thymanax
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Thymanax
6. Contents of the pack and other information

#### **1. What Thymanax is and what it is used for**

Thymanax contains the active ingredient agomelatine. It belongs to a group of medicines called antidepressants and you have been given Thymanax to treat your depression. Thymanax is used in adults.

Depression is a continuing disturbance of mood that interferes with everyday life. The symptoms of depression vary from one person to another, but often include deep sadness, feelings of worthlessness, loss of interest in favourite activities, sleep disturbances, feeling of being slowed down, feelings of anxiety, changes in weight.

The expected benefits of Thymanax are to reduce and gradually remove the symptoms related to your depression.

#### **2. What you need to know before you take Thymanax**

##### **Do not take Thymanax**

- if you are allergic to agomelatine or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- **if your liver does not work properly (hepatic impairment).**
- if you are taking fluvoxamine (another medicine used in the treatment of depression) or ciprofloxacin (an antibiotic).

#### **Warnings and precautions**

There could be some reasons why Thymanax may not be suitable for you:

- If you are taking medicines known to affect the liver. Ask your doctor for advice on which medicine that is.
- If you are obese or overweight, ask your doctor for advice.
- If you are diabetic, ask your doctor for advice.
- If you have increased levels of liver enzymes before treatment, your doctor will decide if Thymanax is right for you.
- If you have bipolar disorder, have experienced or if you develop manic symptoms (a period of abnormally high excitability and emotions) talk to your doctor before you start taking this medicine or before you continue with this medicine (see also under “Possible side effects” in section 4).
- If you are suffering from dementia, your doctor will make an individual evaluation of whether it is right for you to take Thymanax.

During your treatment with Thymanax:

*What to do to avoid potential serious liver problems*

- Your doctor should have checked that your liver is working properly **before starting the treatment**. Some patients may get increased levels of liver enzymes in their blood during treatment with Thymanax. Therefore follow-up tests should take place at the following time points:

	before initiation or dose increase	around 3 weeks	around 6 weeks	around 12 weeks	around 24 weeks
Blood tests	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Based on the evaluation of these tests your doctor will decide whether you should receive or continue using Thymanax (see also under “How to take Valdoxan” in section 3).

*Be vigilant about signs and symptoms that your liver may not be working properly*

- **If you observe** any of these signs and symptoms of liver problems: **unusual darkening of the urine, light coloured stools, yellow skin/eyes, pain in the upper right belly, unusual fatigue (especially associated with other symptoms listed above), seek urgent advice from a doctor who may advise you to stop taking Thymanax.**

Effect of Thymanax is not documented in patients aged 75 years and older. Thymanax should therefore not be used in these patients.

*Thoughts of suicide and worsening of your depression*

If you are depressed you can sometimes have thoughts of harming or killing yourself. These may be increased when first starting antidepressants, since these medicines all take time to work, usually about two weeks but sometimes longer.

You may be more likely to think like this:

- if you have previously had thoughts about killing or harming yourself.
- if you are a young adult. Information from clinical trials has shown an increased risk of suicidal behaviour in young adults (aged less than 25 years) with psychiatric conditions who were being treated with an antidepressant.

If you have thoughts of harming or killing yourself at any time, contact your doctor or go to a hospital straight away.



You may find it helpful to tell a relative or close friend that you are depressed and ask them to read this leaflet. You might ask them to tell you if they think your depression is getting worse, or if they are worried about changes in your behaviour.

### **Children and adolescents**

Thymanax is not intended for use in children and adolescents (under 18 years old).

### **Other medicines and Thymanax**

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

You should not take Thymanax together with certain medicines (see also under “*Do not take Thymanax*” in section 2): fluvoxamine (another medicine used in the treatment of depression), ciprofloxacin (an antibiotic) can modify the expected dose of agomelatine in your blood.

Make sure to tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following medicines: propranolol (a beta-blocker used in the treatment of hypertension), enoxacin (antibiotic) and if you are smoking more than 15 cigarettes/day.

### **Thymanax with alcohol**

It is not advisable to drink alcohol while you are being treated with Thymanax.

### **Pregnancy**

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine

### **Breast-feeding**

Talk to your doctor if you are breast-feeding or intending to breast-feed as breastfeeding should be discontinued if you take Thymanax.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine.

### **Driving and using machines**

You might experience dizziness or sleepiness which could affect your ability to drive or operate machinery. Make sure that your reactions are normal before driving or operating machines.

### **Thymanax contains lactose**

If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, talk to your doctor before taking Thymanax.

## **3. How to take Thymanax**

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

The recommended dose of Thymanax is one tablet (25 mg) at bedtime. In some cases, your doctor may prescribe a higher dose (50 mg), i.e. two tablets to be taken together at bedtime.

Thymanax starts to act on symptoms of depression in most depressed people within two weeks of starting treatment. Your doctor may continue to give you Thymanax when you are feeling better to prevent your depression from returning.

Your depression should be treated for a sufficient period of at least 6 months to ensure that you are free of symptoms.

Do not stop taking your medicine without the advice of your doctor even if you feel better.

Thymanax is for oral use. You should swallow your tablet with a drink of water. Thymanax can be taken with or without food.

*How to switch from an antidepressant medicine (SSRI/SNRI) to Thymanax?*

If your doctor changes your previous antidepressant medicine from an SSRI or SNRI to Thymanax, he/she will advise you on how you should discontinue your previous medicine when starting Thymanax.

You may experience discontinuation symptoms related to stopping of your previous medicine for a few weeks, even if the dose of your previous antidepressant medicine is decreased gradually.

Discontinuation symptoms include: dizziness, numbness, sleep disturbances, agitation or anxiety, headaches, feeling sick, being sick and shaking. These effects are usually mild to moderate and disappear spontaneously within a few days.

If Thymanax is initiated while tapering the dosage of the previous medicine, possible discontinuation symptoms should not be confounded with a lack of early effect of Thymanax.

You should discuss with your doctor on the best way of stopping your previous antidepressant medicine when starting Thymanax.

*Surveillance of the liver function (see also section 2):*

Your doctor will run laboratory tests to check that your liver is working properly before starting treatment and then periodically during treatment, usually after 3 weeks, 6 weeks, 12 weeks and 24 weeks.

If your doctor increase the dose to 50mg, laboratory tests should be performed at this initiation and then periodically during treatment, usually after 3 weeks, 6 weeks, 12 weeks and 24 weeks. Thereafter tests will be taken if the doctor finds it necessary.

You must not use Thymanax if your liver does not work properly.

If you have trouble with your kidneys, your doctor will make an individual evaluation of whether it is safe for you to take Thymanax.

**If you take more Thymanax than you should**

If you have taken more Thymanax than you should, or if for example a child has taken medicine by accident, contact your doctor immediately.

The experience of overdoses with Thymanax is limited but reported symptoms include pain in the upper part of the stomach, somnolence, fatigue, agitation, anxiety, tension, dizziness, cyanosis or malaise.

**If you forget to take Thymanax**

Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose. Just carry on with the next dose at the usual time.

The calendar printed on the blister containing the tablets should help you remembering when you last took a tablet of Thymanax.

**If you stop taking Thymanax**

You should discuss with your doctor before stopping this medicine.

If you think that the effect of Thymanax is too strong or too weak, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

If you have any further questions on the use of this product, please ask your doctor or pharmacist.

**4. Possible side effects**

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Most side effects are mild or moderate. They usually occur within the first two weeks of the treatment and are usually temporary.

These side effects include:

- Very common side effects (may affect more than 1 in 10 people) : headache
- Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people): dizziness, sleepiness (somnolence), difficulty in sleeping (insomnia), , feeling sick (nausea), diarrhoea, constipation, abdominal pain, back pain, tiredness, anxiety, abnormal dreams, increased levels of liver enzymes in your blood, vomiting, weight increased.
- Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people): migraine, pins and needles in the fingers and toes (paraesthesia), blurred vision, restless legs syndrome (a disorder that is characterized by an uncontrollable urge to move the legs), ringing in the ears, excessive sweating (hyperhidrosis), eczema, pruritus, urticaria (hives), agitation, irritability, restlessness, aggressive behaviour, nightmares, mania/hypomania (see also under “Warnings and precautions” in section 2), suicidal thoughts or behaviour, confusion, weight decreased.
- Rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people): serious skin eruption (erythematous rash), face oedema (swelling) and angioedema (swelling of the face, lips, tongue and/or throat that may cause difficulty in breathing or swallowing), hepatitis, yellow coloration of the skin or the whites of the eyes (jaundice), hepatic failure\*, hallucinations, inability to remain still (due to physical and mental unrest), inability to completely empty the bladder.

\* Few cases resulting in liver transplantation or death have been reported.

### **Reporting of side effects**

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via [the national reporting system listed in Appendix V](#). By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

## **5. How to store Thymanax**

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and blister. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help to protect the environment.

## **6. Contents of the pack and other information**

### **What Thymanax contains**

- The active substance is agomelatine. Each film-coated tablet contains 25 mg of agomelatine.
- The other ingredients are:
  - lactose monohydrate, maize starch, povidone, sodium starch glycolate type A, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, colloidal anhydrous silica, hypromellose, glycerol, macrogol, yellow iron oxide (E172) and titanium dioxide (E171).

- printing ink : shellac, propylene glycol and indigotine (E132) aluminium lake

### **What Thymanax looks like and contents of the pack**

Thymanax 25 mg film-coated tablets are oblong, orange-yellow with a blue imprint of ‘company logo’



on one side.

Thymanax 25 mg film-coated tablets are available in calendar blisters. Packs contain 7, 14, 28, 42, 56, 84 or 98 tablets. Packs of 100 film-coated tablets are also available for hospital use.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

### **Marketing Authorisation Holder**

Servier (Ireland) Industries Ltd  
Gorey road, Arklow, Co. Wicklow  
Ireland

### **Manufacturer**

Les Laboratoires Servier Industrie  
905, route de Saran  
45520 Gidy  
France

Servier (Ireland) Industries Ltd  
Gorey road  
Arklow – Co. Wicklow – Ireland

Anpharm Przedsiębiorstwo Farmaceutyczne S.A.  
03-236 Warszawa  
ul. Annopol 6B  
Poland

Laboratorios Servier, S.L.  
Avda. de los Madroños, 33  
28043 Madrid  
Spain

For any information about this medicine, please contact the local representative of the Marketing Authorisation Holder.

### **België/Belgique/Belgien**

S.A. Servier Benelux N.V.  
Tel: +32 (0)2 529 43 11

### **Lietuva**

UAB “SERVIER PHARMA”  
Tel: +370 (5) 2 63 86 28

### **България**

Сервие Медикал ЕООД  
Тел.: +359 2 921 57 00

### **Luxembourg/Luxemburg**

S.A. Servier Benelux N.V.  
Tel: +32 (0)2 529 43 11

### **Česká republika**

Servier s.r.o.  
Tel: +420 222 118 111

### **Magyarország**

Servier Hungaria Kft.  
Tel: +36 1 238 7799

**Danmark**

Servier Danmark A/S  
Tlf: +45 36 44 22 60

**Deutschland**

Servier Deutschland GmbH  
Tel: +49 (0)89 57095 01

**Eesti**

Servier Laboratories OÜ  
Tel: +372 664 5040

**Ελλάδα**

ΣΕΡΒΙΕ ΕΛΛΑΣ ΦΑΡΜΑΚΕΥΤΙΚΗ ΕΠΕ  
Τηλ: +30 210 939 1000

**España**

Laboratorios Farmacéuticos Rovi, S.A.  
Tel: +34 91 375 62 30

**France**

Les Laboratoires Servier  
Tel: +33 (0)1 55 72 60 00

**Hrvatska**

Servier Pharma, d. o. o.  
Tel.: +385 (0)1 3016 222

**Ireland**

Servier Laboratories (Ireland) Ltd.  
Tel: +353 (0)1 663 8110

**Ísland**

Servier Laboratories  
c/o Icepharma hf  
Sími: +354 540 8000

**Italia**

Istituto Farmaco Biologico Stroder S.r.l.  
Tel: +39 06 669081

**Κύπρος**

C.A. Papaellinas Ltd.  
Τηλ: +357 22741741

**Latvija**

SIA Servier Latvia  
Tel: +371 67502039

**Malta**

GALEPHARMA Ltd  
Tel: +(356) 21 247 082

**Nederland**

Servier Nederland Farma B.V.  
Tel: +31 (0)71 5246700

**Norge**

Servier Danmark A/S  
Tlf: +45 36 44 22 60

**Österreich**

Servier Austria GmbH  
Tel: +43 (1) 524 39 99

**Polska**

Servier Polska Sp. z o.o.  
Tel: +48 (0) 22 594 90 00

**Portugal**

Servier Portugal, Lda  
Tel.: +351 21 312 20 00

**România**

Servier Pharma SRL  
Tel: +4 021 528 52 80

**Slovenija**

Servier Pharma d. o. o.  
Tel.: +386 (0)1 563 48 11

**Slovenská republika**

Servier Slovensko spol. s r.o.  
Tel.: +421 (0) 2 5920 41 11

**Suomi/Finland**

Servier Finland Oy  
P. /Tel: +358 (0)9 279 80 80

**Sverige**

Servier Sverige AB  
Tel : +46 (0)8 522 508 00

**United Kingdom**

Servier Laboratories Ltd  
Tel: +44 (0)1753 666409

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Detailed information on this medicine is available on the European Medicines Agency web site  
<http://www.ema.europa.eu/>