

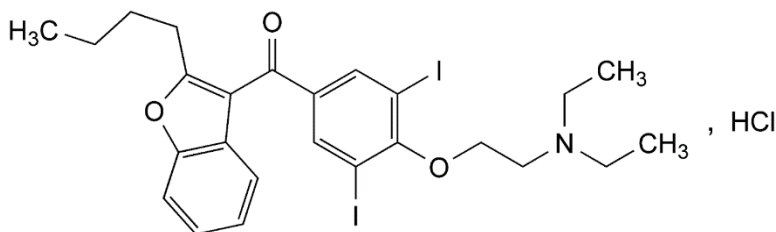
TERRY WHITE CHEMISTS AMIODARONE TABLETS

NAME OF THE MEDICINE

Amiodarone hydrochloride.

Chemical Name: 2-butyl-3-benzofuranyl 4-(2-diethylaminoethoxy)-3,5-di-iodophenyl ketone hydrochloride.

Structural Formula:



Molecular Formula: $C_{25}H_{29}I_2NO_3 \cdot HCl$

Molecular Weight: 681.8

CAS Registry Number: 19774-82-4

DESCRIPTION

Amiodarone hydrochloride is a white, fine crystalline powder, very slightly soluble in water and soluble in alcohol and chloroform. It is an amphiphilic compound and contains iodine in its formulation.

Each tablet contains 200 mg amiodarone hydrochloride as the active ingredient. In addition, each tablet contains the following inactive ingredients: maize starch, lactose, povidone, magnesium stearate and anhydrous colloidal silica.

PHARMACOLOGY

Pharmacological Actions

Site and Mode of Action

Amiodarone is a Class III antiarrhythmic agent prolonging the action potential duration and hence refractory period of atrial, nodal and ventricular tissues, thereby giving a very broad spectrum of activity. An increase in the refractory period of the atrial cells is a major contributing action to the control of atrial tachyarrhythmias.

A reduction in the permeability of the atrioventricular (AV) node, both anterograde and retrograde, explains the efficacy of the drug in nodal tachycardias caused by re-entry through the AV node.

Its action on ventricular arrhythmias is explained by a number of mechanisms. The effect on the atrium and AV node results in a reduction in the frequency of stimuli reaching the ventricle, thus giving the ventricular cell mass time to repolarise in cases where there has been desynchronisation of the refractory periods. Furthermore, a lengthening of the refractory period of the His-Purkinje system and ventricular contractile fibres reduces or prevents micro re-entry.

Amiodarone increases coronary blood flow, decreases cardiac oxygen requirements without producing negative inotropic effects and also suppresses ectopic pacemakers, and this is particularly valuable in arrhythmias associated with ischaemic damage or angina pectoris.

The site and mode of action of amiodarone can be summarised in terms of its effect on myocardial electrophysiology.

Myocardial Electrophysiology

Sinus Node:

It decreases sinus automaticity by reducing the slow diastolic depolarisation gradient in the nodal cell. This is a direct effect and is not mediated through the sympathetic or parasympathetic system.

AV Node:

It reduces the speed of conduction and increases the refractory period of the atrioventricular node.

His-Purkinje System:

It increases the refractory period, but does not modify the speed of conduction, of the His-Purkinje system.

Contractile Fibres:

It increases the action potential, but does not alter the rate of depolarisation of the atrial or ventricular myocardial cells; an effect that is more marked in the atria than the ventricles.

Pharmacokinetics

In general, pharmacokinetic data relating to amiodarone are incomplete.

Absorption

Amiodarone is incompletely and erratically absorbed following oral administration. Absolute bioavailability ranges from 22% to 86%, but there is extensive inter-subject variation.

Distribution

An HPLC method is available for estimation of amiodarone plasma levels. However, the value of this is limited because the correlation of therapeutic effect and plasma level has not been established. Steady state plasma levels are generally around 1–2 µg/mL, although inter-subject variations are common.

Considerably higher values have been reported, especially subsequent to large single doses. Peak plasma concentrations of 6.9 ± 4.2 µg/mL have been recorded following a single dose of 1600 mg and 1.7 ± 0.3 µg/mL after a single dose of 800 mg. Steady state levels of 1.57 ± 0.1 µg/mL and 3.9 µg/mL have been recorded after daily oral dosing in the range 800–1800 mg.

The half-life of amiodarone is long and with chronic oral dosing can be from 14 to 110 days, but is usually in the range 14–59 days. The principal metabolite of amiodarone, which has been detected in the plasma and other tissues, is desethylamiodarone. This metabolite is reported to have a longer half-life than amiodarone i.e. 10 hours after a single dose of amiodarone and 60–90 days after chronic dosing with amiodarone. The activity of this metabolite is not known.

Amiodarone is highly protein bound and is thought to bind strongly to protein at concentrations of 10 µg/mL.

The apparent volume of distribution after oral (200–400 mg) amiodarone is 6.31 ± 4.93 L/kg. Amiodarone appears to accumulate in adipose tissue and in highly perfused organs (lung, bone marrow, adrenals, liver, pancreas, heart, spleen and kidney). The concentration of amiodarone in packed red blood cells is approximately 60% of that in plasma.

Metabolism

First-pass metabolism in the gut wall and/or in the liver may be a factor in determining the availability of the drug.

Excretion

It is believed that most of the drug is excreted via the liver and gastrointestinal tract by biliary excretion. There may be some hepatic recirculation.

INDICATIONS

Severe cases of tachyarrhythmias (e.g. Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome; supraventricular, nodal and ventricular tachycardias; atrial flutter and fibrillation; ventricular fibrillation) not responding to other therapy. Treatment should be initiated in hospital. It is recommended that the patient should be regularly

monitored for possible toxicity (e.g. thyroid function, chest X-ray, ophthalmological examination, hepatic function) during the entire course of therapy and for several months after discontinuation.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Known hypersensitivity to amiodarone, iodine or to any of the excipients in the tablet.
- Pregnancy and lactation (see **PRECAUTIONS, Use in Pregnancy, and Use in Lactation**).
- In patients in whom bradycardia or AV block is sufficient to cause syncope, patients with sick sinus syndrome (risk of sinus arrest) or with severe atrioventricular conduction disorders, amiodarone should only be used in conjunction with a pacemaker.
- Evidence or a history of thyroid dysfunction.
- Combined therapy with drugs that may induce *torsades de pointes* (see **PRECAUTIONS, INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER MEDICINES**).
- Sinus bradycardia and sinoatrial heart block.

PRECAUTIONS

It is recommended to perform an ECG and serum potassium measurement before treatment initiation.

Caution should be exercised in case of hypotension, severe respiratory failure, uncompensated or severe heart failure.

Thyroid Hormone Abnormalities

As amiodarone may induce thyroid disorders (see **ADVERSE EFFECTS**), particularly in patients with personal or family history of thyroid disorders, clinical and biological monitoring [ultrasensitive TSH (usTSH) assay] is recommended before starting treatment, during treatment and for several months following treatment discontinuation. Serum usTSH levels should be measured when thyroid dysfunction is suspected. Severe cases, with clinical presentation of thyrotoxicosis, sometimes fatal, require emergency therapeutic management.

Amiodarone contains iodine and thus may interfere with radio-iodine uptake. However, thyroid function tests (free-T3, free-T4, usTSH) remain interpretable. Amiodarone inhibits peripheral conversion of thyroxine (T4) to triiodothyronine (T3) and may cause isolated biochemical changes (increase in serum free-T4, free-T3 being slightly decreased or even normal) in clinically euthyroid patients. There is no reason in such cases to discontinue amiodarone treatment.

Hypothyroidism should be suspected if the following clinical signs, usually slight, occur: weight gain, cold intolerance, reduced activity, excessive bradycardia. The diagnosis is supported by a clear increase in serum usTSH. Euthyroidism is usually obtained within 1–3 months following the discontinuation of treatment. In life-threatening situations, amiodarone therapy can be continued, in combination with L-thyroxine. The dose of L-thyroxine is adjusted according to TSH levels.

Hyperthyroidism

Hyperthyroidism may occur during amiodarone treatment or up to several months after discontinuation. Clinical features, usually slight, such as weight loss, onset of arrhythmia, angina and congestive heart failure should alert the physician. The diagnosis is supported by a clear decrease in serum usTSH level, in which case amiodarone should be withdrawn. Recovery usually occurs within a few months following withdrawal of treatment; clinical recovery precedes the normalisation of thyroid function tests. Severe and sometimes fatal cases, with clinical presentation of thyrotoxicosis, require emergency therapeutical management. The treatment should be adjusted to each individual case: for example anti-thyroid drugs, corticosteroid therapy, beta-blockers.

Neuromuscular Disorders

Amiodarone may induce peripheral sensorimotor neuropathy and/or myopathy. Recovery usually occurs within several months after amiodarone withdrawal, but may sometimes be incomplete.

Pacemakers/Implantable Defibrillators

In the context of chronic administration of antiarrhythmic drugs, cases of increase in ventricular defibrillation and/or pacing threshold of pacemakers or implantable cardioverter defibrillator devices

have been reported, potentially affecting their efficacy. Therefore, a repeated verification of the functioning of such devices before and during amiodarone treatment is recommended.

Anaesthesia

Before surgery the anaesthetist should be informed that the patient is taking amiodarone.

Cardiac Disorders

The pharmacological action of amiodarone induces ECG changes such as QT prolongation (related to prolonged repolarisation), with the possible development of U-waves.

Amiodarone is not contraindicated in patients with latent or manifest heart failure, but caution should be exercised as existing heart failure may occasionally be worsened. In such cases, amiodarone should be associated with the usual cardiotoxic and diuretic treatment.

Excessive doses may lead to atropine-resistant bradycardia and to conduction disturbances, particularly in elderly patients or during digitalis therapy. Amiodarone, like quinidine and disopyramide, has caused atypical ventricular tachycardia (see **ADVERSE EFFECTS, More Common Reactions, Cardiovascular**). In patients with previous history of the above condition, amiodarone should be avoided. Use of higher doses of amiodarone is not advisable in persons with a history of atypical ventricular tachycardia previously induced by another antiarrhythmic agent.

Treatment should be discontinued in case of onset of 2nd or 3rd degree AV block, sinoatrial block, bifascicular or trifascicular block.

Onsets of new arrhythmias or worsening of treated arrhythmias, sometimes fatal, have been reported. It is important, but difficult, to differentiate a lack of efficacy of the drug from a proarrhythmic effect, whether or not this is associated with a worsening of the cardiac condition. Proarrhythmic effects are more rarely reported with amiodarone than with the other antiarrhythmic agents, and generally occur in the context of drug interactions and /or electrolytic disorders (see **INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER MEDICINES**).

Cases of severe, potentially life-threatening bradycardia and heart block have been observed when amiodarone is used in combination with sofosbuvir alone or in combination with another hepatitis C virus (HCV) direct acting antiviral (DAA), such as daclatasvir, simeprevir or ledipasvir. Therefore, co-administration of these agents with amiodarone is not recommended. If concomitant use with amiodarone cannot be avoided, it is recommended that patients are closely monitored when initiating sofosbuvir alone or in combination with other DAAs. Patients who are identified as being at high risk of bradyarrhythmia should be continuously monitored for at least 48 hours in an appropriate clinical setting after initiation of the concomitant treatment with sofosbuvir. Due to the long half-life of amiodarone, appropriate monitoring should also be carried out for patients who have discontinued amiodarone within the past few months and are to be initiated on sofosbuvir alone or in combination with other direct DAAs. Patients receiving these hepatitis C medicines with amiodarone, with or without other medicines that lower heart rate, should be warned of the symptoms of bradycardia and heart block (such as shortness of breath, light-headedness, palpitations and fainting) and should be advised to seek urgent medical advice if they experience them.

ECG Monitoring

Regular electrocardiographic (ECG) monitoring is recommended in patients on long-term therapy with amiodarone. U-waves, deformed T-waves and QT prolongation (related to prolonged repolarisation) may occur in the ECG because of the fixing of amiodarone in the myocardial tissues and is not an indication for withdrawing amiodarone.

The prolongation of QT interval occurs in almost all patients as this is related to the electrophysiological and antiarrhythmic properties of the drug. Prolongation of the actual QT above 0.60 seconds rather than QTC or QRS widening, may be an important warning sign that requires modification of therapy. Too high a dosage may lead to severe bradycardia and to conduction disturbances with the appearance of an idioventricular rhythm (atypical ventricular tachycardia; *torsades de pointes*), particularly in elderly patients or during digitalis or other antiarrhythmic therapy. In such circumstances amiodarone should be temporarily withdrawn.

Ocular Changes

Corneal deposits develop in almost all patients (see **ADVERSE EFFECTS, More Common Reactions, Ocular**) and regular ophthalmological monitoring (e.g. slit lamp biomicroscopy, visual acuity, ophthalmoscopy, etc.) is recommended. If blurred or decreased vision occurs, complete ophthalmological examination, including fundoscopy, should be promptly performed. Appearance of optic neuropathy and/or optic neuritis requires amiodarone withdrawal due to the potential progression to blindness.

Pulmonary Disorders

Clinical and radiological evidence of pulmonary fibrosis and/or pneumonitis has been reported sometimes presenting as unexplained or disproportionate dyspnoea (see **ADVERSE EFFECTS, More Common Reactions, Respiratory**). Regular chest X-ray should be performed routinely in patients undergoing long-term therapy or when diagnosis is suspected. The effect has usually been reversible with corticosteroid therapy and/or reduction or withdrawal of amiodarone therapy.

Onset of dyspnoea or non-productive cough may be related to pulmonary toxicity (see **ADVERSE EFFECTS**), such as interstitial pneumonitis. Very rare cases of interstitial pneumonitis have been reported with intravenous amiodarone. A chest X-ray should be performed when the diagnosis is suspected, in patients developing effort dyspnoea whether isolated or associated with deterioration of general health status (fatigue, weight loss, fever). Amiodarone therapy should be re-evaluated since interstitial pneumonitis is generally reversible following early withdrawal of amiodarone (clinical signs usually resolving within 3–4 weeks, followed by slower radiological and lung pulmonary function improvement within several months) and corticosteroid therapy should be considered.

Very rare cases of severe respiratory complications, sometimes fatal, have been observed usually in the period immediately following surgery (adult acute respiratory distress syndrome); a possible interaction with a high oxygen concentration may be implicated.

Hepatic Dysfunction

Regular monitoring of liver function tests (transaminases) is recommended as soon as amiodarone is started and during treatment.

Elevation of hepatic enzyme levels (e.g. serum aspartate aminotransferase, serum alanine aminotransferase, glutamyl transpeptidase) occurs quite commonly in patients undergoing treatment with amiodarone and in some cases are asymptomatic. The changes appear to be dose-dependent rather than an idiosyncratic type. Hepatotoxicity has occasionally been reported (see **ADVERSE EFFECTS, More Common Reactions, Hepatic**) and close monitoring of hepatic function with liver function tests is recommended as soon as amiodarone is started and regularly during treatment.

Acute liver disorders (including severe hepatocellular insufficiency or hepatic failure, sometimes fatal) and chronic liver disorders may occur with oral and intravenous forms. Therefore, amiodarone dose should be reduced or the treatment discontinued if the transaminases increase exceeds three times the normal range. Clinical and biological signs of chronic liver disorders due to oral amiodarone may be minimal (hepatomegaly, transaminases increased up to five times the normal range) and reversible after treatment withdrawal, however fatal cases have been reported.

Use in Hepatic Disease

Because of the potential risk of hepatotoxicity and/or accumulation, amiodarone should be used with extreme caution in patients with hepatic disease.

Skin Reaction

Photosensitivity is quite common (see **ADVERSE EFFECTS, More Common Reactions, Dermatological**) and there is a wide spectrum of skin reactions, ranging from an increased propensity to suntan to intense burning and erythema and swelling of the exposed area. The intensity of these reactions could be alleviated by a reduction in dosage or by application of a protective sunscreen. Patients should be instructed to avoid exposure to the sun or use protective measures during therapy.

Some patients have developed skin pigmentation (slate grey/purple colour) of the exposed areas. This pigmentation can be avoided if doses are kept as low as possible. If the pigmentation is cosmetically unsightly, amiodarone should be discontinued if alternative therapy is possible.

If symptoms or signs of Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) or Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN) (e.g. progressive skin rash often with blisters or mucosal lesions) are present, amiodarone treatment should be discontinued immediately.

Neurological Toxicity

Peripheral neuropathy could occur in patients on long-term high dosage (generally over 400 mg/day) regime (see **ADVERSE EFFECTS, More Common Reactions, Central Nervous System**). Intracellular inclusion bodies, similar to those seen in skin, have been demonstrated in peripheral nerve fibres. Sensorimotor neuropathy, with a glove and stocking distribution, and myopathy have been reported in patients. Histologically, segmental demyelination of the nerve fibres has also been demonstrated. After discontinuation of the drug, the neurological complication is slowly and incompletely resolved.

Use in Renal Disease

Renal excretion of the drug is minimal. This suggests that modification of the dose of amiodarone in patients with renal failure is unnecessary.

Drug Interactions

Concomitant use of amiodarone is not recommended with the following drugs: beta-blockers, heart rate lowering calcium channel inhibitors (verapamil, diltiazem) or stimulating laxative agents which may cause hypokalaemia (see **INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER MEDICINES**).

Use in Pregnancy (Category C)

Because of the long half-life of amiodarone and its major metabolite, and the potential to cause abnormal thyroid function, effects on the foetal thyroid gland, and bradycardia in the foetus, its use is probably best avoided in the three months before and throughout the duration of pregnancy. Amiodarone is contraindicated in pregnancy. Where exposure of the foetus is unavoidable, thyroid function (including TSH) should be assessed promptly in the newborn infant.

No teratogenic effects have been observed in animals. The drug does cross the placenta. In one study where a 35 year-old woman was administered amiodarone in the last weeks of pregnancy, the transplacental passage of amiodarone and desethylamiodarone was found to be 10% and 25%, respectively. Changes in maternal thyroid function were similar to those seen in other patients receiving amiodarone therapy (see **ADVERSE EFFECTS, More Common Reactions, Endocrine**), but there was no evidence of clinical hyperthyroidism. The baby's TSH level on Day 4 was normal and it had no goitre and was clinically euthyroid. However, the authors caution the use of amiodarone in pregnancy or in those likely to conceive whilst on amiodarone therapy. The long half-life of the drug requires that the drug be stopped several months before conception. The possible adverse effects of amiodarone on the foetal thyroid are of concern since administration of iodine (of which there is 75 mg in a 200 mg dose of amiodarone) during pregnancy may cause foetal goitre, hypothyroidism and mental retardation.

Another patient received 800 mg amiodarone for one week (maintenance dose thereafter was 400 mg daily) in her 34th week of pregnancy. Neonatal level of amiodarone was 25% of the maternal level. Although the infant's liver and thyroid function tests were normal, it was bradycardic during labour and for the first 48 hours after birth.

Use in Lactation

As amiodarone and its desethyl metabolite are secreted in breast milk and its safety in the newborn infant has not been established, it should not be given to breastfeeding mothers. Amiodarone is contraindicated in breastfeeding mothers. If a situation demands that amiodarone be given to a breastfeeding mother, alternative infant feeding should be instituted.

Paediatric Use

The safety and efficacy of amiodarone in paediatric patients have not been established. Therefore its use in paediatric patients is not recommended.

Use in the Elderly

In the elderly, heart rate may decrease markedly.

Carcinogenicity

In a carcinogenicity study in rats, amiodarone caused a dose-related increase in thyroid follicular tumours (adenomas and/or carcinomas) in both sexes. Although mutagenicity findings were negative,

an epigenic rather than genotoxic mechanism is proposed for this type of tumour induction. In the mouse, carcinomas were not observed, but dose-dependent thyroid follicular hyperplasia was seen. The relevance of these findings to man is unknown. Clinical experience has indicated that amiodarone can affect thyroid function.

Effect on Laboratory Tests

Thyroid Function Tests

Amiodarone contains 2 atoms of iodine and bears a structural resemblance to the molecule of thyroxine. A 300 mg maintenance dose of amiodarone has been reported to yield 9 mg/day of iodine at steady state, well in excess of the highest normal dietary intake.

As a consequence of taking the drug and in the absence of any clinical thyroid dysfunction, changes in tests of thyroid function may occur, variable in number and degree. Typically, the protein-bound iodine (PBI), iodine uptake, serum thyroxine (T4), reverse triiodothyronine (rT3) and free thyroxine index (FTI) rise and serum triiodothyronine (T3) falls. Abnormalities, either multiple or single, may occur in approximately 12% of patients. In particular, a low T3 syndrome has been described, as with other drugs such as dexamethasone.

Driving a Vehicle or Operating Machinery

According to the safety data for amiodarone, there is no evidence that amiodarone impairs the ability to drive a vehicle or operate machinery.

INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER MEDICINES

Pharmacodynamic Interactions

▪ **Drugs Inducing *Torsades de Pointes***

Combined therapy with drugs that may induce *torsade de pointes* is contraindicated (see CONTRAINDICATIONS).

Antiarrhythmic Agents, such as:

- Class IA Antiarrhythmic Agents:
 - o *Disopyramide*
Combined treatment of amiodarone and disopyramide causes an increase in the QT interval.
 - o *Procainamide*
Serum levels of procainamide increase significantly with co-administration of amiodarone and secondary to this increase cardiac, gastrointestinal and neural toxicity may develop.
 - o *Quinidine*
Atypical ventricular tachycardia with QT prolongation may develop after amiodarone is added to a stable quinidine regimen. This is thought to be due to either a change in the protein or receptor binding of quinidine. Serum levels of quinidine can increase significantly with concomitant amiodarone therapy. Careful monitoring of the electrocardiogram for QT interval prolongation and of serum levels of quinidine is indicated when amiodarone is added to quinidine treatment.
- Mexiletine
Co-administration with amiodarone increases QT interval.
- Sotalol
- Bepridil

Non-Antiarrhythmic Agents, such as:

Vincamine, some neuroleptic agents, cisapride, erythromycin, clarithromycin, azithromycin or pentamidine IV, as there is an increase in the risk of potentially lethal *torsades de pointes*.

▪ **Drugs Prolonging QT**

Co-administration of amiodarone with drugs known to prolong the QT interval must be based on a careful assessment of the potential risks and benefits for each patient since the risk of *torsades de pointes* may increase (see **PRECAUTIONS**) and patients should be monitored for QT prolongation.

Fluoroquinolones should be avoided in patients receiving amiodarone.

- **Drugs Lowering Heart Rate or Causing Automaticity or Conduction Disorders**

Combined therapy with the following drugs is not recommended:

Beta-Adrenergic Blocking Drugs

Amiodarone itself exhibits noncompetitive alpha- and beta-adrenergic inhibition. It should be used with caution in patients on beta-blockers as it may potentiate bradycardia and conduction disorders may occur.

Calcium Antagonists

Co-administration of amiodarone with drugs of the calcium antagonist type may lead to undue bradycardia and conduction disorders may occur.

Monoamine Oxidase (MAO) Inhibitors

Co-administration with MAOIs is contraindicated on theoretical grounds.

- **Agents which May Induce Hypokalaemia**

Combined therapy with the following drugs is not recommended:

Stimulant Laxative Agents

Their use may cause hypokalaemia and therefore increase the risk of *torsades de pointes*; other types of laxative agents should be used.

Caution should be exercised when using the following drugs in combination with amiodarone:

- Diuretics inducing hypokalaemia, either alone or combined
- Systemic corticosteroids (gluco-, mineralo-); tetracosactide
- Amphotericin B (IV).

It is necessary to prevent the onset of hypokalaemia (and to correct hypokalaemia); the QT interval should be monitored and, in case of *torsades de pointes*, antiarrhythmic agents should not be given (ventricular pacing should be initiated; IV magnesium may be used).

- **General Anaesthesia (see PRECAUTIONS and ADVERSE EFFECTS)**

Potentially severe complications have been reported in patients undergoing general anaesthesia, such as bradycardia (unresponsive to atropine), hypotension, disturbances of conduction, decreased cardiac output.

A few cases of severe respiratory complications, such as adult acute respiratory distress syndrome, sometimes fatal, have been observed most often in the period immediately after surgery. A possible interaction with a high oxygen concentration may be implicated.

Effect of Amiodarone on Other Medicinal Products

Amiodarone and/or its metabolite, desethylamiodarone, inhibit CYP1A1, CYP1A2, CYP3A4, CYP2C9, CYP2D6 and P-glycoprotein (P-gp) and may increase exposure of their substrates.

Due to the long half-life of amiodarone, interactions may be observed for several months after discontinuation of amiodarone.

- **P-gp Substrates**

Amiodarone is a P-gp inhibitor. Co administration with P-gp substrates is expected to result in an increase of their exposure.

Digitalis

Digoxin co-administration of amiodarone to patients already receiving digitalis increases plasma digoxin concentrations by about 70% this is possibly due to the decrease in digoxin clearance and therefore precipitates toxicity and could lead to disturbances in automaticity (severe bradycardia) and conduction disturbances with the appearance of idioventricular rhythm. The mechanism of action is unknown but amiodarone may displace tissue glycoside or interfere with digoxin excretion. ECG and digoxin plasma levels should be monitored and patients should be observed for clinical signs of digoxin toxicity. It may be necessary to adjust dosage of digoxin treatment.

Dabigatran

Caution should be exercised when amiodarone is co-administered with dabigatran due to the risk of bleeding. It may be necessary to adjust the dosage of dabigatran as per its label.

▪ CYP2C9 Substrates

Amiodarone raises the concentrations of CYP2C9 substrates such as warfarin or phenytoin by inhibition of the cytochrome P450 2C9.

Warfarin & other Anticoagulant Agents

Amiodarone raises the concentration of warfarin. The combination of amiodarone potentiates the effect of the anticoagulant therapy and increases the risk of bleeding. More frequent monitoring of prothrombin (INR) level and dosage adjustment of oral anticoagulant during treatment with, and after discontinuation of, amiodarone therapy is necessary.

Phenytoin

Amiodarone raises plasma concentrations of phenytoin. The combination of phenytoin and amiodarone may lead to an increase in plasma phenytoin levels with signs of overdosage (particularly neurological signs); clinical monitoring should be undertaken and phenytoin dosage should be reduced as soon as overdosage signs appear; phenytoin plasma levels should be determined.

▪ CYP2D6 SubstratesFlecainide

Amiodarone increases the concentration of flecainide plasma levels through inhibition of the cytochrome CYP2D6. Dosage of flecainide should be adjusted.

▪ CYP3A4 Substrates

When such drugs are co-administered with amiodarone, an inhibitor of CYP3A4, this may result in a higher level of their plasma concentrations, which may lead to a possible increase in their toxicity.

Cyclosporin

Dosage should be adjusted because decreased clearance of this drug can possibly increase cyclosporin plasma levels.

Fentanyl

Combination with amiodarone may enhance the pharmacological effects of fentanyl and increase the risk of its toxicity.

Statins Metabolised by CYP3A4

The risk of muscular toxicity is increased by concomitant administration of amiodarone with statins metabolised by CYP3A4 such as simvastatin, atorvastatin and lovastatin. It is recommended to use a statin not metabolised by CYP3A4 when given with amiodarone.

Other Drugs Metabolised by CYP3A4

Lignocaine, tacrolimus, sildenafil, midazolam, triazolam, dihydroergotamine, ergotamine, colchicine.

Effect of Other Medicinal Products on Amiodarone

CYP3A4 inhibitors and CYP2C8 inhibitors may have a potential to inhibit amiodarone metabolism and to increase its exposure. It is recommended to avoid CYP3A4 inhibitors (e.g. grapefruit juice and certain medicinal products) during treatment with amiodarone.

Co-administration of amiodarone with sofosbuvir, alone or in combination with another HCV direct acting antiviral (such as daclatasvir, simeprevir or ledipasvir), is not recommended as it may lead to serious symptomatic bradycardia. The mechanism for this bradycardia effect is unknown. If co-administration cannot be avoided, cardiac monitoring is recommended (see **PRECAUTIONS**).

Consideration should be given to the possibility that amiodarone may alter the plasma concentration of other drugs, particularly those which are highly protein bound.

ADVERSE EFFECTS

Amiodarone has been reported to cause frequent and potentially serious toxicity. The incidence, variety and severity of the effects varied from study to study. Most of the adverse effects are also related to dosage and duration of amiodarone, concurrent use of other antiarrhythmic agents, severity of the underlying disease state, and individual variation in the pharmacokinetic profile of the drug.

More Common Reactions

Biochemical Abnormalities

Abnormal liver function tests (increased AST, ALT and alkaline phosphatase) have been reported.

Abnormal thyroid function tests (see **PRECAUTIONS, Effect on Laboratory Tests**).

Cardiovascular

Atypical Ventricular Tachycardia (torsades de pointes)

Amiodarone-induced atypical ventricular tachycardia has been described. Earlier reports describe combination therapy in which other drugs, or clinical situations, could have been implicated. However, in two patients given disopyramide and amiodarone, on withdrawal of the amiodarone, the disopyramide did not induce atypical ventricular tachycardia.

Bradycardia

Marked bradycardia or sinus arrest has occasionally been reported in patients with sinus node dysfunction or elderly patients. Reports of moderate and dose related bradycardia are common.

Cardiac Failure

Exacerbation of cardiac failure has been reported rarely.

Other

Sinus arrest and intrahisian block have been reported.

Dermatological

Photosensitivity commonly occurs in patients on amiodarone therapy. This can usually be alleviated by the use of topical sunscreen and other protective measures. Less frequently, bluish skin discolouration and slate grey facial pigmentation have been reported. These adverse effects are partially dependent on dose and duration of treatment. Erythema, during the course of radiotherapy; facial flushing and hair loss have been reported.

Skin rashes, usually non-specific, including exceptional cases of exfoliative dermatitis have been reported; the relationship with the drug has not been formally established.

Gastrointestinal

Nausea and more rarely vomiting, anorexia, constipation and dysgeusia have been reported.

Endocrine

Effects on the Thyroid

Both hyperthyroidism and hypothyroidism have occurred during or soon after treatment with amiodarone. Simple monitoring of the usual biochemical tests is confusing because some (PBI and ¹³¹I uptake) are invalidated and others (T₄, T₃ and FTI) may be altered where the patient is clearly euthyroid. Clinical monitoring is therefore recommended before starting treatment, during treatment and should be continued for some months after discontinuation of amiodarone treatment. Serum usTSH level should be measured when thyroid dysfunction is suspected.

The signs of thyroid hyperactivity to be sought are weight loss, asthenia, restlessness, recurrence of cardiac dysrhythmia, onset of angina or congestive heart failure. The diagnosis may be confirmed by the finding of an elevated serum triiodothyronine (T₃), a low level of thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) and a reduced TSH response to thyrotropin releasing hormone (TRH). Elevation of reverse triiodothyronine (rT₃) may also be found.

Hyperthyroidism occurring during amiodarone therapy could be serious and sometimes fatal due to coexistence of ischaemic heart disease and/or life-threatening arrhythmias in most of the patients. The

risk of developing hyperthyroidism persists for at least 3 months after discontinuation of treatment. Patients who receive amiodarone should be instructed to consult their physician in the event of exacerbation of angina or recurrence of tachycardia after successful therapeutic response, even when such untoward episodes occur up to six months after the drug is discontinued.

The clinical features of hypothyroidism, such as weight gain, reduced activity and/or excessive bradycardia with regard to the expected effect of amiodarone, should alert the physician. The onset may be abrupt. The diagnosis may be supported by the presence of an elevated serum TSH level and an exaggerated TSH response to TRH. The thyroxine (T₄), T₃ and FTI may be low.

Courses of antithyroid drugs have been used for the treatment of thyroid hyperactivity; large doses may be required initially. Thyroid hypofunction may be treated cautiously with L-thyroxine.

Other

Weight gain has occasionally been reported.

Hepatic

Elevations of hepatic enzymes may occur from time to time during therapy and are usually transient or respond to a reduction in dosage. Isolated elevation of serum transaminases, which are usually moderate, have been reported at the beginning of therapy. They may regress with dose reduction or even spontaneously.

A few cases of acute liver disorders with high serum transaminases and/or jaundice, including hepatic failure, have also been reported; in such cases treatment should be discontinued, which results in most cases in normalisation of liver function tests. However, some cases of death related to acute liver disorders have infrequently been reported.

There have also been reports of sometimes fatal chronic liver disease (pseudo alcoholic hepatitis, cirrhosis). Clinical signs and biological changes may be minimal (possible hepatomegaly, transaminases elevated 1.5–5× normal). Regular monitoring of liver function is therefore recommended during therapy. Clinical and biological abnormalities usually regress when treatment is stopped but fatal cases have been reported.

Central Nervous System

CNS effects include tremor, insomnia, headaches, dizziness, vertigo, fatigue, sleep disorders, vivid dreams, nightmares, paraesthesia, gait abnormalities and abnormal nerve conduction. Extrapyrimal symptoms appeared in 2 of 51 (4%) patients taking 800 mg/day amiodarone for 4–18 months and in one patient given 100 mg/day for 5–6 days, respectively.

Uncommon reports of peripheral sensorimotor neuropathy and/or myopathy, usually reversible on withdrawal of the drug, have been received. Several cases of neuropathy indicating amiodarone-induced neurolipidosis have been reported. In two studies electron microscope findings are detailed. Neuromyopathy has been reported in one patient given alternating doses of 200 to 400 mg/day and peripheral neuropathy in 5 patients taking between 600 and 800 mg/day for periods ranging from 4–18 months. Proximal muscle weakness has been described in 4–6% of patients, with thigh muscle being involved in patients taking high doses (800 mg/day or more).

Ocular

Corneal microdeposits occur in over 90% of patients. In one study, microdeposits were present in 30% of patients at 5–8 weeks, in 55% at three months and in 95% at nine months. In another study corneal deposits took eight weeks to develop, but were evident in all patients.

Amiodarone keratopathy is related to dosage and duration of treatment. Patients on low doses (100–200 mg/day) retain clear corneas or show stage 1 changes (characterised by the coalescence of fine punctate, greyish golden brown opacities into a horizontal linear pattern in the inferior cornea). Those on high doses (400–1400 mg/day) develop stage 2 (characterised by additional arborising and horizontal lines) and stage 3 (characterised by a verticillate, whorl-like pattern) changes which are dependent on duration of treatment. The keratopathy progresses even with reduced dosage, however complete regression occurs when the drug is withdrawn. Complete clearing is reported to occur between 3–7 months after withdrawal of the drug.

Corneal microdeposits are essentially benign in nature causing no visual disturbances and have only rarely given rise to symptoms such as visual coloured haloes in dazzling light or blurred vision. Corneal microdeposits consist of complex lipid deposits and are reversible following discontinuation of treatment.

A few cases of neuropathy/optic neuritis have been reported. At present, the relationship to amiodarone has not been formally established. If blurred or decreased vision occurs, ophthalmological examination including fundoscopy should be promptly performed. Appearance of optic neuropathy and/or optic neuritis requires amiodarone withdrawal due to the potential progression to blindness.

Psychiatric

Chronic anxiety has been reported.

Respiratory

Cases of pulmonary toxicity (alveolar/interstitial pneumonitis or fibrosis, pleuritis, bronchiolitis obliterans organising pneumonia/BOOP), sometimes resulting in fatalities have been reported.

Chest X-ray should be performed in patients developing dyspnoea (at effort), or any new respiratory symptom, while taking amiodarone, whether in isolation or associated with deterioration of general health status (fatigue, weight loss, fever).

Pulmonary disorders are generally reversible following early withdrawal of amiodarone therapy. Corticosteroid therapy may also be considered. Clinical signs usually resolve within 3–4 weeks, followed by slower radiological and lung function improvement (several months).

A few cases of bronchospasm have been reported in patients with severe respiratory failure and especially in asthmatic patients.

A few cases of adult acute respiratory distress syndrome, sometimes resulting in death, have been observed, usually immediately after surgery (a possible interaction with high oxygen concentration may be implicated).

Less Common Reactions

Cardiovascular

Onset or worsening of arrhythmia, sometimes followed by cardiac arrest.

Conduction disturbances (sinoatrial block, AV block of various degrees).

Marked bradycardia or sinus arrest in patients with sinus node dysfunction and/or in elderly patients.

Cases of *torsades de pointes* have been reported.

Dermatological

Enhanced pustular psoriasis has been observed.

Alopecia, urticaria and eczema have been reported.

Genitourinary

Worsening of chronic renal failure and one case of symptomatic hypercalcaemia have been reported.

Haematological

There has been a single case of bone marrow depression but cause and effect was not established.

There have been rare cases of various clinical features which may suggest a hypersensitivity reaction. These include vasculitis, renal involvement with elevation of creatinine levels, thrombocytopenia.

Very rarely, cases of haemolytic anaemia or aplastic anaemia have also been reported.

Neutropenia, agranulocytosis and granuloma, including bone marrow granuloma has been reported.

Immunological

Positive antinuclear antibodies and elevated immunoglobulin levels were noted in one patient with amiodarone induced pulmonary fibrosis.

Nervous System

Delay in nerve conduction.

Parkinsonism and parosmia have also been reported.

Ocular

Interference with visual acuity has been rarely observed in association with corneal microdeposits; gritty eyes; blurred vision; itching or burning.

Endocrine

Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH).

Gastrointestinal

Pancreatitis/acute pancreatitis, dry mouth, constipation and decreased appetite have been reported.

Psychiatric Disorders

Confusional state/delirium and hallucination have very occasionally been reported.

Other

There have been reports of epididymitis, epididymo-orchitis, impotence and decreased libido..

Isolated cases of angioneurotic oedema (Quincke's oedema) and pulmonary haemorrhage have been reported. Cerebellar ataxia, benign intracranial hypertension (pseudotumour cerebri) are very rarely reported.

Serious or Life-Threatening Reactions

Cardiovascular

Bradycardia, conduction disturbances; atypical ventricular tachycardia.

Respiratory

Pulmonary fibrosis and/or alveolitis.

Immune System Disorders

Anaphylactic/anaphylactoid reaction including shock.

Dermatological

Severe skin reactions, sometimes fatal, including toxic epidermal necrolysis/Stevens-Johnson syndrome, bullous dermatitis and drug reaction with eosinophilia and systematic symptoms.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Due to poor absorption and wide inter-patient variability of absorption, the initial loading and subsequent maintenance dosage schedules in clinical use of the drug have to be individually titrated. It is particularly important that the minimum effective dose be used. In all cases, the patient's management must be judged on the individual response and wellbeing.

The following dosage regimen is usually effective.

Adults

Initial Stabilisation

Treatment should be started with 200 mg three times daily and may be continued for one week. The dosage should then be reduced to 200 mg twice daily for a further week.

Maintenance

After the initial period the dosage should be reduced to 200 mg daily, or less if appropriate. Rarely, the patient may require a higher maintenance dose. A scored 100 mg amiodarone tablet (available in other brands) should be used to titrate the minimum dosage required to maintain control of the arrhythmia. The maintenance dose should be regularly reviewed, especially where this exceeds 200 mg daily.

General Considerations

The high initial dose is necessary because of the slow onset of action whilst the necessary tissue levels of amiodarone are achieved. However, excessive dosing during maintenance therapy can cause side effects, some of which are believed to be related to excessive tissue retention of amiodarone. Side effects slowly disappear as the tissue levels fall after the dosage is reduced or the drug withdrawn. If the drug is withdrawn, residual tissue bound amiodarone may persist for 3–12 months, but the likelihood of re-occurrence of cardiac arrhythmias during this period should be a consideration. The important factor is that the patient requires monitoring regularly to ensure that adverse effects are detected early and the dosage adjusted accordingly. It is particularly important that the minimum effective dose be used.

Use in the Elderly

As with all patients it is important that the minimum effective dose is used. Whilst there is no evidence that dosage requirements are different for this group of patients, they may be more susceptible to bradycardia and conduction defects if too high a dose is used. Particular attention should be paid to monitoring of thyroid function.

OVERDOSAGE

Symptoms

A case of attempted suicide with 2,600 mg amiodarone is reported in the literature. No clinical symptoms, changes in heart rate or blood pressure were reported. The ECG revealed considerable lengthening of the QT interval and T-wave inversion in the precordial leads with transient disappearance of R-wave in leads V1 to V4, simulating an anteroseptal infarction.

In another case of attempted suicide with 8 g amiodarone, the only symptom reported was profuse perspiration. No signs of cyanosis, dyspnoea or decreased sensitivity were found. No clinical side effects were documented over the monitored period of 3 months.

Overdosage may lead to severe bradycardia and to conduction disturbances with the appearance of an idioventricular rhythm, particularly in elderly patients or during digitalis therapy. In these circumstances, amiodarone should be temporarily withdrawn and if necessary, beta-adrenostimulants or glucagon given.

Treatment

In the event of ingestion of a toxic dose, general supportive measures should be applied in the event of ingestion of a toxic dose

For information on the management of overdose, contact the Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia).

PRESENTATION AND STORAGE CONDITIONS

Terry White chemists Amiodarone tablets are intended for oral administration.

Each tablet contains 200 mg amiodarone hydrochloride, as the active ingredient.

White, round tablets, biconvex with one-sided score notch. Blister packs of 30. AUST R 80772.

Storage

Store below 25°C. Protect from light.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE SPONSOR

Apotex Pty Ltd
16 Giffnock Avenue
Macquarie Park NSW 2113

POISON SCHEDULE OF THE MEDICINE

S4: Prescription Only Medicine.

**DATE OF FIRST INCLUSION IN THE AUSTRALIAN REGISTER OF THERAPEUTIC GOODS
(THE ARTG)**

10 December 2001

DATE OF MOST RECENT AMENDMENT

30 January 2017