

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTIC

1. Name of the Medicinal Product

Celebib 100 /200 (Celecoxib Capsules 100 mg /200 mg),

2. Qualitative and Quantitative Composition

Each Capsule contains:

Celecoxib USP.....100 mg/200 mg

“The Product contains Lactose”

3. Pharmaceutical Form

Capsule

Description of product:

For Celebib 100:- Size “4” capsules, containing white to off white powder, having white opaque cap, white opaque body with ‘C5’ imprinted on a blue band on the cap and ‘100 mg’ imprinted on a blue band on a body.

For Celebib 200:- Size “2” capsules, containing white to off white powder, having white opaque cap, white opaque body with ‘C6’ imprinted on a yellow band on the cap and ‘200 mg’ imprinted on a yellow band on a body.

4. Clinical Particulars

4.1. Therapeutic indications

Osteoarthritis (OA): Celecoxib is indicated for relief of the signs and symptoms of OA.

Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA): Celecoxib is indicated for relief of the signs and symptoms of RA.

Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis (JRA): Celecoxib is indicated for relief of the signs and symptoms of JRA in patients 2 years and older.

Ankylosing Spondylitis (AS): Celecoxib is indicated for the relief of signs and symptoms of AS.

Acute Pain (AP): Celecoxib is indicated for the management of AP in adults.

Primary Dysmenorrhea (PD): Celecoxib is indicated for the treatment of PD.

4.2. Posology and method of administration

Osteoarthritis: For relief of the signs and symptoms of OA the recommended oral dose is 200 mg per day administered as a single dose or as 100 mg twice daily.

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Rheumatoid Arthritis: For relief of the signs and symptoms of RA the recommended oral dose is 100 to 200 mg twice daily.

Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis: For the relief of the signs and symptoms of JRA the recommended oral dose for pediatric patients (age 2 years and older) is based on weight. For patients >10 kg to <25 kg the recommended dose is 50 mg twice daily.

For patients >25 kg the recommended dose is 100 mg twice daily.

Ankylosing Spondylitis: For the management of the signs and symptoms of AS, the recommended dose of celecoxib is 200 mg daily in single (once per day) or divided (twice per day) doses. If no effect is observed after 6 weeks, a trial of 400 mg daily may be worthwhile. If no effect is observed after 6 weeks on 400 mg daily, a response is not likely and consideration should be given to alternate treatment options.

Management of Acute Pain and Treatment of Primary Dysmenorrhea: The recommended dose of celecoxib is 400 mg initially, followed by an additional 200 mg dose if needed on the first day. On subsequent days, the recommended dose is 200 mg twice daily as needed.

Method of administration: Oral

4.3. Contraindications

Celecoxib is contraindicated:

- Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients.
- Known hypersensitivity to sulphonamides.
- Active peptic ulceration or gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding.
- Patients who have experienced asthma, acute rhinitis, nasal polyps, angioneurotic oedema, urticaria or other allergic-type reactions after taking acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) or other NSAIDs including COX-2 inhibitors.
- In pregnancy and in women of childbearing potential unless using an effective method of contraception. Celecoxib has been shown to cause malformations in the two animal species studied. The potential for human risk in pregnancy is unknown, but cannot be excluded.
- Breast-feeding.

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- Severe hepatic dysfunction (serum albumin <25 g/l or Child-Pugh score ≥10).
- Patients with estimated creatinine clearance <30 ml/min.
- Inflammatory bowel disease.
- Congestive heart failure (NYHA II-IV).
- Established ischaemic heart disease, peripheral arterial disease and/or cerebrovascular disease.

4.4. Special warnings and precautions for use

Gastrointestinal (GI) effects

Upper and lower gastrointestinal complications [perforations, ulcers or bleedings (PUBs)], some of them resulting in fatal outcome, have occurred in patients treated with celecoxib. Caution is advised with treatment of patients most at risk of developing a gastrointestinal complication with NSAIDs; the elderly, patients using any other NSAID or acetylsalicylic acid concomitantly, glucocorticoids, patients using alcohol, or patients with a prior history of gastrointestinal disease, such as ulceration and GI bleeding. There is further increase in the risk of gastrointestinal adverse effects for celecoxib (gastrointestinal ulceration or other gastrointestinal complications), when celecoxib is taken concomitantly with acetylsalicylic acid (even at low doses). A significant difference in GI safety between selective COX-2 inhibitors

+ acetylsalicylic acid vs. NSAIDs + acetylsalicylic acid has not been demonstrated in long-term clinical trials.

Concomitant NSAID use

The concomitant use of celecoxib and a non-aspirin NSAID should be avoided. Cardiovascular effects

Increased number of serious cardiovascular events, mainly myocardial infarction, has been found in a long-term placebo-controlled study in subjects with sporadic adenomatous polyps treated with celecoxib at doses of 200 mg BID and 400 mg BID compared to placebo.

As the cardiovascular risks of celecoxib may increase with dose and duration of exposure, the shortest duration possible and the lowest effective daily dose should be used. The patient's need for symptomatic relief and response to therapy

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should be re-evaluated periodically, especially in patients with osteoarthritis. Patients with significant risk factors for cardiovascular events (e.g. hypertension, hyperlipidaemia, diabetes mellitus, smoking) should only be treated with celecoxib after careful consideration. COX-2 selective inhibitors are not a substitute for acetylsalicylic acid for prophylaxis of cardiovascular thrombo-embolic diseases because of their lack of antiplatelet effects. Therefore, antiplatelet therapies should not be discontinued.

Fluid retention and oedema

As with other drugs known to inhibit prostaglandin synthesis, fluid retention and oedema have been observed in patients taking celecoxib. Therefore, celecoxib should be used with caution in patients with history of cardiac failure, left ventricular dysfunction or hypertension, and in patients with pre-existing oedema from any other reason, since prostaglandin inhibition may result in deterioration of renal function and fluid retention. Caution is also required in patients taking diuretic treatment or otherwise at risk of hypovolaemia.

Hypertension

As with all NSAIDS, celecoxib can lead to the onset of new hypertension or worsening of pre-existing hypertension, either of which may contribute to the increased incidence of cardiovascular events. Therefore, blood pressure should be monitored closely during the initiation of therapy with celecoxib and throughout the course of therapy.

Hepatic and renal effects

Compromised renal or hepatic function and especially cardiac dysfunction are more likely in the elderly and therefore medically appropriate supervision should be maintained.

NSAIDs, including celecoxib, may cause renal toxicity. Clinical trials with celecoxib have shown renal effects similar to those observed with comparator NSAIDs. Patients at greatest risk for renal toxicity are those with impaired renal function, heart failure, liver dysfunction, those taking diuretics, ACE-inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor antagonists, and the elderly. Such patients should be carefully monitored while receiving treatment with celecoxib.

Some cases of severe hepatic reactions, including fulminant hepatitis (some with

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fatal outcome), liver necrosis and, hepatic failure (some with fatal outcome or requiring liver transplant), have been reported with celecoxib. Among the cases that reported time to onset, most of the severe adverse hepatic events developed within one month after initiation of celecoxib treatment. If during treatment, patients deteriorate in any of the organ system functions described above, appropriate measures should be taken and discontinuation of celecoxib therapy should be considered.

CYP2D6 inhibition

Celecoxib inhibits CYP2D6. Although it is not a strong inhibitor of this enzyme, a dose reduction may be necessary for individually dose-titrated drugs that are metabolised by CYP2D6.

CYP2C9 poor metabolisers

Patients known to be CYP2C9 poor metabolisers should be treated with caution. Skin and systemic hypersensitivity reactions

Serious skin reactions, some of them fatal, including exfoliative dermatitis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, and toxic epidermal necrolysis, have been reported very rarely in association with the use of celecoxib. Patients appear to be at highest risk for these reactions early in the course of therapy: the onset of the reaction occurring in the majority of cases within the first month of treatment. Serious hypersensitivity reactions (including anaphylaxis, angioedema and drug rash with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS), or hypersensitivity syndrome), have been reported in patients receiving celecoxib. Patients with a history of sulphonamide allergy or any drug allergy may be at greater risk of serious skin reactions or hypersensitivity reactions. Celecoxib should be discontinued at the first appearance of skin rash, mucosal lesions, or any other sign of hypersensitivity.

General

Celecoxib may mask fever and other signs of inflammation. Use with oral anticoagulants

In patients on concurrent therapy with warfarin, serious bleeding events, some of them fatal, have been reported. Increased prothrombin time (INR) with concurrent therapy has been reported. Therefore, this should be closely monitored in patients receiving warfarin/coumarin-type oral anticoagulants, particularly

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when therapy with celecoxib is initiated or celecoxib dose is changed. Concomitant use of anticoagulants with NSAIDS may increase the risk of bleeding. Caution should be exercised when combining celecoxib with warfarin or other oral anticoagulants, including novel anticoagulants (e.g. apixaban, dabigatran, and rivaroxaban).

Excipients:

The product contains “**Lactose**” and should be avoided to patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, total lactose deficiency or glucose galactose malabsorption.

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

Pharmacodynamic interactions

Anticoagulants

Anticoagulant activity should be monitored particularly in the first few days after initiating or changing the dose of celecoxib in patients receiving warfarin or other anticoagulants since these patients have an increased risk of bleeding complications. Therefore, patients receiving oral anticoagulants should be closely monitored for their prothrombin time INR, particularly in the first few days when therapy with celecoxib is initiated or the dose of celecoxib is changed. Bleeding events in association with increases in prothrombin time have been reported, predominantly in the elderly, in patients receiving celecoxib concurrently with warfarin, some of them fatal.

Anti-hypertensives

NSAIDs may reduce the effect of anti-hypertensive medicinal products including ACE-inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor antagonists, diuretics and beta-blockers. As for NSAIDs, the risk of acute renal insufficiency, which is usually reversible, may be increased in some patients with compromised renal function (e.g. dehydrated patients, patients on diuretics, or elderly patients) when ACE inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor antagonists, and/or diuretics are combined with NSAIDs, including celecoxib. Therefore, the combination should be administered with caution, especially in the elderly. Patients should be adequately hydrated and consideration should be given to monitoring of renal function after initiation of concomitant therapy, and periodically thereafter.

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Ciclosporin and Tacrolimus

Coadministration of NSAIDs and ciclosporin or tacrolimus may increase the nephrotoxic effect of ciclosporin or tacrolimus, respectively. Renal function should be monitored when celecoxib and any of these drugs are combined.

Acetylsalicylic acid

Celecoxib can be used with low-dose acetylsalicylic acid but is not a substitute for acetylsalicylic acid for cardiovascular prophylaxis. In the submitted studies, as with other NSAIDs, an increased risk of gastrointestinal ulceration or other gastrointestinal complications compared to use of celecoxib alone was shown for concomitant administration of low-dose acetylsalicylic acid.

Pharmacokinetic interactions

Effects of celecoxib on other drugs

CYP2D6 Inhibition

Celecoxib is an inhibitor of CYP2D6. The plasma concentrations of drugs that are substrates of this enzyme may be increased when celecoxib is used concomitantly. Examples of drugs which are metabolised by CYP2D6 are antidepressants (tricyclics and SSRIs), neuroleptics, anti-arrhythmic drugs, etc. The dose of individually dose-titrated CYP2D6 substrates may need to be reduced when treatment with celecoxib is initiated or increased if treatment with celecoxib is terminated.

Concomitant administration of celecoxib 200 mg twice daily resulted in 2.6-fold and 1.5-fold increases in plasma concentrations of dextromethorphan and metoprolol (CYP2D6 substrates), respectively. These increases are due to celecoxib CYP2D6 inhibition of the CYP2D6 substrate metabolism.

CYP2C19 Inhibition

In vitro studies have shown some potential for celecoxib to inhibit CYP2C19 catalysed metabolism. The clinical significance of this *in vitro* finding is unknown. Examples of drugs which are metabolised by CYP2C19 are diazepam, citalopram and imipramine.

Methotrexate

In patients with rheumatoid arthritis celecoxib had no statistically significant effect on the pharmacokinetics (plasma or renal clearance) of methotrexate (in

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rheumatologic doses). However, adequate monitoring for methotrexate-related toxicity should be considered when combining these two drugs.

Lithium

In healthy subjects, co-administration of celecoxib 200 mg twice daily with 450 mg twice daily of lithium resulted in a mean increase in C_{max} of 16% and in AUC of 18% of lithium. Therefore, patients on lithium treatment should be closely monitored when celecoxib is introduced or withdrawn.

Oral contraceptives

In an interaction study, celecoxib had no clinically relevant effects on the pharmacokinetics of oral contraceptives (1 mg norethisterone /35 micrograms ethinylestradiol).

Glibenclamide/tolbutamide

Celecoxib does not affect the pharmacokinetics of tolbutamide (CYP2C9 substrate), or glibenclamide to a clinically relevant extent.

Effects of other drugs on

celecoxib CYP2C9 Poor

Metabolisers

In individuals who are CYP2C9 poor metabolisers and demonstrate increased systemic exposure to celecoxib, concomitant treatment with CYP2C9 inhibitors such as fluconazole could result in further increases in celecoxib exposure. Such combinations should be avoided in known CYP2C9 poor metabolisers.

CYP2C9 Inhibitors and Inducers

Since celecoxib is predominantly metabolised by CYP2C9 it should be used at half the recommended dose in patients receiving fluconazole. Concomitant use of 200 mg single dose of celecoxib and 200 mg once daily of fluconazole, a potent CYP2C9 inhibitor, resulted in a mean increase in celecoxib C_{max} of 60% and in AUC of 130%. Concomitant use of inducers of CYP2C9 such as rifampicin, carbamazepine and barbiturates may reduce plasma concentrations of celecoxib.

Ketoconazole and Antacids

Ketoconazole or antacids have not been observed to affect the pharmacokinetics of celecoxib.

Paediatric population

Interaction studies have only been performed in adults.

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4.6. Fertility, Pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy Category C. Pregnancy category D from 30 weeks of gestation onward.

The potential for human risk in pregnancy is unknown, but cannot be excluded. Celecoxib, as with other drugs inhibiting prostaglandin synthesis, may cause uterine inertia and premature closure of the ductus arteriosus during the last trimester. Celecoxib is contraindicated in pregnancy and in women who can become pregnant. If a woman becomes pregnant during treatment, celecoxib should be discontinued.

Breast-feeding

Administration of celecoxib to a limited number of lactating women has shown a very low transfer of celecoxib into breast milk. Women who take celecoxib should not breastfeed.

Fertility

Based on the mechanism of action, the use of NSAIDs, including celecoxib, may delay or prevent rupture of ovarian follicles, which has been associated with reversible infertility in some women.

4.7. Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Patients who experience dizziness, vertigo or somnolence while taking Celecoxib should refrain from driving or operating machinery.

4.8. Undesirable effects

System Organ Class	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 ($< 1/10,000$)	Frequency Not Known
Infections and infestations		Sinusitis, upper respiratory tract infection, pharyngitis, ,u				

		riary infection	SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTIC		
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Blood and lymphati c system disorders			Anaemia	Leukope ni a, thrombo - cytopeni a	Pancyt op enia ⁴	
Immune system disorder s		Hyper- sensitivity			Anaphy la ctic shock ⁴ , anaphy la ctic reactio n ⁴	
Metaboli sm and nutrition disorder s			Hyperkal ae mia			
Psychiat ric disorder s		Insomnia	Anxiety, depressi on,	Confusi on al state,		

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			fatigue	hallucin ati ons ⁴		
Nervous system disorder s		Dizziness, hypertonia, headache ⁴	Cerebral infarctio n ¹ , paraest hesia, somnole nc e	Ataxia, dysgeus ia	Haemo rr hage intracra ni al (includi ng fatal intracra ni al haemo rr h age) ⁴ , mening iti s aseptic ⁴ , epileps y (includi ng aggrav ate d epileps y) ⁴ ageusi a ⁴ , anosm ia ⁴	
Eye disorder s			Vision blurred, conjuncti vi tis ⁴	Eye haemorr ha ge ⁴	Retinal artery occlusi on ⁴ , retinal vein occlusi on ⁴	
Ear and labyrinth disorders			Tinnitus, hypoacus is ¹			
Cardiac disorder s		Myocardial infarction ¹	Cardiac failure, palpitati ons , tachycar dia	Arrhyth mi a ⁴		

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Vascular disorders	Hyper-tension ¹ (incl uding aggravated hypertension)			Pulmonary embolism ⁴ , flushing ⁴	Vasculitis ⁴	
Respiratory , thoracic,		Rhinitis, cough,	Bronchospasm ⁴	Pneumonitis ⁴		
and mediastinal		dyspnoea ¹				

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disorders						
Gastrointestinal disorders		Nausea4, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, flatulence, vomiting1, dysphagia 1	Constipation, gastritis, stomatitis, gastrointestinal inflammation (including aggravation of gastrointestinal inflammation), eructation	Gastro-intestinal haemorrhage4, duodenal ulcer, gastric ulcer, oesophageal ulcer, intestinal ulcer, and large intestinal ulcer, intestinal perforation; oesophagitis, melaena; pancreatitis, colitis4		

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Hepatobiliary disorders		Hepatic function abnormal, hepatic enzyme increased (including increased SGOT and SGPT)	Hepatitis4	Hepatic failure4 (sometimes fatal or requiring liver transplant), hepatitis fulminant 4 (some with fatal outcome), hepatic necrosis4, cholestasis4, hepatitis cholestatic4, jaundice4	
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders		Rash, pruritus (includes pruritus)	Urticaria, ecchymosis 4	Angioedema4, alopecia, photo-	Dermatitis exfoliative4, erythema multiforum

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	generalise d)		sensitivity	me4, Steve ns- Johns on syndr ome 4, toxic epiderma l necroly sis4, drug reactio n with eosino phi lia an d systemi c sympto m s (DRES S) 4, acute general ised exanthem atous pustulo sis (AGEP) 4 , dermatiti s bullous 4	
Musculo skeletal and connecti ve tissue disorders		Arthralgia4	Muscle spasms (leg cramps)	Myositi s4	

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Renal and urinary disorder s			Blood creatinine increased, blood urea increased	Renal failure acute ⁴ , hyponaemia ⁴	Tubular ointstitial nephritis ⁴ , nephrotic syndrome ⁴ , glomerulonephritis minimal	
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					lesion ⁴	
Reproductive system and breast disorders				Menstrual disorder ⁴		Infertility female (female fertility decreased) ³

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General disorders and administrative site conditions		Influenza-like illness, Oedema peripheral/ fluid retention	Face oedema, chest pain ⁴			
Injury, poison ing and procedural complications		Injury (accidental injury)				
		<p>¹ Adverse drug reactions that occurred in polyp prevention trials, representing subjects treated with celecoxib 400 mg daily in 2 clinical trials of duration up to 3 years (the APC and PreSAP trials). The adverse drug reactions listed above for the polyp prevention trials are only those that have been previously recognized in the post-marketing surveillance experience, or have occurred more frequently than in the arthritis trials.</p> <p>² Furthermore, the following <i>previously unknown</i> adverse reactions occurred in polyp prevention trials, representing subjects treated with celecoxib 400 mg daily in 2 clinical trials of duration up to 3 years (the APC and PreSAP trials):</p> <p>Common: angina pectoris, irritable bowel syndrome, nephrolithiasis, blood creatinine increased, benign prostatic hyperplasia, weight increased.</p> <p>Uncommon: helicobacter infection, herpes zoster, erysipelas, bronchopneumonia, labyrinthitis, gingival infection, lipoma, vitreous floaters, conjunctival haemorrhage, deep vein thrombosis, dysphonia, haemorrhoidal haemorrhage, frequent bowel movements, mouth ulceration, allergic dermatitis, ganglion, nocturia, vaginal haemorrhage, breast tenderness, lower limb fracture, blood sodium increased.</p> <p>³ Women intending to become pregnant are excluded from all trials, thus consultation of the trial database for the frequency of this event was not reasonable.</p> <p>⁴ Frequencies are based on cumulative meta-analysis with pooling of trials representing exposure in</p>				

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorization of the medical products 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 TMDA ADR reporting tool; website: <https://imis.tmda.go.tz/arrt> or search for TMDA adverse reactions reporting tool in the google play store.

4.9. Overdose

There is no clinical experience of overdose. Single doses up to 1200 mg

and multiple doses up to 1200 mg twice daily have been administered to healthy subjects for nine days without clinically significant adverse effects. In the event of suspected overdose, appropriate supportive medical care should be provided

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e.g. by eliminating the gastric contents, clinical supervision and, if necessary, the institution of symptomatic treatment. Dialysis is unlikely to be an efficient method of drug removal due to high protein binding.

5. Pharmacological Properties

5.1. Pharmacodynamic properties

Celecoxib has analgesic, anti-inflammatory, and antipyretic properties.

The mechanism of action of Celecoxib is believed to be due to inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis, primarily via inhibition of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX- 2).

Celecoxib is a potent inhibitor of prostaglandin synthesis *in vitro*. Celecoxib concentrations reached during therapy have produced *in vivo* effects. Prostaglandins sensitize afferent nerves and potentiate the action of bradykinin in inducing pain in animal models. Prostaglandins are mediators of inflammation. Since celecoxib is an inhibitor of prostaglandin synthesis, its mode of action may be due to a decrease of prostaglandins in peripheral tissues.

5.2. Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption: Peak plasma levels of celecoxib occur approximately 3 hrs after an oral dose. Under fasting conditions, both peak plasma levels (C_{max}) and area under the curve (AUC) are roughly dose-proportional up to 200 mg BID; at higher doses there are less than proportional increases in C_{max} and AUC. With multiple dosing, steady-state conditions are reached on or before Day 5.

Summary of Single Dose (200 mg) Disposition Kinetics of Celecoxib in Healthy Subjects				
Mean (%CV) PK Parameter Values				
C_{max} , ng/mL	T_{max} , hr	Effective $t_{1/2}$, hr	V_{ss}/F , L	CL/F , L/hr
705 (38)	2.8 (37)	11.2 (31)	429 (34)	27.7 (28)

Food Effects: When Celecoxib capsules were taken with a high fat meal, peak plasma levels were delayed for about 1 to 2 hours with an increase in total absorption (AUC) of 10% to 20%. Under fasting conditions, at doses above 200 mg, there is less than a proportional increase in C_{max} and AUC, which is thought to be due to the low solubility of the drug in aqueous media.

Distribution: In healthy subjects, celecoxib is highly protein bound (~97%) within the clinical dose range. *In vitro* studies indicate that celecoxib binds

primarily to albumin and, to a lesser extent, α 1-acid glycoprotein. The apparent volume of distribution at steady state (V_{ss}/F) is approximately 400 L, suggesting

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extensive distribution into the tissues. Celecoxib is not preferentially bound to red blood cells.

Metabolism: Celecoxib metabolism is primarily mediated via CYP2C9. Three metabolites, a primary alcohol, the corresponding carboxylic acid and its glucuronide conjugate, have been identified in human plasma. These metabolites are inactive as COX-1 or COX-2 inhibitors.

Excretion: Celecoxib is eliminated predominantly by hepatic metabolism with little (<3%) unchanged drug recovered in the urine and feces. Following a single oral dose of radiolabeled drug, approximately 57% of the dose was excreted in the feces and 27% was excreted into the urine. The primary metabolite in both urine and feces was the carboxylic acid metabolite (73% of dose) with low amounts of the glucuronide also appearing in the urine. It appears that the low solubility of the drug prolongs the absorption process making terminal half-life ($t_{1/2}$) determinations more variable. The effective half-life is approximately 11 hours under fasted conditions. The apparent plasma clearance (CL/F) is about 500 mL/min.

5.3. Preclinical safety data

Celecoxib was not carcinogenic in rats given oral doses up to 200 mg/kg for males and 10 mg/kg for females (approximately 2-to 4-fold the human exposure as measured by the AUC₀₋₂₄ at 200 mg twice daily) or in mice given oral doses up to 25 mg/kg for males and 50 mg/kg for females (approximately equal to human exposure as measured by the AUC₀₋₂₄ at 200 mg twice daily) for two years.

Celecoxib was not mutagenic in an Ames test and a mutation assay in Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, nor clastogenic in a chromosome aberration assay in CHO cells and an in vivo micronucleus test in rat bone marrow.

Celecoxib did not impair male and female fertility in rats at oral doses up to 600 mg/kg/day (approximately 11-fold human exposure at 200 mg twice daily based on the AUC₀₋₂₄).

6. Pharmaceutical Particulars

1. **List of Excipients:** Lactose monohydrate , Hydroxypropyl cellulose , Crospovidone Type A , Povidone (PVPK-30) , Sodium lauryl sulfate , Magnesium stearate , Size '2' Capsules, Hard Gelatin Capsule shell

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2. **Incompatibilities:** Not Applicable
3. **Shelf life:**
3 years
4. **Special precautions for storage**
Store below 30°C in a dry place. Protect from light.
Keep out of the reach and sight of children.
5. **Nature and contents of container**
Alu-PVC/PVdC blister pack of 10 Capsules. Such 3 blisters packed in a carton along with pack insert
Following minimum batch details is coded on Container Label and Carton Batch No., Mfg. Date and Exp. Date.
6. **Special Precaution for disposal**
No special requirements.
Any unused product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.
7. **Supplier**
Macleods Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
304, Atlanta Arcade, Marol Church Road, Andheri (East), Mumbai- 400 059,
India
Phone: +91-22-66762800
Fax: +91-22-2821 6599
E-mail: exports@macleodsphara.com
8. **Marketing Authorization Number:**
TAN 22 HM 0463
9. **Date of first Authorization:**
04th May, 2022
10. **Date of Revision of the Text:**

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11. **Distribution Category of Product:** Prescription Only Medication (**POM**)

For the use only of a Registered Medical Practitioner or a Hospital or a Laboratory	<u>PHARMACE UTICAL FORM (DESCRIPTI ON) OF THE PRODUCT</u>		<u>netics:</u> Absorption: Celecoxib is well absorbed reaching peak plasma concentrations after approximately 2-3 hours. Dosing with food (high fat meal) delays absorption of celecoxib by about 1 hour resulting in a Tmax of about 4 hours and increases bioavailability by about 20%. In healthy adult volunteers, the overall systemic exposure (AUC) of celecoxib was equivalent when celecoxib was administered as intact capsule or c a p s u l e c o n t e n t s sprinkled on applesauce. There were no s i g n i f i c a n t alterations in Cmax, Tmax or T 1 / 2 after administration of capsule contents on applesauce. Distribution: Plasma protein binding is about 97 % at therapeutic plasma concentrations and the medicinal product is not preferentially bound to erythrocytes. Biotransformatio n: Celecoxib metabolism is primarily	mediated via cytochrome P450 2C9. Three metabolites, inactive as COX-1 or COX-2 inhibitors, have been identified in human plasma i.e., a primary alcohol, the corresponding carboxylic acid and its glucuronide conjugate. Cytochrome P450 2C9 activity is reduced in individuals with genetic polymorphisms that lead to reduced enzyme activity, such as those homozygous for the CYP2C9*3 polymorphism. In a pharmacokineti c study of celecoxib 200 m g administered once daily in h e a l t h y volunteers, genotyped as e i t h e r CYP2C9*1/*1, CYP2C9*1/*3, or CYP2C9*3/ *3, the median C m a x a n d A U C 0 - 2 4 of celecoxib on day 7 were approximately 4-fold and 7- f o l d , respectively, in s u b j e c t s genotyped as CYP2C9*3/*3 compared to o t h e r
	<u>PO</u>	<u>NS2</u>		
Celebib 100 Celecoxib Capsules100mg	Celebib 100(Celecoxib Capsules100 mg): Size '4' Capsule, containing white to off- white powder, having white opaque cap, white opaque body with 'C5' imprinted on a blue band on the cap and '100 mg' imprinted on a blue band on the body.			
Celebib 200 Celecoxib 200mg	Celebib 200(Celecoxib Capsules200 mg): Size '2' capsules, containing white to off- white powder, having white opaque cap, white opaque body with 'C6' imprinted on a yellow band on the cap and '200 mg' imprinted on a yellow band on the body.			
Category of distribution: Prescriptions Only Medicines (POM)				
Pharmacologic classification: Anti- inflammatory				
ATC Code: M01AH01				
COMPOSITION: Each capsule contains Celecoxib USP 100 mg/200mg				
LIST OF EXCIPIENTS: Celecoxib 100(Celecoxib Capsules100mg)	Lactose monohydrate, Hydroxypropylc ellulose, Crosovidone, Povidone, Sodium Lauryl Sulphate, Purified Water, Magnesium stearate, Empty Hard Gelatin Capsule size"4".			
Celecoxib 200(Celecoxib Capsules200mg)	Lactose monohydrate, Hydroxypropylc ellulose, Crosovidone, Povidone, Sodium Lauryl Sulphate, Purified Water, Magnesium stearate, Empty Hard Gelatin Capsule size"2".			
Mode of administrati on: Oral				
PHARMACO LOGICAL CLASSIFI CA TION: COX-2 inhibitor				
PHARMACO LOGICAL ACTION: Pharmacoki				

genotypes. In three separate single dose studies, involving a total of 5 subjects genotyped as CYP2C9*3/*3, single-dose AUC 0 - 2 4 increased by approximately 3-fold compared to normal metabolisers. It is estimated that the frequency of the homozygous *3/*3 genotype is 0.3 - 1.0 % among different ethnic groups. Patients who are known, or suspected to be CYP2C9 poor metabolisers based on previous history/experience with other CYP2C9 substrates should be administered celecoxib with caution. No clinically significant differences were found in PK parameters of celecoxib between elderly African-Americans and Caucasians. The plasma concentration of celecoxib is approximately 100 % increased in elderly women (>65 years). Compared to subjects with normal hepatic function, patients with

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

The significant pharmacokinetic inhibition of COX-1 (assessed as ex vivo inhibition of thromboxane B2 [TXB2] formation) was observed in this dose range in healthy volunteers.

Pharmacodynamic effects:

Cyclooxygenase is responsible for generation of prostaglandins. Two isoforms, COX-1 and COX-2, have been identified. COX-2 is the isoform of the enzyme that has been shown to be induced by pro-inflammatory stimuli and has been postulated to be primarily responsible for the synthesis of prostanoid mediators of pain, inflammation, and fever. COX-2 is also involved in ovulation, implantation and closure of the ductus arteriosus, regulation of renal function, and central nervous system functions (fever induction, pain perception and cognitive function). It may also play a role in ulcer healing. COX-2 has been identified in tissue around gastric ulcers in

humans but its small relevance to ulcer healing has not been established. The difference in antiplatelet activity between some COX-1 inhibiting NSAIDs and COX-2 selective inhibitors may be of clinical significance in patients at risk of thromboembolic reactions. COX-2 selective inhibitors reduce the formation of systemic (and therefore possibly endothelial) prostacyclin without affecting platelet thromboxane. Celecoxib is a diaryl-substituted pyrazole, chemically similar to other non-arylamine sulfonamides (e.g. thiazides, furosemide) but differs from arylamine sulfonamides (e.g. sulfamethoxizole and other sulfonamide antibiotics). A dose-dependent effect on TxB₂ formation has been observed after high doses of celecoxib. However, in healthy subjects, in

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS
multiple dose studies with 600 mg BID (three times the highest recommended dose) celecoxib had no effect on platelet aggregation and bleeding time compared to placebo.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE:

Celecoxib is indicated in adults for the symptomatic relief in the treatment of osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis and ankylosing spondylitis. The decision to prescribe a selective cyclooxygenase - 2 (COX - 2) inhibitor should be based on an assessment of the individual patient's overall risks

DOSAGE:

As the cardiovascular (CV) risks of celecoxib may increase with dose and duration of exposure, the shortest duration possible and the lowest effective

daily dose should be used. The patient's need for symptomatic relief and response to therapy should be re-evaluated periodically, especially in patients with osteoarthritis. Osteoarthritis: The usual recommended daily dose is 200 mg taken once daily or in two divided doses. In some patients, with insufficient relief from symptoms, an increased dose of 200 mg twice daily may increase efficacy. In the absence of an increase in therapeutic benefit after two weeks, other therapeutic options should be considered. Rheumatoid arthritis: The initial recommended daily dose is 200 mg taken in two divided doses. The dose may, if needed, later be increased to 200 mg twice daily. In the absence of an increase in therapeutic benefit after two weeks, other therapeutic options should be considered. Ankylosing spondylitis: The recommended

daily dose is 200 mg taken once daily or in two divided doses. In a few

patients, with

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insufficient

relief from

symptoms, an

increased dose

of 400 mg once

daily or in two

divided doses

may increase

efficacy. In the

absence of an

increase in

therapeutic benefit after two weeks, other therapeutic options should be considered.

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Elderly:

As in younger adults, 200 mg per day should be used initially. The dose may, if needed, later be increased to 200

mg twice daily. Particular caution should be exercised in elderly with a body weight less than 50 kg. Paediatric population: Cel eco xib is not indi cat ed for us e in chil dre n. CY P2 C9 po or me tab olis ers :
 Patients who are known, or suspected to be CYP2C9 poor metabolisers based on genotyping or previous history/experience with other CYP2C9 substrates should be administered celecoxib with caution as the risk of dose-dependent adverse effects is increased. Consider reducing the dose to half the lowest recommended dose. Hepatic impairment: Treatment

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS
 should be initiated at half the recommended dose in patients with established moderate liver impairment with a serum albumin of 25-35 g/l. Experience in such patients is limited to cirrhotic patients. Renal impairment: Experience with celecoxib in patients with mild or moderate renal impairment is limited, therefore such patients should be treated with caution. Method of administration:
 Or al use Cel eco xib ma y be tak en wit h or wit ho ut foo d.
CONTRAINDICATIONS:
 Hypo

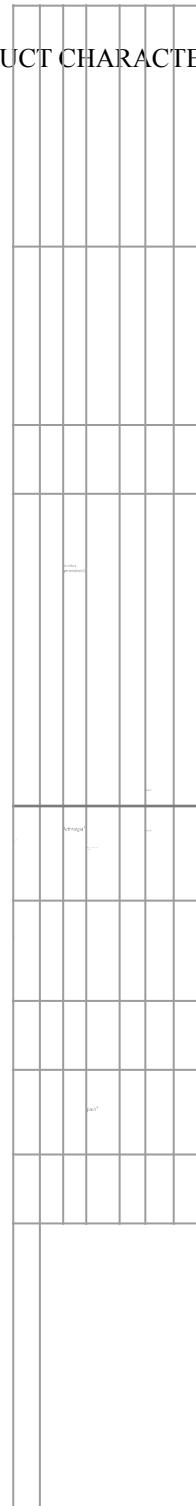
sen sity to the active substance in the past.
 effective method of contraception. Celecoxib has been shown to cause malformations in the two animal species studied. The potential for human risk in pregnancy is unknown but cannot be excluded.
 Breast -
 feeding.
 Severe diarrhoea.
 Hypersensitivity to celecoxib or to any of the excipients.
 Active peptic ulceration or gastrointestinal bleeding.
 Patients who have experienced asthma, acute rhinitis, nasal polyps, angioneurotic oedema, urticaria or other allergic-type reactions after taking acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) or other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) including COX-2 inhibitors.
 In pregnancy and in women of childbearing potential unless using an

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 ml/
 min
 Inflammatory
 bowel disease.

Congestive
 heart
 failure
 (NYHA
 II-IV).
 Established
 heart
 ischaemic
 heart
 disease,
 peripheral
 arterial
 disease
 and/or
 cerebrovascular
 disease.

ADVERSE REACTION:

	Adverse Drug Reaction Frequency			
	Very Common	Common	Uncommon	Rare
Upper respiratory tract infection				
Diarrhoea				
Nausea				
Vomiting				
Hypertension				
Dizziness				
Headache				
Confusion				
Insomnia				
Anxiety, depression, fatigue				
Psychiatric disorders				
Metabolism and nutrition disorders				
Hyperkalaemia				
Immune system disorders				
Leukopenia, thrombocytopenia				
Pancytopenia ⁴				
Blood lymphatic system disorders and				
Anaemia				



Adverse drug reactions in celecoxib clinical trials and surveillance experience (MedDRA preferred terms)^{1,2}

Blood lymphatic system disorders and
 Anaemia

Leukopenia,
 thrombocytopenia

Pancytopenia⁴

Immune system disorders

Hyper-sensitivity

Anaphylactic shock,
 anaphylactic reaction⁴

Metabolism and nutrition disorders

Hyperkalaemia

Psychiatric disorders

Insomnia

Anxiety, depression, fatigue

Confusional state, hallucinations⁴

Nervous system disorders

Dizziness, hypertension, headache⁴

System	Organ Class	Very Common (≥1/10)	Common (≥1/100)	Uncommon (≥1/1,000)
Infections and infestations				

Sinusitis,
 upper
 respiratory
 tract infection,
 pharyngitis,
 urinary tract
 infection

Cerebral infarction¹, Ataxia,
paraesthesia,
somnolence
dysgeusia

**Gastrointestin-
al disorders**

**Skin and
subcutaneous
tissue
disorders**

Blood increased, creatinine blood acute¹, Renal failure, Tubulointerstitial urea increased, natriaemia⁴, nephrotic syndrome⁴, glomerulonephritis, minimal lesion⁴

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTIC

**Reproductive
system and
breast
disorders**
Menstrual
disorder⁴

**General
disorders and
administrative
site conditions**

Influenza-like

Haemorrhage
intracranial
(including fatal
intracranial
haemorrhage)⁴,
meningitis
aseptic¹, epilepsy
(including
aggravated
epilepsy)⁴,
ageusia⁴
anosmia¹

Nausea¹,
abdominal
pain,
diarrhoea,
dyspepsia,
flatulence,
vomiting¹,
dysphagia¹

Rash, pruritus
(includes ecchymosis⁴

Face oedema, chest

Eye disorders

Vision blurred,
conjunctivitis⁴

**Injury,
poisoning and
procedural
complications**

Injury
(accidental
injury)

Eye
haemorrhage⁴

Constipation,
gastritis, stomatitis,
gastrointestinal
inflammation
(including
aggravation
gastrointestinal
inflammation),
eructation

Gastro-
intestinal
haemorrhage⁴,
duodenal ulcer,
gastric ulcer,
oesophageal
ulcer, intestinal
ulcer, large
intestinal ulcer,
intestinal
perforation,
oesophagitis,
melena,
pancreatitis,
colitis¹

Retinal artery
occlusion⁴,
retinal vein
occlusion⁴

**Hepatobiliary
disorders**

Angioedema⁴,
alopecia,
photo-
sensitivity

Ear and
labyrinth
disorders
Tinnitus,
hypoacusis¹

**Cardiac
disorders**

Myocardial
infarction¹

Cardiac
failure, Arrhythmia⁴
palpitations,
tachycardia

Angioedema⁴,
alopecia,
photo-
sensitivity

**Vascular
disorders**

Hyper-
tension¹ (includ-
ing
aggravated)

Hepatic
abnormal, hepatic
enzyme increased
(including increased
SGOT and SGPT)

Vasculitis⁴

Pulmonary
embolism¹,

Hepatic
failure⁴ (sometim-
es fatal or
requiring liver
transplant),
hepatitis
fulminant⁴ (some
with fatal
outcome),
hepatic
necrosis⁴,

Dermatitis
exfoliative⁴,
erythema
multiforme⁴,
Stevens-Johnson
syndrome⁴, toxic
epidermal
necrolysis⁴, drug
reaction with
eosinophilia and
systemic
symptoms
(DRESS), acute
generalised
exanthematous
pustulosis
(AGEP)⁴,
dermatitis

cholestatic⁴,
hepatitis
cholestatic⁴,
jaundice⁴

**Respiratory,
thoracic, and
mediastinal
disorders**

Rhinitis,
cough,
dyspnoea¹

Bronchos-

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorization of the medical products 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 TMDAADR reporting tool; website: <https://imis.tmda.go.tz/> or search for TMDA adverse reactions reporting tool in the google play store.

DRUG INTERACTIONs:

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Anticoagulant activity should be monitored particularly in the first few

days after initiation of changing the dose of celecoxib in patients receiving warfarin or other anticoagulants since these patients have an increased risk of bleeding complications. Therefore, patients receiving oral anticoagulants should be closely monitored for their prothrombin time INR, particularly in the first few days when therapy with celecoxib is initiated or the dose of celecoxib is changed. Bleeding events in association with increases in prothrombin time have been reported, predominantly in the elderly, in patients receiving celecoxib concurrently with warfarin, some of them fatal. Anti-hypertensive

NSAIDs may reduce the effect of anti-hypertensive medicinal products including ACE-inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor antagonists, diuretics and beta-blockers. As for NSAIDs, the risk of acute renal insufficiency, which is usually reversible, may be increased in some patients with compromised renal function (e.g. dehydrated patients, patients on diuretics, or elderly patients) when ACE-inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor antagonists, and/or diuretics are combined with NSAIDs, including celecoxib.

Therefore, the combination should be administered with caution, especially in the elderly. Patients should be adequately hydrated and consideration should be given to monitoring of renal function after initiation of concomitant therapy, and periodically thereafter. In a 28-day clinical

study in patients with lisinopril-controlled Stage I and II hypertension, administration of celecoxib 200 mg BID resulted in no clinically significant increases, when compared to placebo treatment, in mean daily systolic or diastolic blood pressure as determined using 24-hour ambulatory blood pressure monitoring. Among patients treated with celecoxib 200 mg BID, 48 % were considered unresponsive to lisinopril at the final clinic visit (defined as either cuff diastolic blood pressure >90 mmHg or cuff diastolic blood pressure increased >10 % compared to baseline), compared to 27 % of patients treated with placebo; this difference was statistically significant. Ciclosporin and tacrolimus Co-administration of NSAIDs and ciclosporin or tacrolimus may increase the nephrotoxic effect of ciclosporin or tacrolimus, respectively.

Renal function should be monitored when celecoxib and any of these medicinal products are combined. Acetylsalicylic acid Celecoxib can be used with low-dose acetylsalicylic acid but is not a substitute for acetylsalicylic acid for CV prophylaxis. In the submitted studies, as with other NSAIDs, an increased risk of gastrointestinal ulceration or other gastrointestinal complications compared to use of celecoxib alone was shown for concomitant administration of low-dose acetylsalicylic acid.

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Effects of celecoxib on other medicinal products

duc to SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS CYP2D6 inhibition: Celecoxib is an inhibitor of CYP2D6. The plasma concentrations of dextromethorphan and metoprolol (CYP2D6 substrates), respectively. These increases are due to celecoxib inhibition of the CYP2D6 substrate metabolism. CYP2C19 inhibition In vitro studies have shown some potential for celecoxib to inhibit CYP2C19 catalysed metabolism. The clinical significance of this in vitro finding is unknown. Examples of medicinal products which are metabolised by CYP2C19 are diazepam, citalopram and imipramine. Methotrexate In patients with rheumatoid arthritis celecoxib had no statistically significant effect on the pharmacokinetics (plasma or renal clearance) of methotrexate (in rheumatologic doses). However, adequate monitoring for methotrexate-related toxicity should be considered when combining these two medicinal products.

Lithium In healthy subjects, co-administration of celecoxib 200 mg twice daily with 450 mg twice daily of lithium resulted in a mean increase in Cmax of 16 % and in area under the curve (AUC) of 18 % of lithium. Therefore, patients on lithium treatment should be closely monitored when celecoxib is introduced or withdrawn.

Oral contraceptives In an interaction study, celecoxib had no clinically relevant effects on the pharmacokinetics of oral contraceptives (1 mg norethisterone / 35 micrograms ethinylestradiol). Glibenclamide/tolbutamide Celecoxib does not affect the pharmacokinetics of tolbutamide (CYP2C9 substrate), or glibenclamide to a clinically relevant extent.

Effects of other medicinal products on celecoxib: CYP2C9 poor

metabolisers: In individuals who are CYP2C9 poor metabolisers and demonstrate increased systemic exposure to celecoxib, concomitant treatment with CYP2C9 inhibitors such as fluconazole could result in further increases in celecoxib exposure. Such combinations should be avoided in known CYP2C9 poor metabolisers.
CYP2C9 inhibitors and inducers:
 Since celecoxib is predominantly metabolised by CYP2C9 it should be used at half the recommended dose in patients receiving fluconazole. Concomitant use of 200 mg single dose of celecoxib and 200 mg once daily of fluconazole, a potent CYP2C9 inhibitor, resulted in a mean increase in celecoxib Cmax of 60% and in AUC of 130%. Concomitant use of inducers of CYP2C9 such as rifampicin, carbamazepine and barbiturates may reduce plasma concentrations of celecoxib. Ketoco nazole and antaci ds: Ketoco nazole or antaci ds have not been observed to affect the pharmacokinetics of celecoxib. Celecoxib should be avoided in patients taking NSAIDs; the elderly, patients using any other NSAID or antiplatelet drugs (such as acetylsalicylic acid), or glucocorticoids concomitantly, patients using alcohol, or patients with a prior history of gastrointestinal disease, such as ulceration and GI bleeding. There is further increase in the risk of gastrointestinal adverse effects for celecoxib (gastrointestinal ulceration or other gastrointestinal complications), when celecoxib is taken concomitantly with acetylsalicylic acid (even at low doses). A significant difference in GI safety between selective COX-2 inhibitors + acetylsalicylic acid vs. NSAIDs + acetylsalicylic acid has not been demonstrated in long-term clinical trials. Concomitant NSAID use Th e con co mit ant use of cel eco xib an da no n-asp irin NS AI D sho uld be avo ide d. Car dio vas cul ar eff ect s Increased number of serious cardiovascular (CV) events, mainly myocardial infarction, has been found in a long-term placebo-

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

WARNING

PRECAUTION

Gastrointesti

controlled study osteoarthritis in subjects with sporadic adenomatous polyps treated with celecoxib at doses of 200 mg BID and 400 mg BID compared to placebo.

As the cardiovascular risks of celecoxib may increase with dose and duration of exposure, the shortest duration possible and the lowest effective daily dose should be used. NSAIDs, including COX-2 selective inhibitors, have been associated with increased risk of cardiovascular and thrombotic adverse events when taken long term. The exact magnitude of the risk associated with a single dose has not been determined, nor has the exact duration of therapy associated with increased risk. The patient's need for symptomatic relief and response to therapy should be re-evaluated periodically, especially in patients with

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS
Patients with significant risk factors for cardiovascular events (e.g. hypertension, hyperlipidaemia, diabetes mellitus, smoking) should only be treated with celecoxib after careful consideration. COX-2 selective inhibitors are not a substitute for acetylsalicylic acid for prophylaxis of cardiovascular thromboembolic diseases because of their lack of antiplatelet effects. Therefore, antiplatelet therapies should not be discontinued. Fluid retention and oedema As with other medicinal products known to inhibit prostaglandin synthesis, fluid retention and oedema have been observed in

patients taking celecoxib. Compromised renal or hepatic function and especially cardiac dysfunction are more likely in the elderly and therefore medically appropriate supervision should be maintained. NSAIDs, including celecoxib, may cause renal toxicity. Clinical trials with celecoxib have shown renal effects similar to those observed with comparator NSAIDs. Patients at greatest risk for renal toxicity are those with impaired renal function, heart failure, liver dysfunction, those taking diuretics, angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)-inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor antagonists, and the elderly. Such patients should be carefully monitored while receiving treatment with celecoxib. Some cases of severe hepatic reactions, including fulminant hepatitis (some with fatal outcome), liver

necrosis and, or hepatic failure (some with fatal outcome or requiring liver transplant), have been reported with celecoxib. Among the cases that reported time to onset, most of the severe adverse hepatic events developed within one month after initiation of celecoxib treatment.

If during treatment, patients deteriorate in any of the organ systems described above, appropriate measures should be taken and discontinuation of celecoxib therapy should be considered.

CYP2D6 inhibition Celecoxib inhibits CYP2D6. Although it is not a strong inhibitor of this enzyme, a dose reduction may be necessary for individually dose-titrated medicinal products that are metabolised by CYP2D6.

CY P2 C9 po

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

reported very rarely in association with the use of celecoxib. Patients appear to be at highest risk for these reactions early in the course of therapy: the onset of the reaction occurring in the majority of cases within the first month of treatment. Serious hypersensitivity reactions (including anaphylaxis, angioedema and drug rash with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS), or hypersensitivity syndrome), have been reported in patients receiving celecoxib. Patients with a history of sulfonamide allergy or any drug allergy may be at greater risk of serious skin reactions or hypersensitivity reactions. Celecoxib should be discontinued at the first appearance of skin rash, mucosal lesions, or any other sign of hypersensitivity. General

Cel xib ma sk fev d er ns am ma tion Us e wit h ora l anti coa gul ant s

In patients on concurrent therapy with warfarin, serious bleeding events, some of them fatal, have been reported. Increased prothrombin time (INR) with concurrent therapy has been reported. Therefore, this should be closely monitored in patients receiving warfarin / coumarin-type oral anticoagulants, particularly when therapy with celecoxib is initiated or celecoxib dose

¹ Adverse drug reactions that occurred with celecoxib 400 mg daily in 2 clinical trials. These adverse drug reactions listed above for celecoxib were recognised in the post-marketing surveillance studies.

² Furthermore, the following previously unrecognised adverse drug reactions have been reported in subjects treated with celecoxib (from APC and PreSAP trials):

Common: angina pectoris, irritable bowel syndrome, prostatic hyperplasia, weight increased, bronchopneumonia, labyrinthitis, gingivitis, deep vein thrombosis, dysphonia, haemorrhage, ulceration, allergic dermatitis, ganglion fracture, blood sodium increased.

³ Women intending to become pregnant should be counselled about the potential risks for the frequency of this event was not reported.

⁴ Frequencies are based on cumulative data from all patients.

is changed. Concomitant use of anticoagulants with NSAIDS may increase the risk of bleeding. Caution should be exercised when combining celecoxib with warfarin or other oral anticoagulants, including novel anticoagulants (e.g. apixaban, dabigatran, and rivaroxaban).	Pregnancy & Lactation: Pregnancy: SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS Studies in animals (rats and rabbits) have shown reproductive toxicity, including malformation s . Inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis m i g h t adversely affect pregnancy. Data from epidemiological studies suggest an increased risk of spontaneous abortion after use of prostaglandin synthesis inhibitors in e a r l y pregnancy. T h e potential for human risk i n pregnancy is unknown, but cannot b e excluded. Celecoxib, as with o t h e r medicinal products inhibiting prostaglandin synthesis, may cause uterine inertia and premature closure of the ductus arteriosus during the l a s t trimester.	Fertility During the second or third trimester of pregnancy, N S A I D s including celecoxib may cause fetal renal dysfunction which may result in reduction of amniotic fluid volume or oligohydramnios in severe cases. Such effects may occur shortly after treatment initiation and are usually reversible. Celecoxib is contraindicated in pregnancy and in women who can become pregnant. If a woman becomes pregnant during treatment, celecoxib should be discontinued.
Excipients Celecoxib 100 mg and 200 mg capsules contain lactose. Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, the Lapp lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine.	Effects on ability to drive and use machines: Patients who experience dizziness, vertigo or somnolence while taking Celecoxib should refrain from driving or operating machinery.	Preclinical safety data: Non-clinical safety data revealed no special hazard for humans based on conventional studies of repeated dose toxicity, mutagenicity or carcinogenicity beyond those addressed in other sections of the SmPC. Celecoxib at oral doses ≥ 150 mg/kg/day (approximately 2-fold human exposure at 200 mg twice daily as measured by AUC0-24), caused an increased incidence of ventricular septal defects, a rare event, and foetal alterations, such as ribs fused, sternebrae fused and sternebrae missshapen

when rabbits were treated throughout organogenesis. A dose-dependent increase in diaphragmatic hernias was observed when rats were given celecoxib at oral doses ≥ 30 mg/kg/day (approximately 6-fold human exposure based on the AUC₀₋₂₄ at 200 mg twice daily) throughout organogenesis. These effects are expected following inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis. In rats, exposure to celecoxib during early embryonic development resulted in pre-implantation and post-implantation losses, and reduced embryo/foetal survival.

Celecoxib was excreted in rat milk in a bell-shaped post-natal study. In rats, pup toxicity was observed. In a 2-year toxicity study an increase in nonadrenal thrombosis was observed in male rat at high doses.

OVERDOSE:

There is no clinical experience of overdose. Single doses up to 1200 mg and multiple doses up to 1200 mg twice daily have been

administered to healthy subjects for nine days without clinically significant adverse effects. In the event of suspected overdose, appropriate supportive medical care should be provided e.g. by eliminating the gastric contents, clinical supervision and, if necessary, the institution of symptomatic treatment. Dialysis is unlikely to be an efficient method of medicinal product removal due to high protein binding.

Shelf life:
36 months

STORAGE:

Store in a dry place.

Kept out of reach of children.
In case of overdose, immediately call a physician or poison control center.

PRESENTATION:
Alu./Clear PVC/PVDC blister of 10 capsules

MANUFACTURED BY:
MACLEODS PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.

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Utilisation	am	"4", contenant	CO
uniquement	ma	SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS	LO
destinée à un	toir	blanche à blanc	GI
médecin agréé,	e	cassé, avec un	QU
d'un hôpital ou	Co	capuchon blanc	E
d'un	de	opaque, un	Inhi
laboratoire.	AT	corps blanc	bite
	C :	opaque avec	ur
	M0	"C5" imprimé	CO
	1A	sur une bande	X-2
	H0	bleue sur le	AC
	1	bouchon et "100	TI
Celebib 100	COMPOSITION:	mg" imprimé sur	ON
Capsules de	Chaque Capsule	une bande	PH
Célécoxib	contient:	bleue sur le	AR
100mg	Célécoxib	corps.	MA
Celebib 200	LISTE DES		
Capsules de	EXCIPIENTS :		
Célécoxib	Celebib 100		
200mg	(Capsules de		CO
	Célécoxib		LO
	100mg)		GI
	Lactose		QU
	monohydraté,		E
	hydroxypropylce		Pharmacocinéti
	llulose,		que :
	Crospovidone,	: Gélules de	Absorption
	Povidone,	taille "2",	Le célecoxib est
	Iaurylsulfate de	contenant une	bien absorbé, et
	sodium, eau	poudre blanche	les
	purifiée, stéarate	à blanc cassé,	concentrations
	de magnésium,	avec un	plasmatiques
	Capsule de	capuchon blanc	maximales sont
	gélatine dure	opaque, un	atteintes en 2 à
	vide de taille "4	corps blanc	3 heures
	»	opaque avec	environ. La prise
	Celebib 200	"C6" imprimé	avec la
	(Capsules de	sur une bande	nourriture
	Célécoxib	jaune sur le	(repas riche en
	200mg)	bouchon et "200	graisses)
	Lactose	mg" imprimé sur	retarde
	monohydraté,	une bande	l'absorption du
	hydroxypropylce	jaune sur le	célécoxib
	llulose,	corps.	d'environ 1
	Crospovidone,	Mo	heure
	Povidone,	de	aboutissant à un
	Iaurylsulfate de	d'a	Tmax d'environ
	sodium, eau	dm	4 heures et
	purifiée, stéarate	ini	augmente la
	de magnésium,	str	biodisponibilité
	Capsule de	ati	d'environ 20%.
	gélatine dure	on	Chez des
	vide de taille "2	:	volontaires
	»	Or	sains adultes,
	FORME	ale	l'exposition
	PHARMACEUTIQUE	CL	syndémique
	DESCRIPTION	AS	globale (ASC)
	DU PRODUIT	SIF	du célecoxib
	Capsules	IC	est ainsi
	Celebib	ATI	équivalente, que
	100	ON	le célecoxib soit
	(Capsules	PH	administré sous
	de	AR	forme de gélule
	Célécoxib	MA	intacte ou que le
	100mg)		contenu de la
	: Gélule de taille		

gélule soit saupoudré sur de la compote de pommes. Il n'y a pas eu de modifications significatives de la Cmax, du Tmax ou de la demi-vie après l'administration du contenu de la gélule avec de la compote de pommes.

Distribution

: La liaison aux protéines plasmatiques est d'environ 97% aux concentrations plasmatiques thérapeutiques, et le médicament n'est pas préférentiellement lié aux érythrocytes.

Biotransformation

Le métabolisme du célecoxib utilise principalement le cytochrome P450 2C9. Trois métabolites, inactifs en tant qu'inhibiteurs de COX-1 ou de COX-2, ont été identifiés dans le plasma humain : un alcool primaire, l'acide carboxylique correspondant et la forme glucuroconjuguée.

L'activité du cytochrome P450 2C9 est réduite chez les sujets présentant des polymorphismes génétiques entraînant une diminution de l'activité enzymatique, tels que ceux qui sont homozygotes pour le polymorphisme CYP2C9*3.

Une étude a évalué la pharmacocinétique que du célecoxib administré à la dose de 200 mg une fois par jour à des volontaires sains présentant un génotype CYP2C9*1/*1, CYP2C9*1/*3 ou CYP2C9*3/*3. Au cours de celle-ci, après 7 jours de traitement, il a été observé une augmentation respective de la Cmax médiane et l'ASC0-24 du célecoxib des sujets de génotype CYP2C9*3/*3 de 4 et 7 fois les valeurs des autres sujets. Au cours de trois études distinctes d'administration en dose unique, portant sur un total de 5 sujets de génotype CYP2C9*3/*3, l'ASC0-24 d'une dose unique a été environ triple comparativement à celle des métaboliseurs normaux. On estime que la fréquence du génotype homozygote *3 est de 0,3-1,0 % parmi les différents groupes ethniques.

Il convient d'administrer avec précaution le célecoxib aux patients connus ou suspectés d'être des métaboliseurs lents du CYP2C9 d'après des antécédents/ expériences antérieures avec d'autres substrats du CYP2C9. Il n'a pas été trouvé de différences cliniquement significatives des paramètres pharmacocinétiques du célecoxib entre les sujets âgés afro-américains et caucasiens. La concentration plasmatique de célecoxib est augmentée d'environ 100% chez les femmes âgées (> 65 ans). Comparés aux sujets avec une fonction hépatique normale, les patients avec une insuffisance hépatique légère présentaient une augmentation moyenne de 53% de la Cmax et de 26% de l'ASC pour le célecoxib. Les valeurs correspondantes chez les patients avec une insuffisance hépatique modérée étaient respectivement de 41% et 146%. Chez les patients présentant une insuffisance légère à modérée, la capacité métabolique était bien corrélée à leur taux d'albumine sérique. Le traitement devra être initié à la moitié de la dose recommandée chez les patients présentant une insuffisance hépatique modérée (albumine sérique comprise entre 25-35 g/l). Les patients présentant une insuffisance hépatique sévère (albumine sérique < 25 g/l) n'ayant pas été étudiés, le célecoxib est contre-indiqué chez ce type de patients.

Il y a peu de données sur l'utilisation du célecoxib dans l'insuffisance rénale. La pharmacocinétique du célecoxib n'a pas été étudiée chez des patients présentant une insuffisance rénale mais ne devrait pas être modifiée de façon notable chez ces patients. En

conséquence, la prudence est recommandée lors du traitement de patients présentant une insuffisance rénale. L'insuffisance rénale sévère constitue une contre-indication.

Élimination: Le célecoxib est principalement éliminé par métabolisation. Moins de 1% de la dose est excrétée sous forme inchangée dans les urines. La variabilité interindividuelle à l'exposition au célecoxib est d'environ d'un facteur 10. Aux posologies thérapeutiques, le célecoxib présente un profil pharmacocinétique indépendant du temps et de la dose. La demi-vie d'élimination est de 8 à 12 heures. Les concentrations plasmatiques à l'état d'équilibre sont atteintes au bout de 5 jours de traitement.

Propriétés pharmacodynamiques

Mécanisme d'action

Le célecoxib est un inhibiteur oral sélectif de la COX-2 aux doses utilisées en clinique (200 mg à 400 mg par jour). Aucune

inhibition statistiquement significative de la COX-1 a été évaluée par l'inhibition ex-vivo de la formation de thromboxane B2 (TxB2) n'a été observée à ces doses chez des volontaires sains.

Effets pharmacodynamiques

La cyclooxygénase est responsable de la synthèse des prostaglandines.

Deux isoformes, COX-1 et COX-2, ont été identifiées. La cyclooxygénase-2 (COX-2) est l'isoforme de l'enzyme induite par des stimuli pro-inflammatoires et est admise comme étant le principal responsable de la synthèse des médiateurs prostanoïdes de la douleur, de l'inflammation et de la fièvre. La COX-2 est également impliquée dans l'ovulation, l'implantation et la fermeture du canal artériel, la régulation de la fonction rénale, et certaines fonctions du SNC (induction de la fièvre, perception de la douleur et fonction cognitive). Elle pourrait également jouer un rôle dans la

cicatrisation des ulcères (par exemple sulfamides).

Un effet dose dépendant sur la formation de TxB2 a été observé après des doses élevées de célecoxib. Cependant, chez des sujets sains et dans des études à faible effectif, à doses multiples avec 600 mg deux fois par jour (équivalant au triple de la plus forte posologie recommandée), le célecoxib n'a eu aucun effet sur l'agrégation plaquettaire, ni sur le temps de saignement comparativement au placebo.

INDICATIONS

UTILISATION

Célecoxib est indiqué chez l'adulte dans le soulagement des symptômes dans le traitement de l'arthrose, de la polyarthrite rhumatoïde et de la spondylarthrite ankylosante. La décision de prescrire un inhibiteur sélectif de la cyclooxygénase-2 (COX-2) doit être basée sur l'évaluation de l'ensemble des risques spécifiques à chaque patient

DOSAGE:

En raison de

l'augmentation journalière recommandée est de 200 mg répartie en 2 prises. Si nécessaire, la dose peut être augmentée ultérieurement à 200 mg deux fois par jour. En l'absence d'amélioration du bénéfice thérapeutique après 2 semaines, d'autres options thérapeutiques doivent être envisagées.
Spondylarthrite ankylosante :
 La dose journalière recommandée est de 200 mg répartie en une ou deux prises. Pour un petit nombre de patients dont les symptômes sont souvent insuffisamment soulagés, l'augmentation de la dose à 400 mg répartie en une ou deux prises peut accroître l'efficacité. En l'absence d'amélioration du bénéfice thérapeutique après 2 semaines, d'autres options thérapeutiques doivent être envisagées.
Polyarthrite rhumatoïde :
 La dose initiale

fan
 Métabolisme :
 s
 CY P2 C9 :
 Le risque d'effets indésirables dosé-dépendants étant plus élevé, il convient d'administrer avec précaution le célecoxib aux patients connus ou suspectés d'être des métaboliseurs lents du CYP2C9, sur la base du génotypage ou d'antécédents/experiences antérieurs avec d'autres substrats du CYP2C9. Une réduction de la dose, à la moitié de la dose la plus faible recommandée, est à envisager.
Insuffisance hépatique :
 Chez les patients atteints d'insuffisance hépatique modérée avérée avec une albumine sérique de 25 - 35 g/l, le traitement doit être initié à la moitié de la dose recommandée. L'expérience chez ce type de patients se limite

	sta	allergique	Pu
	no	déclenchée	ch
	e	par la prise	≥10
SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS			
à celle des patients cirrhotiques.	acti	d'acide).
Insuffisance rénale : L'expérience avec le célecoxib chez les patients atteints d'insuffisance rénale légère à modérée étant limitée, ces patients devront être traités avec précaution.	ve ou à l'un de s exc ipie nts. Hy per sen sibi lité con nu e au x sulf ami des	acétylsalicylique (aspirine) ou d'autres anti-inflammatoires non stéroïdiens (AINS), y compris les inhibiteurs de la COX-2.	Pat ient s aya nt un e clai ran ce de la cré atin ine esti mé e < 30 ml/ min .
Mode d'administration		Grossesse et femmes en âge de procréer, en l'absence d'une contraception efficace. Dans les deux espèces animales étudiées, le célecoxib a entraîné des malformations. Dans l'espèce humaine, le risque au cours de la grossesse n'est pas connu mais ne peut être exclu.	Mal adi e infl am ma toir e de l'int esti n. Ins uffi san ce car dia qu e con ges tiv e (N YH All- IV).
Voi e ora le Cél éco xib pe ut êtr e pri s pe nd ant ou en de hor s de s rep as.		All aite me nt. Ins uffi san ce hé pati qu e sév ère (al bu min e seri qu e < 25 g/l ou sco re de Chi ld-	Mal adi e infl am ma toir e de l'int esti n. Ins uffi san ce car dia qu e con ges tiv e (N YH All- IV). Cardiopathie ischémique aversee arteriopathie périphérique et/ ou antécédent d'accident vasculaire cérébral.
CO NT RE - IN DI CA TI ON S:			
Hy per sen sibi lité à la sub			
EFFETS INDÉSIRABLES			

**E f f e t s
indésirables
rapportés lors
des essais
cliniques sur le
célecoxib et de
l'expérience de
surveillance
(termes
préférés MedDR
A) 1,2**

suspecté via l'outil de déclaration des effets indésirables TMDA ; site Web : <https://imis.tmda.go.tz/> arrt ou recherchez TMDAoutil de signalement des effets indésirables dans le Google Play Store.

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L'activité anticoagulante devra être contrôlée chez les patients prenant de la warfarine ou des produits similaires, particulièrement dans les premiers jours qui suivront l'initiation ou la

Déclaration des effets indésirables suspectes

La déclaration des effets indésirables suspectés après autorisation des médicaments est importante. Il permet une surveillance continue du rapport bénéfice/risque d'un médicament. Les professionnels de la santé sont invités à signaler tout effet indésirable.

modification de la posologie de célecoxib car ces patients ont un risque augmenté de complications hémorragiques. Pour cette raison, la prise d'anticoagulants oraux doit s'accompagner d'une étroite surveillance du taux de prothrombine INR des patients, principalement lors des premiers jours suivant l'initiation du traitement par célecoxib ou lors d'un changement de la posologie du célecoxib. Des hémorragies, dont certaines d'issue fatale, associées à un allongement du taux de prothrombine et de l'INR (taux de prothrombine) ont été observées chez des patients, notamment chez des sujets âgés, recevant de façon concomitante du célecoxib et de la warfarine.

Anti-hypertenseurs

Les AINS peuvent réduire les effets des médicaments anti-hypertenseurs, dont les IEC, les antagonistes des récepteurs de l'angiotensine II, et les bêta-bloquants. Comme pour les AINS, le risque d'insuffisance rénale aiguë, généralement réversible, peut être augmenté chez certains patients ayant une fonction rénale altérée (par exemple : patients déshydratés, patients prenant des diurétiques ou patients âgés) lors de l'association des IEC, des antagonistes des récepteurs d'ACE avec les AINS, y compris le célecoxib. Par conséquent, cette association devra être administrée avec prudence, en particulier chez les sujets âgés. Les patients devront être correctement hydratés et la fonction rénale devra être surveillée après l'instauration du traitement concomitant, puis de façon périodique.

Au cours d'une étude clinique effectuée pendant 28 jours sur des patients atteints d'hypertension de stade I et II, contrôlée par le lisinopril, l'administration de 200 mg de célecoxib deux fois par jour n'a pas entraîné d'augmentation cliniquement significative de la pression artérielle systolique ou diastolique moyenne, comparativement au placebo. L'évaluation a été effectuée par surveillance ambulatoire de la pression artérielle pendant 24 heures. Parmi les patients traités par 200 mg de célecoxib deux fois par jour, 48 % d'entre eux ont été considérés comme non répondeurs au lisinopril lors de la visite clinique finale contre 27 % des patients traités par placebo (ont été définis comme non répondeurs, les sujets dont la pression artérielle diastolique mesurée au tensiomètre > 90 mmHg ou dont l'augmentation de la pression artérielle diastolique était de plus de 10 % comparativement à l'inclusion), cette différence statistiquement significative.

Ciclosporine et Tacrolimus

L'administration conjointe des AINS avec la ciclosporine ou le tacrolimus peut augmenter la néphrotoxicité de la ciclosporine ou du tacrolimus, respectivement. La fonction rénale devra être surveillée en cas d'association du célecoxib avec l'un de ces médicaments.

Acide acétylsalicylique

Le célecoxib peut être utilisé en association avec une faible dose d'acide acétylsalicylique mais ne peut se substituer à l'acide acétylsalicylique dans le cadre de la prévention CV. Dans les études soumises, comme avec d'autres AINS, un risque augmenté d'ulcération gastroduodenale ou d'autres complications gastro-intestinales a été mis en évidence lors de l'administration concomitante de faibles doses d'acide acétylsalicylique.

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

, en inhibiteurs comparaison à l'utilisation de célecoxib seul.

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Le célecoxib est un inhibiteur du cytochrome CYP2D6. Les concentrations plasmatiques des médicaments substrats de cette enzyme peuvent être augmentées en cas d'association avec le célecoxib. Les médicaments métabolisés par le CYP2D6 sont, par exemple, les antidépresseurs (tricycliques et sélectifs de la recapture de la sérotonine), les neuroleptiques, les antiarythmiques, etc. La posologie des substrats du CYP2D6 dont la dose est adaptée pour chaque patient, pourra être réduite si besoin au début d'un traitement par le célecoxib ou augmentée lors de l'arrêt du traitement par le célecoxib. L'administration concomitante de 200 mg de célecoxib deux fois par jour a abouti à des concentrations plasmatiques multipliées par 2,6 et 1,5 de dextrométhorphane et de métoproterol (substrats du CYP2D6), respectivement. Ces augmentations sont dues à l'inhibition du métabolisme des substrats du CYP2D6 par le célecoxib.

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Le célecoxib est susceptible d'inhiber le métabolisme catalysé par le cytochrome CYP2C19. La signification clinique de cette observation inconnue. Les médicaments métabolisés par le CYP2C19 sont, par exemple, le diazépam, le citalopram et l'imipramine. Méthotrexate Chez les patients souffrant de polyarthrite rhumatoïde, le célecoxib n'a pas d'effet statistiquement significatif sur les paramètres pharmacocinétiques (clairance plasmatique ou rénale) du méthotrexate (aux doses utilisées en rhumatologie). Toutefois, une surveillance adéquate de la toxicité du méthotrexate devra être envisagée lors de l'association de ces deux médicaments.

Lithium Chez le sujet sain, l'administration concomitante de 200 mg, deux fois par jour, de célecoxib et 450 mg, deux fois par jour, de lithium a entraîné une augmentation moyenne de 16% du Cmax et de 18% de l'aire sous la courbe (ASC) du lithium. Par conséquent, les patients traités par le lithium devront être étroitement surveillés lors de l'introduction ou de l'arrêt du célecoxib.

Contraceptifs oraux Lors d'une étude d'interactions, le célecoxib n'a pas eu d'effets cliniquement significatifs sur les paramètres pharmacocinétiques de contraceptifs oraux (1 mg noréthistérone/35 µg éthinylestradiol). Glibenclamide/Tolbutamide Le célecoxib n'affecte pas les paramètres pharmacocinétiques du tolbutamide (substrat du CYP2C9) ou du glibenclamide de façon cliniquement significative.

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CY	augmentation	intestinales intestinales)
P2	de l'ASC de	intestinales lorsque le
C9	Cmax de 60% et	b a s s e s célecoxib est
Chez les sujets	130% du	(perforations, utilisée en
métaboliseurs	célécoxib.	ulcères ou association
lents du	L'utilisation	hémorragies avec l'acide
C Y P 2 C 9 ,	concomitante	[PUH]), dont
présentant une	avec des	certaines
exposition	inducteurs du	d'issue fatale,
systémique	CYP2C9 tels	ont été
accrue au	que la	observées chez
célécoxib, un	rifampicine, la	des patients
traitement	carbamazépine,	traités par
concomitant par	ou les	célécoxib.
des inhibiteurs	barbituriques	La prudence
du CYP2C9,	peut entraîner	sera de rigueur
tels que le	une réduction	chez les
fluconazole,	des	patients les plus
pourrait encore	concentrations	à risque de
accroître	plasmatiques	développer une
l'exposition au	du célecoxib.	complication
célécoxib. Il	Kétoconazole	g a s t r o -
convient d'éviter	et	intestinale avec
de telles	Antiacides	les AINS les
associations	: Il n'a pas été	sujets âgés, les
chez les	observé de	patients
métaboliseurs	modification	également
lents connus du	des	traités par
CYP2C9.	paramètres	d'autres AINS,
Inhibiteurs	pharmacocinét	ou par des
et	iques du	médicaments
inducteurs	célécoxib avec	antiplaquettaires
du	le	(tel que l'acide
CYP2C9	kétoconazole	acétylsalicylique
: Le célecoxib	ou les), ou par des
étant	antiacides.	glucocorticoïde
principalement	Population	s de façon
métabolisé par	pédiatrique	concomitante,
le cytochrome	Les études	les patients
CYP2C9, il	d'interaction	consommant de
devra être utilisé	n'ont été	l'alcool, ou les
à la moitié de la	réalisées que	patients ayant
dose	chez l'adulte.	d e s
recommandée		antécédents de
chez les		maladie gastro-
patients traités		intestinale tels
par le		qu'ulcère et
fluconazole.		hémorragie.
L'utilisation	AV	Il existe une
concomitante	ER	majoration du
d'une dose	TIS	risque d'effets
unique de 200	SE	indésirables
mg de célecoxib	ME	g a s t r o -
et de 200 mg,	NT	intestinaux
une fois par jour,	S	(ulcération
de fluconazole,	ET	g a s t r o -
inhibiteur	PR	intestinale ou
puissant du	EC	a u t r e s
CYP2C9, a	AU	complications
résulté en une	TI	g a s t r o -
	ON	
	S:	
	Effets gastro-	
	intestinaux (GI):	
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n
comparaison
au placebo,
u n e
augmentation
du nombre
d'événements
cardiovasculair
es (CV) graves,
principalement
des infarctus du
myocarde, a
été observée
dans une étude
au long cours
chez les
patients
présentant des
polypes
adénomateux
sporadiques
traités par le
célecoxib à des
doses de 200
mg deux fois
par jour et 400
mg deux fois
par jour.
En raison de
l'augmentation
possible des
risques
cardiovasculaires
du célecoxib
en fonction de
la dose et de la
durée du
traitement, ce
médicament
doit être
prescrit à la
dose minimale
journalière
efficace
pendant la
période la plus
courte
possible. Les
AINS, y
compris les
inhibiteurs
sélectifs de la
COX-2, ont été
associés à un
risque accru
d'événements
indésirables
cardiovasculaires
et
thrombotiques
lorsqu'ils sont
pris à long
terme.
L'ampleur
exacte du
risque associé
à une dose
unique n'a pas
été déterminée,
ni la durée
exacte du
traitement
associée à un
risque accru.
La nécessité du
traitement
symptomatique
et son
efficacité
thérapeutique
pour le patient
devront être
réévaluées
périodiquement
, en particulier
chez les
patients atteints
d'arthrose. Les
patients
présentant des
facteurs de
risques
significatifs
d'événements
cardiovasculaires
(par
exemple,
hypertension,
hyperlipidémie,
diabète,
tabagisme)
devront être
traités avec le
célecoxib
uniquement
après une
évaluation
approfondie.
En raison de
leur absence
d'effets anti-
plaquettaires,
les inhibiteurs
sélectifs de la
COX-2 ne
peuvent se
substituer à
l'acide
acétylsalicylique
dans la
prévention des
maladies
cardiovasculaires
et
thromboemboliques.
Par
conséquent, les
traitements
antiagrégants
plaquettaires
ne doivent pas
être arrêtés.
Rétention
hydrique
et
oedèmes
Comme avec
d'autres
médicaments
connus pour
inhiber la
synthèse des
prostaglandines
, une rétention
hydrique et des
oedèmes ont
été observés
chez des
patients traités
par le
célecoxib. Par
conséquent le
célecoxib devra
être administré
avec précaution
chez les
patients
présentant des
antécédents
d'insuffisance
cardiaque, de
dysfonction
ventriculaire
gauche ou
d'hypertension
artérielle et
chez les
patients avec
des oedèmes
pré-existants
quelle qu'en
soit l'origine car
l'inhibition des
prostaglandines
peut entraîner
une
détérioration de
la fonction
rénale et une
rétenzione
hydrique. Des
précautions
seront
également
nécessaires
chez les
patients traités
par des
diurétiques ou
présentant un
risque

d'hypovolémie. Hypertension Comme tous les AINS, le célecoxib peut entraîner une hypertension ou aggraver une hypertension préexistante, augmentant ainsi l'incidence d'évènements cardiovasculaires. Une surveillance étroite de la pression artérielle au début du traitement par célecoxib puis au cours du traitement doit donc être effectuée.

Effets hépatiques et rénaux
L'existence d'une altération de la fonction hépatique ou rénale, et particulièrement d'un dysfonctionnement cardiaque, est plus probable chez les sujets âgés. Par conséquent, une surveillance médicale appropriée doit être assurée.

Les AINS, célecoxib inclus, peuvent être responsables d'une toxicité rénale. Les essais cliniques réalisés avec le célecoxib ont montré des effets rénaux

similaires à ceux observés avec les AINS comparateurs. Les patients les plus à risque de développer une toxicité rénale sont les patients atteints d'insuffisance rénale, d'insuffisance cardiaque, de troubles hépatiques, ceux prenant des diurétiques, des inhibiteurs de l'enzyme de conversion de l'angiotensine (ECA), des antagonistes des récepteurs de l'angiotensine II, ainsi que les sujets âgés. Il convient de surveiller étroitement ces patients lorsqu'ils suivent un traitement par le célecoxib. Quelques cas de réactions hépatiques graves ont été rapportés avec le célecoxib, parmi lesquelles des hépatites fulminantes (certaines d'issue fatale), néroses hépatiques et insuffisances hépatiques (certaines d'issue fatale ou nécessitant une greffe du foie). Dans les cas pour lesquels le

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS
with the AINS reported, the majority of reactions hepatotoxicity, which are generally observed within a month following the start of treatment with celecoxib. During treatment, measures appropriate to the patient's condition will be taken, including discontinuation of celecoxib if there is any deterioration in organ function. It is mentioned that inhibition of CYP2D6 by celecoxib may be responsible for some cases of liver damage, particularly in elderly patients. It is recommended that these patients be monitored closely during treatment with celecoxib. Some cases of fulminant hepatitis have been reported, particularly in elderly patients taking other drugs that inhibit CYP2D6, such as certain angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors or antagonists of angiotensin II receptors. It is also mentioned that discontinuation of celecoxib should be considered if there is any deterioration in organ function. The risk of liver damage seems to be highest at the beginning of treatment, particularly in elderly patients. In most cases, these effects occur within the first month of treatment. Severe reactions of hypersensitivity (including anaphylaxis, oedema of Quincke and cutaneous eruptions of origin medicamentous) associated with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS), or syndrome of hypersensitivity (DRESS) have been reported.

rapportées chez les patients recevant du célecoxib. Les patients présentant des antécédents d'allergie aux sulfamides ou à tout autre médicament peuvent présenter un risque accru de réactions cutanées graves ou d'hypersensibilité. Le célecoxib doit être arrêté dès les premiers signes de rash cutané, de lésions des muqueuses ou de tout autre signe d'hypersensibilité.

Effets gé né aux Le cél éco xib pe ut ma squ er un e fièv re et d'a utr es sig nes d'in fla m ma tion

Utilisation SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS
en cas de coadministration du célecoxib avec la warfarine ou d'autres anticoagulants oraux, y compris avec les nouveaux anticoagulants (par exemple : apixaban, dabigatran et rivaroxaban).
Chez des patients traités conjointement par warfarine, des hémorragies graves, dont certaines d'issue fatale, ont été rapportées. Un temps de prothrombine (INR) augmenté a été rapporté avec des traitements concomitants. Il devra donc être étroitement surveillé chez les patients recevant de la warfarine/des anticoagulants oraux de type coumarine, particulièrement lors de l'initiation du traitement par célecoxib ou en cas de modification de la posologie de célecoxib. L'utilisation concomitante d'anticoagulant(s) et d'AINS est susceptible d'augmenter le risque d'hémorragie. La prudence sera de rigueur.

Grossesse et allaitement: Grossesse

Les études réalisées chez l'animal (rats et lapins) ont mis en évidence une toxicité sur les fonctions de reproduction incluant des malformations. L'inhibition de la synthèse des prostaglandines pourrait avoir un effet délétère sur la grossesse. Des données issues d'études épidémiologiques orientent vers une augmentation du risque de fausse-couche spontanées après l'utilisation d'inhibiteurs de la synthèse des prostaglandines en début de grossesse. Dans l'espèce humaine, le risque au cours de la grossesse est inconnu mais ne peut être exclu. Comme les autres médicaments inhibant la synthèse des prostaglandines, le célecoxib peut entraîner une inertie utérine et une fermeture prématurée du canal artériel lors du dernier trimestre de la grossesse. Pendant le

deuxième ou le troisième trimestre de la grossesse, les AINS y compris célecoxib peuvent provoquer un dysfonctionnement rénal foetal qui peut se traduire par une réduction du volume du liquide amniotique ou un oligoamnios dans les cas graves. De tels effets peuvent apparaître rapidement après l'instauration du traitement et sont en général réversibles. Le célecoxib est contre-indiqué au cours de la grossesse et chez les femmes en âge de procréer. En cas de découverte d'une grossesse au cours du traitement, le célecoxib devra être arrêté.

Allaitement
Le célecoxib est excrété dans le lait des rates à des concentrations similaires à celles retrouvées dans le plasma. L'administration de célecoxib à un nombre restreint de femmes qui allaitent a mis en évidence un

très faible passage de SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS
célecoxib dans le lait maternel. Les patientes traitées par célecoxib ne devront pas allaiter.
Fertilité
En raison de leur mécanisme d'action, l'utilisation d'AINS, dont le célecoxib, peut retarder ou empêcher la rupture des follicules ovariens, ce qui a été associé à une stérilité réversible chez certaines femmes.

Données de sécurité précliniques:
Les données de sécurité non cliniques issues des études conventionnelles de toxicologie et d'administration répétée, de mutagénicité ou de carcinogénicité n'ont pas révélé de risque particulier pour l'homme en plus de ceux mentionnés en rubriques du RCP.

À des doses orales ≥ 150 mg/kg/jour (environ 2 fois l'exposition humaine telle que mesurée par l'ASC0-24 à 200 mg deux fois par jour), le célecoxib a entraîné une

augmentation de l'incidence d'effets indésirables, tels que des fusions de vertèbres, des fusions de sternères et des malformations des sternères chez les lapins traités pendant toute la durée de l'organogenèse.

Une augmentation dosée - dépendante des hernies diaphragmatiques a été observée quand les rats recevaient du célecoxib à des doses orales ≥ 30 mg/kg/jour (environ 6 fois l'exposition humaine telle que mesurée par l'ASC0-24 à 200 mg deux fois par jour) pendant toute la durée de l'organogenèse.

Ces effets sont attendus suite à l'inhibition de la synthèse des prostaglandines. Chez le rat, l'exposition au célecoxib pendant les phases précoce du développement embryonnaire a

provoqué des pertes pré et implantatoires, ainsi qu'une diminution de la survie embryofœtale. Le célecoxib est excrété dans le lait des rates. Lors d'une étude de péri et post natalité chez le rat, une toxicité a été observée chez les petits. Au cours d'une étude de toxicité de 2 ans, une augmentation des thromboses non surréaliennes a été observée à des doses élevées chez le rat mâle.

SURDOSAGE :
Il n'existe aucune expérience clinique de surdosage. Des doses uniques jusqu'à 1200 mg et des doses répétées jusqu'à 1200 mg, deux fois par jour, ont été administrées pendant 9 jours à des sujets sains sans provoquer d'effets indésirables cliniquement significatifs. En cas d'éventuel surdosage, une prise en charge médicale adaptée est nécessaire, par exemple

