HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use DOLUTEGRAVIR, LAMIVUDINE and TENOFOVIR DISOPROXIL FUMARATE TABLETS safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for DOLUTEGRAVIR, LAMIVUDINE and TENOFOVIR DISOPROXIL FUMARATE TABLETS.

DOLUTEGRAVIR, LAMIVUDINE and TENOFOVIR DISOPROXIL FUMARATE tablets, for oral use

WARNING: POST TREATMENT ACUTE EXACERBATIONS OF HEPATITIS B

Initial U.S. Approval: 2019

Severe acute exacerbations of hepatitis B have been reported in patients who are coinfected with human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) infection and who have discontinued lamivudine, a component of DOLUTEGRAVIR, LAMIVUDINE and TENOFOVIR DISOPROXIL FUMARATE TABLETS. Monitor hepatic function closely in these patients and, if appropriate, initiate anti-hepatitis B treatment as clinically warranted. (5.1)

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets, a combination of dolutegravir (integrase strand transfer inhibitor [INSTI]), lamivudine, and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (both nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors), is indicated as a complete regimen for the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus-1 infection in adults and pediatric patients weighing at least 35 kg. (1)

Limitations of Use:

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets are not recommended as a complete regimen for treatment in patients with resistance-associated integrase substitutions or clinically suspected integrase strand transfer inhibitor resistance because the dose of dolutegravir in dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets is insufficient. Integrase strand transfer inhibitor resistance testing should be performed when feasible. (1)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- Testing: Physicians testing is recommended for HIV-1 infection prior to initiation of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets or when switching to dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets from another regimen. (2.1)
- Recommended dose in adults and pediatric patients weighing at least 35 kg: One tablet, by mouth, once daily with or without food. (2.1)
- In dosing with certain UGT1A1/2B7 inducers, when the recommended dolutegravir dosage regimen is 50 mg twice daily: An additional dolutegravir 50 mg dose should be taken 12 hours after the dose of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets. (2.1, 2.2, 7.1)
- Because dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets is a fixed-dose product and cannot be dose adjusted, dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets should not be used in patients requiring dose adjustment of any of its components (for example, with severe renal impairment) or with alternative concomitant medications that require dose reduction or dose increase (requiring formulations). (2.1)

Tablets: 50 mg of dolutegravir, 300 mg of lamivudine and 300 mg of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Previous hypersensitivity reaction to dolutegravir, lamivudine or tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. (4)
- Coadministration with dofetilide. (4)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Hypersensitivity reactions characterized by rash, constitutional findings, sometimes organ dysfunction, including liver injury, have been reported. Discontinue dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets and other suspect agents immediately if signs or symptoms of hypersensitivity reaction develop. Monitor clinical status including laboratory results. (5.2)
- Redistribution, fat loss and fat gain have been observed in patients receiving antiretroviral therapy. Monitoring for lipodystrophy is recommended. (5.3)
- New Onset or Worsening Renal Impairment: Can include acute renal failure and Fanconi syndrome. Avoid administering dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets with concomitant nephrotoxic agents. (5.4, 7.1)
- Lactic Acidosis/Severe Hepatomegaly with Steatosis: Potential risk with nucleoside analogs alone or in combination. Clinical signs or symptoms suggestive of lactic acidosis or pronounced hepatotoxicity. (5.5)
- Immune Reconstitution Syndrome: Can occur in patients treated with antiretroviral therapy and in early pregnancy. Assess the risks and benefits of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets and of switching antiretroviral therapy in pregnant women initiating treatment and consider the timing of switching therapy. (5.6, 8.1)
- Bone Loss and Mineralization Defects: Can include decreased bone mineral density and osteomalacia. The potential for bone effects may be greater when dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets are used in patients with prior bone abnormalities. (5.7)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

- Most common adverse reactions (incidence greater than or equal to 5%, Grades 2 to 4, identified from any of the 3 large controlled clinical trials): diarrhea, nausea, headache, depression, and insomnia. (6.1)
- Most common laboratory abnormalities (Grades 3 to 4): increased creatine kinase, neutropenia, increased amylase, and increased lipase. (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact ViiV Healthcare at 1-866-356-2905 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

- Dolutegravir is a substrate of UGT1A1 and CYP3A. Coadministration with drugs that are strong inducers of UGT1A1 or CYP3A may cause decreased dolutegravir concentrations. Coadministration with drugs that are strong inducers of UGT1A1 alone may also cause decreased dolutegravir concentrations. (7.1)
- Dolutegravir is a substrate of transporters P-gp and BCRP; however, coadministration with drugs that are inhibitors of P-gp or BCRP is not expected to affect the pharmacokinetics of dolutegravir. (7.1)
- Dolutegravir is a moderate inhibitor of OCT2 and MATE1. Coadministration with drugs that are substrates of OCT2 or MATE1 may increase exposures of these substrates. (7.1)
- Lamivudine is primarily eliminated by renal organic cationic transport. Coadministration with drugs that are inhibitors of this transport system may increase the concentration of lamivudine. (7.1)
- Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is a substrate of OAT1, which mediates renal uptake of tenofovir. Coadministration with drugs that are inhibitors of OAT1 may increase concentrations of tenofovir. (7.1)
- Coadministration of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets with other drugs can affect the concentration of other drugs and other drugs may affect the concentration of dolutegravir, lamivudine, tenofovir and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. Review potential drug-drug interactions before and during therapy. (7.1)

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

- Pregnancy: Assess the risks and benefits of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets and discuss with the patient its potential effects on the baby and the need for pregnancy monitoring and testing. Dolutegravir concentrations were lower during pregnancy; data from 12 pregnant women in the first trimester and 14 pregnant women in the second trimester of the 144 in neural tube defects. (2.1, 5.6, 8.1)
- Lactation: Breastfeeding is not recommended in HIV-1 infected mothers because of the potential for HIV-1 transmission. (8.2)
- Females and males of reproductive potential: Pregnancy testing is recommended in adolescents and adults of childbearing potential. Patients should be counseled on the consistent use of effective contraception. (8.3, 8.6)

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WARNING: POST TREATMENT ACUTE EXACERBATIONS OF HEPATITIS B

Severe acute exacerbations of hepatitis B virus (HBV) have been reported in HBV infected patients who have discontinued products containing lamivudine or tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF), and may occur with discontinuation of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets. Hepatic function should be closely monitored with both clinical and laboratory follow-up for at least several months in patients who are HIV-1 infected with HBV and discontinue dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets. If appropriate, initiation of anti-hepatitis B therapy may be warranted. *(see Warnings and Precautions (5.1))*

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets is indicated as a complete regimen for the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus type-1 (HIV-1) infection in adults and pediatric patients weighing at least 35 kg.

Limitations of Use:

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets are not recommended as a complete regimen for treatment in patients with resistance-associated integrase substitutions or clinically suspected integrase strand transfer inhibitor resistance because the dose of dolutegravir in dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets is insufficient. Integrase strand transfer inhibitor resistance testing should be performed when feasible. *(see Clinical Studies (14))*

2.1 Testing Prior to Initiation and During Use of Dolutegravir, Lamivudine and Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate Tablets

Testing is recommended to confirm the presence of HIV-1 infection prior to initiation of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets in adolescents and adults and pediatric patients weighing at least 35 kg.

Prior to or when initiating dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets, test patients for hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection *(see Warnings and Precautions (5.1))*.

Prior to initiation and during use of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets, assess creatinine clearance and serum phosphorus. For patients at risk for renal dysfunction who appeared stable on TDF-containing regimens, consider more frequent monitoring of renal function *(see Warnings and Precautions (5.4))*.

2.2 Recommended Dosage

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets is a fixed-dose combination product and cannot be dose adjusted. It is not recommended in patients requiring dosage adjustment; patients with creatinine clearance less than 50 mL per min, or patients with hepatitis B virus (HBV) and/or human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) co-infection.

2.3 Dosage Recommendations for Use of Dosage Adjustment

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets is a fixed-dose combination product and cannot be dose adjusted. It is not recommended in patients requiring dosage adjustment; patients with creatinine clearance less than 50 mL per min, or patients with hepatitis B virus (HBV) and/or human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) co-infection.

2.4 Dosage Recommendations for Use of Dosage Adjustment with Concomitant Medications

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets is a fixed-dose combination product and cannot be dose adjusted. Coadministration with drugs that require dose reduction or dose increase of dolutegravir, lamivudine or tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is not recommended. The following dolutegravir dosage regimen is recommended:

Table 1: Dosage Recommendations for Use of Dosage Adjustment with Concomitant Medications

Co-administered Drug	Dosing Recommendation
Efavirenz, fosamprenavir/ritonavir, fosphenytoin, oxcarbazepine, phenobarbital, rifampin, rifapentine, St. John's Wort, tipranavir/ritonavir, or rifampin	The recommended dolutegravir dosage regimen is 50 mg twice daily (an additional dolutegravir 50 mg dose, separated by 12 hours from dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets)

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets contain 50 mg of dolutegravir as dolutegravir sodium, 300 mg of lamivudine and 300 mg of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets are white, modified capsule-shaped tablets debossed with "SV" on one side and "1DTL" on the other side.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets is contraindicated in patients:

- With previous hypersensitivity reaction to dolutegravir, lamivudine or tenofovir disoproxil fumarate or any of the components of this product *(see Warnings and Precautions (5.2))*.
- Receiving dofetilide due to the potential for clinically significant adverse reactions and the risk for serious and/or life-threatening events with concomitant use of dolutegravir *(see Drug Interactions (7.2))*.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Severe Acute Exacerbations of Hepatitis B in Patients with HIV-1 Infection

All patients should be tested for the presence of chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) before or when initiating dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets. Discontinuation of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets in patients with HBV and HIV-1 co-infection may be associated with severe acute exacerbations of hepatitis B. Patients infected with HBV who discontinue dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets should be closely monitored with both clinical and laboratory follow-up for at least several months after stopping treatment. If appropriate, initiation of anti-hepatitis B therapy may be warranted.

5.2 Hypersensitivity Reactions

Hypersensitivity reactions characterized by rash, constitutional findings, and sometimes organ dysfunction, including liver injury, have been reported with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets and other suspect agents immediately if signs or symptoms of hypersensitivity reaction develop. Monitor clinical status including laboratory results. Discontinue dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets as soon as possible.

Hypersensitivity has been reported with dolutegravir, a component of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets. In clinical trials of dolutegravir-containing regimens, hypersensitivity reactions were uncommon; 2 of 2,570 (0.1%) subjects receiving dolutegravir in clinical trials experienced hypersensitivity reactions. These events were observed more frequently in subjects with a pre-existing history of hypersensitivity to another integrase strand transfer inhibitor. Hypersensitivity reactions characterized by rash, constitutional findings, and sometimes organ dysfunction, including liver injury, have been reported with dolutegravir in the postmarketing setting.

5.3 Redistribution, Fat Loss and Fat Gain

Redistribution of body fat has been observed in patients receiving antiretroviral therapy. The mechanism and long-term consequences of these events are currently unknown. A causal relationship has not been established between the use of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets and the observed redistribution of body fat.

5.4 New Onset or Worsening Renal Impairment

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets can cause renal dysfunction. Avoid administering dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets with concomitant nephrotoxic agents.

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets is indicated as a complete regimen for the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus type-1 (HIV-1) infection in adults and pediatric patients weighing at least 35 kg.

Limitations of Use:

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets are not recommended as a complete regimen for treatment in patients with resistance-associated integrase substitutions or clinically suspected integrase strand transfer inhibitor resistance because the dose of dolutegravir in dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets is insufficient. Integrase strand transfer inhibitor resistance testing should be performed when feasible. *(see Clinical Studies (14))*

2.1 Testing Prior to Initiation and During Use of Dolutegravir, Lamivudine and Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate Tablets

Testing is recommended to confirm the presence of human immunodeficiency virus-1 (HIV-1) infection prior to initiation of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets in adolescents and adults and pediatric patients weighing at least 35 kg.

Prior to or when initiating dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets, test patients for hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection *(see Warnings and Precautions (5.1))*.

Prior to initiation and during use of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets, assess creatinine clearance and serum phosphorus. For patients at risk for renal dysfunction who appeared stable on TDF-containing regimens, consider more frequent monitoring of renal function *(see Warnings and Precautions (5.4))*.

2.2 Recommended Dosage

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets is a fixed-dose combination product and cannot be dose adjusted. It is not recommended in patients requiring dosage adjustment; patients with creatinine clearance less than 50 mL per min, or patients with hepatitis B virus (HBV) and/or human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) co-infection.

2.3 Dosage Recommendations for Use of Dosage Adjustment with Concomitant Medications

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets is a fixed-dose combination product and cannot be dose adjusted. Coadministration with drugs that require dose reduction or dose increase of dolutegravir, lamivudine or tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is not recommended. The following dolutegravir dosage regimen is recommended:

Table 1: Dosage Recommendations for Use of Dosage Adjustment with Concomitant Medications

Co-administered Drug	Dosing Recommendation
Efavirenz, fosamprenavir/ritonavir, fosphenytoin, oxcarbazepine, phenobarbital, rifampin, rifapentine, St. John's Wort, tipranavir/ritonavir, or rifampin	The recommended dolutegravir dosage regimen is 50 mg twice daily (an additional dolutegravir 50 mg dose, separated by 12 hours from dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets)

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets contain 50 mg of dolutegravir as dolutegravir sodium, 300 mg of lamivudine and 300 mg of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets are white, modified capsule-shaped tablets debossed with "SV" on one side and "1DTL" on the other side.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets is contraindicated in patients:

- With previous hypersensitivity reaction to dolutegravir, lamivudine or tenofovir disoproxil fumarate or any of the components of this product *(see Warnings and Precautions (5.2))*.
- Receiving dofetilide due to the potential for clinically significant adverse reactions and the risk for serious and/or life-threatening events with concomitant use of dolutegravir *(see Drug Interactions (7.2))*.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Severe Acute Exacerbations of Hepatitis B in Patients with HIV-1 Infection

All patients should be tested for the presence of chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) before or when initiating dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets. Discontinuation of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets in patients with HBV and HIV-1 co-infection may be associated with severe acute exacerbations of hepatitis. Patients infected with HBV who discontinue dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets should be closely monitored with both clinical and laboratory follow-up for at least several months after stopping treatment. If appropriate, initiation of anti-hepatitis B therapy may be warranted.

5.2 Hypersensitivity Reactions

Hypersensitivity reactions characterized by rash, constitutional findings, and sometimes organ dysfunction, including liver injury, have been reported with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets and other suspect agents immediately if signs or symptoms of hypersensitivity reaction develop. Monitor clinical status including laboratory results. Discontinue dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets as soon as possible.

Hypersensitivity has been reported with dolutegravir, a component of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets. In clinical trials of dolutegravir-containing regimens, hypersensitivity reactions were uncommon; 2 of 2,570 (0.1%) subjects receiving dolutegravir in clinical trials experienced hypersensitivity reactions. These events were observed more frequently in subjects with a pre-existing history of hypersensitivity to another integrase strand transfer inhibitor. Hypersensitivity reactions characterized by rash, constitutional findings, and sometimes organ dysfunction, including liver injury, have been reported with dolutegravir in the postmarketing setting.

5.3 Redistribution, Fat Loss and Fat Gain

Redistribution of body fat has been observed in patients receiving antiretroviral therapy. The mechanism and long-term consequences of these events are currently unknown. A causal relationship has not been established between the use of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets and the observed redistribution of body fat.

5.4 New Onset or Worsening Renal Impairment

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets can cause renal dysfunction. Avoid administering dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets with concomitant nephrotoxic agents.

Dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets may be contraindicated during second and third trimesters of pregnancy if the baby's exposure to dolutegravir is lower than expected.

5.7 Risk of Adverse Reactions due to Drug Interactions with Dolutegravir, Lamivudine and Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate Tablets

The concomitant use of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets and other drugs may result in known or potentially significant drug interactions, some of which may lead to: Loss of therapeutic effect of dolutegravir, lamivudine or tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets and development of resistance.

- Possible clinically significant adverse reactions from greater exposures of concomitant drugs.

Review the concomitant medications before and during therapy with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets, including dosing recommendations. Consider the potential for drug interactions prior to and during therapy with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets; monitor for the adverse reactions associated with drugs that are coadministered with dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets, and monitor for the loss of virologic response due to potential drug interactions *(see Drug Interactions (7))*.

5.6 Immune Reconstitution Syndrome

Immune reconstitution syndrome has been reported in patients treated with combination antiretroviral therapy, including dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets. During the initial phase of combination antiretroviral therapy, patients whose immune system responds may develop an inflammatory response to indolent or residual opportunistic infections (such as *Mycobacterium avium* infection, cytomegalovirus, *Pneumocystis jirovecii* pneumonia, or tuberculosis), which may necessitate further evaluation and treatment.

Autoimmune disorders (such as Graves' disease, polymyositis, and Guillain-Barré syndrome) have also been reported to occur in the setting of immune reconstitution; however, the time to onset is more variable, and can occur many months after initiation of treatment.

5.5 Lactic Acidosis/Severe Hepatomegaly with Steatosis

Lactic acidosis and severe hepatomegaly with steatosis, including fatal cases, have been reported with the use of nucleoside analogues alone or in combination. Clinical signs or symptoms suggestive of lactic acidosis or pronounced hepatotoxicity (which can include hepatomegaly and steatosis even without marked transaminase elevations) may precede acute or rapid decompensation of liver function. Avoid administering dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets with concomitant nephrotoxic agents. Monitoring for hepatotoxicity is recommended.

New Onset or Worsening Renal Impairment: Can include acute renal failure and Fanconi syndrome. Avoid administering dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets with concomitant nephrotoxic agents. *(see Warnings and Precautions (5.4))*

Lactic Acidosis/Severe Hepatomegaly with Steatosis: Potential risk with nucleoside analogs alone or in combination. Clinical signs or symptoms suggestive of lactic acidosis or pronounced hepatotoxicity. *(5.5)*

Immune Reconstitution Syndrome: Can occur in patients treated with antiretroviral therapy and in early pregnancy. Assess the risks and benefits of dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets and of switching antiretroviral therapy in pregnant women initiating treatment and consider the timing of switching therapy. *(5.6, 8.1)*

Bone Loss and Mineralization Defects: Can include decreased bone mineral density and osteomalacia. The potential for bone effects may be greater when dolutegravir, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets are used in patients with prior bone abnormalities. *(5.7)*

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following adverse reactions are discussed elsewhere in the labeling:

- Exacerbations of Hepatitis B Upon Discontinuation of Therapy *(see Warnings and Precautions (5.1))*
- Hypersensitivity Reactions *(see Warnings and Precautions (5.2))*
- Redistribution, Fat Loss and Fat Gain *(see Warnings and Precautions (5.3))*
- New Onset or Worsening Renal Impairment *(see Warnings and Precautions (5.4))*
- Lactic Acidosis/Severe Hepatomegaly with Steatosis *(see Warnings and Precautions (5.5))*
- Immune Reconstitution Syndrome *(see Warnings and Precautions (5.6))*
- Bone Loss and Mineralization Defects *(see Warnings and Precautions (5.7))*

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

The following adverse reactions, laboratory abnormalities or abnormal findings are discussed in other sections of the labeling:

Clinical trials evaluating TDF in patients subjects were conducted. Under normal circumstances, BMD increases rapidly in pediatric patients. In these clinical trials, increases in BMD and BMC were observed in both the TDF and control groups, consistent with growth in pediatric patients. Although the rate of increase was attenuated in the TDF group, this effect was not associated with any adverse clinical outcomes. Assessment of BMD should be considered for adult and pediatric patients who have a history of pathologic bone fracture or other risk factors for osteoporosis or bone loss. *(see Warnings and Precautions (5.7))*

Abacavir Sulfate and Lamivudine

Cases of osteonecrosis associated with proximal renal tubulopathy, manifested as bone pain or pain in extremities and which may contribute to fractures, have been reported in patients with HIV-1 infection receiving TDF. The mechanism of this association is not known. Increases in bone density and changes in biochemical markers of bone metabolism were observed in a study of HIV-1 infected patients receiving TDF or stavudine. Decreases in bone density and increases in biochemical markers were similar between treatment groups at 48 weeks. The effects of these changes on long-term bone health and future fracture risk are unknown. *(see Warnings and Precautions (5.6))*

Abacavir Sulfate and Lamivudine

Cases of osteomalacia associated with proximal renal tubulopathy and which may contribute to fractures or bone pain have been reported in association with the use of TDF. *(see Warnings and Precautions (5.6))*

Lamivudine

Laboratory abnormalities observed in clinical trials are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Grade 3 and 4 Laboratory Abnormalities (Grades 2 to 4) in Treatment-Naive Subjects in SINGLE Trial (Week 144 Analysis)

Laboratory Parameter Preferred Term	Dolutegravir 50 mg + Abacavir and Lamivudine Once Daily (n = 414)	Efavirenz/Emtricitabine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate Once Daily (n = 419)
ALT		
Grade 2 (>2.5 to 5.0 x ULN)	2%	4%
Grade 3 to 4 (>5.0 x ULN)	1%	2%
Total Bilirubin		
Grade 2 (>1.5 to 2.5 x ULN)	<1%	2%
Grade 3 to 4 (>2.5 x ULN)	1%	3%
Creatine Kinase		
Grade 2 (>5.0 to 10.0 x ULN)	3%	3%
Grade 3 to 4 (>10.0 x ULN)	3%	3%
Hyperglycemia		
Grade 2 (>160 to 250 mg/dL)	3%	3%
Grade 3 to 4 (>250 mg/dL)	1%	1%
Lipase		
Grade 2 (>1.5 to 3.0 x ULN)	11%	11%
Grade 3 to 4 (>3.0 x ULN)	4%	3%
Total Amylase		
Grade 2 (>1.5 to 3.0 x ULN)	5%	6%
Grade 3 to 4 (>3.0 x ULN)	2%	2%
ULN = Upper limit of normal		

Table 3: Grade 3 and 4 Laboratory Abnormalities (Grades 2 to 4) in Treatment-Naive Subjects in SINGLE Trial (144 Week Analysis)

Laboratory Parameter Preferred Term	Dolutegravir 50 mg + Abacavir and Lamivudine Once Daily (n = 414)	Efavirenz/Emtricitabine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate Once Daily (n = 419)
Cholesterol (mg/dL)	19.0	17.4
HDL cholesterol (mg/dL)	5.4	7.2
LDL cholesterol (mg/dL)	13.0	12.0
Triglycerides (mg/dL)	28.3	26.0

Subjects on both treatments regimens at baseline were excluded from these analyses if B-variation is seen in any SINGLE. Abacavir + lead dose abacavir and lamivudine + 3tc and lead dose efavirenz/emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate n = 372. Bones have subjects in the screening agent were treated. Rate had started on treatment week points to starting the agent who were used regardless if they discontinued study drug. Subjects who were missing data at a given visit were considered to have experienced the event at the next subsequent visit.

Table 4: Selected Laboratory Abnormalities (Grades 2 to 4) in Treatment-Naive Subjects in SINGLE Trial (Week 144 Analysis)

Laboratory Parameter Preferred Term	Dolutegravir 50 mg + Abacavir and Lamivudine Once Daily (n = 414)	Efavirenz/Emtricitabine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate Once Daily (n = 419)
ALT		
Grade 2 (>2.5 to 5.0 x ULN)	3%	4%
Grade 3 to 4 (>5.0 x ULN)	1%	2%
Total Bilirubin		
Grade 2 (>1.5 to 2.5 x ULN)	<1%	2%
Grade 3 to 4 (>2.5 x ULN)	1%	3%
Creatine Kinase		
Grade 2 (>5.0 to 10.0 x ULN)	3%	3%
Grade 3 to 4 (>10.0 x ULN)	3%	3%
Hyperglycemia		
Grade 2 (>160 to 250 mg/dL)	3%	3%
Grade 3 to 4 (>250 mg/dL)	1%	1%
Lipase		
Grade 2 (>1.5 to 3.0 x ULN)	11%	11%
Grade 3 to 4 (>3.0 x ULN)	4%	3%
Total Amylase		
Grade 2 (>1.5 to 3.0 x ULN)	5%	6%
Grade 3 to 4 (>3.0 x ULN)	2%	2%
ULN = Upper limit of normal		

Table 4: Grade 3 and 4 Laboratory Abnormalities (Grades 2 to 4) in Treatment-Naive Subjects in SINGLE Trial (144 Week Analysis)

Laboratory Parameter Preferred Term	Dolutegravir 50 mg + Abacavir and Lamivudine Once Daily (n = 414)	Efavirenz/Emtricitabine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate Once Daily (n = 419)
Cholesterol (mg/dL)	19.0	17.4
HDL cholesterol (mg/dL)	5.4	7.2
LDL cholesterol (mg/dL)	13.0	12.0
Triglycerides (mg/dL)	28.3	26.0

Subjects on both treatments regimens at baseline were excluded from these analyses if B-variation is seen in any SINGLE. dolutegravir + lead dose abacavir and lamivudine + 3tc and lead dose efavirenz/emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate n = 372. Bones have subjects in the screening agent were treated. Rate had started on treatment week points to starting the agent who were used regardless if they discontinued study drug. Subjects who were missing data at a given visit were considered to have experienced the event at the next subsequent visit.

Table 5: Grade 3 and 4 Laboratory Abnormalities (Grades 2 to 4) in Treatment-Naive Subjects in SINGLE Trial (Week 144 Analysis)

Laboratory Parameter Preferred Term	Dolutegravir 50 mg + Abacavir and Lamivudine Once Daily (n = 414)	Efavirenz/Emtricitabine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate Once Daily (n = 419)
Cholesterol (mg/dL)	19.0	17.4
HDL cholesterol (mg/dL)	5.4	7.2
LDL cholesterol (mg/dL)	13.0	12.0
Triglycerides (mg/dL)	28.3	26.0

Subjects on both treatments regimens at baseline were excluded from these analyses if B-variation is seen in any SINGLE. dolutegravir + lead dose abacavir and lamivudine + 3tc and lead dose efavirenz/emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate n = 372. Bones have subjects in the screening agent were treated. Rate had started on treatment week points to starting the agent who were used regardless if they discontinued study drug. Subjects who were missing data at a given visit were considered to have experienced the event at the next subsequent visit.

Table 6: Selected Laboratory Abnormalities (Grades 2 to 4) in Treatment-Naive Subjects in SINGLE Trial (Week 144 Analysis)

Laboratory Parameter Preferred Term	Dolutegravir 50 mg + Abacavir and Lamivudine Once Daily (n = 414)	Efavirenz/Emtricitabine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate Once Daily (n = 419)
Cholesterol (mg/dL)	19.0	17.4
HDL cholesterol (mg/dL)	5.4	7.2
LDL cholesterol (mg/dL)	13.0	12.0
Triglycerides (mg/dL)	28.3	26.0

Subjects on both treatments regimens at baseline were excluded from these analyses if B-variation is seen in any SINGLE. dolutegravir + lead dose abacavir and lamivudine + 3tc and lead dose efavirenz/emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate n = 372. Bones have subjects in the screening agent were treated. Rate had started on treatment week points to starting the agent who were used regardless if they discontinued study drug. Subjects who were missing data at a given visit were considered to have experienced the event at the next subsequent visit.

Table 7: Treatment-Emergent Adverse Reactions of at Least Moderate Intensity (Grades 2 to 4) and at Least 2% Frequency in Treatment-Naive Subjects in SINGLE Trial (Week 144 Analysis)

System Organ Class/ Preferred Term	Dolutegravir 50 mg + Abacavir and Lamivudine Once Daily (n = 414)	Efavirenz/Emtricitabine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate Once Daily (n = 419)
Psychiatric		
Depression	2%	2%
Insomnia	1%	2%
Abnormal dreams	1%	2%
Nervous System		
Headache	2%	2%
Gastrointestinal		
Diarrhea	2%	2%
Nausea	2%	3%
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue		
Rash	<1%	2%
General Disorders		
Fatigue	2%	2%
Fat and Lipodystrophy		
Lipodystrophy	<1%	2%

Includes pooled terms: rash, rash generalized, rash macular, rash maculo-papular

Dolutegravir: dolutegravir comp sodé de dolutegravir, un BDT, HIV, C nome autres dc sérés de dolutegravir d sódic cét12sdc3-(4-(2,4-difluorobenzyl)carbamoyl-4-methyl-8-(oxan-4-yl)-6,12-dioxo-2,5,7a,13-tetrahydro-2H-pyrido[1',2':4,5]pyrazino[2,1-b][1,3]oxazin-9-olate monohydrate d'un poudre blanc à blanc cassé ou jaune pâle

Dolutegravir sódico é um pó branco a amarelo claro e é muito ligeiramente solúvel em acetonitrila, praticamente insolúvel em acetonitrila.

Lamivudine 1 um antiligo sintético de nucleósido com atividade contra o HIV-1 e o HBV. O nome químico da lamivudina é 2'3tc ácido 4-amino-1-(2-hidroxi-1-hidroximetiletoxi)metil-1H-pirimidin-2-ona. A lamivudina é um pó cristalino branco a quase branco com uma solubilidade em água de aproximadamente 70 mg/ml e um peso molecular de 229,26 g por mol. Tem a seguinte fórmula estrutural:

A lamivudina é um sólido branco a esbranquiçado e é solúvel em água.

Fumarato de tenofovir disoproxil (TDF) : um pró-fármaco de tenofovir que é um sal de ácido fumárico de bis-isopropoxicarboniloxietoximetil tenofovir. O nome químico do fumarato de tenofovir disoproxil é 9-[(R)-2-[[bis[[(isopropoxicarbonil)oxi]metoxi]fosfinil]metoxi]propil]adenina fumarato (1:1). Tem uma fórmula molecular de $C_{19}H_{30}N_5O_{10}P \cdot C_4H_4O_4$ e um peso molecular de 635,52 g por mol.

O fumarato de tenofovir disoproxil é um pó branco a esbranquiçado e cristalino com 1% de pH. Ele é moderadamente a solúvel em metanol, pouco solúvel em água e praticamente insolúvel em diclorometano.

17 FARMACOLOGIA CLÍNICA

17.1 Mecanismo de Ação

Dolutegravir é um inibidor da transferência de fio integrase viral (INSTI) e a DNA do vírus da integrase e bloqueia a etapa de transferência de cadeia da integrase viral, essencial para a replicação viral do HIV-1 e DNA do substrato viral processado recombinante em valores de IC50 de 2,7 nM em ensaios de transferência de cadeia.

TDF é um análogo sintético de nucleótidos de fosfato monofosfato de adenosina (monofosfato de adenosina). Após a administração oral em indivíduos infectados pelo HIV, TDF é convertido rapidamente em tenofovir (TFV), o principal metabólito do agente de biotransformação TFV e a relação de transcriptase inversa do HIV-1 (RT) por meio de processos enzimáticos celulares. Tenofovir tem uma meia-vida intracelular longa.

TDF é TDF com a adição de um fumarato de tenofovir disoproxil. Após a administração oral de TDF, o fumarato de tenofovir disoproxil é convertido em tenofovir e subsequentes fosforilações através de enzimas celulares para formar a atividade de tenofovir, um nucleosídeo análogo de monofosfato de adenosina. Tenofovir tem uma meia-vida intracelular longa. Tenofovir tem uma meia-vida intracelular longa. Tenofovir diphosphate é um inibidor competitivo da atividade da transcriptase reversa do HIV-1 e um terminador de cadeia após a incorporação do DNA.

Atividade Antiviral no Cultivo Celular

Dolutegravir demonstrou atividade antiviral contra a cepa de laboratório do HIV-1 e de laboratórios em cultivo celular de 0,2 nM e 0,5 nM, respectivamente, e atividade contra isolados clínicos do HIV-1 com valores de EC50 variando de 0,02 nM a 2,14 nM. Dolutegravir também demonstrou atividade antiviral in vitro contra isolados clínicos do HIV-2 com valores de EC50 variando de 0,07 nM a 0,61 nM.

TDF é atividade antiviral do TDF contra a cepa de laboratório do HIV-1 e linfócitos T-B, macrófagos/monócitos e células linfoblastóides com valores de EC50 em média de 0,04 µM (intervalo de 0,03 µM a 0,07 µM) e é inibitório a concentrações de 1 µM. Tenofovir também demonstrou atividade antiviral in vitro contra a cepa de laboratório do HIV-2 e isolados clínicos com valores de EC50 variando de 0,9 nM a 11,9 nM. Os valores de EC50 de tenofovir para o HIV-1 do subtipo A, B, C, D, E, F e G foi de 64 nM. A cepa de HIV-1 com valores de EC50 variando entre 0,83 nM e 1,42 nM foram HIV-1. Os valores de EC50 de dolutegravir foi a 3 variados clínicos de HIV-1 e HIV-2 com valores de EC50 variando de 0,02 nM a 2,14 nM.

Resistência Cruzada

Vírus resistentes à integrase com substituições primárias R263K, H51Y, E92Q, T97A, S147G, Q148H/R/K, N155H, G140A/S ou G140C/S demonstraram suscetibilidade reduzida ao dolutegravir (redução de 2 a 4 vezes). Vírus com substituições primárias Y143R/C/H demonstraram suscetibilidade reduzida ao raltegravir (redução de 5 a 10 vezes). Vírus com substituições primárias Q148R/H/K demonstraram suscetibilidade reduzida ao dolutegravir (redução de 5 a 10 vezes) e ao raltegravir (redução de 10 a 20 vezes). Vírus com substituições primárias N155H demonstraram suscetibilidade reduzida ao dolutegravir (redução de 2 a 4 vezes) e ao raltegravir (redução de 5 a 10 vezes). Vírus com substituições primárias R263K demonstraram suscetibilidade reduzida ao dolutegravir (redução de 2 a 4 vezes).

Efeitos sobre a Função Renal

O efeito do dolutegravir sobre a função renal foi avaliado num estudo clínico, randomizado, com fase aberta, parcial, controlado por placebo em indivíduos com função renal normal (n = 12) ou com insuficiência renal leve (n = 12), moderada (n = 12) ou grave (n = 6). Em 1 dia (n = 12), os pacientes receberam uma dose única de 50 mg de dolutegravir. Em comparação com os indivíduos com função renal normal, a exposição ao dolutegravir (AUC) foi semelhante em indivíduos com insuficiência renal leve, moderada ou grave. Não houve alteração na depuração renal do dolutegravir (0,1% do dose total), e uma pequena fração (menos de 1%) foi excretada como metabólitos inalterados na urina.

17.2 Farmacocinética

Absorção e Biodisponibilidade

Dolutegravir é absorvido após administração oral com concentrações máximas de plasma de 2 a 3 horas após a dose. Com o dosagem de 50 mg uma vez ao dia, as concentrações médias no estado estacionário de dolutegravir no plasma são AUC de 53 µM·h, C_{max} de 3,2 µM e concentração de 12 a 1 h. Dolutegravir é um substrato de P-gp e otro. A biodisponibilidade absoluta do dolutegravir ainda não foi estabelecida. Dolutegravir é um substrato de P-gp e de UGT1A1 in vitro. Com base em dados de ensaios in vitro, a absorção de dolutegravir não é afetada pela ligação à proteína plasmática