

Rx Concor® 5 mg

Bisoprolol fumarate

Keep out of reach of children.
Read the instruction carefully before use.
Consult your doctor for more information.
Use upon doctor's prescription only.

COMPOSITION

Each film-coated tablet contains:

Active ingredient: Each film-coated tablet contains 5 mg bisoprolol fumarate.

Excipients: Tablet core, Silica, colloidal anhydrous, magnesium stearate, croscopolone, microcrystalline cellulose, maize starch, calcium hydrogen phosphate, anhydrous, Film coating: Iron oxide yellow (E172), dimethicon, metrogel 400, titanium dioxide (E171), hypromellose.

PHARMACEUTICAL DOSAGE FORM

Film-coated tablet

Concor® 5 mg are yellowish white, heart-shaped tablets with a dividing score.
The scored tablets can be divided into equal doses.

INDICATION

- Treatment of high blood pressure (hypertension)
- Treatment of Coronary heart disease (angina pectoris)
- Treatment of stable chronic heart failure with reduced systolic left ventricular function in addition to ACE inhibitors, and diuretics, and optionally cardiac glycosides.

POSIOLOGY AND METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

Posiology

Treatment of hypertension or angina pectoris

Treatment should principally be initiated gradually with low doses, which are then increased slowly. In all cases the dosage should be adjusted individually, in particular according to the pulse rate and therapeutic success.

Hypertension

The recommended dosage is 5 mg bisoprolol fumarate once daily.

In milder forms of hypertension (diastolic blood pressure up to 105 mmHg) therapy with 2.5 mg once daily may be adequate.

If necessary, the dosage may be increased to 10 mg once daily. A further increase of dosage is justified only in exceptional cases.

The maximum recommended dosage is 20 mg once daily.

Coronary heart disease (angina pectoris)

The recommended dosage is 5 mg bisoprolol fumarate once daily.

If necessary, the dosage may be increased to 10 mg once daily. A further increase of dosage is justified only in exceptional cases.

The maximum recommended dosage is 20 mg once daily.

Duration of therapy

The duration of treatment is not limited; it depends upon the nature and severity of the disease.

Concor therapy should not be stopped abruptly, particularly not in patients with coronary heart disease, as this may lead to acute deterioration of the patient's state of health. If discontinuation of therapy becomes necessary, the dose should be gradually reduced (e.g. halving of the dose at weekly intervals).

Treatment of stable chronic heart failure

Standard treatment of CHF consists of an ACE inhibitor for an angiotensin receptor blocker in case of intolerance to ACE inhibitors), a beta-blocker, diuretics, and when appropriate cardiac glycosides. Patients should be stable (without acute heart failure) when bisoprolol treatment is initiated.

Recommendation: The treating physician should be experienced in the management of chronic heart failure.
Transient worsening of heart failure, hypotension, or bradycardia may occur during the titration period and thereafter.

Possible side

Titration phase

The treatment of stable chronic heart failure with bisoprolol requires gradual dose titration. The treatment with bisoprolol is to be initiated with gradual dose escalation according to the following regimen:

- 1.25 mg once daily for 1 week. If this dose is well tolerated increase to
- 2.5 mg once daily for a further week. If this dose is well tolerated increase to
- 3.75 mg once daily for a further week. If this dose is well tolerated increase to
- 5 mg once daily for the 4 following weeks. If this dose is well tolerated increase to
- 7.5 mg once daily for the 4 following weeks. If this dose is well tolerated increase to
- 10 mg once daily as maintenance dose.

The maximum recommended dose is 10 mg once daily.

Close monitoring of vital signs (blood pressure, heart rate) and symptoms of worsening heart failure is recommended during the titration phase. Symptoms may occur already on the first day of treatment.

Treatment modification

If the maximum recommended dose is not well tolerated gradual dose reduction may be considered.

In case of transient worsening of heart failure, hypotension or bradycardia reconsideration of the dosage of the concomitant medication is recommended. It may also be necessary to temporarily lower the dose of bisoprolol or to consider discontinuation.

The reintroduction and/or up-titration of bisoprolol should always be considered when the patient becomes stable again.

If discontinuation is considered, gradual dose decrease is recommended, since abrupt withdrawal may lead to acute deterioration of the patient's condition.

Treatment of stable chronic heart failure with bisoprolol is generally a long-term treatment.

Special populations

Patients with liver or kidney function disorders

Treatment of hypertension or angina pectoris: In patients with liver or kidney function disorders of mild to moderate severity no dosage adjustment is normally required. In patients with severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance < 20 ml/min) and in patients with severe hepatic impairment a daily dose of 10 mg bisoprolol must not be exceeded.

There is only limited experience with the use of bisoprolol in dialysis patients. There are no indications of the necessity to alter the dose regimen.

Treatment of stable chronic heart failure: There is no information regarding pharmacokinetics of bisoprolol in patients with chronic heart failure and concomitant hepatic or renal impairment. Titration of the dose in these populations must therefore be made with particular caution.

Elderly: No dosage adjustment is required.

Pregnancy and lactation: There is insufficient experience with bisoprolol in children. Therefore

UNDESIRABLE EFFECTS

The following definitions apply to the frequency terminology used hereafter:

Very common (≥ 1/10), Common (≥ 1/100 to < 1/10), uncommon (≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/10,000), rare (≥ 1/10,000 to < 1/100,000), very rare (< 1/100,000), frequency not known: cannot be estimated from the available data

Investigations

Rare: increased triglycerides, increased liver enzymes (ALAT, ASAT)

Cardiac disorders

Very common: bradycardia (in patients with chronic heart failure)
Common: worsening of heart failure (in patients with chronic heart failure)
Uncommon: AV-conduction disturbances, bradycardia & worsening of pre-existing heart failure (in patients with hypertension or angina pectoris);

Nervous system disorders

Common: dizziness*, headache*

Rare: syncope

Eye disorders

Rare: reduced tear flow (to be considered if the patient uses contact lenses)

Very rare: conjunctivitis

Ear and labyrinth disorders

Rare: hearing disorders

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Uncommon: bronchospasm in patients with bronchial asthma or a history of obstructive airways disease

Rare: allergic rhinitis

Gastrointestinal disorders

Common: gastrointestinal complaints such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, constipation

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders

Rare: hypersensitivity reactions such as pruritus, flush, rash

Very rare: alopecia. Beta-blockers may provoke or worsen psoriasis or induce psoriasis-like rash.

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Uncommon: muscle weakness, muscle cramps

Vascular disorders

Common: feeling of coldness or numbness in the extremities, hypotension (in patients with chronic heart failure)

Uncommon: hypotension (in patients with hypertension or angina pectoris), orthostatic hypotension (in patients with chronic heart failure)

General disorders

Common: asthma (in patients with chronic heart failure), fatigue*

Uncommon: asthma (in patients with hypertension or angina pectoris).

Hepatobiliary disorders

Rare: hepatitis

Reproductive system and breast disorders

Rare: erectile dysfunction.

Psychiatric disorders

Uncommon: depression, sleep disorders

Rare: nightmares, hallucinations

Applies only to patients with hypertension or angina pectoris:

*These symptoms especially occur at the beginning of the therapy. They are generally mild and usually disappear within 1-2 weeks.

Tell your doctor if you notice any of the side effects listed above or any other unwanted or unexpected effects. To prevent serious reactions, speak to a doctor immediately if a side effect is severe, occurred suddenly or gets worse rapidly.

INTERACTION

Combinations not recommended

Treatment of stable chronic heart failure

Class-1 antiarrhythmic medicines (e.g. quinidine, disopyramide, lidocaine, phenytoin, flecainide, propafenone). Effect on atrio-ventricular conduction time may be potentiated and the negative inotropic effect increased.

All indications

Calcium antagonists of the verapamil type and to a lesser extent of the diltiazem type: Negative influence on contractility and atrio-ventricular conduction. Intravenous administration of calcium antagonists of the verapamil type may lead to profound hypotension and atrioventricular block in patients on beta-blocker treatment.

Centrally acting blood pressure-lowering medicines such as clonidine and others (e.g. methyldopa, moxonidine, timololol, reserpine). Combination therapy with centrally acting antihypertensives may lead to a deterioration of heart failure due to reduction of the central sympathetic tone (reduction of heart rate, cardiac output, vasodilatation). Abrupt withdrawal, particularly if prior to beta-blocker discontinuation, may increase risk of rebound hypertension*.

Combinations to be used with caution

Treatment of hypertension or coronary heart disease (angina pectoris)

Class-1 antiarrhythmic medicines (e.g. quinidine, disopyramide, lidocaine, phenytoin, flecainide, propafenone). Effect on atrio-ventricular conduction time and negative inotropic effect may be increased.

All indications

Calcium antagonists of the diltiazem type (e.g. nitroglycerin): Concomitant administration may increase the risk of hypotension and impairment of ventricular pump function in patients with heart failure cannot be excluded.

Class-III antiarrhythmic medicines (e.g. amiodarone): Effect on atrio-ventricular conduction time may be potentiated.

Parasympathomimetic

Combination therapy may increase the atrio-ventricular conduction time and the risk of bradycardia.

Topical application β-blockers

Topical application β-blockers (e.g. as in eye drops for glaucoma treatment) may intensify the systemic effects of bisoprolol.

Insulin and oral antidiabetic agents: Increase of blood sugar lowering effect. Blockade of betaadrenoceptors may mask symptoms of hypoglycaemia.

Anaesthetic agents: Attenuation of reflex tachycardia and increased risk of hypotension (see section Special warnings and precautions)

Digitalis glycosides: Reduction in heart rate, increase of atrio-ventricular conduction time.

Non-steroidal anti-phlogistics (NSAIDs): may decrease blood pressure-lowering effect.

β-Sympathomimetics (e.g. isoprenaline, dobutamine, orciprenaline): combination with bisoprolol may reduce the effect of both agents. Higher doses of adrenaline may be necessary for treatment of allergic reactions.

Sympathomimetics that activate both β₁- and α-adrenoceptors (e.g. noradrenaline, adrenaline): potential increase in blood pressure and exacerbated intermittent claudication. Such interactions are more likely in nonselective β-blockers.

Concomitant use with antihypertensive agents as well as other medicines with blood pressure lowering potential (e.g. tricyclic antidepressants, barbiturates, phenothiazines) may increase the risk of hypotension.

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Method of administration

Concor® 5 mg tablets are taken in the morning with or without food. They are swallowed with some liquid and not to be chewed.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Concor® 5 mg must not be used in patients with:
 - acute heart failure or during episodes of heart failure decompensation requiring intravenous inotropic therapy
 - cardiogenic shock
 - second or third degree AV block (without a pacemaker)
 - sick sinus syndrome
 - sinoatrial block
 - symptomatic bradycardia
 - symptomatic hypotension
 - severe bronchial asthma,
 - severe forms of peripheral arterial occlusive disease or severe forms of Raynaud's syndrome,
 - untreated pheochromocytoma (see section *Special warnings and special precautions for use*)
 - metabolic acidosis
 - hypersensitivity to bisoprolol or to any of the excipients (see *composition*).

SPECIAL WARNINGS AND SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Treatment of hypertension or angina pectoris

Concor therapy should not be stopped abruptly particularly not in patients with coronary heart disease, because this may lead to transitional worsening of heart condition (see section *Pharmacology and method of administration*).

Concor must be used with caution in patients with hypertension or angina pectoris and accompanying heart failure.

Treatment of stable chronic heart failure

The treatment of stable chronic heart failure with bisoprolol has to be initiated with a special titration phase.

Especially in patients with ischaemic heart disease, treatment must not be discontinued suddenly unless clearly indicated since this might lead to a transitory worsening of the heart disease.

Initiation and discontinuation of treatment with bisoprolol requires regular patient monitoring.

There is no therapeutic experience of bisoprolol treatment of heart failure in patients with the following diseases and conditions:

- insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (type II)
- severely impaired renal function
- severely impaired hepatic function
- restrictive cardiomyopathy
- congenital heart disease
- haemodynamically relevant heart valve disease
- myocardial infarction within the last 3 months
- combination of disopyramide and calcium antagonists of the verapamil or diltiazem type with class I antiarrhythmic drugs and with centrally acting antihypertensive drugs is generally not recommended (see section *Interactions*).

See all indications

- Bisoprolol must be used with special caution in patients with:
 - bronchospasm (bronchial asthma, obstructive airways diseases) (in treatment of diabetes mellitus showing large fluctuations in blood glucose values, symptoms of hypoglycaemia (e.g. tachycardia, palpitations or sweating) may be masked).
 - strict fasting
 - ongoing desensitisation therapy. As with other beta-blockers, bisoprolol may increase both the sensitivity towards allergens and the severity of anaphylactic reactions. Epinephrine treatment may not always give the expected therapeutic effect in these cases.
 - first degree AV block.
 - Prinzmetal's angina. Cases of coronary vasospasm have been observed. Despite its high beta1-selectivity, angina attacks cannot be completely excluded when bisoprolol is administered to patients with Prinzmetal's angina.
- bisoprolol is administered to patients with peripheral arterial disease especially peripheral arterial occlusive disease. Deteriorations of symptoms may occur especially when starting therapy.

Although cardioselective (beta1) beta-blockers may have less effect on heart function than nonselective beta-blockers, as with all beta-blockers, these should be avoided in patients with obstructive airways diseases, unless there are compelling clinical reasons for their use. Where such reasons exist, Concor may be used with caution. In patients with obstructive airways disease, the treatment with bisoprolol should be started at the lowest possible dose and patients should be carefully monitored for new symptoms (e.g. dyspnoea, exercise intolerance, cough) (in treatment of stable chronic heart failure). In bronchial asthma or other chronic obstructive pulmonary dysfunction that may be associated with symptoms, concomitant bronchodilating therapy is indicated. Occasionally an increase of airway resistance may occur in asthmic patients, therefore the dose of β_2 -stimulants may have to be increased.

General anaesthesia

In patients receiving general anaesthesia, beta-blockers reduce the risk of arrhythmia and myocardial ischaemia during induction of anaesthesia, intubation, and postoperatively. It is currently recommended that maintenance of beta-blockade be continued peri-operatively. The anaesthetist must be informed that the patient is being treated with beta-blockers as this may lead to potential interactions with other pharmacologicals resulting in bradycardia, and attenuation of reflex tachycardia, and decreased reflex ability to compensate for blood loss. If discontinuation of beta-blocker therapy prior to surgery is necessary, this should be done gradually and completed about 48 hours before anaesthesia. Patients with psoriasis or with a history of psoriasis should only be prescribed beta-blockers (e.g. bisoprolol) after carefully balancing the benefits against the risks.

In patients with pheochromocytoma bisoprolol must not be administered until after α -receptor blockade.

Under treatment with bisoprolol the symptoms of thyrotoxicosis may be masked. Use of Concor may lead to positive results in doping tests. Use of Concor for doping may be a threat for the user's health.

EFFECTS ON THE ABILITY TO DRIVE AND USE MACHINES

In a study with patients suffering from coronary heart disease bisoprolol did not affect the driving performance of the patients. However, due to individually different reactions, the ability to drive a vehicle or to operate machinery may be impaired. This needs to be considered particularly at the start of treatment, after change of dose, as well as in conjunction with alcohol.

FERTILITY, PREGNANCY AND LACTATION

Pregnancy
Bisoprolol has pharmacological effects that may have a negative impact on pregnancy and/or the foetus/newborn.

In general, beta-blockers reduce placental perfusion. This has been associated with intrauterine foetal retardation, delay of the foetus, spontaneous abortion, foetal and placental effects (e.g. reduction of the foetus's heart rate), and effects on the foetus and the newborn infant. If treatment with beta-adrenergic blockers is necessary, beta1-selective adrenergic blockers are preferable.

Bisoprolol is not recommended during pregnancy unless clearly necessary. If treatment with bisoprolol is considered essential, a special foetal and placental monitoring must be implemented. In case of harmful effects on pregnancy or the foetus, consideration of alternative hypoglycaemia and bradycardia are generally to be expected within the first 3 days.

Breastfeeding

It is unknown whether bisoprolol is excreted into human milk. Therefore, breastfeeding is not recommended during intake of bisoprolol.

Monamine oxidase inhibitors (except MAO-B inhibitors) enhanced hypotensive effect of the beta-blockers but also risk for hypertensive crisis.

PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Pharmacodynamic group
Pharmacotherapeutic group: selective beta-blocker, ATC code: C02AB07.

Mechanism of action

Bisoprolol, the active ingredient of Concor® 5 mg, is a highly beta1-selective-adrenergic blocking agent having neither intrinsic stimulating nor relevant membrane stabilising activity. It only shows very low affinity to the beta2-receptor of the smooth muscles of bronchi and vessels as well as to the beta2-receptors of enzymatic metabolic regulation. Therefore, bisoprolol is generally not to be expected to influence the airway resistance and beta2-mediated metabolic effects. Its beta1-selectivity extends beyond the therapeutic dose range.

Patient with hypertension and coronary heart disease (angina pectoris)

Bisoprolol has no pronounced negative inotropic activity. The maximum effect of bisoprolol sets in 3-4 hours after oral administration. The plasma elimination half-life of 0-12 hours results in 24-hour efficacy when administered once daily. In general, the maximum antihypertensive effect of bisoprolol is achieved after 2 weeks of treatment. In acute therapy of patients with coronary heart disease without chronic heart failure, bisoprolol decreases the heart rate and reduces the stroke volume resulting in diminished myocardial resistance against a stronger pump force. This effect is already increased by peripheral resistance decrease. Among others, depression of plasma renin activity is discussed as a mechanism of action underlying the antihypertensive effect of beta-blockers. Bisoprolol suppresses the response to sympathoadrenergic activity by blocking cardiac beta1-receptors. This causes slowing of the heartbeat and decreasing contractility thus leading to reduced myocardial oxygen consumption. The latter represents the desired effect in patients with angina pectoris and underlying coronary heart diseases.

Clinical efficacy and safety (in the treatment of stable Chronic heart failure)

In total 2647 patients were included in the QIBS II trial. 83% (n = 2202) were classified as NYHA class II and 17% (n = 445) were in NYHA class IV. All patients had stable symptomatic heart failure (ejection fraction <55% by echocardiography). All-cause mortality was 12.3% in the placebo group and 11.8% in the bisoprolol group (relative reduction 3.4%). There was a decrease in sudden deaths (3.6% vs 6.3%, relative reduction by 44%) and in hospitalizations for heart failure decompensation (1.2% vs 17.6%, relative reduction by 3.6%). Finally, the clinical status of the patients improved significantly [according to the NYHA classification]. At the start of bisoprolol treatment and during the titration phase, patients were admitted to hospital for bradycardia (0.53%), hypotension (0.23%) or acute decompensation (4.97%). However, hospital admissions were not more frequent in the bisoprolol group than in the placebo group (0%, 0.3% or 6.74%, respectively). Throughout the entire study period, fatal stroke or stroke with subsequent disability occurred in 20 patients in the bisoprolol group vs. 15 patients in the placebo group.

The CHS III study assessed 1010 patients aged 265 years with mild to moderate chronic heart failure (LVEF 17-45%) on full ACE-inhibitor treatment (53%). 50% of the patients had no beta-blocker treatment. In the ACE-inhibitor subgroup of 505 patients, 250 patients were treated with the combination of bisoprolol and enalapril for 6 to 24 months. During the initial 6-month treatment with bisoprolol, there was a trend towards a more frequent worsening of heart failure. The per-protocol analysis did not demonstrate noninferiority of the initial bisoprolol treatment vs. initial enalapril treatment. Nevertheless, both strategies for induction of CHF therapy were associated with similar rates for the combination of death and hospital admission (per-protocol population: 32.4% with initial bisoprolol therapy vs. 33.1% with initial enalapril therapy). The study showed that bisoprolol can also be used in elderly patients with mild to moderate chronic heart failure. Bisoprolol is also used for the treatment of hypertension and angina. In acute administration in patients with coronary heart disease without chronic heart failure bisoprolol reduces the heart rate and stroke volume and thus the cardiac output and oxygen consumption. In chronic administration the initially elevated peripheral resistance decreases.

Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption

More than 90% of an oral dose of bisoprolol is absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. The absorption is independent of food intake.

Distribution

The distribution volume is 3.5 l/kg. The plasma protein binding of bisoprolol is about 30%. Biotransformation and elimination:

Bisoprolol is excreted from the body by two routes. 50% is metabolised by the liver to inactive metabolites which are then excreted by the kidneys. The remaining 50% is excreted by the kidneys in an unmetabolised form. Total clearance is approximately 15 l/h. The half-life of elimination from plasma of 10-12 hours gives a 24 hour effect after dosing once daily.

Linearity

The kinetics of bisoprolol are linear and independent of age.

Special patient populations

Since the elimination takes place in the kidneys and the liver to the same extent a dosage adjustment is not required for patients with impaired hepatic or renal function. The pharmacokinetic in patients with chronic heart failure and with impaired liver or renal function has not been studied. In patient with chronic heart failure (NYHA stage III) the plasma levels of bisoprolol are higher and the half-life is prolonged compared with healthy volunteers. Maximum plasma concentration at steady state is 64 ± 21 ng/ml at a daily dose of 10 mg and the half-life is 17 ± 5 hours.

PRECLINICAL SAFETY DATA

The preclinical data reveal no special risks for humans based on conventional studies on safety, pharmacology, chronic toxicity, mutagenicity or cardiogenicity. Like other beta-blockers, high doses of bisoprolol caused maternal (decreased food intake and weight loss) and embryofetal toxicity (increased incidence of resorptions, reduced birth weight of the offspring, retarded physical development) but not teratogenicity.

OVERDOSE AND MANAGEMENT

Symptoms

The most common signs of overdose with a beta-blocker are bradycardia, hypotension, bronchospasm, acute heart insufficiency and hypoglycaemia. To date a few cases of overdose (maximum 2000 mg) with bisoprolol have been reported in patients with hypertension and/or coronary heart disease. These patients exhibited bradycardia and hypotension. All patients recovered.

The sensitivity to high single doses of bisoprolol varies greatly between individuals. The probability that patients with heart failure could react sensitively should be considered. Measures
If overdose occurs, bisoprolol treatment should be stopped and supportive and symptomatic treatment should be provided. Limited data suggest that bisoprolol is poorly dialysable. Based on the expected pharmacologic actions and recommendations for other beta-blockers, the following general measures should be considered when clinically warranted. Bradycardia: Administer intravenous atropine. If the response is inadequate, isoproterenol or another agent with positive chronotropic properties may be given cautiously. Under some circumstances, temporary pacemaker insertion may be necessary.

Hypotension: Intravenous fluids and vasopressors should be administered. Intravenous glucagon may also be useful. Patients should be carefully monitored and treated with vasopressors if necessary. If appropriate a temporary pacemaker should be used. Acute worsening of heart failure: Administer i.v. diuretics, positive inotropic agents, vasodilating agents.

Bronchospasm: Administer bronchodilator therapy such as isoprenaline, beta2-sympathomimetic drugs and/or aminophylline.

Hypoglycaemia: Administer i.v. glucose.

Storage and Stability

Do not store above 30°C.

Do not use after the expiry date.

Shelf-life: 36 months from the manufacturing date

Product specification: Manufacturer's

Presentation: box of 3 blisters x 10 film coated tablets

Manufacturer:

Merck KGaA
Frankfurter Strasse 250
64293 Darmstadt, Germany

Packing site:

PEO Health Austria GmbH Et. Co. OG, Hoessgasse 20
9800 Spittal/Drau, Austria

Rx Concor® 5 mg

Bisoprolol fumarate

Đặc xa tâm tụy trẻ em

Đặc ký hướng dẫn sử dụng trước khi dùng

Một cân thêm thông tin, xin hỏi ý kiến Bác sĩ

Thuốc này chỉ dùng theo đơn thuốc

THÀNH PHẦN CÔNG THỨC THUỐC

Mỗi viên nén bao phim chứa:

Thành phần được chất: Bisoprolol fumarate..... 5mg

Thành phần tá dược: Viên nén: Silica colloidale trắng; magnes stearat; crospovidon, cellulose vi tinh thể, tinh bột ngô, calci hydrophobaphaen.

Lớp phim bao: Oxyt sắt vàng [E172], dimethicon, macrogol 400, titan dioxide [E171], hypromellose.

ĐANG BẢO CHẾ

Viên nén bao phim.

Concor® 5mg là viên nén hình trái tim màu trắng hơi vàng với một vạch chia.

CHỈ ĐỊNH

• Điều trị tăng huyết áp

• Điều trị bệnh mạch vành (bệnh thắt ngực)

• Điều trị bệnh suy tim mãn tính ổn định kèm suy giảm chức năng tâm thu thất trái kết hợp với thuốc ức chế men chuyển, thuốc lợi tiểu và với các glycoside tim khi thích hợp.

CÁCH DÙNG, LIỀU DÙNG

Liều dùng

Điều trị tăng huyết áp và bệnh mạch vành:

Nguyên tắc men khởi đầu điều trị với liều thấp và sau đó tăng liều từ từ. Trong mọi trường hợp, liều dùng nên được điều chỉnh cho từng bệnh nhân, đặc biệt là dựa trên nhịp tim và kết quả điều trị.

Tăng huyết áp

Liều khuyến cáo là 5 mg bisoprolol fumarate một lần / ngày.

Trong trường hợp tăng huyết áp nhẹ (huyết áp tâm trương đến 105 mmHg) có thể điều trị với 2,5 mg một lần / ngày là đủ.

Mức cần thiết, liều có thể được tăng lên 10 mg một lần / ngày. Tăng liều cao hơn chỉ được phép trong một số trường hợp ngoại lệ.

Liều khuyến cáo tối đa là 20 mg một lần / ngày.

Bệnh mạch vành

Liều khuyến cáo là 5 mg bisoprolol fumarate một lần / ngày.

Nếu cần thiết, liều có thể được tăng lên 10 mg một lần / ngày. Tăng liều cao hơn chỉ được phép trong một số trường hợp ngoại lệ.

Liều khuyến cáo tối đa là 20 mg một lần / ngày.

Thời gian điều trị

Thời gian điều trị thường là không giới hạn. Thời gian điều trị phụ thuộc vào tình chất và mức độ nghiêm trọng của bệnh.

Đặc tính

Đặc tính suy tim mãn tính ổn định với bisoprolol yêu cầu cần có giải đoạn chính liều từ từ.

Đặc tính với bisoprolol cần được bắt đầu với việc tăng liều từ từ theo liều như sau:

• 1,25 mg một lần / ngày trong 1 tuần tiếp theo, nếu dùng nạp tốt tăng lên

• 3,75 mg một lần / ngày trong 1 tuần tiếp theo, nếu dùng nạp tốt tăng lên

• 5 mg một lần / ngày trong 4 tuần tiếp theo, nếu dùng nạp tốt tăng lên

• 7,5 mg một lần / ngày như liều duy trì

Liều khuyến cáo tối đa là 10 mg một lần mỗi ngày.

Cần theo dõi chặt chẽ chế độ nhịp sinh tâm (huyết áp, nhịp tim) và các triệu chứng suy tim nặng khi trong giai đoạn chính liều. Triệu chứng có thể xảy ra ngay ngay đầu tiên điều trị, đặc biệt khi tăng liều.

Nếu bệnh nhân không dung nạp với liều khuyến cáo tối đa, có thể cần nhắc giảm liều từ từ. Trong trường hợp xảy ra suy tim nặng hơn thường qua, hạ huyết áp hay chậm nhịp tim, khuyến cáo nên xem xét lại liều của các thuốc đang sử dụng đồng thời. Giảm liều bisoprolol tạm thời hoặc xem xét ngưng điều trị bisoprolol khi cần thiết.

Lưu ý cần nhắc bắt đầu sử dụng lại bisoprolol và/hoặc tăng liều bisoprolol khi bệnh nhân ổn định trở lại.

Nếu cần thiết phải ngưng điều trị, nên giảm liều từ từ vì ngưng điều trị đột ngột có thể làm xấu đi cấp tính trạng của bệnh nhân.

Điều trị bệnh tim mãn tính ổn định với bisoprolol thường là điều trị lâu dài.

Nhóm bệnh nhân đặc biệt:

Bệnh nhân bị suy thận hoặc suy gan:

Điều trị tăng huyết áp hay bệnh mạch vành; không cần điều chỉnh liều đối với bệnh nhân suy chức năng gan hay thận mức độ nhẹ đến trung bình. Đối với bệnh nhân suy thận nặng (độ thanh thải creatinine < 20 ml/phút) và suy gan nặng không được vượt qua liều 10 mg bisoprolol mỗi ngày.

Có rất ít kinh nghiệm sử dụng bisoprolol ở bệnh nhân chạy thận nhân tạo. Không có chỉ định cần thiết phải thay đổi chế độ liều.

Điều trị suy tim mãn ổn định: Không có thông tin về được đồng hợp của bisoprolol ở bệnh nhân suy tim mãn kèm suy gan hay suy thận. Do đó, việc tăng liều cho các trường hợp này nên được tiến hành thận trọng hơn.

Nguồn gốc: Không cần điều chỉnh liều.

Tác dụng: Chưa có kinh nghiệm điều trị về việc sử dụng bisoprolol cho trẻ em, vì thế không khuyến cáo sử dụng Concor® 5 mg cho trẻ em.

Cách dùng: Concor® 5 mg nên sử dụng vào buổi sáng, kèm hay không kèm thức ăn.

CHÔNG CHỈ ĐỊNH

Không dùng Concor® 5 mg cho các bệnh nhân sau:

• Suy tim cấp hoặc các giai đoạn suy tim mất bù cần tiêm truyền tình mạch các thuốc gây co cơ tim.

• Sốc do tim

• Các rối loạn tim

Rất thường gặp: chậm nhịp tim (đối với bệnh nhân suy tim mãn)

Thường gặp: tăng suy tim (đối với bệnh nhân suy tim mãn)

Ít gặp: rối loạn dẫn truyền nhĩ thất; chậm nhịp tim và nặng thêm bệnh suy tim vốn có (ở bệnh nhân tăng huyết áp hay đau thắt ngực)

• Thường gặp: chóng mặt, nhức đầu*

• Hiếm: giảm nước mắt (cần lưu ý nếu bệnh nhân dùng kính sát trùng)

Rất hiếm: viêm kết mạc

• Các rối loạn về tai và thính giác

Hiếm: viêm mũi dị ứng

• Các rối loạn về tiêu hóa

Thường gặp: các rối loạn tiêu hóa như buồn nôn, nôn, tiêu chảy, táo bón

• Các rối loạn về da và mô dưới da

Hiếm: các phản ứng mẫn cảm như ngứa, đỏ da, phát ban

Rất hiếm: rụng tóc. Các thuốc chẹn B có thể gây ra hay làm nặng thêm bệnh vẩy nến hoặc ban đỏ như vẩy nến

• Các rối loạn về cơ xương và mô liên kết

Ít gặp: yếu cơ, vẹo cột

• Các rối loạn về mạch

Thường gặp: cảm thấy lạnh hay tê cứng tay chân; hạ huyết áp (ở bệnh nhân suy tim).

Ít gặp: hạ huyết áp (ở bệnh nhân tăng huyết áp hay đau thắt ngực), bệnh hạ huyết áp thể đứng (ở bệnh nhân suy tim mãn).

• Các rối loạn khác

Thường gặp: hen suyễn (đối với bệnh nhân suy tim mãn), mệt mỏi*

Ít gặp: hen suyễn (ở bệnh nhân tăng huyết áp hay đau thắt ngực)

• Các rối loạn gan mật

Hiếm: viêm gan

• Các rối loạn về hệ sinh sản và ngực

Hiếm: rối loạn cương dương

• Các rối loạn tâm thần

Ít gặp: tâm cảm, rối loạn giấc ngủ

Hiếm: ác mộng, ảo giác

*Về bệnh tăng huyết áp hay bệnh mạch vành, những triệu chứng thường xảy ra khi bắt đầu điều trị. Chúng thường nhẹ và mất đi sau 1 - 2 tuần điều trị.

Thông báo ngay cho bác sĩ nếu bạn bị những tác dụng không mong muốn được liệt kê ở trên hoặc bất cứ tác dụng không mong muốn nào khác xảy ra khi sử dụng thuốc. Để phòng ngừa những tác dụng nghiêm trọng, phải thông báo ngay cho bác sĩ khi tác dụng là nghiêm trọng, bất ngờ xảy ra hay trở nên nặng hơn.

TƯƠNG TÁC CỦA THUỐC

Kết hợp không nên dùng

Đặc trị suy tim mãn ổn định

Các thuốc chống loạn nhịp tim nhóm I (như quinidin, disopyramid, lidocain, phenytoin; flecainid, propafenon); có thể làm tăng tác dụng ức chế lan dẫn truyền xung lực nhĩ thất và tình co thất tim.

Choi tất cả các chỉ định

Các chất đối kháng canxi: kifu, diltiazem và với một mức thấp hơn qua loại diltiazem có thể làm giảm tình co thất cơ tim và làm chậm dẫn truyền xung lực nhĩ thất, khi dùng chung với Concor® 5 mg. Tiền tim mạch các chất đối kháng canxi kifu verapamil cho bệnh nhân đang điều trị với thuốc chẹn B có thể gây ra hạ huyết áp mạnh và block nhĩ thất.

Các thuốc hạ huyết áp có tác dụng trung ương như clonidine và các thuốc khác (như methyldopa, moxonidin, rilmenidin, reserpine); sử dụng đồng thời với các thuốc hạ huyết áp có tác dụng trung ương có thể làm nặng thêm suy tim do giảm tương tác giữa các tác tử làm giảm nhịp tim và cung lượng tim (giảm mạnh). Ngưng dùng thuốc đối ngày, đặc biệt là thuốc khi ngưng sử dụng thuốc chẹn B có thể làm tăng nguy cơ tăng huyết áp hồi sinh.*

Kết hợp phải thận trọng

Đặc trị tăng huyết áp và bệnh mạch vành

Các thuốc chống loạn nhịp tim nhóm I (như quinidin, disopyramid, lidocain, phenytoin; flecainid, propafenon); có thể làm tăng tác dụng ức chế lan dẫn truyền xung lực nhĩ thất và tình co thất tim.

Choi tất cả các chỉ định

Các chất đối kháng canxi: kifu, diltiazem và với một mức thấp hơn qua loại diltiazem có thể làm giảm tình co thất cơ tim và làm chậm dẫn truyền xung lực nhĩ thất, khi dùng chung với Concor® 5 mg. Không loại trừ gia tăng nguy cơ làm suy gan thêm chức năng tâm thất ở bệnh nhân suy tim.

Các thuốc chống loạn nhịp tim nhóm II (như amiodaron); có thể làm tăng tác dụng ức chế tiền dẫn truyền xung lực nhĩ thất.

Các thuốc cường phó giao cảm: điều trị kết hợp có thể làm tăng tác dụng ức chế lan dẫn truyền xung lực nhĩ thất và nguy cơ chậm nhịp tim.

Các thuốc chẹn B tại chỗ (như thuốc nhỏ mắt điều trị glaucoma) có thể làm tăng tác dụng toàn thân của bisoprolol.

Insulin và các thuốc điều trị đái tháo đường dùng đường uống; có thể làm gia tăng tác dụng hạ đường huyết. Thuốc chẹn beta có thể che giấu triệu chứng của tình trạng hạ đường huyết.

Các thuốc gây mê: làm suy giảm nhịp nhảm do phân xạ và tăng nguy cơ hạ huyết áp (xin xem phần cảnh báo về điện trọng)

Các glycoside tim: làm giảm nhịp tim, làm tăng thời gian dẫn truyền xung động.

Các thuốc kháng viêm không steroid (NSAID); có thể làm giảm tác dụng hạ huyết áp.

Các chất chống gầy cảm B (như isoproterenol, dobutamin, orciprenaline) sử dụng chung với bisoprolol có thể làm giảm tác dụng của cả hai. Liều adrenalin cao hơn có thể cần thiết để điều trị dị ứng.

Các chất chống gầy cảm hoạt hóa cả thể B và α (như noreadrenalin, adrenalin); có thể làm tăng huyết áp và trầm trọng hơn chứng khập khiễng cách hồi. Các tương tác này thường xảy ra với các chẹn B không chọn lọc.

Điều trị chung với các thuốc trị tăng huyết áp cũng như các thuốc khác có khả năng làm hạ huyết áp (như thuốc chống trầm cảm ba vòng, barbiturat, phenothiazin) có thể làm tăng nguy cơ hạ huyết áp.

Kết hợp cần cân nhắc

Metformine; có thể làm tăng nguy cơ chậm nhịp tim.

Thuốc ức chế Monoamine oxidase (ngoại trừ thuốc ức chế MAO-B làm tăng tác dụng hạ huyết áp của các thuốc chẹn B nhưng cũng có nguy cơ tăng huyết áp đột ngột).

CÁC ĐẶC TÍNH DƯỢC LÝ

Đặc tính dược lực học

Chỉ định

Liều dùng

Chỉ định

Chỉ định

Chỉ định

Chỉ định

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