

Generic Name: Sildenafil Citrate
Trade Name: Revatio
CDS Effective Date: May 23, 2017
Supersedes: August 27, 2015
Approved by BPOM: April 18, 2020

PT. PFIZER INDONESIA
Local Product Document

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1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Revatio

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each film-coated tablet contains 20 mg of sildenafil, (as citrate).

Excipient(s) with known effect:

For excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

White, round, biconvex film-coated tablets marked “PFIZER” on one side and “RVT 20” on the other.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1. Therapeutic indications

Revatio tablets are indicated for treatment of adult patients with pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) classified as WHO functional class II and III, to improve exercise capacity. Efficacy has been shown in primary pulmonary hypertension and pulmonary hypertension associated with connective tissue disease.

4.2. Posology and method of administration

Treatment should only be initiated and monitored by physician experienced in the treatment of PAH. In case of clinical deterioration in spite of Revatio treatment, alternative therapies should be considered.

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Posology

Adults

The recommended dose is 20 mg three times a day (TID). Physicians should advise patients who forget to take Revatio to take a dose as soon as possible and then continue with the normal dose.

Patients should not take a double dose to compensate for the missed dose.

Patients using other medicinal products

In general, any dose adjustment should be administered only after a careful benefit-risk assessment. A downward dose adjustment to 20 mg twice daily should be considered when sildenafil is co-administered to patients already receiving CYP3A4 inhibitors like erythromycin. A downward dose adjustment to 20 mg once daily is recommended in case of co-administration with more potent CYP3A2 inhibitors clarithromycin. For the use of sildenafil with the most potent CYP3A4 inhibitors, see section 4.3. Dose adjustments for sildenafil may be required when co-administered with CYP3A4 inducers (see section 4.5).

Special populations

Elderly (≥ 65 years)

Dose adjustments are not required in elderly patients. Clinical efficacy as measured by 6-minute walk distance could be less in elderly patients.

Renal impairment

Initial dose adjustments are not required in patients with renal impairment, including severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance <30 ml/min). A downward dose adjustment to 20 mg twice daily should be considered after a careful benefit-risk assessment only if therapy is not well-tolerated.

Hepatic impairment

Initial dose adjustments are not required in patients with hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh class A and B). A downward dose adjustment to 20 mg twice daily should be considered after a careful benefit-risk assessment only if therapy is not well-tolerated.

Revatio is contraindicated in patients with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh class C) (see section 4.3).

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Trade Name: Revatio
CDS Effective Date: May 23, 2017
Supersedes: August 27, 2015
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Discontinuation of treatment

Limited data suggests that the abrupt discontinuation of Revatio is not associated with rebound worsening of PAH. However to avoid the possible occurrence of sudden clinical deterioration during withdrawal, a gradual dose reduction should be considered. Intensified monitoring is recommended during the discontinuation period.

Method of administration

Revatio is for oral use only. Tablets should be taken approximately 6 to 8 hours apart with or without food.

4.3. Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients.

Co-administration with nitric oxide donors (such as amyl nitrite) or nitrates in any form due to the hypotensive effects of nitrates (see section 5.1).

The co-administration of PDE5 inhibitors, including sildenafil, with guanylate cyclase stimulators, such as riociguat, is contraindicated as it may potentially lead to symptomatic hypotension (see section 4.5).

Combination with the most potent of the CYP3A4 inhibitors (e.g., ketoconazole, itraconazole, ritonavir) (see section 4.5).

Patients who have loss of vision in one eye because of non-arteritic anterior ischaemic optic neuropathy (NAION), regardless of whether this episode was in connection or not with previous PDE5 inhibitor exposure (see section 4.4).

The safety of sildenafil has not been studied in the following sub-groups of patients, and its use is therefore contraindicated:

Severe hepatic impairment,
Recent history of stroke or myocardial infarction,
Severe hypotension (blood pressure <90/50 mmHg) at initiation.

4.4. Special warnings and precautions for use

The efficacy of Revatio has not been established in patients with severe pulmonary arterial hypertension (functional class IV). If the clinical situation deteriorates, therapies that are recommended at the severe stage of the disease (e.g., epoprostenol) should be considered (see section 4.2). The benefit-risk balance of sildenafil has not been established in patients assessed to be at WHO functional class I PAH.

Generic Name: Sildenafil Citrate
Trade Name: Revatio
CDS Effective Date: May 23, 2017
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Studies with sildenafil have been performed in forms of PAH related to primary (idiopathic), connective tissue disease associated or congenital heart disease associated forms of PAH (see section 5.1). The use of sildenafil in other forms of PAH is not recommended.

Retinitis pigmentosa

The safety of sildenafil has not been studied in patients with known hereditary degenerative retinal disorders such as *retinitis pigmentosa* (a minority of these patients have genetic disorders of retinal phosphodiesterases) and therefore its use is not recommended.

Vasodilatory action

When prescribing sildenafil, physicians should carefully consider whether their patients with certain underlying conditions could be adversely affected by sildenafil's mild to moderate vasodilatory effects, for example patients with hypotension, patients with fluid depletion, severe left ventricular outflow obstruction or autonomic dysfunction (see section 4.4).

Cardiovascular risk factors

In post-marketing experience with sildenafil for male erectile dysfunction, serious cardiovascular events, including myocardial infarction, unstable angina, sudden cardiac death, ventricular arrhythmia, cerebrovascular haemorrhage, transient ischaemic attack, hypertension and hypotension have been reported in temporal association with the use of sildenafil. Most, but not all, of these patients had pre-existing cardiovascular risk factors. Many events were reported to occur during or shortly after sexual intercourse and a few were reported to occur shortly after the use of sildenafil without sexual activity. It is not possible to determine whether these events are related directly to these factors or to other factors.

Priapism

Sildenafil should be used with caution in patients with anatomical deformation of the penis (such as angulation, cavernosal fibrosis or Peyronie's disease), or in patients who have conditions which may predispose them to priapism (such as sickle cell anaemia, multiple myeloma or leukaemia).

Prolonged erections and priapism have been reported with sildenafil in post-marketing experience. In the event of an erection that persists longer than 4 hours, the patient should seek immediate medical assistance. If priapism is not treated immediately, penile tissue damage and permanent loss of potency could result (see section 4.8).

Vaso-occlusive crises in patients with sickle cell anaemia

Sildenafil should not be used in patients with pulmonary hypertension secondary to sickle cell anaemia. In a clinical study events of vaso-occlusive crises requiring hospitalisation were reported more commonly by patients receiving Revatio than those receiving placebo leading to the premature termination of this study.

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Trade Name: Revatio
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Supersedes: August 27, 2015
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Visual events

Cases of visual defects have been reported spontaneously in connection with the intake of sildenafil and other PDE5 inhibitors. Cases of non-arteritic anterior ischaemic optic neuropathy, a rare condition, have been reported spontaneously and in an observational study in connection with the intake of sildenafil and other PDE5 inhibitors (see section 4.8). In the event of any sudden visual defect, the treatment should be stopped immediately and alternative treatment should be considered (see section 4.3).

Alpha-blockers

Caution is advised when sildenafil is administered to patients taking an alpha-blocker as the co-administration may lead to symptomatic hypotension in susceptible individuals (see section 4.5). In order to minimize the potential for developing postural hypotension, patients should be haemodynamically stable on alpha-blocker therapy prior to initiating sildenafil treatment. Physicians should advise patients what to do in the event of postural hypotensive symptoms.

Bleeding disorders

Studies with human platelets indicate that sildenafil potentiates the antiaggregatory effect of sodium nitroprusside *in vitro*. There is no safety information on the administration of sildenafil to patients with bleeding disorders or active peptic ulceration. Therefore sildenafil should be administered to these patients only after careful benefit-risk assessment.

Vitamin K antagonists

In PAH patients, there may be a potential for increased risk of bleeding when sildenafil is initiated in patients already using a Vitamin K antagonist, particularly in patients with PAH secondary to connective tissue disease.

Veno-occlusive disease

No data are available with sildenafil in patients with pulmonary hypertension associated with pulmonary veno-occlusive disease. However, cases of life threatening pulmonary oedema have been reported with vasodilators (mainly prostacyclin) when used in those patients. Consequently, should signs of pulmonary oedema occur when sildenafil is administered in patients with pulmonary hypertension, the possibility of associated veno-occlusive disease should be considered.

Galactose intolerance

Lactose monohydrate is present in the tablet film coat. Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, the Lapp lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine.

Use of sildenafil with bosentan

The efficacy of sildenafil in patients already on bosentan therapy has not been conclusively demonstrated (see sections 4.5 and 5.1).

Generic Name: Sildenafil Citrate
Trade Name: Revatio
CDS Effective Date: May 23, 2017
Supersedes: August 27, 2015
Approved by BPOM: April 18, 2020

Concomitant use with other PDE5 inhibitors

The safety and efficacy of sildenafil when co-administered with other PDE5 inhibitor products, including Viagra, has not been studied in PAH patients and such concomitant use is not recommended (see section 4.5).

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

Effects of other medicinal products on oral sildenafil

In vitro studies:

Sildenafil metabolism is principally mediated by the cytochrome P450 (CYP) isoforms 3A4 (major route) and 2C9 (minor route). Therefore, inhibitors of these isoenzymes may reduce sildenafil clearance and inducers of these isoenzymes may increase sildenafil clearance. For dose recommendations, see sections 4.2 and 4.3.

In vivo studies:

Co-administration of oral sildenafil and intravenous epoprostenol has been evaluated (see sections 4.8 and 5.1).

The efficacy and safety of sildenafil co-administered with other treatments for PAH (e.g., ambrisentan, iloprost) has not been studied in controlled clinical trials. Therefore, caution is recommended in case of co-administration.

The safety and efficacy of sildenafil when co-administered with other PDE5 inhibitors has not been studied in PAH patients (see section 4.4).

Population pharmacokinetic analysis of PAH clinical trial data indicated a reduction in sildenafil clearance and/or an increase of oral bioavailability when co-administered with CYP3A4 substrates and the combination of CYP3A4 substrates and beta-blockers. These were the only factors with a statistically significant impact on sildenafil pharmacokinetics in patients with PAH. The exposure to sildenafil in patients on CYP3A4 substrates and CYP3A4 substrates plus beta-blockers was 43% and 66% higher, respectively, compared to patients not receiving these classes of medicines. Sildenafil exposure was 5-fold higher at a dose of 80 mg three times a day compared to the exposure at a dose of 20 mg three times a day. This concentration range covers the increase in sildenafil exposure observed in specifically designed drug interaction studies with CYP3A4 inhibitors (except with the most potent of the CYP3A4 inhibitors e.g., ketoconazole, itraconazole, ritonavir).

CYP3A4 inducers seemed to have a substantial impact on the oral pharmacokinetics of sildenafil in PAH patients, which was confirmed in the *in-vivo* interaction study with CYP3A4 inducer bosentan.

Generic Name: Sildenafil Citrate
Trade Name: Revatio
CDS Effective Date: May 23, 2017
Supersedes: August 27, 2015
Approved by BPOM: April 18, 2020

Co-administration of bosentan (a moderate inducer of CYP3A4, CYP2C9 and possibly of CYP2C19) 125 mg twice daily with oral sildenafil 80 mg three times a day (at steady state) concomitantly administered during 6 days in healthy volunteers resulted in a 63% decrease of sildenafil AUC. A population pharmacokinetic analysis of sildenafil data from adult PAH patients in clinical trials including a 12 week study to assess the efficacy and safety of oral sildenafil 20 mg three times a day when added to a stable dose of bosentan (62.5 mg – 125 mg twice a day) indicated a decrease in sildenafil exposure with bosentan co-administration, similar to that observed in healthy volunteers (see sections 4.4 and 5.1).

Efficacy of sildenafil should be closely monitored in patients using concomitant potent CYP3A4 inducers, such as carbamazepine, phenytoin, phenobarbital, St John's wort and rifampicin.

Co-administration of the HIV protease inhibitor ritonavir, which is a highly potent P450 inhibitor, at steady state (500 mg twice daily) with oral sildenafil (100 mg single dose) resulted in a 300% (4-fold) increase in sildenafil C_{max} and a 1,000% (11-fold) increase in sildenafil plasma AUC. At 24 hours, the plasma levels of sildenafil were still approximately 200 ng/ml, compared to approximately 5 ng/ml when sildenafil was administered alone. This is consistent with ritonavir's marked effects on a broad range of P450 substrates. Based on these pharmacokinetic results co-administration of sildenafil with ritonavir is contraindicated in PAH patients (see section 4.3).

Co-administration of the HIV protease inhibitor saquinavir, a CYP3A4 inhibitor, at steady state (1200 mg three times a day) with oral sildenafil (100 mg single dose) resulted in a 140% increase in sildenafil C_{max} and a 210% increase in sildenafil AUC. Sildenafil had no effect on saquinavir pharmacokinetics. For dose recommendations, see section 4.2.

When a single 100 mg dose of oral sildenafil was administered with erythromycin, a moderate CYP3A4 inhibitor, at steady state (500 mg twice daily for 5 days), there was a 182% increase in sildenafil systemic exposure (AUC). For dose recommendations, see section 4.2. In healthy male volunteers, there was no evidence of an effect of azithromycin (500 mg daily for 3 days) on the AUC, C_{max} , T_{max} , elimination rate constant, or subsequent half-life of oral sildenafil or its principal circulating metabolite. No dose adjustment is required. Cimetidine (800 mg), a cytochrome P450 inhibitor and a non-specific CYP3A4 inhibitor, caused a 56% increase in plasma sildenafil concentrations when co-administered with sildenafil (50 mg) to healthy volunteers. No dose adjustment is required.

The most potent of the CYP3A4 inhibitors such as ketoconazole and itraconazole would be expected to have effects similar to ritonavir (see section 4.3). CYP3A4 inhibitors like clarithromycin, telithromycin and nefazodone are expected to have an effect in between that of ritonavir and CYP3A4 inhibitors like saquinavir or erythromycin, a seven-fold increase in exposure is assumed. Therefore dose adjustments are recommended when using CYP3A4 inhibitors (see section 4.2).

Generic Name: Sildenafil Citrate
Trade Name: Revatio
CDS Effective Date: May 23, 2017
Supersedes: August 27, 2015
Approved by BPOM: April 18, 2020

The population pharmacokinetic analysis in PAH patients receiving oral sildenafil suggested that co-administration of beta-blockers in combination with CYP3A4 substrates might result in an additional increase in sildenafil exposure compared with administration of CYP3A4 substrates alone.

Grapefruit juice is a weak inhibitor of CYP3A4 gut wall metabolism and may give rise to modest increases in plasma levels of oral sildenafil. No dose adjustment is required but the concomitant use of sildenafil and grapefruit juice is not recommended.

Single doses of antacid (magnesium hydroxide/aluminium hydroxide) did not affect the bioavailability of sildenafil.

Co-administration of oral contraceptives (ethinylloestradiol 30 µg and levonorgestrel 150 µg) did not affect the pharmacokinetics of sildenafil.

Nicorandil is a hybrid of potassium channel activator and nitrate. Due to the nitrate component it has the potential to have serious interaction with sildenafil (see section 4.3).

Effects of oral sildenafil on other medicinal products

In vitro studies

Sildenafil is a weak inhibitor of the cytochrome P450 isoforms 1A2, 2C9, 2C19, 2D6, 2E1 and 3A4 ($IC_{50} > 150 \mu M$).

There are no data on the interaction of sildenafil and non-specific phosphodiesterase inhibitors such as theophylline or dipyridamole.

In vivo studies

No significant interactions were shown when oral sildenafil (50 mg) was co-administered with tolbutamide (250 mg) or warfarin (40 mg), both of which are metabolised by CYP2C9. Sildenafil had no significant effect on atorvastatin exposure (AUC increased 11%), suggesting that sildenafil does not have a clinically relevant effect on CYP3A4.

No interactions were observed between sildenafil (100 mg single oral dose) and acenocoumarol.

Sildenafil (50 mg) did not potentiate the increase in bleeding time caused by acetyl salicylic acid (150 mg).

Sildenafil (50 mg) did not potentiate the hypotensive effects of alcohol in healthy volunteers with mean maximum blood alcohol levels of 80 mg/dl.

In a study of healthy volunteers oral sildenafil at steady state (80 mg three times a day) resulted in a 50% increase in bosentan AUC (125 mg twice daily). A population

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Trade Name: Revatio
CDS Effective Date: May 23, 2017
Supersedes: August 27, 2015
Approved by BPOM: April 18, 2020

pharmacokinetic analysis of data from a study of adult PAH patients on background bosentan therapy (62.5 mg - 125 mg twice a day) indicated an increase (20% (95% CI: 9.8 - 30.8)) of bosentan AUC with co-administration of steady-state sildenafil (20 mg three times a day) of a smaller magnitude than seen in healthy volunteers when co-administered with 80 mg sildenafil three times a day (see sections 4.4 and 5.1).

In a specific interaction study, where oral sildenafil (100 mg) was co-administered with amlodipine in hypertensive patients, there was an additional reduction on supine systolic blood pressure of 8 mmHg. The corresponding additional reduction in supine diastolic blood pressure was 7 mmHg. These additional blood pressure reductions were of a similar magnitude to those seen when sildenafil was administered alone to healthy volunteers.

In three specific drug-drug interaction studies, the alpha-blocker doxazosin (4 mg and 8 mg) and sildenafil (25 mg, 50 mg, or 100 mg) were administered simultaneously to patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) stabilized on doxazosin therapy. In these study populations, mean additional reductions of supine systolic and diastolic blood pressure of 7/7 mmHg, 9/5 mmHg, and 8/4 mmHg, respectively, and mean additional reductions of standing blood pressure of 6/6 mmHg, 11/4 mmHg, and 4/5 mmHg, respectively were observed. When sildenafil and doxazosin were administered simultaneously to patients stabilized on doxazosin therapy, there were infrequent reports of patients who experienced symptomatic postural hypotension. These reports included dizziness and lightheadedness, but not syncope. Concomitant administration of sildenafil to patients taking alpha-blocker therapy may lead to symptomatic hypotension in susceptible individuals (see section 4.4).

Sildenafil (100 mg single oral dose) did not affect the steady state pharmacokinetics of the HIV protease inhibitor saquinavir, which is a CYP3A4 substrate/inhibitor.

Consistent with its known effects on the nitric oxide/cGMP pathway (see section 5.1), sildenafil was shown to potentiate the hypotensive effects of nitrates, and its co-administration with nitric oxide donors or nitrates in any form is therefore contraindicated (see section 4.3).

Riociguat: Preclinical studies showed additive systemic blood pressure lowering effect when PDE5 inhibitors were combined with riociguat. In clinical studies, riociguat has been shown to augment the hypotensive effects of PDE5 inhibitors. There was no evidence of favourable clinical effect of the combination in the population studied. Concomitant use of riociguat with PDE5 inhibitors, including sildenafil, is contraindicated (see section 4.3).

Sildenafil had no clinically significant impact on the plasma levels of oral contraceptives (ethinylloestradiol 30 µg and levonorgestrel 150 µg).

Generic Name: Sildenafil Citrate
Trade Name: Revatio
CDS Effective Date: May 23, 2017
Supersedes: August 27, 2015
Approved by BPOM: April 18, 2020

4.6. Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Women of childbearing potential and contraception in males and females

Due to lack of data on effects of Revatio in pregnant women, Revatio is not recommended for women of childbearing potential unless also using appropriate contraceptive measures.

Pregnancy

There are no data from the use of sildenafil in pregnant women. Animal studies do not indicate direct or indirect harmful effects with respect to pregnancy, and embryonal/foetal development. Studies in animals have shown toxicity with respect to postnatal development (see section 5.3).

Due to lack of data, Revatio should not be used in pregnant women unless strictly necessary.

Breast Feeding

There are no adequate and well controlled studies in lactating women. Limited data indicate that sildenafil and its active metabolite are excreted into breast milk at very low levels. Amounts ingested by the breastfed infant would not be expected to cause any adverse effects. Prescribers should carefully assess the mother's clinical need for Revatio and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed child.

Fertility

Non-clinical data revealed no special hazard for humans based on conventional studies of fertility (see section 5.3).

4.7. Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Revatio has moderate influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

As dizziness and altered vision were reported in clinical trials with sildenafil, patients should be aware of how they might be affected by Revatio, before driving or operating machinery.

4.8. Undesirable effects

Summary of the safety profile

In the pivotal placebo-controlled study of Revatio in PAH, a total of 207 patients were randomized to and treated with 20 mg, 40 mg, or 80 mg TID doses of Revatio and 70 patients were randomized to placebo. The duration of treatment was 12 weeks. The overall frequency of discontinuation in sildenafil treated patients at doses of 20 mg, 40 mg and 80 mg TID was 2.9%, 3.0% and 8.5% respectively, compared to 2.9% with placebo. Of the 277 subjects treated in the pivotal study, 259 entered a long-term extension study. Doses up to 80 mg three times a day (4 times the recommended dose of 20 mg three times a day) were administered and after 3 years 87% of 183 patients on study treatment were receiving Revatio 80 mg TID.

Generic Name: Sildenafil Citrate
 Trade Name: Revatio
 CDS Effective Date: May 23, 2017
 Supersedes: August 27, 2015
 Approved by BPOM: April 18, 2020

In a placebo-controlled study of Revatio as an adjunct to intravenous epoprostenol in pulmonary arterial hypertension, a total of 134 patients were treated with Revatio (in a fixed titration starting from 20 mg, to 40 mg and then 80 mg, three times a day, as tolerated) and epoprostenol, and 131 patients were treated with placebo and epoprostenol. The duration of treatment was 16 weeks.

The overall frequency of discontinuations in sildenafil/epoprostenol treated patients due to adverse events was 5.2% compared to 10.7% in the placebo/epoprostenol treated patients. Newly reported adverse reactions, which occurred more frequently in the sildenafil/epoprostenol group, were ocular hyperaemia, vision blurred, nasal congestion, night sweats, back pain and dry mouth. The known adverse reactions headache, flushing, pain in extremity and oedema were noted in a higher frequency in sildenafil/epoprostenol treated patients compared to placebo/epoprostenol treated patients. Of the subjects who completed the initial study, 242 entered a long-term extension study. Doses up to 80 mg TID were administered and after 3 years 68 % of 133 patients on study treatment were receiving Revatio 80 mg TID.

In the two placebo-controlled studies adverse events were generally mild to moderate in severity. The most commonly reported adverse reactions that occurred (greater or equal to 10 %) on Revatio compared to placebo were headache, flushing, dyspepsia, diarrhoea and pain in extremity.

Tabulated list of adverse reactions

Adverse reactions which occurred in > 1 % of Revatio-treated patients and were more frequent (> 1 % difference) on Revatio in the pivotal study or in the Revatio combined data set of both the placebo-controlled studies in PAH, at doses of 20, 40 or 80 mg TID are listed in the table below by class and frequency grouping (very common ($\geq 1/10$), common ($\geq 1/100$ to < 1/10), uncommon ($\geq 1/1000$ to < 1/100) and not known (cannot be estimated from the available data). Within each frequency grouping, adverse reactions are presented in order of decreasing seriousness.

Reports from post-marketing experience are included in italics.

MedDRA system organ class (V.14.0)	Adverse reaction
Infections and infestations	
Common	cellulitis, influenza, bronchitis, sinusitis, rhinitis, gastroenteritis
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	
Common	anaemia
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	
Common	fluid retention
Psychiatric disorders	

Generic Name: Sildenafil Citrate
Trade Name: Revatio
CDS Effective Date: May 23, 2017
Supersedes: August 27, 2015
Approved by BPOM: April 18, 2020

MedDRA system organ class (V.14.0)	Adverse reaction
Common	insomnia, anxiety
Nervous system disorders	
Very common	headache
Common	migraine, tremor, paraesthesia, burning sensation, hypoaesthesia
Eye disorders	
Common	retinal haemorrhage, visual impairment, vision blurred, photophobia, chromatopsia, cyanopsia, eye irritation, ocular hyperaemia
Uncommon	visual acuity reduced, diplopia, abnormal sensation in eye
Not known	<i>Non-arteritic anterior ischaemic optic neuropathy (NAION)*, Retinal vascular occlusion*, Visual field defect*</i>
Ear and labyrinth disorders	
Common	vertigo
Not known	<i>sudden hearing loss</i>
Vascular disorders	
Very common	flushing
Not Known	<i>hypotension</i>
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal	
Common	epistaxis, cough, nasal congestion
Gastrointestinal disorders	
Very common	diarrhoea, dyspepsia
Common	gastritis, gastrooesophageal reflux disease, haemorrhoids, abdominal distension, dry mouth
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	
Common	alopecia, erythema, night sweats
Not known	rash
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue	
Very common	pain in extremity

Generic Name: Sildenafil Citrate
 Trade Name: Revatio
 CDS Effective Date: May 23, 2017
 Supersedes: August 27, 2015
 Approved by BPOM: April 18, 2020

MedDRA system organ class (V.14.0)	Adverse reaction
Common	myalgia, back pain
Renal and urinary disorders	
Uncommon	haematuria
Reproductive system and breast disorders	
Uncommon	penile haemorrhage, haemospermia, gynaecomastia
Not known	<i>priapism, erection increased</i>
General disorders and administration site conditions	
Common	pyrexia

*These adverse events/reactions have been reported in patients taking sildenafil for the treatment of male erectile dysfunction (MED).

4.9. Overdose

In single dose volunteer studies of doses up to 800 mg, adverse reactions were similar to those seen at lower doses, but the incidence rates and severities were increased. In cases of overdose, standard supportive measures should be adopted as required. Renal dialysis is not expected to accelerate clearance as sildenafil is highly bound to plasma proteins and not eliminated in the urine.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1. Pharmacodynamic properties

Sildenafil is a potent and selective inhibitor of cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP) specific phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5) the enzyme that is responsible for degradation of cGMP. Apart from the presence of this enzyme in the corpus cavernosum of the penis, PDE5 is also present in the pulmonary vasculature. Sildenafil, therefore, increases cGMP within pulmonary vascular smooth muscle cells resulting in relaxation. In patients with PAH this can lead to vasodilation of the pulmonary vascular bed and, to a lesser degree, vasodilatation in the systemic circulation.

Studies *in vitro* have shown that sildenafil is selective for PDE5. Its effect is more potent on PDE5 than on other known phosphodiesterases. There is a 10-fold selectivity over PDE6 which is involved in the phototransduction pathway in the retina. There is an 80-fold selectivity over PDE1, and over 700-fold over PDE 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. In particular, sildenafil has greater than 4,000-fold selectivity for PDE5 over PDE3, the cAMP-specific phosphodiesterase isoform involved in the control of cardiac contractility.

Sildenafil causes mild and transient decreases in systemic blood pressure which, in the majority of cases, do not translate into clinical effects.

2017-0026644

Generic Name: Sildenafil Citrate
Trade Name: Revatio
CDS Effective Date: May 23, 2017
Supersedes: August 27, 2015
Approved by BPOM: April 18, 2020

After chronic dosing of 80 mg three times a day to healthy male volunteers, the largest average change from baseline of supine systolic blood pressure was a decrease of 9.0 mmHg. The corresponding change in supine diastolic blood pressure was a decrease of 8.4 mmHg.

After chronic dosing of 80 mg three times a day to patients with systemic hypertension the mean change from baseline in systolic and diastolic blood pressure was a decrease of 9.4 mmHg and 9.1 mmHg respectively.

After chronic dosing of 80 mg three times a day to patients with PAH lesser effects in blood pressure reduction were observed (a reduction in both systolic and diastolic pressure of 2 mmHg). At the recommended oral dose of 20 mg three times a day no reductions in systolic or diastolic pressure were seen.

Single oral doses of sildenafil up to 100 mg in healthy volunteers produced no clinically relevant effects on ECG. After chronic dosing of 80 mg three times a day to patients with PAH no clinically relevant effects on the ECG were reported.

In a study of the hemodynamic effects of a single oral 100 mg dose of sildenafil in 14 patients with severe coronary artery disease (CAD) (>70% stenosis of at least one coronary artery), the mean resting systolic and diastolic blood pressures decreased by 7% and 6% respectively compared to baseline. Mean pulmonary systolic blood pressure decreased by 9%. Sildenafil showed no effect on cardiac output, and did not impair blood flow through the stenosed coronary arteries.

Mild and transient differences in color discrimination (blue/green) were detected in some subjects using the Farnsworth-Munsell 100 hue test at 1 hour following a 100 mg dose, with no effects evident after 2 hours post-dose. The postulated mechanism for this change in color discrimination is related to inhibition of PDE6, which is involved in the phototransduction cascade of the retina. Sildenafil has no effect on visual acuity or contrast sensitivity. In a small size placebo-controlled study of patients with documented early age-related macular degeneration (n=9), sildenafil (single dose, 100 mg) demonstrated no significant changes in visual tests conducted (visual acuity, Amsler grid, color discrimination simulated traffic light, Humphrey perimeter and photostress).

Efficacy in adult patients with PAH

A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study was conducted in 278 patients with primary PAH, PAH associated with connective tissue disease (CTD), and PAH following surgical repair of congenital heart lesions. Patients were randomized to one of four treatment groups: placebo, sildenafil 20 mg, sildenafil 40 mg or sildenafil 80 mg, three times a day. Of the 278 patients randomized, 277 patients received at least 1 dose of study drug. The study population consisted of 68 (25%) men and 209 (75%) women with a mean age of 49 years (range: 18-81 years) and baseline 6-minute walk test distance (6MWD) between 100 and 450 meters (mean: 344 meters). 175 patients (63%) included were diagnosed with primary pulmonary hypertension, 84 (30%) were diagnosed with PAH associated with CTD and 18

Generic Name: Sildenafil Citrate
Trade Name: Revatio
CDS Effective Date: May 23, 2017
Supersedes: August 27, 2015
Approved by BPOM: April 18, 2020

(7%) of the patients were diagnosed with PAH following surgical repair of congenital heart lesions. Most patients were WHO Functional Class II (107/277, 39%) or III (160/277, 58%) with a mean baseline 6 minute walking distance of 378 meters and 326 meters respectively; fewer patients were Class I (1/277, 0.4%) or IV (9/277, 3%) at baseline. Patients with left ventricular ejection fraction <45% or left ventricular shortening fraction <0.2 were not studied.

Sildenafil (or placebo) was added to patients' background therapy, which could have included a combination of anticoagulants, digoxin, calcium channel blockers, diuretics or oxygen. The use of prostacyclin, prostacyclin analogues and endothelin receptor antagonists was not permitted neither was arginine supplementation. Patients who previously failed bosentan therapy were excluded from the study.

The primary efficacy endpoint was the change from baseline at Week 12 in 6MWD. A statistically significant increase in 6MWD was observed in all 3 sildenafil dose groups compared to those on placebo. Placebo corrected increases in 6MWD were 45 meters ($p < 0.0001$), 46 meters ($p < 0.0001$) and 50 meters ($p < 0.0001$) for sildenafil 20 mg, 40 mg and 80 mg respectively. There was no significant difference in effect between sildenafil doses. For patients with a low baseline 6 MWD < 325 meters improved efficacy was observed with higher doses (placebo corrected improvements of 58 meters, 65 meters and 87 meters for 20 mg, 40 mg and 80 mg doses TID, respectively).

The improvement in walk distance was apparent after 4 weeks of treatment and this effect was maintained at Weeks 8 and 12. Mean treatment effects consistently showed improvement in 6MWD in all sildenafil groups compared to placebo in all pre-defined subpopulations based on demographics, geographical regions, disease characteristics (in particular effects were similar among WHO functional class groups and etiologies) and baseline parameters (walk test and hemodynamics).

When analyzed by WHO functional class, a statistically significant increase in 6MWD was observed in the 20 mg dose group. For class II and class III, placebo-corrected increases of 49 meters ($p = 0.0007$) and 45 meters ($p = 0.0031$) were observed respectively.

Patients on all sildenafil doses achieved a statistically significant reduction in mean pulmonary arterial pressure (mPAP) compared to those on placebo. Placebo-corrected treatment effects were -2.7 mmHg ($p = 0.04$), -3.0 mmHg ($p = 0.01$) and -5.1 mmHg ($p < 0.0001$) for sildenafil 20 mg, 40 mg and 80 mg TID respectively. Placebo-corrected treatment effects with PVR were -178 dyne.sec/cm⁵ ($p=0.0051$), -195 dyne.sec/cm⁵ ($p=0.0017$) and -320 dyne.sec/cm⁵ ($p<0.0001$) for sildenafil 20 mg, 40 mg and 80 mg TID, respectively. The percent reduction at 12 weeks for sildenafil 20 mg, 40 mg and 80 mg TID in PVR (11.2%, 12.9%, 23.3%) was proportionally greater than the reduction in systemic vascular resistance (SVR) (7.2%, 5.9%, 14.4%). The effect of sildenafil on mortality is unknown.

Generic Name: Sildenafil Citrate
Trade Name: Revatio
CDS Effective Date: May 23, 2017
Supersedes: August 27, 2015
Approved by BPOM: April 18, 2020

A greater percentage of patients on each of the sildenafil doses (28%, 36% and 42% of subjects who received sildenafil 20 mg, 40 mg and 80 mg, respectively) showed an improvement in at least 1 WHO functional class over the 12-week period compared to placebo (7 %). The respective odds ratios were 2.92 ($p=0.0087$), 4.32 ($p=0.0004$) and 5.75 ($p<0.0001$).

Long-term Survival Data

Patients enrolled into the pivotal study were eligible to enter a long-term, open-label extension study. At 3 years 87% of the patients were receiving a dose of 80 mg TID. A total of 207 patients were treated with Revatio in the pivotal study, and their long-term survival status was assessed for a minimum of 3 years. In this population, Kaplan-Meier estimates of 1, 2 and 3 year survival were 96%, 91% and 82%, respectively. Survival in patients of WHO functional class II at baseline at 1, 2 and 3 years was 99%, 91%, and 84% respectively, and for patients of WHO functional class III at baseline was 94%, 90%, and 81%, respectively.

5.2. Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption

Sildenafil is rapidly absorbed. Maximum observed plasma concentrations are reached within 30 to 120 minutes (median 60 minutes) of oral dosing in the fasted state. The mean absolute oral bioavailability is 41% (range 25-63%). After oral three times a day dosing of sildenafil, AUC and C_{max} increase in proportion with dose over the dose range of 20-40 mg. After oral doses of 80 mg three times a day a more than dose proportional increase in sildenafil plasma levels has been observed. In PAH patients, the oral bioavailability of sildenafil after 80 mg three times a day was on average 43% (90% CI: 27% - 60%) higher compared to the lower doses.

When sildenafil is taken with food, the rate of absorption is reduced with a mean delay in T_{max} of 60 minutes and a mean reduction in C_{max} of 29% however, the extent of absorption was not significantly affected (AUC decreased by 11%).

Distribution

The mean steady state volume of distribution (V_{ss}) for sildenafil is 105 l, indicating distribution into the tissues. After oral doses of 20 mg three times a day, the mean maximum total plasma concentration of sildenafil at steady state is approximately 113 ng/ml. Sildenafil and its major circulating N-desmethyl metabolite are approximately 96% bound to plasma proteins. Protein binding is independent of total drug concentrations.

Biotransformation

Sildenafil is cleared predominantly by the CYP3A4 (major route) and CYP2C9 (minor route) hepatic microsomal isoenzymes. The major circulating metabolite results from N-demethylation of sildenafil.

Generic Name: Sildenafil Citrate
Trade Name: Revatio
CDS Effective Date: May 23, 2017
Supersedes: August 27, 2015
Approved by BPOM: April 18, 2020

This metabolite has a phosphodiesterase selectivity profile similar to sildenafil and an *in vitro* potency for PDE5 approximately 50% that of the parent drug. The N-desmethyl metabolite is further metabolised, with a terminal half-life of approximately 4 h. In patients with PAH, plasma concentrations of N-desmethyl metabolite are approximately 72% those of sildenafil after 20 mg three times a day dosing (translating into a 36% contribution to sildenafil's pharmacological effects). The subsequent effect on efficacy is unknown.

Elimination

The total body clearance of sildenafil is 41 l/h with a resultant terminal phase half-life of 3-5 h. After either oral or intravenous administration, sildenafil is excreted as metabolites predominantly in the faeces (approximately 80% of administered oral dose) and to a lesser extent in the urine (approximately 13% of administered oral dose).

Pharmacokinetics in special patient groups

Elderly

Healthy elderly volunteers (65 years or over) had a reduced clearance of sildenafil, resulting in approximately 90% higher plasma concentrations of sildenafil and the active N-desmethyl metabolite compared to those seen in healthy younger volunteers (18-45 years). Due to age-differences in plasma protein binding, the corresponding increase in free sildenafil plasma concentration was approximately 40%.

Renal insufficiency

In volunteers with mild to moderate renal impairment (creatinine clearance = 30-80 ml/min), the pharmacokinetics of sildenafil were not altered after receiving a 50 mg single oral dose. In volunteers with severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance < 30 ml/min), sildenafil clearance was reduced, resulting in mean increases in AUC and C_{max} of 100% and 88% respectively compared to age-matched volunteers with no renal impairment. In addition, N-desmethyl metabolite AUC and C_{max} values were significantly increased by 200% and 79% respectively in subjects with severe renal impairment compared to subjects with normal renal function.

Hepatic insufficiency

In volunteers with mild to moderate hepatic cirrhosis (Child-Pugh class A and B) sildenafil clearance was reduced, resulting in increases in AUC (85%) and C_{max} (47%) compared to age-matched volunteers with no hepatic impairment. In addition, N-desmethyl metabolite AUC and C_{max} values were significantly increased by 154% and 87%, respectively in cirrhotic subjects compared to subjects with normal hepatic function. The pharmacokinetics of sildenafil in patients with severely impaired hepatic function have not been studied.

Population pharmacokinetics

In patients with PAH, the average steady state concentrations were 20-50% higher over the investigated dose range of 20-80 mg three times a day compared to healthy volunteers. There was a doubling of the C_{min} compared to healthy volunteers. Both findings suggest a lower

Generic Name: Sildenafil Citrate
Trade Name: Revatio
CDS Effective Date: May 23, 2017
Supersedes: August 27, 2015
Approved by BPOM: April 18, 2020

clearance and/or a higher oral bioavailability of sildenafil in patients with PAH compared to healthy volunteers.

5.3. Preclinical safety data

Non-clinical data revealed no special hazard for humans based on conventional studies of safety pharmacology, repeated dose toxicity, genotoxicity, carcinogenicity potential, toxicity to reproduction and development. In pups of rats which were pre- and post-natally treated with 60 mg/kg sildenafil, a decreased litter size, a lower pup weight on day 1 and a decreased 4-day survival were seen at exposures which were approximately fifty times the expected human exposure at 20 mg three times a day. Effects in non-clinical studies were observed at exposures considered sufficiently in excess of the maximum human exposure indicating little relevance to clinical use.

There were no adverse reactions, with possible relevance to clinical use, seen in animals at clinically relevant exposure levels which were not also observed in clinical studies.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1. List of excipients

Tablet core: microcrystalline cellulose, calcium hydrogen phosphate (anhydrous), croscarmellose sodium, magnesium stearate.

Film coat: hypromellose, titanium dioxide (E171), lactose monohydrate, glycerol triacetate

6.2. Shelf-life

5 years

6.3. Special precautions for storage

Do not store above 30°C. Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture.

6.4. Nature and contents of container

Box, 6 blisters @ 15 film-coated tablets, Reg. No.: DKI1690401317A1

6.5. Special precautions for disposal and other handling

Any unused product should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

HARUS DENGAN RESEP DOKTER

Generic Name: Sildenafil Citrate
Trade Name: Revatio
CDS Effective Date: May 23, 2017
Supersedes: August 27, 2015
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Manufactured by:

Fareva Amboise
Pocé-sur-Cisse, France

Imported by:

PT. Pfizer Indonesia
Jakarta, Indonesia