

פייזר פי אף אי פרמצבטיקה ישראל בע"מ רח' שנקר 9, ת.ד. 12133 הרצליה פיתוח, ישראל 46725 טל: 972-9-9700500 פקס: 972-9-9700500

רופא/ה, רוקח/ת נכבד/ה,

ברצוננו להודיעך על עדכון בעלון לרופא המשותף של התכשירים:

XANAX® XR 0.5mg, 1mg & 2mg :

קסנאקס^{MT} 3.5 מ"ג, 1 מ"ג ו 2 מ"ג

:המרכיב הפעיל

Alprazolam 0.5 mg, 1 mg & 2 mg

Indicated for:

- XANAX XR is indicated for the treatment of anxiety associated with depression.
- XANAX XR is also indicated for the treatment of panic disorder, with or without phobic avoidance.

להלן העדכונים העיקריים בעלון לרופא:

נוספו האזהרות החמורות הבאות:

WARNING: RISKS FROM CONCOMITANT USE WITH OPIOIDS; ABUSE, MISUSE, AND ADDICTION; and DEPENDENCE AND WITHDRAWAL REACTIONS

- Concomitant use of benzodiazepines and opioids may result in profound sedation, respiratory depression, coma, and death [see Warnings, Drug Interactions]. Reserve concomitant prescribing of these drugs for patients for whom alternative treatment options are inadequate. Limit dosages and durations to the minimum required. Follow patients for signs and symptoms of respiratory depression and sedation.
- . The use of benzodiazepines, including XANAX XR, exposes users to risks of abuse, misuse, and addiction, which can lead to overdose or death. Abuse and misuse of benzodiazepines commonly involve concomitant use of other medications, alcohol, and/or illicit substances, which is associated with an increased frequency of serious adverse outcomes. Before prescribing XANAX XR and throughout treatment, assess each patient's risk for abuse, misuse, and addiction.
- The continued use of benzodiazepines, including XANAX XR, may lead to clinically significant physical dependence. The risks of dependence and withdrawal increase with longer treatment duration and, higher daily dose. Abrupt discontinuation or rapid dosage reduction of XANAX XR after continued use may precipitate acute withdrawal reactions, which can be life-threatening. To reduce the risk of withdrawal reactions, use a gradual taper to discontinue XANAX XR or reduce the dosage.

1. DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

••••

QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Excipient with known effect

Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, total lactase deficiency or glucosegalactose malabsorption should not take Xanax XR.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

XANAX XR is contraindicated in patients:

- with known hypersensitivity to alprazolam or other benzodiazepines. Angioedema has been reported.
- taking strong cytochrome P450 3A (CYP3A) inhibitors (e.g., ketoconazole, itraconazole), except ritonavir

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

•••

5.2 Abuse, Misuse, and Addiction

The use of benzodiazepines, including XANAX XR, exposes users to the risks of abuse, misuse, and addiction, which can lead to overdose or death. Abuse and misuse of benzodiazepines often (but not always) involve the use of doses greater than the maximum recommended dosage and commonly involve concomitant use of other medications, alcohol, and/or illicit substances, which is associated with an increased frequency of serious adverse outcomes, including respiratory depression, overdose, or death.

Before prescribing XANAX XR and throughout treatment, assess each patient's risk for abuse, misuse, and addiction (e.g., using a standardized screening tool). Use of XANAX XR, particularly in patients at elevated risk, necessitates counseling about the risks and proper use of XANAX XR along with monitoring for signs and symptoms of abuse, misuse, and addiction. Prescribe the lowest effective dosage; avoid or minimize concomitant use of CNS depressants and other substances associated with abuse, misuse, and addiction (e.g., opioid analgesics, stimulants); and advise patients on the proper disposal of unused drug. If a substance use disorder is suspected, evaluate the patient and institute (or refer them for) early treatment, as appropriate.

5.3 Dependence and Withdrawal Reactions

To reduce the risk of withdrawal reactions, use a gradual taper to discontinue XANAX XR or reduce the dosage (a patient-specific plan should be used to taper the dose)

Patients at an increased risk of withdrawal adverse reactions after benzodiazepine discontinuation or rapid dosage reduction include those who take higher dosages, and those who have had longer durations of use.

Acute Withdrawal Reactions

The continued use of benzodiazepines, including XANAX XR, may lead to clinically significant physical dependence. Abrupt discontinuation or rapid dosage reduction of XANAX XR after continued use, or administration of flumazenil (a benzodiazepine antagonist) may precipitate acute withdrawal reactions, which can be life-threatening (e.g., seizures).

Protracted Withdrawal Syndrome

In some cases, benzodiazepine users have developed a protracted withdrawal syndrome with withdrawal symptoms lasting weeks to more than 12 months.

Certain adverse clinical events, some life-threatening, are a direct consequence of physical dependence to XANAX XR. These include a spectrum of withdrawal symptoms; the most important is seizure. Even after relatively short-term use at doses of ≤ 4 mg/day, there is some risk of dependence. Spontaneous reporting system data suggest that the risk of dependence and its severity appear to be greater in patients treated with doses greater than 4 mg/day and for long periods (more than 12 weeks). However, in a controlled postmarketing discontinuation study of

panic disorder patients who received XANAX, the duration of treatment (3 months compared to 6 months) had no effect on the ability of patients to taper to zero dose. In contrast, patients treated with doses of XANAX greater than 4 mg/day had more difficulty tapering to zero dose than those treated with less than 4 mg/day.

In a controlled clinical trial in which 63 patients were randomized to alprazolam tablets and where withdrawal symptoms were specifically sought, the following were identified as symptoms of withdrawal: heightened sensory perception, impaired concentration, dysosmia, clouded sensorium, paresthesias, muscle cramps, muscle twitch, diarrhea, blurred vision, appetite decrease, and weight loss. Other symptoms, such as anxiety and insomnia, were frequently seen during discontinuation, but it could not be determined if they were due to return of illness, rebound, or withdrawal. Interdose Symptoms

Early morning anxiety and emergence of anxiety symptoms between doses of XANAX have been reported in patients with panic disorder taking prescribed maintenance doses. These symptoms may reflect the development of tolerance or a time interval between doses which is longer than the duration of clinical action of the administered dose. In either case, it is presumed that the prescribed dose is not sufficient to maintain plasma levels above those needed to prevent relapse, rebound, or withdrawal symptoms over the entire course of the interdosing interval.

••••

5.5 Neonatal Sedation and Withdrawal Syndrome

Use of XANAX XR during the later stages of pregnancy can result in sedation (respiratory depression, lethargy, hypotonia) and withdrawal symptoms (hyperreflexia, irritability, restlessness, tremors, inconsolable crying, and feeding difficulties) in the neonate. Observe newborns for signs of sedation and neonatal withdrawal syndrome and manage accordingly

••••

5.6 Interaction with Drugs that Inhibit Metabolism via Cytochrome P450 3A

The initial step in alprazolam metabolism is hydroxylation catalyzed by cytochrome P450 3A (CYP3A). Drugs that inhibit this metabolic pathway may have a profound effect on the clearance of alprazolam.

Strong CYP3A Inhibitors

XANAX XR is contraindicated in patients receiving strong inhibitors of CYP3A such as azole antifungal agents.— Ketoconazole and itraconazole have been shown in vivo to increase plasma alprazolam concentrations 3.98 fold and 2.70 fold, respectively.

Dosage adjustment is necessary when XANAX XR and ritonavir are initiated concomitantly or when ritonavir is added to a stable dosage of XANAX XR.

Drugs demonstrated to be CYP3A inhibitors on the basis of clinical studies involving alprazolam: nefazodone, fluvoxamine, and cimetidine. Use caution and consider dose reduction of XANAX XR, as appropriate, during co-administration with these drugs.

5.7 Patients with Depression

Benzodiazepines may worsen depression. Panic disorder has been associated with primary and secondary major depressive disorders and increased reports of suicide among untreated patients. Consequently, appropriate precautions (e.g., limiting the total prescription size and increased monitoring for suicidal ideation) should be considered in patients with depression.

5.8 Mania

Episodes of hypomania and mania have been reported in association with the use of alprazolam tablets in patients with depression.

5.9 Risks in Patients with Impaired Respiratory Function

There have been reports of death in patients with severe pulmonary disease shortly after the initiation of treatment with alprazolam. Closely monitor patients with impaired respiratory function. If signs and symptoms of respiratory depression, hypoventilation, or apnea occur, discontinue XANAX XR.

5.10 Excipients

Each XANAX® XR 0.5 mg, 1 mg & 2 mg sustained release tablet contains 221.7 mg lactose Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, total lactase deficiency or glucosegalactose malabsorption should not take Xanax XR.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following clinically significant adverse reactions are described elsewhere in the labeling:

- Risks from Concomitant Use with Opioids
- Abuse, Misuse, and Addiction
- Dependence and Withdrawal Reactions
- Effects on Driving and Operating Machinery
- Neonatal Sedation and Withdrawal Syndrome
- Patients with Depression
- Risks in Patients with Impaired Respiratory Function

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

•••

Table 2: Adverse Reactions Occuring in ≥ 1% in XANAX-treated Patients and Greater than Placebo-treated Patients in 6 and 8 week Placebo-Controlled Trials Panic Disorder

	XANAX XR	Placebo
	(n=531)	(n=349)
Nervous system disorders		
Sedation	45%	23%
Somnolence	23%	6%
Memory impairment	15%	7%
Dysarthria	11%	3%
Coordination abnormal	9%	1%
Mental impairment	7%	6%
Ataxia	7%	3%
Disturbance in attention	3%	1%
Balance impaired	3%	1%
Dyskinesia	2%	1%
Hypoesthesia	1%	<1%
Hypersomnia	1%	0%
General disorders/administration site		
conditions		
Fatigue	14%	9%
Lethargy	2%	1%
Psychiatric disorders		
Depression	12%	9%
Libido decreased	6%	2%
Disorientation	2%	0%
Confusion	2%	1%

	XANAX XR	Placebo
	(n=531)	(n=349)
Depressed mood	1%	<1%
Metabolism and nutrition disorders		
Appetite increased	7%	6%
Anorexia	2%	0%
Gastrointestinal disorders		
Constipation	8%	4%
Nausea	6%	3%
Investigations		
Weight increased	5	4
Injury, poisoning, and procedural		
complications		
Road traffic accident	2%	0%
Reproductive system and breast disorders		
Dysmenorrhea	4%	3%
Sexual dysfunction	2%	1%
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue		
disorder		
Arthralgia	2%	1%
Myalgia	2%	1%
Pain in limb	1%	0%
Respiratory, thoracic, and mediatinal		
disorders		
Dyspnea	2%	0%

••••

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been identified during post approval use of alprazolam tablets. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

Endocrine disorders: Hyperprolactinemia

General disorders and administration site conditions: Edema peripheral

Hepatobiliary disorders: Hepatitis, hepatic failure, jaundice

Investigations: Liver enzyme elevations *Psychiatric disorders:* Hypomania, mania

Reproductive system and breast disorders: Gynecomastia, galactorrhea, menstruation irregular Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders: Photosensitivity reaction, angioedema, Stevens-Johnson syndrome

••••

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Drugs Having Clinically Important Interactions with XANAX XR

Table 4 includes clinically significant drug interactions with XANAX XR.

Table 4: Clinically Significant Drug Interactions with XANAX XR

Opioids	
Clinical implication	The concomitant use of benzodiazepines and opioids increases the
	risk of respiratory depression because of actions at different
	receptor sites in the CNS that control respiration. Benzodiazepines
	interact at gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA _A) sites and opioids
	interact primarily at mu receptors. When benzodiazepines and

popioids, and monitor patients closely for respiratory depression and sedation. Morphine, buprenorphine, hydromorphone, oxymorphone, oxycodone, fentanyl, methadone, alfentanil, butorpenol, codeine, dihydrocodeine, meperidine, pentazocine, remifentanil, sufentanil, tapentadol, tramadol. CNS Depressants Clinical implication The benzodiazepines, including alprazolam, produce additive CNS depressants effects when coadministered with other CNS depressants. Limit dosage and duration of XANAX XR during concomitant use with CNS depressants. Examples Psychotropic medications, anticonvulsants, antihistaminics, ethanol, and other drugs which themselves produce CNS depression. Strong Inhibitors of CYP3A (except ritonavir) Clinical implication Concomitant use of XANAX XR with strong CYP3A inhibitors has a profound effect on the clearance of alprazolam, resulting in increased concentrations of alprazolam and increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Examples Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor (except ritonavir) is contraindicated. Examples Moderate or Weak Inhibitors of CYP3A Concomitant use of XANAX XR with CYP3A inhibitors may increase the concentrations of XANAX XR, resulting in increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Avoid use and consider appropriate dose reduction when XANAX XR is coadministrated with a moderate or weak CYP3A inhibitor. Examples Concomitant use of CYP3A inducers can increase alprazolam metabolism and therefore can decease plasma levels of alprazolam. Prevention or management Examples Carbamazepine, phenytoin Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Frevention or management Frevention or management Carbamazepine, phenytoin Ritonavir Curicus in produce of the presence of ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time depe		opioids are combined, the potential for benzodiazepines to
Examples Morphine, buprenorphine, hydromorphone, oxymorphone, oxycodone, fentanyl, methadone, alfentanil, butorpenol, codeine, dihydrocodeine, meperidine, pentazocine, remifentanil, sufentanil, tapentadol, tramadol. CNS Depressants Clinical implication The benzodiazepines, including alprazolam, produce additive CNS depressant effects when coadministered with other CNS depressants. Examples Prevention or management Limit dosage and duration of XANAX XR during concomitant use with CNS depressants. Examples Psychotropic medications, anticonvulsants, antihistaminics, ethanol, and other drugs which themselves produce CNS depression. Strong Inhibitors of CYP3A (except ritonavir) Clinical implication Concomitant use of XANAX XR with strong CYP3A inhibitors has a profound effect on the clearance of alprazolam, resulting in increased concentrations of alprazolam and increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor (except ritonavir) is contraindicated. Examples Moderate or Weak Inhibitors of CYP3A Clinical implication Concomitant use of XANAX XR with CYP3A inhibitors may increase the concentrations of XANAX XR, resulting in increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Avoid use and consider appropriate dose reduction when XANAX XR is coadministered with a moderate or weak CYP3A inhibitor. Prevention or management Concomitant use of CYP3A inducers can increase alprazolam metabolism and therefore can decease plasma levels of alprazolam. Prevention or management Examples Carbamazepine, phenytoin Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibiton. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days). CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition, ANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and gegine where XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and gegine wher	Prevention or management	Limit dosage and duration of concomitant use of XANAX XR and
oxycodone, fentanyl, methadone, alfentanil, butorpenol, codeine, dihydrocodeine, meperidine, pentazocine, remifentanil, sufentanil, tapentadol, tramadol. CNS Depressants Clinical implication The benzodiazepines, including alprazolam, produce additive CNS depressants. Prevention or management Limit dosage and duration of XANAX XR during concomitant use with CNS depressants. Examples Psychotropic medications, anticonvulsants, antihistaminics, ethanol, and other drugs which themselves produce CNS depression. Strong Inhibitors of CYP3A (except ritonavir) Clinical implication Concomitant use of XANAX XR with strong CYP3A inhibitors has a profound effect on the clearance of alprazolam, resulting in increased concentrations of alprazolam and increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor (except ritonavir) is contraindicated. Examples Ketoconazole, itraconazole, clarithromycin Moderate or Weak Inhibitors of CYP3A Clinical implication Concomitant use of XANAX XR with CYP3A inhibitors may increase the concentrations of XANAX XR, resulting in increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Avoid use and consider appropriate dose reduction when XANAX XR is coadministered with a moderate or weak CYP3A inhibitor. Nefazodone, fluvoxamine, cimetidine, erythromycin CYP3A Inducers Clinical implication Concomitant use of CYP3A inducers can increase alprazolam metabolism and therefore can decease plasma levels of alprazolam. Prevention or management Caution is recommended during coadministration with alprazolam. Prevention or management Caution is recommended during coadministration of fitonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition, Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Avonagement exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long		
dihydrocodeine, meperidine, pentazocine, remifentanil, sufentanil, tapentadol, tramadol. CNS Depressants Clinical implication The benzodiazepines, including alprazolam, produce additive CNS depressant effects when coadministered with other CNS depressants. Prevention or management Examples Psychotropic medications, anticonvulsants, antihistaminics, ethanol, and other drugs which themselves produce CNS depression. Strong Inhibitors of CYP3A (except ritonavir) Clinical implication Concomitant use of XANAX XR with strong CYP3A inhibitors has a profound effect on the clearance of alprazolam, resulting in increased concentrations of alprazolam and increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Examples Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor (except ritonavir) is contraindicated. Examples Ketoconazole, itraconazole, clarithromycin Moderate or Weak Inhibitors of CYP3A Clinical implication Concomitant use of XANAX XR with CYP3A inhibitors may increase the concentrations of XANAX XR, resulting in increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Avoid use and consider appropriate dose reduction when XANAX XR is coadministered with a moderate or weak CYP3A inhibitor. Examples Cyp3A Inducers Clinical implication Concomitant use of CYP3A inducers can increase alprazolam metabolism and therefore can decease plasma levels of alprazolam. Prevention or management Caution is recommended during coadministration with alprazolam. Ritonavir Clinical implication Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Avanax XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is caded to a regimen where XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANAX XR is stabilized. Increase XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir	Examples	Morphine, buprenorphine, hydromorphone, oxymorphone,
CINS Depressants Clinical implication The benzodiazepines, including alprazolam, produce additive CNS depressant effects when coadministered with other CNS depressants. Prevention or management Limit dosage and duration of XANAX XR during concomitant use with CNS depressants. Examples Psychotropic medications, anticonvulsants, antihistaminics, ethanol, and other drugs which themselves produce CNS depression. Strong Inhibitors of CYP3A (except ritonavir) Clinical implication Concomitant use of XANAX XR with strong CYP3A inhibitors has a profound effect on the clearance of alprazolam, resulting in increased concentrations of alprazolam and increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor (except ritonavir) is contraindicated. Examples Moderate or Weak Inhibitors of CYP3A Clinical implication Concomitant use of XANAX XR, with CYP3A inhibitors may increase the concentrations of XANAX XR, resulting in increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Avoid use and consider appropriate dose reduction when XANAX XR is coadministered with a moderate or weak CYP3A inhibitor. Examples CYP3A Inducers Clinical implication Concomitant use of CYP3A inducers can increase alprazolam metabolism and therefore can decease plasma levels of alprazolam. Prevention or management Examples Carbamazepine, phenytoin Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration with alprazolam general retainent of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition. Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANAX XR is stabilized. Increase XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANAX XR vith a strong CYP3A inhibitor. Except		
CNS Depressants Clinical implication		
Clinical implication The benzodiazepines, including alprazolam, produce additive CNS depressants effects when coadministered with other CNS depressants. Prevention or management Examples Psychotropic medications, anticonvulsants, antibistaminies, ethanol, and other drugs which themselves produce CNS depression. Strong Inhibitors of CYP3A (except ritonavir) Clinical implication Concomitant use of XANAX XR with strong CYP3A inhibitors has a profound effect on the clearance of alprazolam, resulting in increased concentrations of alprazolam and increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Examples Retoconazole, itraconazole, clarithromycin Moderate or Weak Inhibitors of CYP3A Clinical implication Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor (except ritonavir) is contraindicated. Examples Concomitant use of XANAX XR, resulting in increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Avoid use and consider appropriate dose reduction when XANAX XR is coadministered with a moderate or weak CYP3A inhibitor. Examples CYP3A Inducers Clinical implication Concomitant use of CYP3A inducers can increase alprazolam metabolism and therefore can decease plasma levels of alprazolam. Examples Caution is recommended during coadministration with alprazolam. Examples Caution is recommended during coadministration with alprazolam. Examples Carbamazepine, phenytoin Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition, Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition, Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, No dosage adjustment of XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANAX XR vith a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contra		tapentadol, tramadol.
depressant effects when coadministered with other CNS depressants. Examples		
Prevention or management with CNS depressants. Examples Psychotropic medications, anticonvulsants, antihistaminics, ethanol, and other drugs which themselves produce CNS depression. Strong Inhibitors of CYP3A (except ritonavir) Clinical implication Concomitant use of XANAX XR with strong CYP3A inhibitors has a profound effect on the clearance of alprazolam, resulting in increased concentrations of alprazolam and increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Except ritonavir is contraindicated. Examples Except ritonavir) is contraindicated. Examples Except ritonavir is contraindicated. Extended Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor (except ritonavir) is contraindicated. Extended Concomitant use of XANAX XR with CYP3A inhibitors may increase the concentrations of XANAX XR, resulting in increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Avoid use and consider appropriate dose reduction when XANAX XR is coadministered with a moderate or weak CYP3A inhibitor. Examples Nefazodone, fluvoxamine, cimetidine, erythromycin CYP3A Inducers Clinical implication Concomitant use of CYP3A inducers can increase alprazolam metabolism and therefore can decease plasma levels of alprazolam. Examples Carbamazepine, phenytoin Ritonavir Clinical implication Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition, Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Prevention or management Anax XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR osonomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR osonomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and X	Clinical implication	
Examples Limit dosage and duration of XANAX XR during concomitant use with CNS depressants.		
Examples Psychotropic medications, anticonvulsants, antihistaminics, ethanol, and other drugs which themselves produce CNS depression. Strong Inhibitors of CYP3A (except ritonavir) Clinical implication Concomitant use of XANAX XR with strong CYP3A inhibitors has a profound effect on the clearance of alprazolam, resulting in increased concentrations of alprazolam and increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor (except ritonavir) is contraindicated. Examples Ketoconazole, itraconazole, clarithromycin Moderate or Weak Inhibitors of CYP3A Clinical implication Concomitant use of XANAX XR with CYP3A inhibitors may increase the concentrations of XANAX XR, resulting in increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Avoid use and consider appropriate dose reduction when XANAX XR is coadministered with a moderate or weak CYP3A inhibitor. Examples Nefazodone, fluvoxamine, cimetidine, crythromycin CYP3A Inducers Clinical implication Concomitant use of CYP3A inducers can increase alprazolam metabolism and therefore can decease plasma levels of alprazolam. Prevention or management Caution is recommended during coadministration with alprazolam. Prevention or management Caution is recommended during coadministration with alprazolam. Prevention or management Carbamazepine, phenytoin Ritonavir Clinical implication Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition, Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Caution offsets this inhibition, Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Caution offsets this inhibition, Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence	Dravantian or management	<u>.</u>
Examples Psychotropic medications, anticonvulsants, antihistaminics, ethanol, and other drugs which themselves produce CNS depression. Strong Inhibitors of CYP3A (except ritonavir) Clinical implication Concomitant use of XANAX XR with strong CYP3A inhibitors has a profound effect on the clearance of alprazolam, resulting in increased concentrations of alprazolam and increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor (except ritonavir) is contraindicated. Examples Moderate or Weak Inhibitors of CYP3A Clinical implication Concomitant use of XANAX XR with CYP3A inhibitors may increase the concentrations of XANAX XR, resulting in increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Examples Nefazodone, fluvoxamine, cimetidine, erythromycin CYP3A Inducers Clinical implication Prevention or management Caution is recommended during coadministration with alprazolam metabolism and therefore can decease plasma levels of alprazolam. Carbamazepine, phenytoin Ritonavir Clinical implication Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition. Prevention or management Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.	Prevention or management	
And other drugs which themselves produce CNS depression. Strong Inhibitors of CYP3A (except ritonavir) Clinical implication Prevention or management Concomitant use of XANAX XR with strong CYP3A inhibitors has a profound effect on the clearance of alprazolam, resulting in increased concentrations of alprazolam and increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Examples Ketoconazole, itraconazole, clarithromycin Moderate or Weak Inhibitors of CYP3A Clinical implication Concomitant use of XANAX XR with CYP3A inhibitors may increase the concentrations of XANAX XR, resulting in increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Examples Nefazodone, fluvoxamine, cimetidine, erythromycin CYP3A Inducers Clinical implication Concomitant use of CYP3A inducers can increase alprazolam metabolism and therefore can decease plasma levels of alprazolam. Prevention or management Examples Carbamazepine, phenytoin Ritonavir Clinical implication Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition. Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANXX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.	Evamples	
Strong Inhibitors of CYP3A (except ritonavir) Clinical implication Concomitant use of XANAX XR with strong CYP3A inhibitors has a profound effect on the clearance of alprazolam, resulting in increased concentrations of alprazolam and increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor (except ritonavir) is contraindicated. Examples Ketoconazole, itraconazole, clarithromycin Moderate or Weak Inhibitors of CYP3A Clinical implication Concomitant use of XANAX XR with CYP3A inhibitors may increase the concentrations of XANAX XR, resulting in increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Avoid use and consider appropriate dose reduction when XANAX XR is coadministered with a moderate or weak CYP3A inhibitor. Nefazodone, fluvoxamine, cimetidine, erythromycin CYP3A Inducers Clinical implication Prevention or management Caution is recommended during coadministration with alprazolam metabolism and therefore can decease plasma levels of alprazolam. Carbamazepine, phenytoin Ritonavir Clinical implication Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition, Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and ANAX XR seecessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.	Examples	
Clinical implication Concomitant use of XANAX XR with strong CYP3A inhibitors has a profound effect on the clearance of alprazolam, resulting in increased concentrations of alprazolam and increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Examples Moderate or Weak Inhibitors of CYP3A Clinical implication Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor (except ritonavir) is contraindicated. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with CYP3A inhibitors may increase the concentrations of XANAX XR, resulting in increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Avoid use and consider appropriate dose reduction when XANAX XR is coadministered with a moderate or weak CYP3A inhibitor. Examples Concomitant use of CYP3A inducers can increase alprazolam metabolism and therefore can decease plasma levels of alprazolam. Prevention or management Examples Carbamazepine, phenytoin Ritonavir Clinical implication Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition. Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR is stabilized. Increase XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANXX XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.	Strong Inhibitors of CVP3	
a profound effect on the clearance of alprazolam, resulting in increased concentrations of alprazolam and increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management (except ritonavir) is contraindicated. Examples (Ketoconazole, itraconazole, clarithromycin) Moderate or Weak Inhibitors of CYP3A Clinical implication (Concomitant use of XANAX XR with CYP3A inhibitors may increase the concentrations of XANAX XR, resulting in increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management (Avoid use and consider appropriate dose reduction when XANAX XR is coadministered with a moderate or weak CYP3A inhibitor. Examples (CYP3A Inducers) Cinical implication (Concomitant use of CYP3A inducers can increase alprazolam metabolism and therefore can decease plasma levels of alprazolam. Prevention or management (Caution is recommended during coadministration with alprazolam. Examples (Carbamazepine, phenytoin) Ritonavir Clinical implication (Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition. Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management (Reduce XANAX XR dosage when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANAX XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.		
Prevention or management Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor (except ritonavir) is contraindicated. Examples Ketoconazole, itraconazole, clarithromycin Moderate or Weak Inhibitors of CYP3A Clinical implication Concomitant use of XANAX XR with CYP3A inhibitors may increase the concentrations of XANAX XR, resulting in increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Avoid use and consider appropriate dose reduction when XANAX XR is coadministered with a moderate or weak CYP3A inhibitor. Examples Concomitant use of CYP3A inducers Clinical implication Concomitant use of CYP3A inducers can increase alprazolam metabolism and therefore can decease plasma levels of alprazolam. Prevention or management Examples Carbamazepine, phenytoin Ritonavir Clinical implication Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition. Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.	emilear implication	
Prevention or management Examples Ketoconazole, itraconazole, clarithromycin Moderate or Weak Inhibitors of CYP3A Clinical implication Concomitant use of XANAX XR with CYP3A inhibitors may increase the concentrations of XANAX XR, resulting in increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Avoid use and consider appropriate dose reduction when XANAX XR is coadministered with a moderate or weak CYP3A inhibitor. Examples Prevention or management Concomitant use of CYP3A inducers can increase alprazolam metabolism and therefore can decease plasma levels of alprazolam. Prevention or management Examples Carbamazepine, phenytoin Ritonavir Clinical implication Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition. Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANXX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.		
Prevention or management Examples Ketoconazole, itraconazole, clarithromycin Moderate or Weak Inhibitors of CYP3A Clinical implication Concomitant use of XANAX XR with CYP3A inhibitors may increase the concentrations of XANAX XR, resulting in increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Examples Nefazodone, fluvoxamine, cimetidine, erythromycin CYP3A Inducers Clinical implication Prevention or management Concomitant use of CYP3A inducers can increase alprazolam metabolism and therefore can decease plasma levels of alprazolam. Examples Carbamazepine, phenytoin Ritonavir Clinical implication Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition. Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.		
(except ritonavir) is contraindicated.	Prevention or management	
Concomitant use of XANAX XR with CYP3A inhibitors may increase the concentrations of XANAX XR, resulting in increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management		
Clinical implication Concomitant use of XANAX XR with CYP3A inhibitors may increase the concentrations of XANAX XR, resulting in increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management XR is coadministered with a moderate or weak CYP3A inhibitor. Examples Nefazodone, fluvoxamine, cimetidine, erythromycin CYP3A Inducers Clinical implication Concomitant use of CYP3A inducers can increase alprazolam metabolism and therefore can decease plasma levels of alprazolam. Examples Carbamazepine, phenytoin Ritonavir Clinical implication Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition. Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.	Examples	
increase the concentrations of XANAX XR, resulting in increased risk of adverse reactions. Prevention or management Avoid use and consider appropriate dose reduction when XANAX XR is coadministered with a moderate or weak CYP3A inhibitor. Examples Nefazodone, fluvoxamine, cimetidine, erythromycin CYP3A Inducers Clinical implication Concomitant use of CYP3A inducers can increase alprazolam metabolism and therefore can decease plasma levels of alprazolam. Prevention or management Carbamazepine, phenytoin Ritonavir Clinical implication Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition. Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANXR XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.		
Prevention or management Examples Nefazodone, fluvoxamine, cimetidine, erythromycin CYP3A Inducers Clinical implication Prevention or management Caution is recommended during coadministration with alprazolam. Clinical implication Prevention or management Carbamazepine, phenytoin Ritonavir Clinical implication Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition. Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANXR XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.	Clinical implication	Concomitant use of XANAX XR with CYP3A inhibitors may
Prevention or management Examples Nefazodone, fluvoxamine, cimetidine, erythromycin CYP3A Inducers Clinical implication Prevention or management Caution is recommended during coadministration with alprazolam. Clinical implication Prevention or management Carbamazepine, phenytoin Ritonavir Clinical implication Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition. Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANXR XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.	<u> </u>	increase the concentrations of XANAX XR, resulting in increased
Examples Nefazodone, fluvoxamine, cimetidine, erythromycin CYP3A Inducers Clinical implication Prevention or management Examples Carbamazepine, phenytoin Carbamazepine, phenytoin Clinical implication Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition. Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.		
Examples CYP3A Inducers Clinical implication Prevention or management Examples Clinical implication Prevention or management Caution is recommended during coadministration with alprazolam. Carbamazepine, phenytoin Ritonavir Clinical implication Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition. Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR is stabilized. Increase XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANXR XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.	Prevention or management	Avoid use and consider appropriate dose reduction when XANAX
Clinical implication Prevention or management Carbamazepine, phenytoin Clinical implication Carbamazepine, phenytoin Ritonavir Clinical implication Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition. Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR is stabilized. Increase XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.		XR is coadministered with a moderate or weak CYP3A inhibitor.
Clinical implication Prevention or management Examples Carbamazepine, phenytoin Ritonavir Clinical implication Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition. Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.	Examples	Nefazodone, fluvoxamine, cimetidine, erythromycin
Prevention or management Examples Carbamazepine, phenytoin Ritonavir Clinical implication Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition. Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.		
Prevention or management Examples Carbamazepine, phenytoin Ritonavir Clinical implication Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition. Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANXR XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.	Clinical implication	
Ritonavir Clinical implication Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition. Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR is stabilized. Increase XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANXR XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.		
Clinical implication Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition. Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR is stabilized. Increase XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANXR XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.		
Clinical implication Interactions involving ritonavir and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition. Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR is stabilized. Increase XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANXR XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.		Carbamazepine, phenytoin
time dependent. Short term administration of ritonavir increased alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition. Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR is stabilized. Increase XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANXR XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.		
alprazolam exposure due to CYP3A4 inhibition. Following long term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition. Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR is stabilized. Increase XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANXR XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.	Clinical implication	
term treatment of ritonavir (> 10 - 14 days), CYP3A4 induction offsets this inhibition. Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR is stabilized. Increase XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANXR XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.		
offsets this inhibition. Alprazolam exposure was not meaningfully affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR is stabilized. Increase XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANXR XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.		
affected in the presence of ritonavir. Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR is stabilized. Increase XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANXR XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.		
Prevention or management Reduce XANAX XR dose when a patient is initiated with ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR is stabilized. Increase XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANXR XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.		
and XANAX XR concomitantly, or when ritonavir is added to a regimen where XANAX XR is stabilized. Increase XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANXR XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.	Prevention or management	
regimen where XANAX XR is stabilized. Increase XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANXR XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.	r revenuon or management	
Increase XANAX XR dosage to the target dosage after 10 to 14 days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANXR XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.		
days of dosing ritonavir and XANAX XR concomitantly. No dosage adjustment of XANXR XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.		
dosage adjustment of XANXR XR is necessary in patients receiving ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.		
ritonavir for more than 10 to 14 days. Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.		
Concomitant use of XANAX XR with a strong CYP3A inhibitor, except ritonavir, is contraindicated.		
except ritonavir, is contraindicated.		
	Digoxin	

Clinical implication	Increased digoxin concentrations have been reported when alprazolam was given, especially in geriatric patients (>65 years of age).
Prevention or management	concentrations before initiating XANAX XR. Continue monitoring
	digoxin serum concentration and toxicity frequently. Reduce the digoxin dose if necessary.

••••

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

Neonates born to mothers using benzodiazepines during the later stages of pregnancy have been reported to experience symptoms of sedation and neonatal withdrawal. Overall available data from published observational studies of pregnant women exposed to alprazolam have not established a drug-associated risk of major birth defects, miscarriage, or adverse maternal or fetal outcomes (see Data). The estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population is unknown. All pregnancies have a background risk of birth defect, loss, or other adverse outcomes. In the U.S. general population, the estimated risk of major birth defects and of miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2% to 4% and 15% to 20%, respectively. Clinical Considerations

Fetal/Neonatal adverse reactions

Benzodiazepines cross the placenta and may produce respiratory depression and sedation in neonates. Monitor neonates exposed to benzodiazepines during pregnancy and labor for signs of sedation, respiratory depression, withdrawal, and feeding problems and manage accordingly. Data

Human Data

Published data from observational studies on the use of benzodiazepines during pregnancy do not report a clear association with benzodiazepines and major birth defects. Although early studies reported an increased risk of congenital malformations with diazepam and chlordiazepoxide, there was no consistent pattern noted. In addition, the majority of recent case-control and cohort studies of benzodiazepine use during pregnancy, which were adjusted for confounding exposures to alcohol, tobacco, and other medications, have not confirmed these findings. At this time, there is no clear evidence that alprazolam exposure in early pregnancy can cause major birth defects. Neonates exposed to benzodiazepines during the late third trimester of pregnancy or during labor have been reported to exhibit sedation and neonatal withdrawal symptoms.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

Limited data from published literature reports the presence of alprazolam in human breast milk. There are reports of sedation and withdrawal symptoms in breastfed neonates and infants exposed to alprazolam. The effects of alprazolam on lactation are unknown. Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions, including sedation and withdrawal symptoms in breastfed neonates and infants, advise patients that breastfeeding is not recommended during treatment with XANAX XR.

••••

8.4 Geriatric Use

XANAX XR-treated geriatric patients had higher plasma concentrations of alprazolam (due to reduced clearance) compared to younger adults receiving the same doses. Therefore, dosage reduction of XANAX XR is recommended in geriatric patients.

8.5 Hepatic Impairment

Patients with alcoholic liver disease exhibit a longer elimination half-life (19.7 hours), compared to healthy subjects (11.4 hours). This may be caused by decreased clearance of alprazolam in patients with alcoholic liver disease. Dosage reduction of XANAX XR is recommended in patients with hepatic impairment.

9 DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE

9.1 Controlled Substance

XANAX XR contains alprazolam, a controlled substance.

9.2 Abuse

XANAX XR is a benzodiazepine and a CNS depressant with a potential for abuse and addiction. Abuse is the intentional, non-therapeutic use of a drug, even once, for its desirable psychological or physiological effects. Misuse is the intentional use, for therapeutic purposes, of a drug by an individual in a way other than prescribed by a health care provider or for whom it was not prescribed. Drug addiction is a cluster of behavioral, cognitive, and physiological phenomena that may include a strong desire to take the drug, difficulties in controlling drug use (e.g., continuing drug use despite harmful consequences, giving a higher priority to drug use than other activities and obligations), and possible tolerance or physical dependence. Even taking benzodiazepines as prescribed may put patients at risk for abuse and misuse of their medication. Abuse and misuse of benzodiazepines may lead to addiction.

Abuse and misuse of benzodiazepines often (but not always) involve the use of doses greater than the maximum recommended dosage and commonly involve concomitant use of other medications, alcohol, and/or illicit substances, which is associated with an increased frequency of serious adverse outcomes, including respiratory depression, overdose, or death. Benzodiazepines are often sought by individuals who abuse drugs and other substances, and by individuals with addictive disorders.

The following adverse reactions have occurred with benzodiazepine abuse and/or misuse: abdominal pain, amnesia, anorexia, anxiety, aggression, ataxia, blurred vision, confusion, depression, disinhibition, disorientation, dizziness, euphoria, impaired concentration and memory, indigestion, irritability, muscle pain, slurred speech, tremors, and vertigo.

The following severe adverse reactions have occurred with benzodiazepine abuse and/or misuse: delirium, paranoia, suicidal ideation and behavior, seizures, coma, breathing difficulty, and death. Death is more often associated with polysubstance use (especially benzodiazepines with other CNS depressants such as opioids and alcohol).

9.3 Dependence

Physical Dependence

XANAX XR may produce physical dependence from continued therapy. Physical dependence is a state that develops as a result of physiological adaptation in response to repeated drug use, manifested by withdrawal signs and symptoms after abrupt discontinuation or a significant dose reduction of a drug. Abrupt discontinuation or rapid dosage reduction of benzodiazepines or administration of flumazenil, a benzodiazepine antagonist, may precipitate acute withdrawal reactions, including seizures, which can be life-threatening. Patients at an increased risk of withdrawal adverse reactions after benzodiazepine discontinuation or rapid dosage reduction include those who take higher dosages (i.e., higher and/or more frequent doses) and those who have had longer durations of use

To reduce the risk of withdrawal reactions, use a gradual taper to discontinue XANAX XR or reduce the dosage.

Acute Withdrawal Signs and Symptoms

Acute withdrawal signs and symptoms associated with benzodiazepines have included abnormal involuntary movements, anxiety, blurred vision, depersonalization, depression, derealization, dizziness, fatigue, gastrointestinal adverse reactions (e.g., nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, weight loss, decreased appetite), headache, hyperacusis, hypertension, irritability, insomnia, memory impairment, muscle pain and stiffness,

panic attacks, photophobia, restlessness, tachycardia, and tremor. More severe acute withdrawal signs and symptoms, including life-threatening reactions, have included catatonia, convulsions, delirium tremens, depression, hallucinations, mania, psychosis, seizures and suicidality.

Protracted Withdrawal Syndrome

Protracted withdrawal syndrome associated with benzodiazepines is characterized by anxiety, cognitive impairment, depression, insomnia, formication, motor symptoms (e.g., weakness, tremor, muscle twitches), paresthesia, and tinnitus that persists beyond 4 to 6 weeks after initial benzodiazepine withdrawal. Protracted withdrawal symptoms may last weeks to more than 12 months. As a result, there may be difficulty in differentiating withdrawal symptoms from potential re-emergence or continuation of symptoms for which the benzodiazepine was being used.

Tolerance

Tolerance to XANAX XR may develop from continued therapy. Tolerance is a physiological state characterized by a reduced response to a drug after repeated administration (i.e., a higher dose of a drug is required to produce the same effect that was once obtained at a lower dose). Tolerance to the therapeutic effect of XANAX XR may develop; however, little tolerance develops to the amnestic reactions and other cognitive impairments caused by benzodiazepines.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Alprazolam is a 1,4 benzodiazepine. Alprazolam exerts its effect for the treatment of panic disorder through binding to the benzodiazepine site of gamma aminobutyric acid-A (GABAA) receptors in the brain and enhances GABA-mediated synaptic inhibition.

12.2 Pharmacokinetics

The pharmacokinetics of alprazolam and two of its major active metabolites (4-hydroxyalprazolam and α -hydroxyalprazolam) are linear, and concentrations are proportional up to 10 mg XANAX XR given once daily.

Absorption

Following oral administration of XANAX XR in the morning, peak plasma concentration of alprazolam (C_{max}) occurs in about 10 hours postdose. Compared to morning dosing, alprazolam C_{max} increased by 30% and the T_{max} decreased by an hour following dosing at night. The mean absolute bioavailability of alprazolam following administration of XANAX XR is approximately 90%, and the relative bioavailability compared to XANAX is about 100%. The bioavailability and pharmacokinetics of alprazolam following administration of XANAX XR are similar to that for XANAX, with the exception of a slower rate of absorption.

••••

Specific Populations

••••

Obese Patients

The mean $T_{1/2}$ of alprazolam was 21.8 hours (range: 9.9 to 40.4 hours) in a group of obese subjects. *Patients with Hepatic Impairment*

The mean $T_{1/2}$ of alprazolam was 19.7 hours (range: 5.8 to 65.3 hours) in patients with alcoholic liver disease.

Racial or Ethnic Groups

Maximal concentrations and $T_{1/2}$ of alprazolam are approximately 15% and 25% higher in Asians compared to Caucasians.

••••

Drug Interaction Studies

In Vivo Studies

Most of the interactions that have been documented with alprazolam are with drugs that modulate CYP3A4 activity.

Compounds that are inhibitors or inducers of CYP3A would be expected to increase <u>or decrease</u> plasma alprazolam concentrations, respectively. Drug products that have been studied in vivo, along with their effect on increasing alprazolam AUC, are as follows: ketoconazole, 3.98 fold; itraconazole, 2.66 fold; nefazodone, 1.98 fold; fluvoxamine, 1.96 fold; and erythromycin, 1.61 fold

<u>Cimetidine</u>: Coadministration of cimetidine increased the maximum plasma concentration of alprazolam by 82%, decreased clearance by 42%, and increased $T_{1/2}$ by 16%.

<u>Fluoxetine</u>: Coadministration of fluoxetine with alprazolam increased the maximum plasma concentration of alprazolam by 46%, decreased clearance by 21%, increased $T_{1/2}$ by 17%, and decreased measured psychomotor performance.

<u>Oral Contraceptives:</u> Coadministration of oral contraceptives increased the maximum plasma concentration of alprazolam by 18%, decreased clearance by 22%, and increased $T_{1/2}$ by 29%. <u>Carbamazepine:</u> The oral clearance of alprazolam (given in a 0.8 mg single dose) was increased from 0.90 ± 0.21 mL/min/kg to 2.13 ± 0.54 mL/min/kg and the elimination $T_{1/2}$ was shortened (from 17.1 ± 4.9 to 7.7 ± 1.7 hour) following administration of 300 mg per day carbamazepine for 10 days [see Drug Interactions (7.1)]. However, the carbamazepine dose used in this study was fairly low compared to the recommended doses (1000-1200 mg per day); the effect at usual carbamazepine doses is unknown.

<u>Ritonavir</u>: Interactions involving HIV protease inhibitors (eg, ritonavir) and alprazolam are complex and time dependent. Short-term low doses of ritonavir (4 doses of 200 mg) increased mean AUC of alprazolam by about 2.5-fold, and did not significantly affect C_{max} of alprazolam. The elimination T_{1/2} was prolonged (30 hours versus 13 hours). However, upon extended exposure to ritonavir (500 mg, twice daily for 10 days), CYP3A induction offset this inhibition. Alprazolam AUC and C_{max} was reduced by 12% and 16%, respectively, in the presence of ritonavir. The elimination T_{1/2} of alprazolam was not significantly changed <u>Sertraline</u>: A single dose of alprazolam 1 mg and steady state dose of sertraline (50 to 150 mg per day) did not reveal any clinically significant changes in the pharmacokinetics of alprazolam. <u>Imipramine and Desipramine</u>: The steady state plasma concentrations of imipramine and desipramine have been reported to be increased an average of 31% and 20%, respectively, by the concomitant administration of XANAX in doses up to 4 mg per day.

<u>Warfarin:</u> Alprazolam did not affect the prothrombin or plasma warfarin levels in male volunteers administered sodium warfarin orally.

In Vitro Studies

Data from in vitro studies of alprazolam suggest a possible drug interaction of alprazolam with paroxetine. The ability of alprazolam to induce human hepatic enzyme systems has not been determined.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenesis

No evidence of carcinogenic potential was observed in rats or mice administered alprazolam for 2 years at doses up to 30 and 10 mg/kg/day, respectively. These doses are 29 times and 4.8 times the maximum recommended human dose of 10 mg/day based on mg/m 2 body surface area, respectively.

Mutagenesis

Alprazolam was negative in the in vitro Ames bacterial reverse mutation assay and DNA Damage/Alkaline Elution Assay and in vivo rat micronucleus genetic toxicology assays.

Impairment of Fertility

Alprazolam produced no impairment of fertility in rats at doses up to 5 mg/kg per day, which is approximately 5 times the maximum recommended human dose of 10 mg per day based on mg/m^2 body surface area.

13.2 Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology

When rats were treated with alprazolam at oral doses of 3 mg/kg, 10 mg/kg, and 30 mg/kg per day (3 to 29 times the maximum recommended human dose based on mg/m² body surface area) for 2 years, a tendency for a dose related increase in the number of cataracts was observed in females and a tendency for a dose related increase in corneal vascularization was observed in males. These lesions did not appear until after 11 months of treatment.

••••

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

The efficacy of XANAX XR in the treatment of panic disorder in adults was established in two 6-week, flexible-dose, placebo-controlled studies in adult patients meeting DSM-III criteria for panic disorder. In these studies, patients were treated with XANAX XR in a dose range of 1 mg to 10 mg once per day. The effectiveness of XANAX XR was assessed on the basis of changes in various measures of panic attack frequency, on various measures of the Clinical Global Impression, and on the Overall Phobia Scale. In all, there were 7 primary efficacy measures in these studies, and XANAX XR was superior to placebo on all 7 outcomes in both studies. The mean dose of XANAX XR at the last treatment visit was 4.2 mg per day in the first study and 4.6 mg per day in the second.

••••

15 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

Blister packs containing 30 sustained -release tablets.

XANAX® XR **0.5 mg** - round blue convex tablets debossed with "P&U 57".

XANAX® XR 1 mg - round white convex tablets debossed with "P&U 59".

XANAX® XR 2 mg -pentagonal blue tablets debossed with "P&U 66". .

להלן העדכונים העיקריים בעלון לצרכן:

אזהרות מיוחדות:

קסנאקס XR היא תרופה פסיכוטרופית המכילה אלפרזולאם העלול לגרום לשימוש לרעה או להביא לתלות. יש להודיע לרופא אם הנך סובל או סבלת בעבר משימוש לרעה או פיתוח תלות באלכוהול, תרופת מרשם או סמים. העברת או מכירת התרופה לאחרים עלולה להזיק להם והיא בניגוד לחוק.

אר חשוב לדעת בנוגע לקסנאקס? XR

תרופה זו שייכת לקבוצת הבנזודיאזפינים, שלה תכונות מיוחדות המחייבות זהירות רבה בשימוש בה. נטילת תרופה זו עם תרופות ממשפחת האופיואידים, אלכוהול, או תרופות אחרות המדכאות את מערכת העצבים המרכזית (כולל סמים), עלולה לגרום לתחושת ישנוניות עמוקה, קשיי נשימה (דיכוי נשימתי), תרדמת ומוות. <mark>יש לפנות לעזרה ראשונה מיידית במידה וקורה אחד מהמצבים הבאים:</mark>

- נשימה מואטת או רדוד<mark>ה</mark>
- עצירת נשימה (עלול להביא לעצירת הלב)
 - ישנוניות יתר (טשטוש) •
- <mark>סיכון לשימוש לרעה, שימוש ביתר והתמכרות.</mark> קיים סיכון של שימוש לרעה, שימוש ביתר והתמכרות בשימוש עם בנזודיאזפינים כולל קסנאקס XR, העלול להביא למנת יתר ותופעות לוואי חמורות כולל תרדמת ומוות.
- תופעות לוואי חמורות כולל תרדמת ומוות התרחשו באנשים שהשתמשו ביתר או השתמשו לרעה בבנזודיאזפינים כולל קסנאקס XR. תופעות אלו עלולות לכלול גם: דליריום (סיוטים), פרנויה, מחשבות או פעולות אובדניות, התקפים (פרכוסים) וקושי בנשימה. פנה מיידית אל הרופא או גש לחדר מייון בבית החולים הקרוב אם אתה חווה אחת מתופעת לוואי חמורה הללו.
 - ניתן לפתח התמכרות לקסנאקס XR גם אם נלקחת בהתאם למרשם הרופא.

תלות פיסית ותופעות גמילה. קסנאקס XR עלולה לגרום ל תלות פיסית ותופעות גמילה.

- אין להפסיק טיפול בקסנאקס XR באופן פתאומי. הפסקת הטיפול בקסנאקס XR בפתאומיות עלולה לגרום לתופעות לוואי חמורות ומסכנות חיים. כולל תנועות, תגובות או ביטויים לא רגילים, התקפים (פרכוסים), שינויים פתאומיים וחמורים מנטליים או במערכת העצבים, דכאון, ראייה או שמיעה של דברים שאחרים לא שומעים או רואים, עלייה קיצונית בפעילות או בדיבור, איבוד קשר עם המציאות ומחשבות או פעולות אובדניות. יש לפנות לרופא או לחדר מיון הקרוב מיידית אם אתה חווה אחד מתחמינים אלו
 - מטופלים מסוימים המפסיקים טיפול בבנזודיאזפינים באופן פתאומי, חווים תסמינים העלולים להמשך ממספר שבועות ועד ליותר מ12 חודשים, כולל, חרדה, קושי לזכור, ללמוד או להתרכז, דכאון, בעיות בשינה, תחושה שחרקים זוחלים מתחת לעור, חולשה, רעידות, התכווציות שרירים, תחושת שריפה או דקירות בידיים, זרועות, רגליים או כפות רגליים, וצלצולים באוזניים.
 - תלות פיסית אינה זהה להתמכרות לסמים. הרופא שלך יוכל להסביר לך יותר על ההבדלים בינהם.

?. למה מיועדת התרופה?

קסנאקסXR TM משמשת לטיפול בחרדה וחרדה המלווה בדיכאון ובהפרעת פאניקה עם או ללא המנעות פובית.

קבוצה תרפויטית:

בנזודיאזפינים.

קסנאקס XR שייכת למשפחת הבנזודיאזפינים, ופועלת על קולטנים של GABA במוח. אזהרות מיוחדות הנוגעות לשימוש בתרופה

:בספר לרופא אם: XR אם: בקסנאקס אם:

- הנד סובל או סבלת בעבר מדיכאון, בעיות במצב הרוח, מחשבות או התנהגות אובדניות
 - הנך סובל מבעיות כבד או כליה
 - הנד סובל ממחלת ריאה או בעיות בנשימה
- ארות. קסנאקס XR עלולה להזיק לעובר. ע<mark>לייך להתייעץ עם הרופא לגבי נטילת קסנאקס XR ה</mark>נך בהריון או מתכננת להרות. קסנאקס XR עלולה להזיק לעובר. ע<mark>לייך להתייעץ עם הרופא לגבי נטילת קסנאקס TR</mark> בזמן ההריון.
- הנך מניקה או מתכננת להניק. התרופה עוברת לחלב האם ועלולה לפגוע בתינוק שלך. עלייך להתייעץ עם הרופא לגבי הדרך המתאימה ביותר להאכיל את תינוקך אם את משתמשת ב קסנאקס XR. אין להשתמש בתרופה אם הינך מניקה.

אזהרות נוספות

נטילת תרופה זו עם תרופות ממשפחת האופיואידים ותרופות אחרות, סיכון לשימוש לרעה, שימוש ביתר והתמכרות; תלות פיסית ותופעות גמילה <u>ראה:</u>"מה חשוב לדעת בנוגע לקסנאקס XR ?" בתחילת עלון זה

יש חשיבות רבה במעקב רפואי צמוד עם נטילת תרופה זו.

ילדים ומתבגרים:

תרופה זו אינה מיועדת לילדים ולמתבגרים מתחת לגיל 18. <mark>לא קיים מידע לגבי בטיחות ויעילות של התרופה בילדים</mark>.

קשישים:

מטופלים קשישים רגישים במיוחד לתופעות תלויות מינון בזמן נטילת התרופה. מומלץ להיוועץ ברופא לפני התחלת הטיפול

תגובות בין תרופתיות

- אם אתה לוקח, או אם לקחת לאחרונה, תרופות אחרות כולל תרופות ללא מרשם ותוספי תזונה, ספר על כך לרופא או לרוקח.אין להשתמש יחד עם תרופות לזיהומים פטרייתיים כגון, קטוקונאזול ואיטראקונאזול, ראה סעיף 2
- אופיואידים כגון, מורפין, בופרנורפין, הידרומורפון, וקסימורפון, אוקסיקודון, פנטניל, מתאדון, אלפנטניל, בוטורפנול, קודאין, דיהידרוקודאין, מפרידין, פנטזוצין, רמיפנטניל, סופנטניל, טפנטדול, טרמדול. שכן השילוב עם קסנאקס XR עלול להגביר את הסיכוי לדיכוי נשימתי
- אין לשתות אלכוהול או לקחת תרופות אחרות העלולות לגרום לך ישנוני או מסוחרר בשילוב עם קסנאקס XR לפני שהתייעצת עם הרופא. בשילוב עם תרופות אחרות הגורמות ישנוניות או סחרחורת קסנאקס XR עלולה להגביר הישנוניות או הסחרחורת.

וה. "מה חשוב לדעת בנוגע לקסנאקס "XR בתחילת עלון זה.

במיוחד יש לידע את הרופא או הרוקח אם אתה לוקח:

- תרופות לטיפול בחרדה ודיכאון (נפאזודון, פלובוקסאמין, פלואוקסטין, סרטאלין, פארוקסטין)
 - סימטדין (לאולקוס) •
 - יטונאביר HIV בזיהום לטיפול ריטונאביר
 - גלולות למניעת הריון

תרופות המשפיעות על מערכת העצבים המרכזית כגון: תרופות נוגדות פסיכוזה, תרופות נוגדות פרכוסים <mark>כגון: פניטואין,</mark> קארבאמאזפין ; תרופות לטיפול באלרגיה (אנטי-היסטמינים) <mark>ואתנול</mark>.

- דיגוקסין- תרופה לטיפול במחלות לב, מכיוון שבשילוב עם קסנאקס XR רמת הדיגוקסין עלולה לעלות
 - אימיפראמין ודסיפראמין •
 - פרופוקסיפן, משכך כאב נרקוטי
 - מקרולידים כגון אריתרומיצין וקלאריתרומיצין

נהיגה ושימוש במכונות

קסנאקס XR עלולה לגרום לישנוניות <mark>או סחרחורת</mark> <mark>ועלולה להאט את החשיבה ואת היכולות המוטוריות.</mark> אין לנהוג או להפעיל מכונות מסוכנות עד שתדע כיצד התרופה משפיעה עליך.

מידע חשוב על חלק ממרכיבי התרופה

טבליות קסנאקס XR מכילות לקטוז <mark>אם נאמר לך ע"י הרופא כי אתה רגיש לסוכרים מסויימים כמו לקטוז, יש ליצור קשר עם הרופא לפני</mark> השימוש בתרופה.

?. כיצד תשתמש בתרופה?

•••

אין לעבור על המנה המומלצת! אין לקחת כמות גדולה <mark>או זמן ארוך יותר קסנאקס XR</mark>, ממה שנרשם עבורך.

יש לשמור קסנאקס XR במקום בטוח כדי למנוע שימוש ביתר או שימוש לרעה ורחוק מהישג ידם של ילדים.

•••

4. תופעות לוואי

תופעות הלוואי השכיחות ביותר:

טשטוש, ישנוניות, קושי בהגייה ברורה של מילים (דיסארתריה), דיכאון, בעיות קואורדינציה, הפרעות בזיכרון, <mark>שינויים בחשק המיני (ליבידו),</mark> <mark>עצירות. בחילה</mark> ועייפות.

תופעות לוואי שכיחות (תופעות שמופיעות ב 1-10 משתמשים מתוך 100):

הלמות לב (פלפיטציות), ורטיגו, טשטוש בראייה, שלשול, הקאה, קשיי עיכול, כאב בטן, תחושת חולי כללית, חולשה, כאב בחזה, כאב גב, התכווצויות ועווית שרירים, כאב ראש, סחרחורת, רעד, גריות (איריתביליות), נדודי שינה, עצבנות, תחושה לא מציאותית (דראליזציה), , חוסר מנוחה, אי שקט, דפרסונליזציה (תחושת ניתוק), סיוטים, קושי במתן שתן, גודש באף, נשימה מואצת, הזעה מוגברת, בעיות בקואורדינציה, פגיעה מנטאלית, שיגשון (אטקסיה), הפרעה בקשב, פגיעה בשיווי משקל, תנועתיות יתר (דיסקינזיה), איבוד תחושה (היפואסטזיה), שינה מוגברת, רדמת (לתרגיה), דיסאורינטציה, בלבול, ירידה במצב הרוח, עלייה בתיאבון, אנורקסיה, עלייה במשקל, תאונות דרכים, כאבי וסת (דיסמנוריאה), אי תפקוד מיני, כאבי מפרקים (ארתרלגיה), כאבי שרירים (מילגיה), כאב בגפיים .

תופעות לוואי שאינן שכיחות (תופעות שמופיעות ב 1-10 משתמשים מתוך (1000):

דופק מהיר (טכיקרדיה), תחושת טינטון (טיניטוס), כאבי אוזניים, התרחבות האישון, פוטופוביה (אי סבילות לאור), קושי בבליעה, הפרשת רוק מוגברת, נפילות, חום גבוה, תחושת צמא, תחושת חום וקור, בצקת, תחושת זעם, עצלנות, תשישות, תחושת שיכרות, לחץ בחזה, עלייה באנרגיה, תחושת רגיעה, חמרמורת, חוסר שליטה ברגליים, צמרמורת, שכחה, גמלוניות, התעלפות, ירידה במתח השרירים, התקפים (פרכוסים), רמת הכרה ירודה, תסמונת דום נשימה בשינה, דיבור בזמן שינה, קהות חושים, חלומות לא רגילים, אדישות (אפתיה), תוקפנות וכעס, איטיות מחשבתית, תחושת אופוריה, דיבור מופרז ולא הגיוני, שינוי במצב הרוח, קושי בדיבור, הזיות, מחשבות רצחניות, מאניה, היפומאניה, אי שליטה בדחפים, האטה פסיכו-מוטורית, מחשבות אובדניות, תכיפות במתן שתן, דליפת שתן, תחושת חנק, דימום מהאף, נזלת, עור דביק, לח וקריר, פריחה, חרלת, ירידה בלחץ הדם.

תופעות לוואי ששכיחותן אינה ידועה:

עליה באנזימי כבד, דלקת כבד, צהבת, כשל כבדי, בצקת היקפית, וסת לא סדיר, רמת פרולקטין גבוהה, גינקומסטיה (הגדלת רקמת השד בגברים), גלקטוראה (יצירת חלב בשד ללא קשר ללידה) , תסמונת סטיבנס ג'ונסון סינדרום, אנגיואדמה, <mark>תגובת רגישות לאור</mark>

אם הופיעה תופעת לוואי, אם אחת מתופעות הלוואי מחמירה, או כאשר אתה סובל מתופעת לוואי שלא צוינה בעלון, עליך להתייעץ עם הרופא.

השינויים המודגשים ברקע צהוב מהווים החמרה. כמו כן, בוצעו שינויים נוספים הכוללים תוספת מידע, השמטת מידע ועדכוני נוסח. העלונים המעודכנים זמינים באתר משרד הבריאות.

https://data.health.gov.il/drugs/index.html#!/byDrug

לחילופין, לקבלת עלון מלא מודפס ניתן לפנות לחברת פייזר PFE פרמצבטיקה ישראל בע"מ, שנקר 9, ת.ד. 12133 הרצליה פיתוח, 46725.

> בברכה, עידית שלם אבידר רוקחת ממונה