

PRODUCT INFORMATION

PHYSIOTENS[®] TABLETS

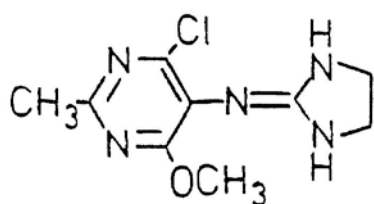
NAME OF THE MEDICINE

Non-proprietary Name

Moxonidine

Chemical Structure

Chemical Name: 4-Chloro-N-(imidazolidin-2-ylidene)-6-methoxy-2-methyl-5-pyrimidinamine.
C₉H₁₂ClN₅O, MW: 241.68.



CAS Number

75438-57-2

DESCRIPTION

Moxonidine is a white to almost white powder with a melting point of 197 – 205°C. Physiotens tablets are immediate release film-coated tablets for oral use containing 0.2 mg or 0.4 mg moxonidine. The tablets also contain the following excipients: lactose, povidone, crospovidone, magnesium stearate, hypromellose, ethylcellulose, macrogol 6000, talc, red ferric oxide and titanium dioxide.

PHARMACOLOGY

Pharmacodynamics

In different animal models, moxonidine has been shown to be a relatively potent antihypertensive agent. Available experimental data suggest that the site of the antihypertensive action of moxonidine is the central nervous system (CNS). Moxonidine has been shown to bind to I₁-imidazoline receptors and to a lesser extent α₂-adrenoceptors. The therapeutic action of moxonidine appears to result from interaction with I₁ and α₂-receptors located within the rostral ventrolateral medulla, leading to a reduced activity of sympathetic nerves.

Moxonidine differs from other available centrally acting antihypertensives by exhibiting only low affinity to central α₂-adrenoceptors compared to I₁-imidazoline receptors; α₂-adrenoceptors are considered the molecular target via which sedation and dry mouth, the most common side effects of centrally acting antihypertensives, are mediated. In humans, moxonidine leads to a reduction of systemic vascular resistance and consequently in arterial blood pressure.

Pharmacokinetics

In humans, about 90% of an oral dose of moxonidine is absorbed; it is not subject to first-pass metabolism and its bioavailability is 88%. Food intake does not interfere with moxonidine pharmacokinetics. Moxonidine is 10 – 20% metabolised, mainly to 4,5-dehydromoxonidine and to a guanidine derivative by opening of the imidazoline ring. The hypotensive effect of 4,5-dehydromoxonidine is only 1/10, and that of the guanidine derivative is less than 1/100 of that of moxonidine. The maximum plasma levels of moxonidine are reached 30 – 180 minutes after the intake of a film-coated tablet.

Only about 10% of moxonidine is bound to plasma proteins ($V_{d_{ss}}=1.8\pm 0.4\text{L/kg}$). Moxonidine and its metabolites are eliminated almost entirely via the kidneys. More than 90% of the dose is eliminated via the kidneys in the first 24 hours after administration, while only about 1% is eliminated via the faeces. The cumulative renal excretion of unchanged moxonidine is about 50 – 75%.

The mean plasma elimination half-life of moxonidine is 2.2 – 2.3 hours, and renal elimination half life is 2.6 – 2.8 hours. Although moxonidine has a relatively short half-life it should be administered no more frequently than twice daily.

Pharmacokinetics in the elderly: In older patients, the exposure (AUC) to moxonidine increased by approximately 50% following a single dose and at steady state, therefore lower doses of moxonidine should be used for the treatment of hypertension (See Contraindications).

Pharmacokinetics in renal impairment: in moderately impaired renal function (GFR 30 – 60 mL/min), AUC increases by 85% and clearance decreased to 52%. In such patients the hypotensive effect of moxonidine should be closely monitored, especially at the start of treatment (See Dosage and Administration).

CLINICAL TRIALS

The antihypertensive effects of moxonidine were demonstrated in three placebo- and reference-controlled pivotal trials, studying dosages of 0.2 to 0.6 mg once daily in patients with mild to moderate hypertension (office diastolic blood pressure 95 – 110 mmHg; 24 hour ambulatory diastolic blood pressure ≥ 85 mmHg). The studies allowed direct comparison of moxonidine to a reference agent (enalapril) at equipotent doses, analysis of peak and trough effects, and (in pooled data) an evaluation of the dose response relationship. In all, 464 patients were included, of whom 152 were randomized to moxonidine. All studies were double-blind, placebo and reference-controlled, prospectively randomized, parallel group comparisons, with a 4 week placebo run-in period followed by 8 weeks double-blind treatment.

The first study compared 0.2 mg moxonidine with 5 mg enalapril and placebo once daily. The intent-to-treat patient population comprised 169 patients evaluable for office blood pressure and 152 for ABPM. The mean placebo-subtracted differences in office systolic/diastolic blood pressure at trough from baseline to week 8 were -3.40 /-4.65 mmHg for moxonidine. The reduction for diastolic blood pressure was statistically significant versus placebo ($p<0.001$) and not different from enalapril. The difference in systolic blood pressure did not differ statistically from placebo. The overall incidence of adverse events of moxonidine (27.8%) was similar to enalapril (26.7%) and placebo (22.8%) in this trial.

In the second study of similar design, 0.4 mg moxonidine was compared with 10 mg enalapril and placebo once daily. A total of 139 patients were included in the intent-to-treat sample for office blood pressure and 108 patients for ABPM. Moxonidine reduced office systolic and diastolic blood pressures at trough highly statistically significantly by 13.08/7.01 mmHg (placebo-corrected; $p<0.001$ for both) and was equivalent to enalapril. Similar results were obtained with the 24 hour, daytime and night-time ABPM values. The 24 hour effects were maintained over the dosing interval with a trough to peak ratio of approximately 70%. Treatment emergent adverse events were reported in 36.6% of the moxonidine patients, in 31.9% of the enalapril patients and in 28.9% with placebo.

In the third pivotal study of similar design, 0.6 mg moxonidine was compared with 20 mg enalapril and placebo once daily. The intent-to-treat population consisted of 154 patients for office blood pressure measurements and 130 for ABPM. Office systolic and diastolic blood pressures were markedly and statistically significantly reduced by moxonidine by 21.53/10.45 mmHg (placebo-corrected; $p < 0.001$ for both) in comparison to placebo and did not differ from enalapril. Mean 24-hour ABPM was statistically reduced versus placebo for both diastolic and systolic blood pressures as well. Adverse events were recorded for 43.1% of patients in the moxonidine group in comparison to 32.1% in the enalapril group and 22.6% with placebo.

The main efficacy results for the primary and secondary parameters can be taken from the Table below.

Table: Main efficacy results from the three pivotal studies with moxonidine

Name of Study (Study Number)	K220.5053	K220.5047	S220.3102
Number of patients included	171	139	154
Dose of moxonidine	0.2 mg OD	0.4 mg OD	0.6 mg OD
Dose of reference therapy	5 mg enalapril OD	10 mg enalapril OD	20 mg enalapril OD
Change from baseline in sitting DBP at trough (mmHg)			
Moxonidine (+/- SD)	-10.7 (7.6)	-12.3 (8.7)	-13.2 (8.4)
Placebo	-7.0 (9.0)	-4.7 (6.8)	-2.3 (7.0)
Difference to placebo (95% CI)	-4.65 (-7.3; -2.03)	-7.01 (-4.46; -9.57)	-10.45 (-13.0; -7.91)
p-value	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Reference (enalapril)	-12.3 (7.7)	-11.8 (8.0)	-11.9 (7.5)
Difference to reference (95% CI)	0.95 (-1.52; 3.42)	-0.37 (-2.90; 2.16)	-1.17 (-3.65; 1.30)
Change from baseline in sitting SBP at trough (mmHg)			
Moxonidine (+/- SD)	-12.1 (13.9)	-19.5 (16.0)	-24.9 (20.7)
Placebo	-10.4 (16.6)	-4.6 (12.3)	-1.2 (14.4)
Difference to placebo (95% CI)	-3.4 (-8.95; 2.1)	-13.08 (-8.2; -18.0)	-21.53 (-27.2; -15.8)
p-value	0.224	<0.001	<0.001
Change from baseline in 24-hr ABPM (mmHg)			
Moxonidine (+/- SD)	-9.2 (9.9)	-10.1 (9.8)	-9.9 (8.7)
Placebo	-4.4 (9.7)	-1.1 (8.6)	-0.5 (6.4)
Difference to placebo (95% CI)	-4.48 (-8.16;-0.8)	-9.02 (-4.59;-13.45)	-7.61 (-11.63;-3.59)
p-value	0.017	<0.001	<0.001

The combination of hydrochlorothiazide and moxonidine was evaluated in a further placebo-controlled, double-blind and prospectively randomized trial. The study comprised a total of 161 randomized patients: 37 received moxonidine 0.4 mg, 40 received hydrochlorothiazide 25 mg, 42 received the combination 0.4/25 mg and 41 received placebo, all once daily. Sitting systolic and diastolic blood pressures at trough after eight weeks treatment were statistically significantly reduced for all active treatment arms versus placebo. Furthermore, the difference of the combination for sitting diastolic blood pressure was statistically significant in favour of the combination for both monotherapies. The incidence of treatment emergent adverse events did not differ significantly between groups: 32.5% with moxonidine, 25% with HCT, 30% with the combination and 23% with placebo.

Table: Reductions in sitting systolic/diastolic blood pressures at trough (intent-to-treat)

Treatment Group	N	Blood Pressure Reduction*			
		SBP	P value	DBP	P value
Placebo	41	-11.3	-	-8.3	-
Moxonidine	38	-19.4	0.023	-11.7	0.045
HCT	40	-22.6	0.001	-12.7	0.009
Combination	42	-25.9	< 0.001	-16.2	< 0.001

*Least square mean change versus placebo

INDICATIONS

Physiotens is indicated for the treatment of hypertension.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Hypersensitivity to any of the ingredients (See Description).

Heart failure (NYHA Class I – IV).

Patients aged 75 years or older (See Pharmacokinetics in the elderly).

Bradycardia (HR <50 beats/minute) or severe bradyarrhythmia, including sick sinus syndrome, or second or third degree atrioventricular block.

Malignant arrhythmias.

Severe renal impairment (GFR < 30 mL/min, serum creatinine concentration >160 µmol/L).

PRECAUTIONS

Cessation of combination therapy with beta-blockers.

Abrupt cessation of combination therapy with Physiotens and a beta-blocker may result in rebound hypertension. If combination therapy with Physiotens and a beta-blocker is to be ceased, the beta-blocker should be stopped first and then Physiotens stopped after a few days have elapsed. During cessation of therapy blood pressure should be regularly monitored.

Angioneurotic oedema.

As with other centrally acting antihypertensives, Physiotens should be used with caution in patients with a history of angioneurotic oedema, severe coronary artery disease and unstable angina.

In patients with moderate renal impairment (GFR >30 - <60 mL/min, serum creatinine >105 - <160 µmol/L), the hypotensive effect of Physiotens should be closely monitored, especially at the start of treatment (See Dosage and Administration).

Physiotens should not be used because of lack of experience in cases of intermittent claudication, Raynaud's disease, Parkinson's disease, epileptic disorders, glaucoma, and depression.

Due to lack of therapeutic experience, the use of Physiotens concomitantly with alcohol or tricyclic antidepressants should be avoided.

In limited studies no rebound effect of the blood pressure after sudden discontinuation of Physiotens treatment has been detected. Nevertheless, it is advised not to interrupt the intake of Physiotens abruptly. Physiotens should be withdrawn gradually over a period of days.

Due to the presence of lactose in Physiotens tablets, patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, Lapp lactase deficiency, or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine.

Effects on Fertility

Moxonidine did not affect fertility of rats at oral doses up to 6.4 mg/kg/day (15-64 times the clinical exposure at 0.3 mg BID, based on plasma moxonidine concentration).

Use in Pregnancy

Category B3

Moxonidine was not teratogenic in rats. It caused abortions, increased embryofetal losses, and/or delayed foetal development at high oral doses (≥ 9 mg/kg/day in rats and 4.9 mg/kg/day in rabbits), associated with maternal toxicity. No adverse effects on embryofetal development were seen at 2 mg/kg/day in rats and 0.6 mg/kg/day in rabbits. Exposures at the no effect dose were 24 (rat, based on AUC) and 22 (rabbit, based on dose adjusted for body surface area) times the clinical exposure at the maximum recommended clinical dose (0.3 mg BID).

There is inadequate data in pregnant women or women of childbearing age, and as such moxonidine should not be used during pregnancy unless the benefit clearly justifies the possible risk to the foetus.

Use in Lactation

Oral administration of moxonidine to rats from late pregnancy until weaning was associated with maternotoxicity, reduced pup weight and viability, and delayed pup development at ≥ 3 mg/kg/day, with no effects at 1 mg/kg/day (approximately 12 times the clinical exposure at 0.3 mg BID, based on AUC).

Studies in humans have shown that moxonidine passed from the maternal blood stream to breast milk. As the effect on the newborn infant is unknown, moxonidine should not be used by nursing mothers, unless the benefits clearly justify the possible risks to the infants.

Paediatric Use

Physiotens should not be given to children below the age of 16 years as insufficient therapeutic experience exists in this group.

Use in the Elderly

See Contraindications and Pharmacokinetics in the Elderly.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity studies in rats and mice at oral doses of up to 3.6 mg/kg (rat) and 7.4 mg/kg (mouse) did not reveal evidence of carcinogenic potential. Systematic exposures at the highest dose were approximately 3 (rats, based on plasma moxonidine concentration) and 63 (mice, based on and dose adjusted for body surface area) times the clinical exposure at 0.3 mg BID.

Genotoxicity

Moxonidine did not induce gene mutations in bacteria or mammalian cells *in vitro*. Nor did it induce chromosomal aberrations in human lymphocytes *in vitro* or in Chinese hamster bone marrow cells *in vivo*.

Interactions with other Medicines

Concurrent administration of other antihypertensive agents enhance the hypotensive effect of Physiotens.

The effect of sedatives and hypnotics may be intensified by Physiotens. The sedative effect of benzodiazepines can be enhanced by concurrent administration of Physiotens.

Moxonidine moderately augmented the impaired performance in cognitive functions in subjects receiving lorazepam.

Since tricyclic antidepressants may reduce the effectiveness of centrally acting antihypertensive agents, it is not recommended that tricyclic antidepressants be co-administered with moxonidine.

In healthy volunteers, no pharmacokinetic interactions have been observed with glibenclamide or digoxin.

Effects on the ability to drive and use machines

Based on its pharmacodynamic properties, moxonidine is unlikely to affect the ability to drive or operate machinery. However, it should be taken into account that occasionally dizziness or weariness may occur during treatment of hypertension.

ADVERSE EFFECTS

Moxonidine has been evaluated for safety in over 4000 subjects worldwide, including more than 1200 patients treated for more than 6 months and over 800 patients treated for 1 year or longer. Most adverse events were of mild or moderate severity and did not require discontinuation of therapy.

In placebo-controlled clinical trials, 4.7% of patients treated with moxonidine discontinued therapy due to clinical adverse experiences, compared to 2.5% discontinuations among placebo-treated patients. The Table below lists adverse events that occurred at an incidence of 1% or more among moxonidine-treated patients who participated in placebo-controlled trials of 6 to 8 weeks' duration, using doses of 0.2 mg to 0.8 mg daily.

Table: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events in all Placebo-Controlled Trials with a Frequency \geq 1% by Body System and all Cardiovascular Adverse Events

Body System	% Frequency	
	Moxonidine (n=886)	Placebo (n=555)
Adverse Event (Preferred Term)		
Body as a Whole	18.2	15.9
Asthenia	5.6	3.2
Headache	7.7	8.1
Infection	1.0	1.6
Pain	1.4	1.3
Abdominal Pain	1.0	0.7
Back Pain	1.7	1.3
Cardiovascular System	3.5	2.2
Digestive System	5.8	5.4
Diarrhoea	1.2	0.7
Nausea	1.6	1.6
Metabolic and Nutritional System	5.2	4.0
Peripheral oedema	1.6	1.6

Nervous System	18.2	8.8
Dizziness	2.3	2.0
Dry mouth	10.4	2.9
Somnolence	2.0	0.2
Vertigo	1.5	0.9
Respiratory System	6.2	7.0
Pharyngitis	1.8	1.3
Sinusitis	1.4	2.0
Bronchitis	1.4	1.1
Skin and Appendages	2.3	1.3
Rash	1.1	0.4
Special Senses	2.3	0.9
Urogenital System	2.3	2.7

Laboratory Test Finding

In controlled clinical trials, clinically important changes in standard laboratory parameters possibly associated with administration of moxonidine were rarely observed and occurred at rates comparable to those seen with placebo.

Post-marketing Adverse Events

Common ($\geq 1/100$ and $<1/10$): dry mouth, headache, dizziness, nausea, sleep disturbance, somnolence, asthenia, vasodilatation, anxiety.

Uncommon ($\geq 1/1000$ and $<1/100$): sedation, insomnia, skin rash, urticaria, pruritis.

Rare ($\geq 1/10000$ and $<1/1000$): hypotension, postural hypotension.

Very Rare ($<1/10000$): angioedema.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Treatment should be started with 0.2 mg Physiotens in the morning. The dose may be titrated after two weeks to 0.4 mg given as one dose or as divided doses (morning and evening) until a satisfactory response is achieved. If the response is still unsatisfactory after a further 2 weeks treatment, the dosage can be increased up to a maximum of 0.6 mg in divided doses (morning and evening).

A single daily dose of 0.4 mg and a divided daily dose of 0.6 mg of Physiotens should not be exceeded.

Physiotens may be taken with or without food.

Renal impairment

In patients with moderate renal impairment (GFR 30 – 60 mL/min), the single dose should not exceed 0.2 mg and the daily dose should not exceed 0.4 mg of moxonidine.

Use in Elderly

See Contraindications and Pharmacokinetics in the Elderly.

OVERDOSAGE

Oral dosages up to 2.0 mg/day have been tolerated without the occurrence of serious adverse events. The following case of accidental overdose with Physiotens by a 2 year old child has been reported: The child ingested an unknown quantity of Physiotens. The maximum dosage

possibly ingested was 14 mg. The child had the following symptoms: sedation, coma, hypotension, miosis and dyspnoea. Gastric Lavage, glucose infusion, mechanically assisted ventilation and rest resulted in the complete disappearance of the symptoms in 11 hours.

Because of the pharmacodynamic properties of Physiotens, the following symptoms can be expected in adults: sedation, hypotension, orthostatic dysregulation, bradycardia, dry mouth. In rare cases emesis and paradoxical hypertension may occur. No specific treatment is known. Phentolamine (Regitine) may, depending on the dose, reverse part of the symptoms of moxonidine overdose. Measures to support blood circulation are recommended.

Contact the Poisons Information Centre on 131126 for management of overdose.

PRESENTATION AND STORAGE CONDITIONS

Physiotens 0.2 mg Tablets: Pale pink, round, biconvex, film-coated tablet, imprinted 0.2 on one side. Packs of 7 (sample) and 30

Physiotens 0.4 mg Tablets: Brick-red, round, biconvex, film-coated tablet, imprinted 0.4 on one side. Packs of 30.

Physiotens Tablets should be stored at or below 25°C and protected from moisture.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE SPONSOR

Abbott Australasia Pty Ltd

32-34 Lord Street

Botany NSW 2019

Australia

POISON SCHEDULE OF THE MEDICINE

Schedule 4

DATE OF APPROVAL

Date of TGA approval: 28 October 2004

Date of most recent amendment: 11 April 2011