ANNEX I

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

▼This medicinal product is subject to additional monitoring. This will allow quick identification of new safety information. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions. See section 4.8 for how to report adverse reactions.

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Libertek 500 micrograms film-coated tablets

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each tablet contains 500 micrograms of roflumilast.

Excipient with known effect:
Each film-coated tablet contains 188.72 mg lactose (as monohydrate).
For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Film-coated tablet (tablet).

Yellow, D-shaped film-coated tablet of 9 mm, embossed with "D" on one side.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Libertek is indicated for maintenance treatment of severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (FEV_1 post-bronchodilator less than 50% predicted) associated with chronic bronchitis in adult patients with a history of frequent exacerbations as add on to bronchodilator treatment.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology
The recommended dose is 500 micrograms (one tablet) roflumilast once daily.

Libertek may need to be taken for several weeks to achieve its effect (see section 5.1). Libertek has been studied in clinical trials for up to one year.

Special populations

Elderly
No dose adjustment is necessary.

Renal impairment
No dose adjustment is necessary.

Hepatic impairment
The clinical data with Libertek in patients with mild hepatic impairment classified as Child-Pugh A are insufficient to recommend a dose adjustment (see section 5.2) and therefore Libertek should be used with caution in these patients.

Patients with moderate or severe hepatic impairment classified as Child-Pugh B or C must not take Libertek (see section 4.3).

Paediatric population
There is no relevant use of Libertek in the paediatric population (under 18 years) in the indication COPD.

Method of administration
For oral use.
The tablet should be swallowed with water and taken at the same time every day. The tablet can 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.
Moderate or severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh B or C).

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

All patients should be informed about the risks of Libertek and the precautions for safe use and should be given a patient card before starting Libertek.

Rescue medicinal products
Libertek is not indicated as rescue medicinal product for the relief of acute bronchospasms.

Weight decrease
In 1-year studies (M2-124, M2-125), a decrease of body weight occurred more frequently in patients treated with roflumilast compared to placebo-treated patients. After discontinuation of roflumilast, the majority of patients had regained body weight after 3 months.
Body weight of underweight patients should be checked at each visit. Patients should be advised to check their body weight on a regular basis. In the event of an unexplained and clinically concerning weight decrease, the intake of roflumilast should be stopped and body weight should be further followed-up.

Special clinical conditions
Due to lack of relevant experience, treatment with roflumilast should not be initiated or existing treatment with roflumilast should be stopped in patients with severe immunological diseases (e.g. HIV infection, multiple sclerosis, lupus erythematosus, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy), severe acute infectious diseases, cancers (except basal cell carcinoma), or patients being treated with immunosuppressive medicinal products (i.e.: methotrexate, azathioprine, infliximab, etanercept, or oral corticosteroids to be taken long-term; except short-term systemic corticosteroids). Experience in patients with latent infections such as tuberculosis, viral hepatitis, herpes viral infection and herpes zoster is limited.
Patients with congestive heart failure (NYHA grades 3 and 4) have not been studied and therefore treatment of these patients is not recommended.

Psychiatric disorders
Roflumilast is associated with an increased risk of psychiatric disorders such as insomnia, anxiety, nervousness and depression. Rare instances of suicidal ideation and behaviour, including suicide, have been observed in patients with or without history of depression, usually within the first weeks of treatment (see section 4.8). The risks and benefits of starting or continuing treatment with roflumilast should be carefully assessed if patients report previous or existing psychiatric symptoms or if concomitant treatment with other medicinal products likely to cause psychiatric events is intended. Roflumilast is not recommended in patients with a history of depression associated with suicidal ideation or behaviour. Patients and caregivers should be instructed to notify the prescriber of any

changes in behaviour or mood and of any suicidal ideation. If patients suffered from new or worsening psychiatric symptoms, or suicidal ideation or suicidal attempt is identified, it is recommended to discontinue treatment with roflumilast.

Persistent intolerability
While adverse reactions like diarrhoea, nausea, abdominal pain and headache mainly occur within the first weeks of therapy and mostly resolve on continued treatment, roflumilast treatment should be reassessed in case of persistent intolerability. This might be the case in special populations that may have higher exposure, such as in black, non-smoking females (see section 5.2) or in patients concomitantly treated with CYP1A2/ 2C19/3A4 inhibitors (such as fluvoxamine and cimetidine) or the CYP1A2/3A4 inhibitor enoxacin (see section 4.5).

Body weight <60 kg
Treatment with roflumilast may lead to a higher risk of sleep disorders (mainly insomnia) in patients with a baseline body weight of <60 kg, due to a higher total PDE4 inhibitory activity found in these patients (see section 4.8).

Theophylline
There are no clinical data to support the concomitant treatment with theophylline for maintenance therapy. Therefore, the concomitant treatment with theophylline is not recommended.

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

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Interaction studies have only been performed in adults.

A major step in roflumilast metabolism is the N-oxidation of roflumilast to roflumilast N-oxide by CYP3A4 and CYP1A2. Both roflumilast and roflumilast N-oxide have intrinsic phosphodiesterase-4 (PDE4) inhibitory activity. Therefore, following administration of roflumilast, the total PDE4 inhibition is considered to be the combined effect of both roflumilast and roflumilast N-oxide. Interaction studies with CYP1A2/3A4 inhibitor enoxacin and the CYP1A2/2C19/3A4 inhibitors cimetidine and fluvoxamine, resulted in increases of the total PDE4 inhibitory activity of 25%, 47% and 59%, respectively. The tested dose of fluvoxamine was 50 mg. A combination of roflumilast with these active substances might lead to an increase of exposure and persistent intolerability. In this case, roflumilast treatment should be reassessed (see section 4.4).

Administration of the cytochrome P450 enzyme inducer rifampicin resulted in a reduction in total PDE4 inhibitory activity by about 60%. Therefore, the use of strong cytochrome P450 enzyme inducers (e.g. phenobarbital, carbamazepine, phenytoin) may reduce the therapeutic efficacy of roflumilast. Thus, roflumilast treatment is not recommended in patients receiving strong cytochrome P450 enzyme inducers.

Clinical interaction studies with CYP3A4 inhibitors erythromycin and ketoconazole showed increases of 9% of the total PDE4 inhibitory activity. Co-administration with theophylline resulted in an increase of 8% of the total PDE4 inhibitory activity (see section 4.4). In an interaction study with an oral contraceptive containing gestodene and ethinyl oestradiol, the total PDE4 inhibitory activity was increased by 17%. No dose adjustment is necessary in patients receiving these active substances.

No interactions were observed with inhaled salbutamol, formoterol, budesonide and oral montelukast, digoxin, warfarin, sildenafil and midazolam.

Co-administration with an antacid (combination of aluminium hydroxide and magnesium hydroxide) did not alter the absorption or pharmacokinetics of roflumilast or its N-oxide.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Women of childbearing potential
Women of childbearing age should be advised to use an effective method of contraception during treatment. Roflumilast is not recommended in women of childbearing potential not using contraception.

Pregnancy
There are limited amount of data from the use of roflumilast in pregnant women.

Studies in animals have shown reproductive toxicity (see section 5.3). Roflumilast is not recommended during pregnancy.

Roflumilast has been demonstrated to cross the placenta in pregnant rats.

Breastfeeding
Available pharmacokinetic data in animals have shown excretion of roflumilast or its metabolites in milk. A risk to the breastfed infant cannot be excluded. Roflumilast should not be used during breast-feeding.

Fertility
In a human spermatogenesis study, roflumilast 500 micrograms had no effects on semen parameters or reproductive hormones during the 3-month treatment period and the following 3-month off-treatment period.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Libertek has no influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Summary of the safety profile
In clinical COPD studies, approximately 16% of patients experienced adverse reactions with roflumilast (compared to 5% in placebo). The most commonly reported adverse reactions were diarrhoea (5.9%), weight decreased (3.4%), nausea (2.9%), abdominal pain (1.9%) and headache (1.7%). The majority of these adverse reactions were mild or moderate. These adverse reactions mainly occurred within the first weeks of therapy and mostly resolved on continued treatment.

Tabulated list of adverse reactions
Within the following table, adverse reactions are ranked under the MedDRA frequency classification:

Very common (≥1/10); common (≥1/100 to <1/10); uncommon (≥1/1,000 to <1/100); rare (≥1/10,000 to <1/1,000); very rare (<1/10,000), not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

Within each frequency grouping, adverse reactions are presented in order of decreasing seriousness.

Table 1. Adverse reactions with roflumilast in clinical COPD studies and post-marketing experience

Frequency / System Organ Class	Common	Uncommon	Rare
Immune system disorders		Hypersensitivity	Angioedema
Endocrine disorders			Gynaecomastia
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	Weight decreased Decreased appetite		
Psychiatric disorders	Insomnia	Anxiety	Suicidal ideation and behaviour* Depression Nervousness Panic attack
Nervous system disorders	Headache	Tremor Vertigo Dizziness	Dysgeusia
Cardiac disorders		Palpitations	
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders			Respiratory tract infections (excluding Pneumonia)
Gastrointestinal disorders	Diarrhoea Nausea Abdominal pain	Gastritis Vomiting Gastro-esophageal reflux disease Dyspepsia	Haematochezia Constipation
Hepatobiliary disorders			Gamma-GT increased Aspartate aminotransferase (AST) increased
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders		Rash	Urticaria
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders		Muscle spasms and weakness Myalgia Back pain	Blood creatine phosphokinase (CPK) increased
General disorders and administration site conditions		Malaise Asthenia Fatigue	

Description of selected adverse reactions

* In clinical studies and post-marketing experience, rare instances of suicidal ideation and behaviour, including suicide, were reported. Patients and caregivers should be instructed to notify the prescriber of any suicidal ideation (see also section 4.4).

Other special populations

A higher incidence of sleep disorders (mainly insomnia) in patients ≥75 years or older was observed in Study RO-2455-404-RD for patients treated with roflumilast when compared to those treated with placebo (3.9% vs 2.3%). The incidence observed was also higher in patients less than 75 years old, treated with roflumilast when compared to those treated with placebo (3.1% vs 2.0%).

A higher incidence of sleep disorders (mainly insomnia) in patients with a baseline body weight <60 kg was observed in Study RO-2455-404-RD for patients treated with roflumilast when compared to those treated with placebo (6.0% vs 1.7%). The incidence was 2.5% vs 2.2% in patients with a baseline body weight ≥60 kg, treated with roflumilast when compared to those treated with placebo.

Concomitant treatment with long acting muscarinic antagonists (LAMA)
A higher incidence of weight decrease, decreased appetite, headache and depression was observed during Study RO-2455-404-RD in patients receiving concomitant roflumilast and long-acting muscarinic antagonists (LAMA) plus concomitant inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) and long acting B_2 agonists (LABA) compared to those treated only with concomitant roflumilast, ICS and LABA. Difference of incidence between roflumilast and placebo was quantitatively greater with concomitant LAMA for weight decreased (7.2% vs 4.2%), decreased appetite (3.7% vs 2.0%), headache (2.4% vs 1.1%) and depression (1.4% vs -0.3%).

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
In Phase I studies, the following symptoms were observed at an increased rate after single oral doses of 2,500 micrograms and one single dose of 5,000 micrograms (ten times the recommended dose): headache, gastrointestinal disorders, dizziness, palpitations, light-headedness, clamminess and arterial hypotension.

Management
In case of overdose, it is recommended that the appropriate supportive medical care is provided. Since roflumilast is highly protein bound, haemodialysis is not likely to be an efficient method of its removal. It is not known whether roflumilast is dialysable by peritoneal dialysis.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Drugs for obstructive airway diseases, other systemic drugs for obstructive airway diseases, ATC code: R03DX07

Mechanism of action
Roflumilast is a PDE4 inhibitor, a non-steroid, anti-inflammatory active substance designed to target both the systemic and pulmonary inflammation associated with COPD. The mechanism of action is the inhibition of PDE4, a major cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP)-metabolizing enzyme found in structural and inflammatory cells important to the pathogenesis of COPD. Roflumilast targets the PDE4A, 4B and 4D splicing variants with similar potency in the nanomolar range. The affinity to the PDE4C splicing variants is 5 to 10-fold lower. This mechanism of action and the selectivity also apply to roflumilast N-oxide, which is the major active metabolite of roflumilast.

Pharmacodynamic effects
Inhibition of PDE4 leads to elevated intracellular cAMP levels and mitigates COPD-related malfunctions of leukocytes, airway and pulmonary vascular smooth muscle cells, endothelial and airway epithelial cells and fibroblasts in experimental models. Upon *in vitro* stimulation of human neutrophils, monocytes, macrophages or lymphocytes, roflumilast and roflumilast N-oxide suppress the release of

inflammatory mediators e.g. leukotriene B4, reactive oxygen species, tumor necrosis factor α, interferon γ and granzyme B.
In patients with COPD, roflumilast reduced sputum neutrophils. Furthermore, roflumilast attenuated influx of neutrophils and eosinophils into the airways of endotoxin challenged healthy volunteers.

Clinical efficacy and safety
In two confirmative replicate one-year studies (M2-124 and M2-125) and two supplementary six-month studies (M2-127 and M2-128), a total number of 4,768 patients were randomized and treated of whom 2,374 were treated with roflumilast. The design of the studies was parallel-group, double-blind and placebo-controlled.

The one-year studies included patients with a history of severe to very severe COPD [FEV_1 (forced expiratory volume in one second) ≤50% of predicted] associated with chronic bronchitis, with at least one documented exacerbation in the previous year and with symptoms at baseline as determined by cough and sputum score. Long-acting beta-agonists (LABAs) were allowed in the studies and were used in approximately 50% of the study population. Short-acting anticholinergics (SAMAs) were allowed for those patients not taking LABAs. Rescue medicinal products (salbutamol or albuterol) were allowed on an as-needed basis. The use of inhaled corticosteroids and theophylline was prohibited during the studies. Patients with no history of exacerbations were excluded.

In a pooled analysis of the one-year studies M2-124 and M2-125, roflumilast 500 micrograms once daily significantly improved lung function compared to placebo, on average by 48 ml (pre-bronchodilator FEV_1, primary endpoint, $p<0.0001$), and by 55 ml (post-bronchodilator FEV_1, $p<0.0001$). The improvement in lung function was apparent at the first visit after 4 weeks and was maintained up to one year (end of treatment period). The rate (per patient per year) of moderate exacerbations (requiring intervention with systemic glucocorticosteroids) or severe exacerbations (resulting in hospitalisation and/or leading to death) after 1 year was 1.142 with roflumilast and 1.374 with placebo corresponding to a relative risk reduction of 16.9% (95%CI: 8.2% to 24.8%) (primary endpoint, p=0.0003). Effects were similar, independent of previous treatment with inhaled corticosteroids or underlying treatment with LABAs. In the subgroup of patients with history of frequent exacerbations (at least 2 exacerbations during the last year), the rate of exacerbations was 1.526 with roflumilast and 1.941 with placebo corresponding to a relative risk reduction of 21.3% (95%CI: 7.5% to 33.1%). Roflumilast did not significantly reduce the rate of exacerbations compared with placebo in the subgroup of patients with moderate COPD.
The reduction of moderate or severe exacerbations with roflumilast and LABA compared to placebo and LABA was on average 21% (p=0.0011). The respective reduction in exacerbations seen in patients without concomitant LABAs was on average 15% (p=0.0387). The numbers of patients who died due to any reason were equal for those treated with placebo or roflumilast (42 deaths each group; 2.7% each group; pooled analysis).

A total of 2,690 patients were included and randomized in two supportive 1-year studies (M2-111 and M2-112). In contrast to the two confirmative studies, a history of chronic bronchitis and of COPD exacerbations was not requested for patients' inclusion. Inhaled corticosteroids were used in 809 (61%) of the roflumilast treated patients, whereas the use of LABAs and theophylline was prohibited. Roflumilast 500 micrograms once daily significantly improved lung function compared to placebo, on average by 51 ml (pre-bronchodilator FEV_1, $p<0.0001$), and by 53 ml (post-bronchodilator FEV_1, $p<0.0001$). The rate of exacerbations (as defined in the protocols) were not significantly reduced by roflumilast in the individual studies (relative risk reduction: 13.5% in study M2-111 and 6.6% in study M2-112; p= not significant). Adverse events rates were independent of concomitant treatment with inhaled corticosteroids.

Two six-month supportive studies (M2-127 and M2-128) included patients with a history of COPD for at least 12 months prior to baseline. Both studies included moderate to severe patients with a non-reversible airway obstruction and a FEV_1 of 40% to 70% of predicted. Roflumilast or placebo treatment was added to continuous treatment with a long-acting bronchodilator, in particular salmeterol

in study M2-127 or tiotropium in study M2-128. In the two six-month studies, pre-bronchodilator FEV_1 was significantly improved by 49 ml (primary endpoint, p<0.0001) beyond the bronchodilator effect of concomitant treatment with salmeterol in study M2-127 and by 80 ml (primary endpoint, p<0.0001) incremental to concomitant treatment with tiotropium in study M2-128.

Study RO-2455-404-RD was a one year study in COPD patients with a baseline (pre-bronchodilator) FEV_1 <50% of predicted normal and a history of frequent exacerbations. The study assessed the effect of roflumilast on COPD exacerbation rate in patients treated with fixed combinations of LABA and inhaled corticosteroids, compared to placebo. A total of 1935 patients were randomised to double-blind medication and approximately 70% were also using a long-acting muscarinic antagonist (LAMA) through the course of the trial. The primary endpoint was reduction in rate of moderate or severe COPD exacerbations per patient per year. The rate of severe COPD exacerbations and changes in FEV_1 were evaluated as key secondary endpoints.

Table 2. Summary of COPD exacerbation endpoints in Study RO-2455-404-RD

Exacerbation Category	Analysis model	Roflumilast (N=969) Rate (n)	Placebo (N=966) Rate (n)	Ratio Roflumilast/Placebo			2-Sided p-value
				Rate Ratio	Change (%)	95% CI	
Moderate or severe	Poisson regression	0.805 (380)	0.927 (432)	0.868	-13.2	0.753, 1.002	0.0529
Moderate	Poisson regression	0.574 (287)	0.627 (333)	0.914	-8.6	0.775, 1.078	0.2875
Severe	Negative binomial regression	0.239 (151)	0.315 (192)	0.757	-24.3	0.601, 0.952	0.0175

There was a trend towards a reduction in moderate or severe exacerbations in subjects treated with roflumilast compared with placebo over 52 weeks, which did not achieve statistical significance (Table 2). A pre-specified sensitivity analysis using the negative binomial regression model treatment showed a statistically significant difference of -14.2% (rate ratio: 0.86; 95% CI: 0.74 to 0.99).

The per-protocol Poisson regression analysis and the non-significant sensitivity to drop-out Poisson regression intention-to-treat analysis rate ratios were 0.81 (95% CI: 0.69 to 0.94) and 0.89 (95% CI: 0.77 to 1.02), respectively.

Reductions were achieved in the subgroup of patients concomitantly treated with LAMA (rate ratio: 0.88; 95% CI: 0.75 to 1.04) and in the subgroup not treated with LAMA (rate ratio: 0.83; 95% CI: 0.62 to 1.12).

The rate of severe exacerbations was reduced in the overall patient group (rate ratio: 0.76; 95% CI: 0.60 to 0.95) with a rate of 0.24 per patient/year compared to a rate of 0.32 per patient/year in patients treated with placebo. A similar reduction was achieved in the subgroup of patients concomitantly treated with LAMA (rate ratio: 0.77; 95% CI: 0.60 to 0.99) and in the subgroup not treated with LAMA (rate ratio: 0.71; 95% CI: 0.42 to 1.20).

Roflumilast improved lung function after 4 weeks (sustained over 52 weeks). Post-bronchodilator FEV_1 increased for the roflumilast group by 52 mL (95% CI: 40, 65 mL) and decreased for the placebo group by 4 mL (95% CI: -16, 9 mL). Post-bronchodilator FEV_1 showed a clinically significant improvement in favour of Roflumilast by 56 mL over placebo (95% CI: 38, 73 mL).

Seventeen (1.8%) patients in the roflumilast group and 18 (1.9%) patients in the placebo group died during the double-blind treatment period due to any reason and 7 (0.7%) patients in each group due to a COPD exacerbation. The proportion of patients who experienced at least 1 adverse event during the

double-blind treatment period were 648 (66.9%) patients and 572 (59.2%) patients in the roflumilast and placebo groups, respectively. The observed adverse reactions for roflumilast in Study RO-2455-404-RD were in line with those already included in section 4.8.

More patients in the roflumilast group (27.6%) than placebo (19.8%) withdrew study medication due to any reason (risk ratio: 1.40; 95%CI: 1.19 to 1.65). The major reasons for trial discontinuation were withdrawal of consent and reported adverse events.

Paediatric population
The European Medicines Agency has waived the obligation to submit the results of studies with roflumilast in all subsets of the paediatric population in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (see section 4.2 for information on paediatric use).

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Roflumilast is extensively metabolised in humans, with the formation of a major pharmacodynamically active metabolite, roflumilast N-oxide. Since both roflumilast and roflumilast N-oxide contribute to PDE4 inhibitory activity *in vivo*, pharmacokinetic considerations are based on total PDE4 inhibitory activity (i.e. total exposure to roflumilast and roflumilast N-oxide).

Absorption
The absolute bioavailability of roflumilast following a 500 micrograms oral dose is approximately 80%. Maximum plasma concentrations of roflumilast typically occur approximately one hour after dosing (ranging from 0.5 to 2 hours) in the fasted state. Maximum concentrations of the N-oxide metabolite are reached after about eight hours (ranging from 4 to 13 hours). Food intake does not affect the total PDE4 inhibitory activity, but delays time to maximum concentration (t_{max}) of roflumilast by one hour and reduces C_{max} by approximately 40%. However, C_{max} and t_{max} of roflumilast N-oxide are unaffected.

Distribution
Plasma protein binding of roflumilast and its N-oxide metabolite is approximately 99% and 97%, respectively. Volume of distribution for single dose of 500 micrograms roflumilast is about 2.9 l/kg. Due to the physico-chemical properties, roflumilast is readily distributed to organs and tissues including fatty tissue of mice, hamster and rat. An early distribution phase with marked penetration into tissues is followed by a marked elimination phase out of fatty tissue most probably due to pronounced break-down of parent compound to roflumilast N-oxide. These studies in rats with radiolabeled roflumilast also indicate low penetration across the blood-brain barrier. There is no evidence for a specific accumulation or retention of roflumilast or its metabolites in organs and fatty tissue.

Biotransformation
Roflumilast is extensively metabolised via Phase I (cytochrome P450) and Phase II (conjugation) reactions. The N-oxide metabolite is the major metabolite observed in the plasma of humans. The plasma AUC of the N-oxide metabolite on average is about 10-fold greater than the plasma AUC of roflumilast. Thus, the N-oxide metabolite is considered to be the main contributor to the total PDE4 inhibitory activity *in vivo*.

In vitro studies and clinical interaction studies suggest that the metabolism of roflumilast to its N-oxide metabolite is mediated by CYP1A2 and 3A4. Based on further *in vitro* results in human hepatic microsomes, therapeutic plasma concentrations of roflumilast and roflumilast N-oxide do not inhibit CYP1A2, 2A6, 2B6, 2C8, 2C9, 2C19, 2D6, 2E1, 3A4/5, or 4A9/11. Therefore, there is a low probability of relevant interactions with substances metabolised by these P450 enzymes. In addition, *in vitro* studies demonstrated no induction of the CYP1A2, 2A6, 2C9, 2C19, or 3A4/5 and only a weak induction of CYP2B6 by roflumilast.

Elimination
The plasma clearance after short-term intravenous infusion of roflumilast is about 9.6 l/h. Following an oral dose, the median plasma effective half-life of roflumilast and its N-oxide metabolite are approximately 17 and 30 hours, respectively. Steady state plasma concentrations of roflumilast and its N-oxide metabolite are reached after approximately 4 days for roflumilast and 6 days for roflumilast N-oxide following once-daily dosing. Following intravenous or oral administration of radiolabeled roflumilast, about 20% of the radioactivity was recovered in the faeces and 70% in urine as inactive metabolites.

Linearity/Non-linearity
The pharmacokinetics of roflumilast and its N-oxide metabolite are dose-proportional over a range of doses from 250 micrograms to 1,000 micrograms.

Special populations
In older people, females and in non-Caucasians, total PDE4 inhibitory activity was increased. Total PDE4 inhibitory activity was slightly decreased in smokers. None of these changes were considered to be clinically meaningful. No dose adjustment is recommended in these patients. A combination of factors, such as in black, non-smoking females, might lead to an increase of exposure and persistent intolerability. In this case, roflumilast treatment should be reassessed (see section 4.4).

In study RO-2455-404-RD when compared with the overall population, the total PDE4 inhibitory activity determined from *ex vivo* unbound fractions was found to be 15% higher in patients ≥75 years of age, and 11% higher in patients with baseline body weight <60 kg (refer to section 4.4).

Renal impairment
Total PDE4 inhibitory activity decreased by 9% in patients with severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance 10-30 ml/min). No dose adjustment is necessary.

Hepatic impairment
The pharmacokinetics of roflumilast 250 micrograms once-daily was tested in 16 patients with mild to moderate hepatic impairment classified as Child-Pugh A and B. In these patients, the total PDE4 inhibitory activity was increased by about 20% in patients with Child-Pugh A and about 90% in patients with Child-Pugh B. Simulations suggest dose proportionality between roflumilast 250 and 500 micrograms in patients with mild and moderate hepatic impairment. Caution is necessary in Child-Pugh A patients (see section 4.2). Patients with moderate or severe hepatic impairment classified as Child-Pugh B or C should not take roflumilast (see section 4.3).

5.3 Preclinical safety data

There is no evidence for an immunotoxic, skin sensitising or phototoxic potential.

A slight reduction in male fertility was seen in conjunction with epididymal toxicity in rats. No epididymal toxicity or changes in semen parameters were present in any other rodent or non-rodent species including monkeys in spite of higher exposures.

In one of two rat embryofetal development studies, a higher incidence of incomplete skull bone ossification was seen at a dose producing maternal toxicity. In one of three rat studies on fertility and embryofetal development, post-implantation losses were observed. Post-implantation losses were not seen in rabbits. Prolongation of gestation was seen in mice.

The relevance of these findings to humans is unknown.

Most relevant findings in safety pharmacology and toxicology studies occurred at higher doses and exposure than that intended for clinical use. These findings consisted mainly of gastrointestinal findings (i.e. vomiting, increased gastric secretion, gastric erosions, intestine inflammation) and cardiac findings

(i.e. focal haemorrhages, haemosiderin deposits and lympho-histiocytic cell infiltration in the right atria in dogs, and decreased blood pressure and increased heart rate in rats, guinea pigs and dogs).

Rodent-specific toxicity in the nasal mucosa was observed in repeat-dose toxicity and carcinogenicity studies. This effect seems to be due to an ADCP (4-Amino-3,5-dichloro-pyridine) N-oxide intermediate specifically formed in rodent olfactory mucosa, with special binding affinity in these species (i.e. mouse, rat and hamster).

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Core
Lactose monohydrate
Maize starch
Povidone (K90)
Magnesium stearate

Coating
Hypromellose
Macrogol 4000
Titanium dioxide (E171)
Iron oxide yellow (E172)

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

PVC/PVDC aluminum blisters in packs of 10, 30, or 90 film-coated tablets.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal

No special requirements.

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

AstraZeneca AB
SE-151 85 Södertälje
Sweden

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/11/666/001-003

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

Date of first authorisation: 28 February 2011
Date of latest renewal: 24 April 2015

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

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

ANNEX II

A. MANUFACTURER 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. MANUFACTURER RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE

Name and address of the manufacturer responsible for batch release

Takeda GmbH
Production Site Oranienburg
Lehnitzstrasse 70-98
D-16515 Oranienburg
Germany

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 marketing authorisation holder shall submit periodic safety update reports for this product in accordance with the requirements set out in the list of Union reference dates (EURD list) provided for under Article 107c(7) of Directive 2001/83/EC and 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.

If the dates for submission of a PSUR and the update of a RMP coincide, they can be submitted at the same time.

- **Additional risk minimisation measures**

The Marketing Authorisation Holder shall agree the content and format of the updated educational material with the national competent authority.

The Marketing Authorisation Holder (MAH) should ensure that all Healthcare Professionals who are expected to prescribe Libertek are provided with an updated Educational pack.

The educational pack should contain the following:

- Summary of Product Characteristics and Patient Information Leaflet for Libertek
- Educational material for the physician.
- Copies of the patient card to be given to patients or caregivers before they receive Libertek

The educational material for the prescriber should include information on the following key elements:

- The specific indication approved.
- The fact that Libertek is not indicated for the treatment of COPD patients outside of the approved indication, nor for use in patients with asthma or alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency.
- The need to inform patients about the risks of Libertek and the precautions for safe use including:
- The risk of weight decrease in underweight patients and the need to monitor the body weight at each visit and to stop the treatment in the event of an unexplained and clinically concerning weight decrease. Patients should be advised to weigh themselves at regular intervals and record the weight in the patient card.
- The risk of psychiatric disorders such as insomnia, anxiety, depression in patients receiving Libertek and the potential risk of suicide. Rare instances of suicidal ideation and behaviour, including completed suicide, have been observed in patients with and without a history of depression, usually in the first weeks of treatment. Physicians should carefully assess the benefit risk balance of this treatment in patients with existing psychiatric symptoms or with history of depression. Libertek is not recommended in patients with a history of depression associated with suicidal ideation or behaviour. If patients suffer from new or worsening psychiatric symptoms, or suicidal ideation or suicidal attempt, it is recommended to discontinue treatment with Libertek.
- Patients and caregivers should be requested to report any changes in the patient`s behaviour or mood or suicidal ideation.
- The potential risk of malignant tumours and the lack of experience in patients with past history of cancer. Libertek should not be initiated or should be stopped in patients with cancers (except basal cell carcinoma).
- That increased exposure might occur in certain populations and increase the risk of persistent intolerability:
    - Special populations who have increased PDE4 inhibition such as black non smoking females;
    - Patients concomitantly treated with CYP1A2/2C19/3A4 inhibitors (such as fluvoxamine and cimetidine) or CYP1A2/3A4 inhibitors (such as enoxacin).
- The potential risk of infections: Libertek should not be initiated, or treatment should be stopped, in patients with severe acute infectious diseases. The limited experience in patients with latent infections such as tuberculosis, viral hepatitis or herpes infections.
- The lack of experience in patients with HIV infection or active hepatitis, with severe immunological diseases (e.g..multiple sclerosis, lupus erythematosus, multifocal leukoencephalopathy) or treated with immunosuppressive therapy (other than short-term systemic corticosteroids) and that Libertek should not be initiated or should be stopped in these patients.

- The potential cardiac risk: Libertek has not been studied in patients in congestive heart failure (NYHA grade 3 and 4); hence, it is not recommended in this population.

- The limited or missing information in patients with liver impairment. Libertek is contraindicated in patients with moderate or severe liver impairment (Child-Pugh B or C). Clinical data are considered insufficient to recommend dose adjustment and caution should be observed in patients with mild liver impairment (Child-Pugh A).

- The lack of clinical data to support the combination with theophylline and that such combination is not recommended.

Patient Card

The patient card should contain the following key elements:

That they should tell their doctor if they have a history of any of the following conditions
- cancer
- insomnia, anxiety, depression, suicidal ideation or behaviour
- multiple sclerosis or SLE
- infection with tuberculosis, herpes, hepatitis, HIV

That patients or their caregivers should tell their doctor if the patient develops symptoms indicative of:
- insomnia, anxiety, depression, changes in behaviour or mood, suicidal ideation or behaviour
- severe infection

That patients should tell their doctor if they are taking any other medicines.

That Libertek may cause weight loss and patients should weigh themselves regularly and record their weight on the patient card.

The patient card should include an area where patients can record their weight and the date they weighed themselves and they should be asked to bring the patient card with them at each visit.

- **Obligation to conduct post-authorisation measures**

The MAH shall complete, within the stated timeframe, the below measures:

Description	Due date
ANX 2.1 - The MAH commits to conduct a long-term comparative observational safety study. This study should be appropriate to compare the incidences of all-cause mortality, major cardiovascular events, new diagnosis of cancer, all-cause hospitalisation, hospitalisation related to respiratory disease, suicide or hospitalisation for suicide attempt, and new diagnosis of depression, tuberculosis or viral hepatitis B or C in roflumilast treated COPD patients compared with COPD patients not treated with roflumilast.	Interim Study Reports - with each PSUR Final study report by 31/03/2021

ANNEX III

LABELLING AND PACKAGE LEAFLET

A. LABELLING

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

OUTER CARTON FOR BLISTER

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Libertek 500 micrograms film-coated tablets
roflumilast

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each tablet contains 500 micrograms roflumilast.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Contains lactose. See package leaflet for further information.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

10 film-coated tablets
30 film-coated tablets
90 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

AstraZeneca AB
SE-151 85 Södertälje
Sweden

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/11/666/001
EU/1/11/666/002
EU/1/11/666/003

13. BATCH NUMBER

Batch

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

Medicinal product subject to medical prescription

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

Libertek 500 micrograms

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS

BLISTERS

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Libertek 500 micrograms tablets
roflumilast

2. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

AstraZeneca AB

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP

4. BATCH NUMBER

Batch

5. OTHER

B. PACKAGE LEAFLET

Package leaflet: Information for the patient

Libertek 500 micrograms film-coated tablets
Roflumilast

▼This medicine is subject to additional monitoring. This will allow quick identification of new safety information. You can help by reporting any side effects you may get. See the end of section 4 for how to report side effects.

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 Libertek is and what it is used for

Libertek contains the active substance roflumilast, which is an anti-inflammatory medicine called phosphodiesterase-4 inhibitor. Roflumilast reduces the activity of phosphodiesterase-4, a protein occurring naturally in body cells. When the activity of this protein is reduced, there is less inflammation in the lungs. This helps to stop narrowing of airways occurring in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Thus Libertek eases breathing problems.

Libertek is used for maintenance treatment of severe COPD in adults who in the past had frequent worsening of their COPD symptoms (so-called exacerbations) and who have chronic bronchitis. COPD is a chronic disease of the lungs that results in tightening of the airways (obstruction) and swelling and irritation of the walls of the small air passages (inflammation). This leads to symptoms such as coughing, wheezing, chest tightness or difficulty in breathing. Libertek is to be used in addition to bronchodilators.

2 What you need to know before you take Libertek

Do not take Libertek
- if you are allergic to roflumilast or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- if you have moderate or severe liver problems.

Warnings and precautions
Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Libertek

Sudden attack of breathlessness
Libertek is not intended for the treatment of a sudden attack of breathlessness (acute bronchospasms). In order to relieve a sudden attack of breathlessness it is very important that your doctor provides you with another medicine to be available to you at all times that can cope with such an attack. Libertek will not help you in this situation.

Body weight
You should check your body weight on a regular basis. Talk to your doctor if, while taking this medicine, you observe an unintentional loss of body weight (not related to a diet or exercise programme).

Other diseases
Libertek is not recommended if you have one or more of the following diseases:
- severe immunological diseases such as HIV infection, multiple sclerosis (MS), lupus erythematosus (LE) or progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML)
- severe acute infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, or acute hepatitis
- cancer (except basal-cell carcinoma, a slow-growing type of skin cancer)
- or severe impairment of the heart function

There is a lack of relevant experience with Libertek under these conditions. You should talk to your doctor, if you are diagnosed with any of these diseases.

Experience is also limited in patients with a previous diagnosis of tuberculosis, viral hepatitis, herpes viral infection or herpes zoster. Please talk to your doctor if you have one of these diseases.

Symptoms you should be aware of
You may experience diarrhoea, nausea, abdominal pain or headache during the first weeks of treatment with Libertek. Talk to your doctor if these side effects do not resolve within the first weeks of treatment.

Libertek is not recommended in patients with a history of depression associated with suicidal thinking or behaviour. You may also experience sleeplessness, anxiety, nervousness, or depressive mood. Before starting treatment with Libertek, inform your doctor if you are suffering from any symptoms of this kind and of any additional medicines you may take since some of those could increase the probability of these side effects. You or your caregiver should also immediately inform your doctor of any changes in behaviour or mood and of any suicidal thoughts you may have.

Children and adolescents
Libertek should not be used by children and adolescents under 18 years of age.

Other medicines and Libertek
Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines, especially the following:
- a medicine containing theophylline (a medicine to treat respiratory diseases), or
- a medicine used for treatment of immunological diseases, such as methotrexate, azathioprine, infliximab, etanercept, or oral corticosteroids to be taken long-term.
- a medicine containing fluvoxamine (a medicine to treat anxiety disorders and depression), enoxacin (a medicine to treat bacterial infections) or cimetidine (a medicine to treat stomach ulcers or heartburn).

The effect of Libertek may be reduced if taken together with rifampicin (an antibiotic medicine) or with phenobarbital, carbamazepine or phenytoin (medicines usually prescribed for the treatment of epilepsy). Ask your doctor for advice.

Libertek may be taken with other medicines used in the treatment of COPD such as inhaled or oral corticosteroids or bronchodilators. Do not stop taking these medicines or reduce their dose unless advised by your doctor.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding
Do not take Libertek if you are or plan to become pregnant, think you may be pregnant, or are breast-feeding. You should not become pregnant during treatment with this medicine and should use an effective method of contraception during therapy, because Libertek may be harmful for the unborn baby.

Driving and using machines
Libertek has no influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

Libertek contains lactose
If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicine.

3 How to take Libertek

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

The recommended dose is one 500 micrograms tablet once daily.

Swallow the tablet with some water. You may take this medicine with or without food. Take the tablet at the same time every day.

You may need to take Libertek for several weeks to achieve its beneficial effect.

If you take more Libertek than you should
If you have taken more tablets than you should, you may experience the following symptoms: headache, nausea, diarrhoea, dizziness, throbbing of your heart, light-headedness, clamminess and low blood pressure. Tell your doctor or pharmacist straight away. If possible take your medicine and this leaflet with you.

If you forget to take Libertek
If you forget to take a tablet at the usual time, take the tablet as soon as you remember on the same day. If on one day you have forgotten to take a tablet of Libertek, just carry on the next day with the next tablet as usual. Continue taking your medicine at the usual times. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Libertek
It is important to continue taking Libertek for as long as prescribed by your doctor, even when you have no symptoms, in order to maintain control of your lung function.

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

4. Possible side effects

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

You may experience diarrhoea, nausea, stomach ache or headache during the first weeks of treatment with Libertek. Talk to your doctor if these side effects do not resolve within the first weeks of treatment.

Some side effects could be serious. In clinical studies and post-marketing experience, rare instances of suicidal thinking and behaviour (including suicide) were reported. Please notify your doctor immediately

of any suicidal thoughts you may have. You may also experience sleeplessness (common), anxiety (uncommon), nervousness (rare), panic attack (rare) or depressive mood (rare).

In uncommon cases allergic reactions may occur. Allergic reactions may affect the skin and in rare cases cause swelling of the eyelids, face, lips and tongue, possibly leading to difficulties in breathing and/or a drop in blood pressure and accelerated heartbeat. In case of an allergic reaction, stop taking Libertek and contact your doctor immediately, or go immediately to the emergency department in the nearest hospital. Take all your medicines and this leaflet with you and provide full information of your current medications.

Other side effects include the following:

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)
- diarrhoea, nausea, stomach ache
- weight decrease, decreased appetite
- headache

Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)
- trembling, sensation of spinning head (vertigo), dizziness
- sensation of rapid or irregular heartbeat (palpitations)
- gastritis, vomiting
- reflux of stomach acid to the gullet (acid regurgitations), indigestion
- rash
- muscle pain, muscle weakness or cramps
- back pain
- feeling of weakness or tiredness, feeling unwell.

Rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)
- male breast enlargement
- decreased sense of taste
- respiratory tract infections (excluding pneumonia)
- bloody stools, constipation
- elevation of liver or muscle enzymes (seen in blood tests)
- wheals (urticaria).

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 Libertek

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 after EXP. 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 protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Libertek contains
- The active substance is roflumilast. Each film-coated tablet (tablet) contains 500 micrograms roflumilast.
- The other ingredients are:
  - Core: lactose monohydrate, maize starch, povidone (K90), magnesium stearate,
  - Coating: hypromellose, Macrogol 4000, titanium dioxide (E171), and iron oxide yellow (E172).

What Libertek looks like and contents of the pack
Libertek 500 micrograms film-coated tablets are yellow, D-shaped film-coated tablets, embossed with 'D' on one side.
Each pack contains 10, 30, or 90 film-coated tablets.
Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

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SE-151 85 Södertälje
Sweden

Manufacturer
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Production site Oranienburg
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This leaflet was last approved in

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