



# INDAPAMIDE

## NATRILIX<sup>®</sup> SR

### 1.5 mg Sustained-release Film-coated Tablet ANTIHYPERTENSIVE

#### Formulation

Each sustained-release film-coated tablet contains 1.5 mg indapamide.

Excipient with known effect: 124.5 mg lactose monohydrate.

#### Description

White, round, film-coated tablet.

#### Pharmacological properties

Indapamide is a sulphonamide derivative with an indole ring, pharmacologically related to thiazide diuretics, which acts by inhibiting the reabsorption of sodium in the cortical diluting segment. It increases the urinary excretion of sodium and chlorides and, to a lesser extent, the excretion of potassium and magnesium, thereby increasing urine output and having an antihypertensive action.

#### Pharmacodynamics

Phase II and III studies using monotherapy have demonstrated an antihypertensive effect lasting 24 hours. This was present at doses where the diuretic effect was of mild intensity. The antihypertensive activity of indapamide is related to an improvement in arterial compliance and a reduction in arteriolar and total peripheral resistance. Indapamide reduces left ventricular hypertrophy. Thiazide and related diuretics have a plateau therapeutic effect beyond a certain dose, while adverse effects continue to increase. The dose should not be increased if treatment is ineffective. It has also been shown, in the short-, mid- and long-term in hypertensive patients, that indapamide:

- does not interfere with lipid metabolism: triglycerides, LDL-cholesterol and HDL-cholesterol;
- does not interfere with carbohydrate metabolism, even in diabetic hypertensive patients.

#### Pharmacokinetics

Indapamide (NatriliX SR) is supplied in a prolonged release dosage form based on a matrix system in which the drug substance is dispersed within a support which allows sustained release of indapamide.

**Absorption:** The fraction of indapamide released is rapidly and totally absorbed via the gastrointestinal digestive tract. Eating slightly increases the rapidity of absorption but has no influence on the amount of the drug absorbed. Peak serum level following a single dose occurs about 12 hours after ingestion; repeated administration reduces the variation in serum levels between 2 doses. Intra-individual variability exists.

**Distribution:** Binding of indapamide to plasma proteins is 79%. The plasma elimination half-life is 14 to 24 hours (mean 18 hours). Steady state is achieved after 7 days. Repeated administration does not lead to accumulation.

**Metabolism:** Elimination is essentially urinary (70% of the dose)

and fecal (22%) in the form of inactive metabolites.

High risk populations: Pharmacokinetic parameters are unchanged in renal failure patients.

#### Indication

Treatment of essential hypertension.

#### Dosage and Administration

One tablet per 24 hours, preferably in the morning, to be swallowed whole with water and not chewed.

At higher doses the antihypertensive action of indapamide is not enhanced but the saluretic effect is increased.

#### Special populations

- Renal impairment: In severe renal failure (creatinine clearance below 30 ml/min), treatment is contraindicated. Thiazide and related diuretics are fully effective only when renal function is normal or only minimally impaired.
- Hepatic impairment: In severe hepatic impairment, treatment is contraindicated.
- Elderly: In the elderly, the plasma creatinine must be adjusted in relation to age, weight and gender. Elderly patients can be treated with Indapamide (NatriliX SR) 1.5 mg when renal function is normal or only minimally impaired.
- Pediatric population: The safety and efficacy of Indapamide (NatriliX SR) 1.5 mg in children and adolescents have not been established. No data are available.

Method of administration: Oral use

#### Contraindications

- Hypersensitivity to the active substance, to other sulfonamides or to any of the excipients.
- Severe renal failure.
- Hepatic encephalopathy or severe impairment of liver function.
- Hypokalemia.



#### Precautions

##### Special warnings

When liver function is impaired, thiazide-related diuretics may cause, particularly in case of electrolyte imbalance, hepatic encephalopathy which can progress to hepatic coma. Administration of the diuretic must be stopped immediately if this occurs.

- Photosensitivity: Cases of photosensitivity reactions have been reported with thiazides and thiazide-related diuretics. If photosensitivity reaction occurs during treatment, it is recommended to stop the treatment. If a readministration of the diuretic is deemed necessary, it is recommended to protect exposed areas to the sun or to artificial UVA.
- Excipients: Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, total lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine.

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GENERAL INFORMATIONS		SPOTS COLORS	NUMBER PAGES
<b>PIL_FT_B_#02</b> 160 x 210 mm (52)_NATRILIX SR_LGS_001 09/10/2023 0553_11.02 PHILIPPINES (PHL)	Font size: 8 pts Line spacing: 9 pts Font size of the section headings: 8 pts Font type: Helvetica Neue LT Pro	 BLACK	 4 pages

### Special precautions for use

#### **- Water and electrolyte balance:**

- Plasma sodium: This must be measured before starting treatment, then at regular intervals subsequently. The fall in plasma sodium may be asymptomatic initially and regular monitoring is therefore essential, and should be even more frequent in the elderly and cirrhotic patients. Any diuretic treatment may cause hyponatremia, sometimes with very serious consequences. Hyponatremia with hypovolemia may be responsible of dehydration and orthostatic hypotension. Concomitant loss of chloride ions may lead to secondary compensatory metabolic alkalosis: the incidence and degree of this effect are slight.

- Plasma potassium: Potassium depletion with hypokalemia is the major risk of thiazide and related diuretics. Hypokalaemia may cause muscle disorders. Cases of Rhabdomyolysis have been reported, mainly in the context of severe hypokalaemia. The risk of onset of hypokalemia (< 3.4 mmol/l) must be prevented in certain high risk populations, *i.e.* the elderly, malnourished and/or polymedicated, cirrhotic patients with edema and ascites, coronary artery disease and cardiac failure patients. In this situation, hypokalemia increases the cardiac toxicity of digitalis preparations and the risks of arrhythmias.

Individuals with a long QT interval are also at risk, whether the origin is congenital or iatrogenic. Hypokalemia, as well as bradycardia, is then a predisposing factor to the onset of severe arrhythmias, in particular, potentially fatal *torsades de pointes*. More frequent monitoring of plasma potassium is required in all the situations indicated above. The first measurement of plasma potassium should be obtained during the first week following the start of treatment.

Detection of hypokalemia requires its correction. Hypokalaemia found in association with low serum magnesium concentration can be refractory to treatment unless serum magnesium is corrected.

- Plasma magnesium: Thiazides and related diuretics including indapamide have been shown to increase the urinary excretion of magnesium, which may result in hypomagnesaemia.

- Plasma calcium: Thiazide and related diuretics may decrease urinary calcium excretion and cause a slight and transitory rise in plasma calcium. Frank hypercalcemia may be due to previously unrecognized hyperparathyroidism.

Treatment should be withdrawn before the investigation of parathyroid function.

#### **- Blood glucose:**

Monitoring of blood glucose is important in diabetics, in particular in the presence of hypokalemia.

#### **- Uric acid:**

Tendency to gout attacks may be increased in hyperuricemic patients.

#### **- Renal function and diuretics:**

Thiazide and related diuretics are fully effective only when renal function is normal or only minimally impaired (plasma creatinine below levels of the order of 25 mg/l, *i.e.* 220 µmol/l in an adult). In the elderly, this plasma creatinine must be adjusted in relation to age, weight and gender.

Hypovolemia, secondary to the loss of water and sodium induced by the diuretic at the start of treatment causes a reduction in glomerular filtration. This may lead to an increase in blood urea and plasma creatinine. This transitory functional renal insufficiency is of no consequence in individuals with normal renal function but may worsen preexisting renal insufficiency.

#### **- Athletes:**

The attention of athletes is drawn to the fact that this medicinal product contains a drug substance, which may give a positive reaction in doping tests.

#### **- Choroidal effusion, acute myopia and secondary angle-closure glaucoma:**

Sulfonamide or sulfonamide derivative drugs can cause an idiosyncratic reaction resulting in choroidal effusion with visual field defect, transient myopia and acute angle-closure glaucoma. Symptoms include acute onset of decreased visual acuity or ocular pain and typically occur within hours to weeks of drug initiation. Untreated acute angle-closure glaucoma can lead to permanent vision loss. The primary treatment is to discontinue drug intake as rapidly as possible. Prompt medical or surgical treatments may need to be considered if the intraocular pressure remains uncontrolled. Risk factors for developing acute angle-closure glaucoma may include a history of sulfonamide or penicillin allergy.

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

##### Pregnancy

There are no or limited amount of data (less than 300 pregnancy outcomes) from the use of indapamide in pregnant women. Prolonged exposure to thiazide during the third trimester of pregnancy can reduce maternal plasma volume as well as uteroplacental blood flow, which may cause a fetoplacental ischemia and growth retardation. Animal studies do not indicate direct or indirect harmful effects with respect to reproductive toxicity.

As a precautionary measure, it is preferable to avoid the use of Indapamide during pregnancy.

##### Breastfeeding

There is insufficient information on the excretion of indapamide/metabolites in human milk. Hypersensitivity to sulphonamide-derived medicines and hypokalemia might occur. A risk to the newborns/infants cannot be excluded.

Indapamide is closely related to thiazide diuretics which have been associated, during breastfeeding, with decrease or even suppression of milk lactation.

Indapamide is not recommended during breastfeeding.

##### Fertility

Reproductive toxicity studies showed no effect on fertility in female and male rats. No effects on human fertility are anticipated.

#### **Drivers and machine operators**

Indapamide does not affect vigilance but different reactions in relation with the decrease in blood pressure may occur in individual cases, especially at the start of the treatment or when another antihypertensive agent is added. As a result, the ability to drive vehicles or to operate machinery may be impaired.

#### **Interactions**

##### Combinations that are not recommended:

- Lithium: Increased plasma lithium with signs of overdosage, as with a salt-free diet (decreased urinary lithium excretion). However, if the use of diuretics is necessary, careful monitoring of plasma lithium and dose adjustment are required.

##### Combinations requiring precautions for use:

- Torsades de pointes-inducing drugs such as but not limited to:
  - class Ia antiarrhythmic agents (*e.g.* quinidine, hydroquinidine, disopyramide),
  - class III antiarrhythmic agents (*e.g.* amiodarone, sotalol, dofetilide, ibutilide, bretylium),

- some antipsychotics :  
phenothiazines (e.g. chlorpromazine, cyamemazine, levomepromazine, thioridazine, trifluoperazine),  
benzamides (e.g. amisulpride, sulpiride, sultopride, tiapride),  
butyrophenones (e.g. droperidol, haloperidol),  
other antipsychotic (e.g. pimozide),  
other substances: (e.g. bepridil, cisapride, diphemanil, erythromycin IV, halofantrine, mizolastine, pentamidine, sparfloxacin, moxifloxacin, vincamine IV, methadone, astemizole, terfenadine).

Increased risk of ventricular arrhythmias, particularly torsades de pointes (hypokalemia is a risk factor).

Monitor for hypokalemia and correct, if required, before introducing this combination. Clinical, plasma electrolytes and ECG monitoring. Use substances which do not have the disadvantage of causing torsades de pointes in the presence of hypokalemia.

- N.S.A.I.Ds. (systemic route) including COX-2 selective inhibitors, high dose acetylsalicylic acid ( $\geq 3$  g/day): Possible reduction in the antihypertensive effect of indapamide. Risk of acute renal failure in dehydrated patients (decreased glomerular filtration). Hydrate the patient; monitor renal function at the start of treatment.
- Angiotensin converting enzyme (A.C.E.) inhibitors: Risk of sudden hypotension and/or acute renal failure when treatment with an A.C.E. inhibitor is initiated in the presence of pre-existing sodium depletion (particularly in patients with renal artery stenosis). In hypertension, when prior diuretic treatment may have caused sodium depletion, it is necessary:
  - either to stop the diuretic 3 days before starting treatment with the A.C.E. inhibitor, and restart a hypokalemic diuretic if necessary;
  - or give low initial doses of the A.C.E. inhibitor and increase the dose gradually.

In congestive heart failure, start with a very low dose of A.C.E. inhibitor, possibly after a reduction in the dose of the concomitant hypokalemic diuretic.

In all cases, monitor renal function (plasma creatinine) during the first weeks of treatment with an A.C.E. inhibitor.

- Other compounds causing hypokalemia: amphotericin B (IV), gluco- and mineralo-corticoids (systemic route), tetracosactide, stimulant laxatives: Increased risk of hypokalemia (additive effect). Monitoring of plasma potassium and correction if required. Must be particularly borne in mind in case of concomitant digitalis treatment. Use non-stimulant laxatives.
- Baclofen: Increased antihypertensive effect. Hydrate the patient; monitor renal function at the start of treatment.
- Digitalis preparations: Hypokalemia and/or hypomagnesaemia predispose to the toxic effects of digitalis. Monitoring of plasma potassium, magnesium and ECG and, if necessary, adjust the treatment.

#### Combinations requiring special care:

- Allopurinol: Concomitant treatment with indapamide may increase the incidence of hypersensitivity reactions to allopurinol.

#### Combinations to be taken into consideration:

- Potassium-sparing diuretics (amiloride, spironolactone, triamterene): Whilst rational combinations are useful in some patients, hypokalemia or hyperkalemia (particularly in patients with renal failure or diabetes) may still occur. Plasma potassium and ECG should be monitored and, if necessary, treatment reviewed.

- Metformin: Increased risk of metformin induced lactic acidosis due to the possibility of functional renal failure associated with diuretics and more particularly with loop diuretics. Do not use metformin when plasma creatinine exceeds 15 mg/l (135  $\mu$ mol/l) in men and 12 mg/l (110  $\mu$ mol/l) in women.
- Iodinated contrast media: In the presence of dehydration caused by diuretics, increased risk of acute renal failure, in particular when large doses of iodinated contrast media are used. Rehydration before administration of the iodinated compound.
- Imipramine-like antidepressants, neuroleptics: Antihypertensive effect and increased risk of orthostatic hypotension (additive effect).
- Calcium (salts): Risk of hypercalcemia resulting from decreased urinary elimination of calcium.
- Ciclosporin, tacrolimus: Risk of increased plasma creatinine without any change in circulating ciclosporin levels, even in the absence of water/sodium depletion.
- Corticosteroids, tetracosactide (systemic route): Decreased antihypertensive effect (water/sodium retention due to corticosteroids).

#### Adverse Drug Reactions

Summary of safety profile:

The most commonly reported adverse reactions are hypokalaemia, hypersensitivity reactions, mainly dermatological, in subjects with a predisposition to allergic and asthmatic reactions and maculopapular rashes.

Tabulated summary of adverse reactions:

The following undesirable effects have been observed with indapamide during treatment ranked under the following frequency: 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 ( $\geq 1/100,000$  to  $<1/10,000$ ), not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

MedDRA System Organ Class	Undesirable Effects	Frequency
<b>Blood and the lymphatic System Disorders</b>	Agranulocytosis	Very rare
	Aplastic anemia	Very rare
	Hemolytic anemia	Very rare
	Leucopenia	Very rare
	Thrombocytopenia	Very rare
<b>Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders</b>	Hypokalaemia	Common
	Hyponatremia	Uncommon
	Hypochloreaemia	Rare
	Hypomagnesaemia	Rare
	Hypercalcemia	Very rare
<b>Nervous System disorders</b>	Vertigo	Rare
	Fatigue	Rare
	Headache	Rare
	Paresthesia	Rare
	Syncope	Not known
<b>Eye disorders</b>	Myopia	Not known
	Blurred vision	Not known
	Visual impairment	Not known
	Acute angle-closure glaucoma	Not known
	Choroidal effusion	Not known

MedDRA System Organ Class	Undesirable Effects	Frequency
Cardiac Disorders	Arrhythmia	Very rare
	Torsade de pointes (potentially fatal)	Not known
Vascular Disorders	Hypotension	Very rare
Gastrointestinal Disorders	Vomiting	Uncommon
	Nausea	Rare
	Constipation	Rare
	Dry mouth	Rare
	Pancreatitis	Very rare
Hepatobiliary Disorders	Abnormal hepatic function	Very rare
	Possibility of onset of hepatic encephalopathy in case of hepatic insufficiency	Not known
	Hepatitis	Not known
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorder	Hypersensitivity reactions	Common
	Maculopapular rashes	Common
	Purpura	Uncommon
	Angioedema	Very rare
	Urticaria	Very rare
	Toxic epidermal necrolysis	Very rare
	Stevens-Johnson Syndrome	Very rare
	Possible worsening of pre-existing acute disseminated lupus erythematosus	Not known
Photosensitivity reactions	Not known	
Renal and Urinary Disorders	Renal failure	Very rare
Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders	Muscle spasms	Not known
	Muscular weakness	Not known
	Myalgia	Not known
	Rhabdomyolysis	Not known
Reproductive system and breast disorders	Erectile dysfunction	Uncommon
Investigations	Electrocardiogram QT prolonged	Not known
	Blood glucose increased	Not known
	Blood uric acid increased	Not known
	Elevated liver enzyme levels	Not known

#### Description of selected adverse reactions

During phase II and III studies comparing indapamide 1.5 mg and 2.5 mg, plasma potassium analysis showed a dose-dependent effect of indapamide:

- Indapamide 1.5 mg: Plasma potassium <3.4 mmol/l was seen in 10 % of patients and < 3.2 mmol/l in 4 % of patients after 4 to 6 weeks treatment. After 12 weeks treatment, the mean fall in plasma potassium was 0.23 mmol/l.
- Indapamide 2.5 mg: Plasma potassium <3.4 mmol/l was seen in 25 % of patients and < 3.2 mmol/l in 10 % of patients after 4 to 6 weeks treatment. After 12 weeks treatment, the mean fall in plasma potassium was 0.41 mmol/l.

#### Reporting of Adverse Drug Reaction:

For suspected adverse drug reaction, report to the FDA at [www.fda.gov.ph](http://www.fda.gov.ph)

Seek medical attention immediately at the first sign of any adverse drug reaction.

#### Overdose and Treatment

Symptoms: Indapamide has been found free of toxicity at up to 40 mg, *i.e.* 27 times the therapeutic dose.

Signs of acute poisoning take the form above all of water/electrolyte disturbances (hyponatremia, hypokalemia).

Clinically, possibility of nausea, vomiting, hypotension, cramps, vertigo, drowsiness, confusion, polyuria or oliguria possibly to the point of anuria (by hypovolemia).

Management: Initial measures involve the rapid elimination of the ingested substance(s) by gastric wash-out and/or administration of activated charcoal, followed by restoration of water/electrolyte balance to normal in a specialized centre.

#### Missed Dose

If a dose of Indapamide (NatriliX SR) is forgotten, take the next dose at the usual time. Do not take a double dose to make up for the forgotten dose.

#### Discontinuation of Treatment

As the treatment for high blood pressure is usually life-long, patient should discuss with the doctor before stopping this medicinal product.

For any further questions on the use of this product, ask the doctor or pharmacist.

#### Packaging

Alu/Alu Blister Strip x 10's (Box of 30's).

#### Storage Condition

Store at temperatures not exceeding 30°C.

#### Caution

Food, Drugs, Devices and Cosmetics Act prohibits dispensing without prescription.

Les Laboratoires Servier – France



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Reg. No.: DR-XY21781

Date of Renewal of Authorization: 19 April 2021

Date of Package Insert Revision: 14 March 2023