

APPENDIX 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

VASTAREL 20 mg, film-coated tablet

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Trimetazidine dihydrochloride..... 20.0000 mg

For one film-coated tablet.

For a full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Film-coated tablet.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1. Therapeutic indications

Trimetazidine is indicated in adults as add-on therapy for the symptomatic treatment of patients with stable angina pectoris who are inadequately controlled by or intolerant to first-line antianginal therapies.

4.2. Posology and method of administration

Dosage

The dose is one tablet of 20 mg of trimetazidine three times a day during meals.

The benefit of the treatment should be assessed after three months and trimetazidine should be discontinued if there is no treatment response.

Special populations

Patients with renal impairment

In patients with moderate renal impairment (creatinine clearance [30-60] mL/min) (see sections 4.4 and 5.2), the recommended dose is 1 tablet of 20 mg twice daily, i.e. one in the morning and one in the evening during meals.

Elderly patients

Elderly patients may have increased trimetazidine exposure due to age-related decrease in renal function (see section 5.2). In patients with moderate renal impairment (creatinine clearance [30-60] mL/min), the recommended dose is 1 tablet of 20 mg twice daily, i.e. one in the morning and one in the evening during meals. Dose titration in elderly patients should be exercised with caution (see section 4.4).

Paediatric population

The safety and efficacy of trimetazidine in children aged below 18 years have not been established. No data are available.

4.3. Contraindications

- Hypersensitivity to trimetazidine or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.
- Parkinson disease, parkinsonian symptoms, tremors, restless leg syndrome and other related movement disorders.
- Severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance < 30 mL/min).

4.4. Special warnings and precautions for use

This medicinal product is not a curative treatment for angina attacks, nor is it indicated as an initial treatment for unstable angina or myocardial infarction, nor in the pre-hospital phase or during the first days of hospitalisation.

In the event of an angina attack, the coronaropathy should be reevaluated and an adaptation of the treatment considered (medicinal treatment and possibly revascularisation).

Trimetazidine can cause or worsen parkinsonian symptoms (tremor, akinesia, hypertonia), which should be regularly investigated, especially in elderly patients. In doubtful cases, patients should be referred to a neurologist for appropriate investigations.

The occurrence of movement disorders such as parkinsonian symptoms, restless leg syndrome, tremors, gait instability should lead to definitive withdrawal of trimetazidine.

These cases have a low incidence and are usually reversible after treatment discontinuation. The majority of the patients recovered within 4 months after trimetazidine withdrawal. If parkinsonian symptoms persist more than 4 months after drug discontinuation, a neurologist opinion should be sought.

Falls may occur, related to gait instability or hypotension, in particular in patients taking antihypertensive treatment (see section 4.8).

Caution should be exercised when prescribing trimetazidine to patients in whom an increased exposure is expected:

- moderate renal impairment (see sections 4.2 and 5.2),
- elderly patients older than 75 years old (see section 4.2).

This medicinal product is generally not recommended during breastfeeding (see section 4.6).

This medicinal product contains sunset yellow FCF (E110) and cochineal red A (E124) and may cause allergic reactions.

4.5. Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Not applicable.

4.6. Pregnancy and breastfeeding

Pregnancy

Studies in animals have not demonstrated a teratogenic effect; however, in the absence of clinical data, the risk of malformation cannot be excluded. Therefore, for safety reasons, prescription should be avoided during pregnancy.

Lactation

In the absence of data on excretion in breast milk, breastfeeding is not recommended during treatment.

4.7. Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Trimetazidine does not have haemodynamic effects in clinical studies, however cases of dizziness and drowsiness have been observed in post-marketing experience (see section 4.8), which may affect ability to drive and use machines.

4.8. Undesirable effects

Concerning the adverse reactions associated with the use of trimetazidine, also see section 4.4.

The table below includes the adverse reactions from spontaneous notifications and scientific literature.

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):

| System Organ Class | Frequency | Preferred Term |
|---|-----------|---|
| Nervous system disorders | Common | Dizziness, headache |
| | Not known | Parkinsonian symptoms (tremor, akinesia, hypertonia), gait instability, restless leg syndrome, other related movement disorders, usually reversible after treatment discontinuation Sleep disorders (insomnia, drowsiness) |
| Cardiac disorders | Rare | Palpitations, extrasystoles, tachycardia |
| Vascular disorders | Rare | Arterial hypotension, orthostatic hypotension that may be associated with malaise, dizziness or fall, in particular in patients taking antihypertensive treatment, flushing |
| Gastrointestinal disorders | Common | Abdominal pain, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, nausea and vomiting |
| | Not known | Constipation |
| Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders | Common | Rash, pruritus, urticaria |
| | Not known | Acute generalized exanthematus pustulosis (AGEP), angioedema |
| General disorders and administration site conditions | Common | Asthenia |
| Blood and lymphatic system disorders | Not known | Agranulocytosis Thrombocytopenia Thrombocytopenic purpura |
| Hepatobiliary disorders | Not known | Hepatitis |

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:

Agence nationale de sécurité du médicament et des produits de santé (Ansm) and the network of Regional Pharmacovigilance Centres.

Website: www.ansm.sante.fr

4.9. Overdose

Not applicable.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1. Pharmacodynamic properties

OTHER CARDIOVASCULAR ANTIANGINAL DRUG, ATC code: C01EB15

(C: cardiovascular system)

Mechanism of action

By preserving energy metabolism in cells exposed to hypoxia or ischaemia, trimetazidine prevents a decrease in intracellular ATP levels, thereby ensuring the proper functioning of ionic pumps and transmembrane sodium-potassium flow whilst maintaining cellular homeostasis.

Trimetazidine inhibits β -oxidation of fatty acids by blocking long-chain 3-ketoacyl-CoA thiolase, which enhances glucose oxidation. In an ischaemic cell, energy obtained during glucose oxidation requires less oxygen consumption than in the β -oxidation process. Potentiation of glucose oxidation optimizes cellular energy processes, thereby maintaining proper energy metabolism during ischaemia.

Pharmacodynamic effects

In patients with ischaemic heart disease, trimetazidine acts as a metabolic agent, preserving the myocardial high-energy phosphate intracellular levels. Anti-ischemic effects are achieved without concomitant haemodynamic effects.

Clinical efficacy and safety

Clinical studies have demonstrated the efficacy and safety of trimetazidine in the treatment of patients with chronic angina, either alone or when the benefit from other antianginal medicinal products was insufficient.

In a 426-patients randomized, double blind, placebo-controlled study (TRIMPOL-II), trimetazidine (60 mg/day) added to metoprolol 100 mg daily (50 mg b.i.d) for 12 weeks significantly improved statistically exercise tests parameters and clinical symptoms as compared to placebo: total exercise duration +20.1s, $p=0.023$, total workload +0.54 METs, $p=0.001$, time to 1-mm ST-segment depression +33.4s, $p=0.003$, time to onset of angina +33.9s, $p<0.001$, angina attacks/week -0.73, $p=0.014$ and short acting nitrates consumption/week, -0.63, $p=0.032$, without hemodynamic changes.

In a 223 patients randomized, double blind, placebo-controlled study (Sellier), one 35 mg trimetazidine modified release tablet (b.i.d.) added to 50 mg atenolol (o.d.) for 8 weeks produced a significant increase (+34.4s, $p=0.03$) in the time to 1-mm ST-segment depression in exercise tests, in a sub-group of patients ($n=173$), when compared to placebo, 12 hours after taking the drug. A significant difference was also evidenced for the time to onset of angina pectoris ($p=0.049$). No significant difference between groups could be found for the other secondary endpoints (total exercise duration, total workload and clinical endpoints).

In a 1962 patients three-month randomised, double-blinded study (Vasco study) on top of atenolol 50 mg/d, two dosages of trimetazidine (70 mg/d and 140 mg/d) were tested *versus* placebo. In the overall population, including both asymptomatic and symptomatic patients, trimetazidine failed to demonstrate a benefit on both ergometric (total exercise duration, time to onset of 1 mm ST-segment depression and time to onset of angina) and clinical endpoints. However, in the subgroup of symptomatic patients ($n=1574$) defined in a post-hoc analysis, trimetazidine (140 mg) significantly improved total exercise duration (+23.8 s *versus* +13.1 s placebo; $p=0.001$) and time to onset of angina (+43.6 s *versus* +32.5 s placebo; $p=0.005$).

5.2. Pharmacokinetic properties

- After oral administration, absorption of trimetazidine is rapid and the plasma peak is reached in less than 2 hours.
- After a single oral dose of 20 mg of trimetazidine, the peak plasma concentration is about 55 ng.ml⁻¹.
- During repeated administration, the steady state is reached after 24 to 36 hours and remains very stable throughout treatment.
- The apparent distribution volume is 4.8 L/kg which suggests good tissue diffusion. Protein binding is low; *in vitro* measurements give a value of 16%.

- Trimetazidine is eliminated primarily in the urine, mainly in the unchanged form.

The elimination half-life is approximately 6 hours.

5.3. Preclinical safety data

Not applicable.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1. List of excipients

Maize starch, mannitol, povidone, magnesium stearate, talc.

Film-coating: mixture of excipients for red coating 37771 FRG (titanium dioxide (E 171), glycerol, sunset yellow FCF aluminium lake (E 110), cochineal red A aluminium lake (E 124), macrogol 6000, hypromellose, magnesium stearate), macrogol 6000.

6.2. Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3. Shelf life

3 years.

6.4. Special precautions for storage

Store in a dry place.

6.5. Nature and contents of container

10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 60 or 100 tablets in blisters (PVC/Aluminium).

6.6. Special precautions for disposal and other handling

No special requirements.

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

LES LABORATOIRES SERVIER

50, RUE CARNOT
92284 SURESNES CEDEX
FRANCE

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

322 044-6: 10 film-coated tablets in blisters (PVC/Aluminium).

322 045-2: 15 film-coated tablets in blisters (PVC/Aluminium).

322 046-9: 20 film-coated tablets in blisters (PVC/Aluminium).

322 047-5: 25 film-coated tablets in blisters (PVC/Aluminium).

322 048-1: 30 film-coated tablets in blisters (PVC/Aluminium).

322 049-8: 40 film-coated tablets in blisters (PVC/Aluminium).

322 050-6: 60 film-coated tablets in blisters (PVC/Aluminium).

322 051-2: 100 film-coated tablets in blisters (PVC/Aluminium).

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

[to be completed by the holder]

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

[to be completed by the holder]

11. DOSIMETRY

Not applicable.

12. INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS

Not applicable.

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

List II.