

EpiGrain

Topiramate

PHARMA
Total Quality
شركة التقدم للصناعات الدوائية
Al-Taqaddom Pharmaceutical Industries

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

- This medicine has been prescribed for you. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.

- If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

In this leaflet:
1. What EPIGRAIN® is and what it is used for.
2. Before you take EPIGRAIN®.3. How to take EPIGRAIN®.4. Possible side effects.5. How to store EPIGRAIN®.6. Further information.

1. What EPIGRAIN® is and what it is used for
Pharmacotherapeutic group
Anticonvulsant (antiepilepsy) drug, ATC: N03AX11

Therapeutic indications

a. Epilepsy: EPIGRAIN® is indicated as monotherapy in patients with newly diagnosed epilepsy or for conversion to monotherapy in patients with epilepsy. EPIGRAIN® is indicated as adjunctive therapy for adults and children with partial onset seizures, seizures associated with Lennox-Gastaut syndrome, and generalized tonic-clonic seizures.

b. Migraine: EPIGRAIN® is indicated in adults for the prophylaxis of migraine headache. The usefulness of EPIGRAIN® in the acute treatment of migraine headache has not been studied.

2. Before you take EPIGRAIN®

Do not take EPIGRAIN®

Hypersensitivity to any component of this product.

B. Take special care with EPIGRAIN®

1. Withdrawal of EPIGRAIN® In patients with or without a history of seizures or epilepsy, antiepileptic drugs (AED) including EPIGRAIN® should be gradually withdrawn to minimize the potential for seizures or increased seizure frequency. In clinical trials, daily dosages were decreased in weekly intervals by 50 to 100 mg in adults with epilepsy and by 25 to 50 mg in adults receiving EPIGRAIN® at doses up to 100 mg/day for migraine prophylaxis. In clinical trials of children, EPIGRAIN® was gradually withdrawn over a 2 to 8 week period. In situations where rapid withdrawal of EPIGRAIN® is medically required, appropriate monitoring is recommended.

2. Renal Impairment: The major route of elimination of unchanged topiramate and its metabolites is via the kidney. Renal elimination is dependent on renal function and is independent of age. Patients with moderate or severe renal impairment may take 10 to 15 days to reach steady-state plasma concentrations as compared to 4 to 8 days in patients with normal renal function. As with all patients, the titration schedule should be guided by clinical outcome (i.e., seizure control, avoidance of side effects) with the knowledge that subjects with known renal impairment may require a longer time to reach steady-state at each dose.

3. Hydration: Oligohydrosis (decreased sweating) and anhidrosis has been reported in association with the use of topiramate. Decreased sweating and hyperthermia (rise in body temperature) may occur especially in young children exposed to high ambient temperatures. Adequate hydration while using topiramate is very important. Hydration can reduce the risk of nephrolithiasis. Proper hydration prior to and during activities such as exercise or exposure to warm temperatures may reduce the risk of heat related adverse events.

4. Mood Disturbances/Depression: An increased incidence of mood disturbances and depression has been observed during topiramate treatment.

5. Suicide/Suicidal Ideation: AEDs, including EPIGRAIN® increase the risk of suicidal thoughts or behavior in patients taking these drugs for any indication. Patients therefore should be monitored for signs of suicidal ideation and behavior and appropriate treatment should be considered. Patients (and, where appropriate, caregivers of patients) should be advised to seek immediate medical advice should signs of suicidal ideation or behavior emerge.

6. Nephrolithiasis: Some patients, especially those with a predisposition to nephrolithiasis, may be at increased risk for renal stone formation and associated signs and symptoms such as renal colic, renal pain or flank pain. Risk factors for nephrolithiasis include prior stone formation, a family history of nephrolithiasis and hypercalcaemia. None of these risk factors can reliably predict stone formation during topiramate treatment. In addition, patients taking other medication associated with nephrolithiasis may be at increased risk.

7. Hepatic Impairment: In hepatically-impaired patients, topiramate should be administered with caution as the clearance of topiramate may be decreased.

8. Acute Myopia and Secondary Angle Closure Glaucoma:

A syndrome consisting of acute myopia associated with secondary angle closure glaucoma has been reported in patients receiving EPIGRAIN®. Symptoms include acute onset of decreased visual acuity and/or ocular pain. Ophthalmologic findings can include myopia, anterior chamber shallowing, ocular hyperemia (redness) and increased intraocular pressure. Mydriasis may or may not be present. This syndrome may be associated with suprachillary effusion resulting in anterior displacement of the lens and efflux, with secondary angle closure glaucoma. Symptoms typically occur within 1 month of initiating EPIGRAIN® therapy. Treatment includes discontinuation of EPIGRAIN®, as rapidly as possible in the judgment of the treating physician, and appropriate measures to reduce intraocular pressure. These measures generally result in a decrease in intraocular pressure. Elevated intraocular pressure of any etiology, if left untreated, can lead to serious sequelae including permanent vision loss.

9. Visual Field Defects: Visual field defects have been reported in patients receiving topiramate independent of elevated intraocular pressure. In clinical trials, most of these events were reversible after topiramate discontinuation. If visual problems occur at any time during topiramate treatment, consideration should be given to discontinuing the drug.

10. Metabolic Acidosis: Hyperchloremic, non-anion gap, metabolic acidosis (i.e. decreased serum bicarbonate below the normal reference range in the absence of respiratory alkalosis) is associated with topiramate treatment. This decrease in serum bicarbonate is due to the inhibitory effect of topiramate on renal carbonic anhydrase. Generally, the decrease in bicarbonate occurs early in treatment although it can occur at any time during treatment. These decreases are usually mild to moderate (average decrease of 4 mmol/L at doses of 100 mg/day or above in adults and at approximately 6 mg/kg/day in pediatric patients. Rarely, patients have experienced decrease to values below 10 mmol/L. Conditions or therapies that predispose to acidosis (such as renal disease, severe respiratory disorders, status epilepticus, diarrhea, surgery, ketogenic diet, or certain drugs) may be additive to the bicarbonate lowering effects of topiramate. Chronic metabolic acidosis in pediatric patients can reduce growth rates. The effect of topiramate on growth and bone-related sequelae has not been systematically investigated in pediatric or adult populations. Depending on underlying conditions, appropriate evaluation including serum bicarbonate levels is recommended with topiramate therapy. If metabolic acidosis develops and persists, consideration should be given to reducing the dose or discontinuing topiramate (using dose tapering).

Nutritional supplement: A dietary supplement or increased food intake may be considered if the patient is losing weight while on this medication.

c. Taking other medicines, herbal or dietary supplements:

Please inform your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any other medications, including over-the-counter medicines, including herbal medicines. For purposes of this section, a no effect dose is defined as a $\leq 15\%$ change.

Effects of Other antiepileptic drugs on EPIGRAIN®:

Phenoin and carbamazepine decrease the plasma concentration of EPIGRAIN®. The addition or withdrawal of phenoin or carbamazepine to EPIGRAIN® therapy may require an adjustment in dosage of the latter. This should be done by titrating to clinical effect. The addition or withdrawal of valproic acid does not produce clinically significant changes in plasma concentrations of EPIGRAIN® and, therefore, does not warrant dosage adjustment of EPIGRAIN®.

The results of these interactions are summarized below:

Phenoin (EPIGRAIN® Concentration decreased by 48%), Carbamazepine (EPIGRAIN® Concentration decreased by 40%), Valproic acid, Lamotrigine, Phenytoin (EPIGRAIN® Concentration Not studied), Primidone (EPIGRAIN® Concentration Not studied).

Effects of EPIGRAIN® on Other AEDs:

The addition of EPIGRAIN® to other AEDs (phenoin, carbamazepine, valproic acid, phenobarbital, primidone) has no effect on their steady state plasma concentrations, except in the occasional patient, where the addition of EPIGRAIN® to phenoin may result in an increase of plasma concentrations of phenoin. This is possibly due to inhibition of a specific enzyme polymorphic isoform (CYP2C19). Consequently, any patient on phenoin showing clinical signs or symptoms of toxicity should have phenoin levels monitored. A pharmacokinetic interaction study in patients with epilepsy indicated that the addition of topiramate to lamotrigine had no effect on steady state plasma concentration of lamotrigine at topiramate doses of 100 to 400 mg/day. In addition, there was no change in steady state plasma concentration of topiramate during or after removal of lamotrigine treatment (mean dose of 327 mg/day).

Other Drug Interactions

Digoxin: In a single dose study, serum digoxin area under plasma concentration curve (AUC) decreased 12% due to concomitant administration of EPIGRAIN®. The clinical relevance of this observation has not been established. When EPIGRAIN® is added or withdrawn in patients on digoxin therapy, careful attention should be given to the routine monitoring of serum digoxin.

Oral Contraceptives: In a pharmacokinetic interaction study in healthy volunteers with a concomitantly administered combination oral contraceptive product containing 1 mg norethindrone (NET) plus 35 mcg ethinyl estradiol (EE), EPIGRAIN® given in the absence of other medications at doses of 50 to 200 mg/day was not associated with statistically significant changes in mean exposure (AUC) to either component of the oral contraceptive. In another study, exposure to EE was statistically significantly decreased at doses of 200, 400, and 800 mg/day (18%, 21%, and 30%, respectively) when given as adjunctive therapy in patients taking valproic acid. In both studies, EPIGRAIN® (50 mg/day to 800 mg/day) did not significantly affect exposure to NET. The possibility of decreased contraceptive efficacy and increased breakthrough bleeding should be considered in patients taking combination oral contraceptive products with EPIGRAIN®. Patients taking estrogen containing contraceptives should be asked to report any change in their bleeding patterns. Contraceptive efficacy was decreased even in the absence of breakthrough bleeding.

Lithium: In healthy volunteers, there was an observed reduction (18% for AUC) in systemic exposure for lithium during concomitant administration with topiramate 200 mg/day. In patients with bipolar disorder, the pharmacokinetics of lithium were unaffected during treatment with topiramate at doses of 200 mg/day; however, there was an observed increase in systemic exposure (26% for AUC) following topiramate doses of up to 600 mg/day. Lithium levels should be monitored when co-administered with topiramate.

Risperidone: Drug-drug interaction studies conducted under single and multiple dose conditions in healthy volunteers and patients with bipolar disorder yielded similar results. There were no clinically significant changes in the systemic exposure of the risperidone total active moiety or of topiramate, therefore this interaction is not likely to be of clinical significance.

Hydrochlorothiazide (HCTZ): A drug-drug interaction study conducted in healthy volunteers evaluated the steady-state pharmacokinetics of HCTZ (25mg every 24h) and topiramate (96 mg every 12h) when administered alone and concomitantly. The results of this study indicate that topiramate C_{max} increased by 27% and AUC increased by 29% when HCTZ was added to topiramate. The product significance of this change is unknown. The addition of HCTZ to topiramate therapy may require an adjustment of the topiramate dose. The steady-state pharmacokinetics of HCTZ were not significantly influenced by the concomitant administration of topiramate. Clinical laboratory results indicated decreases in serum potassium after topiramate or HCTZ administration, which were greater when HCTZ and topiramate were administered in combination.

Metformin: A drug-drug interaction study conducted in healthy volunteers evaluated the steady state pharmacokinetics of metformin and topiramate when administered alone and concomitantly. When EPIGRAIN® is added to pioglitazone therapy or pioglitazone is added to EPIGRAIN® therapy, careful attention should be given to the routine monitoring of patients for adequate control of their diabetic disease state.

Pioglitazone: A drug-drug interaction study conducted in healthy volunteers evaluated the steady state pharmacokinetics of topiramate and pioglitazone when administered alone and concomitantly. When EPIGRAIN® is added to pioglitazone therapy or pioglitazone is added to EPIGRAIN® therapy, careful attention should be given to the routine monitoring of patients for adequate control of their diabetic disease state.

Glyburide: A drug-drug interaction study conducted in patients with type 2 diabetes evaluated the steady-state pharmacokinetics of glyburide (5 mg/day) alone and concomitantly with topiramate (150 mg/day). The steady state pharmacokinetics of topiramate were unaffected by concomitant administration of glyburide. When topiramate is added to glyburide therapy or glyburide is added to topiramate therapy, careful attention should be given to the routine monitoring of patients for adequate control of their diabetic disease state.

Other Forms of Interactions

Agents Predisposing to Nephrolithiasis: EPIGRAIN®, when used concomitantly with other agents predisposing to nephrolithiasis, may increase the risk of nephrolithiasis. While using EPIGRAIN®, agents like these should be avoided since they may create a physiological environment that increases the risk of renal stone formation.

Valproic Acid: Concomitant administration of topiramate and valproic acid has been associated with hyperammonemia with or without encephalopathy in patients who have tolerated either drug. In most cases, symptoms and signs abated with discontinuation of either drug. This adverse event is not due to a pharmacokinetic interaction. An association of hyperammonemia with

topiramate monotherapy or concomitant treatment with other AEDs has not been established. Hypothermia, defined as an unintentional drop in body core temperature to $<35^{\circ}\text{C}$, has been reported in association with concomitant use of topiramate and valproic acid (VPA) both in conjunction with hyperammonemia and in the absence of hyperammonemia. This adverse event in patients using concomitant topiramate and valproate can occur after starting topiramate treatment or after increasing the daily dose of topiramate.

d. Taking with food and drink: There was no clinically significant effect of food on the bioavailability of topiramate.

e. Pregnancy and breast-feeding:

Pregnancy: Studies in animals have shown reproductive toxicity in rats, topiramate crosses the placental barrier there are no adequate and well-controlled studies using EPIGRAIN® in pregnant women. EPIGRAIN® can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Data from pregnancy registries indicate that infants exposed to topiramate in utero have an increased risk of congenital malformations (e.g., craniofacial defects, such as cleft lip/palate, hypospadias, and anomalies involving various body systems). This has been reported with topiramate monotherapy and as part of a polytherapy regimen. In addition, data from other studies indicate that, compared with monotherapy, there is an increased risk of teratogenic effects associated with the use of AEDs in combination therapy. Compared with a reference group not taking AEDs, registry data for EPIGRAIN® monotherapy showed a higher prevalence of low birth weight (<2500 grams). One pregnancy registry reported an increased risk of stillbirth in infants who were small for gestational age. EPIGRAIN® should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus. In treating and counseling women of childbearing potential, the prescribing physician should weigh the benefits of therapy against the risks and consider alternative therapeutic options. If this drug is used during pregnancy or if the patient becomes pregnant while taking this drug, the patient should be apprised of the potential hazard to the fetus.

Breast-feeding: Topiramate is excreted in the milk of lactating rats. The excretion of topiramate in human milk has not been evaluated in controlled studies. Limited observations in patients suggest an extensive excretion of topiramate into breast milk. Since many drugs are excreted in human milk, a decision should be made whether to discontinue breast feeding or to discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother.

f. Driving and using machines

EPIGRAIN® acts on the central nervous system and may produce drowsiness, dizziness or other related symptoms. It may also cause visual disturbances and/or blurred vision. These adverse events could potentially be dangerous in patients driving a vehicle or operating machinery, particularly until such time as the individual patient's experience with the drug is established.

3. How to take EPIGRAIN®:

Always take EPIGRAIN® exactly as your doctor has told you. You should check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Dosage: It is recommended that therapy be initiated at a low dose followed by titration to an effective dose.

Epilepsy—Adjunctive Therapy:

Initial therapy should begin at 25 to 50 mg nightly for one week. Use of lower initial doses has been reported, but has not been studied systematically. Subsequently, at weekly or bi-weekly intervals, the dose should be increased by 25 to 50 mg/day and taken in two divided doses. Dose titration should be guided by clinical outcome. Some patients may achieve efficacy with once-a-day dosing. In clinical trials as adjunctive therapy, 200 mg was effective and was the lowest dosage studied. This is therefore considered the minimum effective dose. The usual daily dose is 200 to 400 mg in two divided doses. Individual patients have received doses as high as 1600 mg/day. These dosing recommendations apply to all adults, including the elderly, in the absence of underlying renal disease.

Children Aged 2 and Above: The recommended total daily dose of EPIGRAIN® as adjunctive therapy is approximately 5 to 9 mg/kg/day in two divided doses. Titration should begin at 25 mg (or less, based on a range of 1 to 3 mg/kg/day) nightly for the first week. The dosage should then be increased at 1- or 2-week intervals by increments of 1 to 3 mg/kg/day (administered in two divided doses), to achieve optimal clinical response. Dose titration should be guided by clinical outcome. Daily doses up to 30 mg/kg/day have been studied and were generally well tolerated.

Epilepsy—Monotherapy: When concomitant antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) are withdrawn to achieve monotherapy with topiramate, consideration should be given to the effects this may have on seizure control. Unless safety concerns require an abrupt withdrawal of the concomitant AED, a gradual discontinuation at the rate of approximately one-third of the concomitant AED dose every 2 weeks is recommended (see Warnings and Precautions—Withdrawal of EPIGRAIN®). When enzyme inducing drugs are withdrawn, topiramate levels will increase. A decrease in EPIGRAIN® dosage may be required if clinically indicated.

Adults: Titration should begin at 25 mg nightly for 1 week. The dosage should then be increased at 1- or 2-week intervals by increments of 25 or 50 mg/day, administered in two divided doses. If the patient is unable to tolerate the titration regimen, smaller increments or longer intervals between increments can be used. Dose and titration rate should be guided by clinical outcome. The recommended initial target dose range for topiramate monotherapy in children aged two years and above is 100 to 400 mg/day. Children with recently diagnosed partial onset seizures have received doses of up to 500 mg/day.

Children Aged 2 and Above: Treatment of children aged 2 years and above should begin at 0.5 to 1 mg/kg nightly for the first week. The dosage should then be increased at 1- or 2-week intervals by increments of 0.5 to 1 mg/kg/day, administered in two divided doses. If the child is unable to tolerate the titration regimen, smaller increments or longer intervals between dose increments can be used. Dose and dose titration rate should be guided by clinical outcome. The recommended initial target dose range for topiramate monotherapy in children aged two years and above is 100 to 400 mg/day. Children with recently diagnosed partial onset seizures have received doses of up to 500 mg/day.

Adults: The recommended total daily dose of topiramate for prophylaxis of migraine headache is 100 mg/day administered in two divided doses. Titration should begin at 25 mg nightly for 1 week. The dosage should then be increased in increments of 25 mg/day administered at 1-week intervals. If the patient is unable to tolerate the titration regimen, longer intervals between dose adjustments can be used. Some patients may experience a benefit at a total daily dose of 50 mg/day. Patients have received a total daily dose up to 200 mg/day. Dose and titration rate should be guided by clinical outcome.

Special Population
Pediatrics (Up to 2 Years of Age): The pharmacokinetics of topiramate in children, as in adults receiving add-on therapy, are linear, with clearance independent of dose and steady state plasma concentrations increasing in proportion to dose. Children, however, have a higher clearance and a shorter elimination half-life. Consequently, the plasma concentrations of topiramate for the same mg/kg dose may be lower in children compared to adults. As in adults, hepatic enzyme inducing AEDs decrease the steady state plasma concentrations.

Elderly: Plasma clearance of topiramate is unchanged in elderly subjects in the absence of underlying renal disease. **Impaired renal function:** The plasma and renal clearance of topiramate decreased in patients with moderate and severe

impaired renal function (CLCR <70 mL/min). As a result, higher steady-state topiramate plasma concentrations are expected for a given dose in renal-impaired patients as compared to those with normal renal function. In addition, patients with renal impairment will require a longer time to reach steady-state at each dose. In patients with moderate and severe renal impairment, half of the usual starting and maintenance dose is recommended. Topiramate is effectively removed from plasma by hemodialysis. A prolonged period of hemodialysis may cause topiramate concentration to fall below levels that are required to maintain an anti-seizure effect. To avoid rapid drops in topiramate plasma concentration during hemodialysis, a supplemental dose of topiramate may be required. The actual adjustment should take into account 1- the duration of dialysis period, 2- the clearance rate of the dialysis system being used, and 3- the effective renal clearance of topiramate in the patient being dialyzed. **Impaired hepatic function:** Plasma clearance of topiramate decreased a mean of 26% in patients with moderate to severe hepatic impairment. Therefore, topiramate should be administered with caution in patients with hepatic impairment.

Overdose:

If you take more EPIGRAIN® than you should: If you take more EPIGRAIN® than prescribed by your doctor, talk to your doctor or pharmacist straight away. **Signs and Symptoms:** Overdoses of topiramate have been reported. Signs and symptoms included: convulsions, drowsiness, speech disturbances, blurred vision, diplopia, mentation impaired, lethargy, abnormal coordination, stupor, hypotension, abdominal pain, agitation, dizziness and depression. The clinical consequences were not severe in most cases, but deaths have been reported after poly drug overdoses involving topiramate. Topiramate overdose can result in severe metabolic acidosis. The highest topiramate overdose reported was calculated to be between 96 and 110 g and resulted in coma lasting 20 to 24 hours followed by full recovery after 3 to 4 days.

Treatment: In acute topiramate overdose, if the ingestion is recent, the stomach should be emptied immediately by lavage or by induction of emesis. Activated charcoal has been shown to adsorb topiramate in vitro. Treatment should be appropriately supportive. Hemodialysis has been shown to be an effective means of removing topiramate from the body. The patient should be well hydrated.

If you forget to take EPIGRAIN®

If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember it. However, if it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose. Do not take a double dose (two doses at the same time) to make up for a forgotten dose. If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, epi grain can cause side effects, although not everyone get them. The majority of all adverse reactions were mild to moderate in severity.

- Adverse reactions that had an incidence $>5\%$ in the recommended dose range (200 to 400 mg/day) in adults with adjunctive therapy of topiramate in epilepsy include: somnolence, dizziness, fatigue, irritability, weight decreased, bradypnea, paresthesia, diplopia, coordination abnormal, nausea, nystagmus, anorexia, dysarthria, vision blurred, decreased appetite, memory impairment and diarrhea.

- Adverse reactions that had an incidence $>5\%$ in the recommended dose range (5 to 9 mg/kg/day) in pediatric with adjunctive therapy of topiramate in epilepsy include: decreased appetite, fatigue, somnolence, lethargy, irritability, disturbance in attention, weight decreased, aggression, rash, abnormal behavior, anorexia, balance disorder, and constipation.

- Adverse reactions that had an incidence $>5\%$ at the recommended dose (400 mg/day) in adult with monotherapy of topiramate in epilepsy include: paresthesia, weight decreased, fatigue, anorexia, depression, memory impairment, anxiety, diarrhea, asthenia, dysguesia, and hyposthesia.

- Adverse reactions that had an incidence $>5\%$ at the recommended dose (400 mg/day) in pediatric monotherapy of topiramate in epilepsy include weight decreased, paresthesia, diarrhea, disturbance in attention, pyrexia, and alopecia.

- Adverse reactions that had an incidence $>5\%$ at the recommended dose (100 mg/day) in adult with topiramate in prophylaxis of migraine include: paresthesia, fatigue, nausea, diarrhea, weight decreased, dysguesia, anorexia, decreased appetite, insomnia, hyposthesia, disturbance in attention, anxiety, somnolence, and expressive language disorder.

If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you note any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

5. How to store EPIGRAIN®

- Keep the medicine out of the reach of children.
- Do not store above 30°C.
- The validity date which written after the EXP on the carton indicates the last day of the month.

- EPIGRAIN® does not require any special storage conditions.

- Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or sewerage. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. Further information
a. What EPIGRAIN® contains
The active substance is: TOPIRAMATE
EPIGRAIN® 25: Each Film coated tablet contains 25 mg topiramate in packs of 60 Tablets.
EPIGRAIN® 50: Each Film coated tablet contains 50 mg topiramate in packs of 60 Tablets.
EPIGRAIN® 100: Each Film coated tablet contains 100 mg topiramate in packs of 60 Tablets.
EPIGRAIN® 200: Each Film coated tablet contains 200 mg topiramate in packs of 60 Tablets.
hospital packs are also available (500, 1000), not all pack sizes are available in all countries.

b. Physical Description:
EPIGRAIN® 25: White, round, biconvex tablets 6.1±0.1mm in diameter and 3.3±0.2mm in thickness.
EPIGRAIN® 50: Yellow, round, biconvex tablets 8.1±0.1mm in diameter and 4.0±0.2mm in thickness.
EPIGRAIN® 100: Orange, oblong, biconvex tablets 6.6±mm*13.6±0.1mm in diameter and 4.5±0.2mm in thickness.
EPIGRAIN® 200: Pink, oblong, biconvex tablets 7.7±0.1mm*19.3±0.1mm in diameter and 6.0±0.2mm in thickness.

Excipients: Microcrystalline Cellulose, Mannitol, Sodium Starch Glycolate type A, Starch Pregelatinized L.M, Crospovidone, Povidone, Magnesium Stearate, Carnauba Wax, OPADRY white (25mg) or OPADRY white/Yellow (50mg) or OPADRY orange (100mg) or OPADRY pink (200mg).

Pharmaceutical form: Film coated tablet.
Marketing authorization holder: **Manufacturer Al-Taqaddom Pharmaceutical Industries**
Almwaqar—Amman, Jordan
Tel.: +962-6-4050092 Fax: +962-6-4050091
P.O. Box: 1019 Amman 11947 Jordan
Email: info@topharma.com

d. This leaflet was last approved in 08/ 2017; version number 1-EPIGRAIN-EPG-LMO-RO/AE

This is a medicament
• A medicament is a product which affects your health, and its consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you.
• Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medicament.
• The doctor and the pharmacist are experts in medicine, its benefits and risks.
• Do not try to interrupt the period of treatment prescribed for you.
• Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.
• Keep medicament out of the reach of children.

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