

Rovedil®

Generic name: Formoterol Fumarate
Brand name: Rovedil®
Dosage forms: 12 mcg Formoterol Fumarate, in capsules for oral inhalation. This package contains 60 inhalation capsules.
Drug class: Adrenergic bronchodilators, Long-acting β 2-adrenergic agonist (LABA).
What is in this leaflet:
1. What Rovedil® is and what it is used for
2. Before using Rovedil®
3. Warnings and contraindications while using Rovedil®
4. Rovedil® possible side effects
5. The required dose and administration
6. Rovedil® interactions
7. Rovedil® pharmacology
8. Storage conditions

1. What Rovedil® is and what it is used for

Rovedil® is a Long-acting β 2-adrenergic agonist indicated for:
● Treatment of asthma in patients $\geq$ 5 years old as an add-on to a long-term asthma control medication such as an inhaled corticosteroid.
● Prevention of exercise-induced bronchospasm in patients $\geq$ 5 years old.
● Maintenance treatment of bronchoconstriction and control the symptoms in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Important limitations of use: NOT indicated for the relief of acute bronchospasm.

2. Before using Rovedil®

Read and carefully follow any instructions for use provided with your medicine. Ask your doctor or pharmacist if you do not understand these instructions. Use the medicine exactly as directed. Using too much of Rovedil® can cause life-threatening side effects.

Warnings: Rovedil® is for use only in people with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and should not be used to treat asthma. Rovedil® is not a rescue medicine. It will not work fast enough to treat a bronchospasm attack. It is used as an additional therapy for acute asthma or COPD symptoms.

- Do not use Rovedil® for patients whose asthma is adequately controlled on low- or medium-dose inhaled corticosteroids. Long-term asthma controller drugs like inhaled corticosteroids must be continued when Rovedil® is added to the treatment regimen.
- You should not use Rovedil® if you are allergic to it. Seek emergency medical care if symptoms of a serious allergic reaction (e.g. rash, hives, breathing problems, swelling of the face, tongue, or mouth) develop.
- You should not stop using Rovedil® suddenly. Stopping suddenly may make your condition worse. Patients should be warned not to stop or reduce concomitant asthma therapy without medical advice.
- Patients should be informed that treatment with β 2-agonists may lead to adverse events which include palpitations, chest pain, rapid heart rate, tremor or nervousness.
- Contact a clinician or obtain emergency medical care if 4 or more inhalations of a short-acting β 2-agonist are required daily for 2 or more consecutive days, an entire canister of the short-acting β 2-agonist is used in 8 weeks, or asthma symptoms do not improve after 1 week of Rovedil® therapy.
- Inform clinicians of existing or contemplated concomitant therapy, including prescription and OTC drugs and dietary or herbal supplements, as well as concomitant illnesses (e.g. heart disease, hypertension, seizures, thyroid problems, diabetes mellitus, drug or food allergies).
- Children should receive therapy under adult supervision.
- Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or breastfeeding.
- Rovedil® capsules should be used with the Inhaler device only. The Inhaler device should not be used with any other capsules.
- It is important for patients to understand how to correctly administer Rovedil® capsules using the Inhalation device and how Rovedil® should be used in relation to other asthma medications they are taking. Patients should be informed never to exhale into the device.
- Capsules should always be stored in the blister and only removed from the blister immediately before use.
- Always discard the Rovedil® capsules and Inhalation device by the expiration date and always use the new Inhalation device provided with each new prescription.
- Remember, keep this and all other medicines out of the reach of children, never share your medicines with others, and use this medication only for the indication prescribed.
- Always consult your healthcare provider to ensure the information displayed on this page applies to your personal circumstances.

Missed dose: If a Rovedil® dose alone or in fixed combination with other drugs is missed, skip that dose and take the next dose at the usual time. Do not double the dose to replace the missed dose.

Overdosage: The expected signs and symptoms with overdosage of Rovedil® are those of excessive β -adrenergic stimulation and/or occurrence or exaggeration of any of the signs and symptoms listed under ADVERSE REACTIONS, e.g. angina, hypertension or hypotension, tachycardia, with rates up to 200 beats/min., arrhythmias, nervousness, headache, tremor, seizures, muscle cramps, dry mouth, palpitation, nausea, dizziness, fatigue, malaise, hypokalemia, hyperglycemia, and insomnia. Metabolic acidosis may also occur. Cardiac arrest and even death may be associated with an overdose of Rovedil®.

Treatment of overdosage consists of discontinuation of Rovedil® together with institution of appropriate symptomatic and/or supportive therapy. The judicious use of a cardioselective β -receptor blocker may be considered, bearing in mind that such medication can produce bronchospasm. There is insufficient evidence to determine if dialysis is beneficial for overdosage of Rovedil®. Cardiac monitoring is recommended in cases of overdosage.

Pregnancy

Pregnancy Category C.

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies of Rovedil® in pregnant women. Laboratory studies of Rovedil® revealed evidence of teratogenicity as well as other developmental toxic effects. Because there are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women, Rovedil® should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

Lactation

It is not known whether Rovedil® is excreted in human milk, but because many drugs are excreted in human milk, caution should be exercised if Rovedil® is administered to nursing women.

Pediatric Use

Available data from controlled clinical trials suggest that Long-acting β 2-adrenergic agonist increase the risk of asthma-related hospitalization in pediatric and adolescent patients. For pediatric and adolescent patients with asthma who require addition of a Long-acting β 2-adrenergic agonist to an inhaled corticosteroid, a fixed-dose combination product containing both an inhaled corticosteroid and LABA should ordinarily be used to ensure adherence with both drugs.

The safety and effectiveness of Rovedil® in pediatric patients below 5 years of age has not been established.

Geriatric Use

According clinical experiences no overall differences in safety or effectiveness were observed between elderly and younger subjects, but greater sensitivity of some older individuals cannot be ruled out.

3. Warnings and contraindications while using Rovedil®

Asthma-related Death and Serious Asthma-related Events

There is increased risk of asthma-related death which is reported with long-acting β 2-adrenergic agonists (e.g. Rovedil®) when used as monotherapy. Data from clinical trials also suggest that use of long-acting β 2-adrenergic agonists as monotherapy increases the risk of asthma-related hospitalization in children and adolescents

Use of long-acting β 2-adrenergic agonists, including Rovedil®, alone for treatment of asthma without concomitant use of long-term asthma controller therapy (e.g. inhaled corticosteroids) is contraindicated because of increased risk of asthma-related death and hospitalization.

Use long-acting β 2-adrenergic agonists, including Rovedil®, only as additional therapy in patients with asthma currently receiving long-term asthma controller therapy (e.g. inhaled corticosteroids) but whose disease is inadequately controlled with such therapy.

Acute Exacerbations of Asthma or COPD

Do not initiate Rovedil® in patients with acutely deteriorating or substantially worsening asthma or COPD, which may be life-threatening. Failure to respond to a previously effective dosage may indicate substantially worsening asthma or destabilization of COPD that requires prompt reevaluation. Reevaluation of asthma therapy may require dosage adjustment of inhaled corticosteroid or initiation of systemic corticosteroids. Do not use extra or increased doses of Rovedil® in such situations.

When initiating Rovedil® alone or in fixed combination with budesonide, glycopyrrolate, or mometasone, discontinue regular use (e.g. 4 times daily) of short-acting inhaled β 2-agonists and use only for relief of acute asthma or COPD symptoms.

Rovedil® is not a substitute for corticosteroids

There are no data demonstrating that Rovedil® has any clinical anti-inflammatory effect and therefore it cannot be expected to take the place of corticosteroids. Corticosteroids should not be stopped or reduced at the time Rovedil® is initiated. Patients who already require oral or inhaled corticosteroids for treatment of asthma should be continued on this type of treatment even if they feel better as a result of initiating Rovedil®. Any change in corticosteroid dosage, in particular a reduction, should be made ONLY after clinical evaluation.

Excessive Use and Use with Other Long-Acting β 2-Agonists

Rovedil® should not be used more often or at doses higher than recommended, or in conjunction with other medications containing Long-acting β 2-adrenergic agonist (e.g. salmeterol xinafoate, arformoterol tartrate), as an overdose may result and it can be fatal. In addition, data from clinical trials with Rovedil® suggest that the use of doses higher than recommended is associated with an increased risk of serious asthma exacerbations.

Paradoxical Bronchospasm

As with other inhaled β 2-agonists, Rovedil® can produce paradoxical bronchospasm that may be life-threatening. If paradoxical bronchospasm occurs, Rovedil® should be discontinued immediately and alternative therapy instituted.

Immediate Hypersensitivity Reactions

Immediate hypersensitivity reactions may occur after administration of Rovedil®, as demonstrated by cases of anaphylactic reactions, urticaria, angioedema, rash, and bronchospasm. Rovedil® aerosol contains lactose, which contains trace levels of milk proteins. Allergic reactions to products containing milk proteins may occur in patients with severe milk protein allergy.

Existing Conditions

Rovedil®, like other β 2-agonists, can produce a clinically significant cardiovascular effect in some patients as measured by increases in pulse rate and blood pressure. Although such effects are uncommon at recommended doses, if they occur, the drug may need to be discontinued. Therefore, Rovedil®, like other sympathomimetic amines, should be used with caution in patients with cardiovascular disorders, especially coronary insufficiency, cardiac arrhythmias, and hypertension, aneurysm, and pheochromocytoma; in patients with convulsive disorders or thyrotoxicosis; and in patients who are unusually responsive to sympathomimetic amines.

Hypokalemia and Hyperglycemia

β -agonist medications may produce significant hypokalemia in some patients, which has the potential to produce adverse cardiovascular effects. The decrease in serum potassium is usually transient, not requiring supplementation. Clinically significant changes in blood glucose and/or serum potassium were infrequent during clinical studies with long-term administration of Rovedil® at the recommended dose.

Inappropriate route of administration

Rovedil® capsules should ONLY be used with it's inhalation device and SHOULD NOT be swallowed. Rovedil® capsules should always be stored in the blister, and only removed IMMEDIATELY before use.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Rovedil® is contraindicated for treatment of asthma without concomitant use of long-term asthma control medication (e.g. inhaled corticosteroids) because of risk of asthma-related death and hospitalization.
- Rovedil® is contraindicated as primary treatment of status asthmaticus or other acute episodes of asthma or COPD where intensive measures are required.
- Rovedil® is contraindicated in patients with a history of hypersensitivity to it or to any components of this product.

4. Rovedil® possible side effects

Long-acting β 2-adrenergic agonists (LABA), including Rovedil®, increase the risk of asthma-related death and may increase the risk of asthma-related hospitalizations in pediatric and adolescent patients. Get emergency medical help if you have signs of an allergic reaction: hives; difficulty breathing; swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat.

Most common adverse reactions (incidence $\geq$ 1% and more common than placebo) are:
● In patients with Asthma: viral infection, bronchitis, chest infection, dyspnea, chest pain, tremor, dizziness, insomnia, tonsillitis, rash, dysphonia, and serious asthma exacerbation.
● In patients with COPD: Upper respiratory tract infection, back pain, pharyngitis, chest pain, sinusitis, fever, leg cramps, muscle cramps, anxiety, pruritus, increased sputum, and dry mouth.

Call your doctor at once if you have:

- Tremors, nervousness, chest pain, fast or pounding heartbeats;
- Wheezing, choking, or other breathing problems after using Rovedil®;
- Worsening breathing problems, rhinitis, tonsillitis, gastroenteritis;
- High blood sugar- increased thirst, increased urination, dry mouth, fruity breath odor;
- Low potassium level, leg cramps, constipation, irregular heartbeats, fluttering in your chest, numbness or tingling and muscle weakness.

Post Marketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been identified during post approval use of Rovedil®. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure. In extensive worldwide marketing experience with Rovedil®, serious exacerbations of asthma, including some that have been fatal, have been reported. While most of these cases have been in patients with severe or acutely deteriorating asthma, a few have occurred in patients with less severe asthma.

Immune system disorders: Rare reports of anaphylactic reactions, including severe hypotension and angioedema.

Metabolism and nutrition disorders: Hypokalemia, hyperglycemia.

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders: Cough.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders: Rash.

Cardiac disorders: Angina pectoris, cardiac arrhythmias, e.g. atrial fibrillation, ventricular extrasystoles, tachyarrhythmia.

Investigations: Electrocardiogram QT prolonged, blood pressure increased.

This is not a complete list of side effects and others may occur. Call your doctor for medical advice about any side effects.

5. The required dose and administration

General

Rovedil® capsules should be administered only by the oral inhalation route and only using the inhalation device (see the accompanying Medication Guide). Rovedil® capsules should not be swallowed. Capsules should always be stored in the blister, and only removed IMMEDIATELY BEFORE USE. The patient must not exhale into the device.

When initiating Rovedil® alone or in fixed combination with budesonide, glycopyrrolate, or mometasone, discontinue regular use of short-acting, oral or inhaled β 2-adrenergic agonists; use such agents only for relief of acute symptoms of asthma or COPD not controlled by Rovedil®.

If a Rovedil® dose alone or in fixed combination with budesonide, glycopyrrolate, or mometasone is missed, skip that dose and take the next dose at the usual time. Do not double the dose to replace the missed dose.

Failure to respond to a previously effective dosage may indicate seriously worsening asthma or destabilization of COPD that requires reevaluation. Extra or increased doses of Rovedil® are not recommended.

ASTHMA

For adults and children 5 years of age and older, the usual dosage is the inhalation of the contents of one 12mcg Rovedil® capsule every 12 hours. The total daily dose of Rovedil® should not exceed one capsule

twice daily (24 mcg total daily dose). More frequent administration or administration of a larger number of inhalations is not recommended. If symptoms arise between doses, an inhaled short-acting β 2-agonist should be taken for immediate relief.

Rovedil® should be used in addition to concomitant treatment with a long-term control medication such as an inhaled corticosteroid. Use Rovedil® only as additional therapy for patients with asthma who are currently taking but are inadequately controlled on a long-term asthma control medication, such as an inhaled corticosteroid. Once asthma control is achieved and maintained, assess the patient at regular intervals and step down therapy (e.g. discontinue Rovedil®) if possible without loss of asthma control, and maintain the patient on a long-term asthma control medication, such as an inhaled corticosteroid. Do not use Rovedil® for patients whose asthma is adequately controlled on low or medium dose inhaled corticosteroids.

Note: For patients with asthma less than 18 years of age who require addition of a LABA to an inhaled corticosteroid, a fixed-dose combination product containing both an inhaled corticosteroid and LABA should ordinarily be used to ensure adherence with both drugs. In cases where use of a separate long-term asthma control medication (e.g. inhaled corticosteroid) and LABA is clinically indicated, appropriate steps must be taken to ensure adherence with both treatment components. If adherence cannot be assured, a fixed-dose combination product containing both an inhaled corticosteroid and LABA is recommended.

EXERCISE-INDUCED BRONCHOSPASM

Use of Rovedil® as a single agent for the prevention of exercise induced bronchospasm may be clinically indicated in patients who do not have persistent asthma. In patients with persistent asthma, use of Rovedil® for the prevention of exercise induced bronchospasm may be clinically indicated, but the treatment of asthma should include a long-term asthma control medication, such as an inhaled corticosteroid. For adults and children 5 years of age or older, the usual dosage is the inhalation of the contents of one 12mcg Rovedil® capsule at least 15 minutes before exercise administered on an occasional as needed basis. Additional doses of Rovedil® should not be used for 12 hours after the administration of this drug. Regular, twice-daily dosing has not been studied in preventing exercise induced bronchospasm.

Warning: Patients who are receiving Rovedil® twice daily for treatment of their asthma should not use additional doses for prevention of exercise induced bronchospasm and may require a shortacting bronchodilator.

CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (COPD)

For maintenance treatment of bronchoconstriction in patients with COPD (including chronic bronchitis and emphysema) the usual dosage is the inhalation of the contents of one 12 mcg Rovedil® capsule every 12 hours using the inhalation device. A total daily dose of greater than 24 mcg is not recommended. Seek medical advice if the recommended maintenance treatment regimen fails to provide the usual response, as this is often a sign of destabilization of COPD. Reevaluate current treatment and consider additional therapeutic options.

Renal and Liver Dose Adjustments: Data not available.

6. Rovedil® interactions

If you also use a short-acting bronchodilator, do not use it daily while you are using Rovedil®. Use the short-acting bronchodilator only for a sudden bronchospasm attack.

Adrenergic Drugs: If additional adrenergic drugs are to be administered by any route, they should be used with caution because the pharmacologically predictable sympathetic effects of Rovedil® may be potentiated.

Xanthine Derivatives or Systemic Corticosteroids: Concomitant treatment with xanthine derivatives or systemic corticosteroids may potentiate any hypokalemic effect of adrenergic agonists.

Diuretics: The electrocardiogram (ECG) changes or hypokalemia that may result from the administration of non-potassium sparing diuretics (such as loop or thiazide diuretics) can be acutely worsened by β -agonists, especially when the recommended dose of the β -agonist is exceeded. Although the clinical significance of these effects is not known, caution is advised in the coadministration of β -agonist with non-potassium sparing diuretics.

Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors and Tricyclic Antidepressants, Macrolides, QTc Prolonging Drugs: Rovedil®, as with other β 2-agonists, should be administered with extreme caution to patients being treated with monoamine oxidase inhibitors, tricyclic antidepressants, macrolides or drugs known to prolong the QTc interval because the action of adrenergic agonists on the cardiovascular system may be potentiated by these agents. Drugs that are known to prolong the QTc interval have an increased risk of ventricular arrhythmias.

β -blockers: β -adrenergic receptor antagonists (β -blockers) and Rovedil® may inhibit the effect of each other when administered concurrently. β -blockers not only block the therapeutic effects of β 2-agonists, such as Rovedil®, but may produce severe bronchospasm in asthmatic patients. Therefore, patients with asthma should not normally be treated with β -blockers. However, under certain circumstances, e.g. as prophylaxis after myocardial infarction, there may be no acceptable alternatives to the use of β -blockers in patients with asthma. In this setting, cardioselective β -blockers could be considered, although they should be administered with caution.

Halogenated Hydrocarbons: There is an elevated risk of arrhythmias in patients receiving concomitant anesthesia with halogenated hydrocarbons.

Other drugs may affect Rovedil®, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal products. Tell your doctor about all your current medicines and any medicine you start or stop using.

7. Rovedil® pharmacology

Mechanism of Action: Rovedil® is a long-acting β 2-adrenergic receptor agonist (β 2-agonist). Inhaled Rovedil® acts locally in the lung as a bronchodilator.

Absorption and Bioavailability: Rovedil® is rapidly absorbed following inhalation; peak plasma concentrations usually attained within 5-10 minutes.

Distribution: 46-64% bound to plasma proteins; 31-38% bound to serum albumin.

Metabolism: Metabolized in the liver by cytochrome (CYP) 450 isoenzymes.

Elimination Route: Eliminated in urine (59-62%) and in feces (32-34%).

Half-life: 10 hours.

8. Storage conditions

- Store below 30°C.
- Protect from light, heat and moisture.
- Capsules should always be stored in the blister and only removed from the blister immediately before use.
- Rovedil® capsules should be used with the inhalation device only (Rovehaler®). The aerosol Inhaler should not be used with any other capsules.
- Keep out of the reach of children.

IMPORTANT: This medication guide summarizes the most important information about Rovedil® and does NOT have all possible information about this product. This information does not assure that this product is safe, effective or appropriate for you. This information is not individual medical advice and does not substitute for the advice of your health care professional. Always ask your health care professional for complete information about this product and your specific health needs.

Manufactured by Rooyan darou Co.

E-mail: mzb@rooyandarou.com

Revised January 2022.

References

1. Drug Facts and Comparisons 2017
2. Martindale the complete drug reference, 38th Edition
3. Accessdata.fda.gov 2012
4. Reference.Medscape

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

● The inhaler device (**RÖVEHALER®**) is specifically designed for inhalation of Rooyan Darou inhalation capsules.

- Do not swallow Rovedil® capsules!
 - Follow the instructions below for using your Rovehaler® inhaler device. You will inhale the medicine in the capsules from the device. If you have any questions, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.
 - Do not give this medicine to a child without medical advice.
 - Keep your Rovehaler® inhaler device dry and handle it with DRY hands.
- The Rovehaler® is a single dose inhalation device made from acrylonitrile butadienf styrene (ABS) plastic materials and stainless steel. The capsule chamber is made from methyl-methacrylate-acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (MABS) opolycarbonate (PC) plastic material.
- Inhaler device is launched in the cardboard within the protective packaging for safety purposes.



Please take out your device from the package before using, as shown at figure.



While using Rovehaler® inhaler device, please do not forget to follow the instructions of your doctor carefully. The inhaler device is specifically designed for inhalation of Rooyan Darou inhalation capsules. It should not be used to take another drug. The inhalation device consists of the following parts:

1. Powder cap
2. Mouthpiece
3. Central reservoir
4. Drill button
5. Bottom reservoir



1. To liberate the powder cap, please press to the drilling button and leave.



2. Open the powder cap completely by pulling it upward and then open the mouthpiece by pulling it upward.



3. Take a Rovedil® inhalation capsule out of the blister strip, shake the capsule well before use (It is important that you take the capsule from the blister pack only immediately before you use it) and as shown at figure 3, place it in the central reservoir. It does not matter direction of the capsule in the reservoir.



4. Close the mouthpiece tightly until it clicks. Leave the powder cap open.



- 5 Keep the inhaler device upright and push the drilling button only a single motion and leave. Thus holes will be opened in the capsule and will allow the drug to be released when you breathe.



6. Breathe out fully.

Important: Please do not breathe into the mouthpiece at any time.



7. Place the mouthpiece in your mouth and tilt your head slightly backwards. Close your lips around the mouthpiece and breathe in as quickly and as deeply as you can. As you breathe in, you will inhale the medicine into your lungs. You should hear the capsule spinning in the inhaler. If you do not hear this whirring noise, the capsule may be stuck in the compartment. If this occurs, open the inhaler and loosen the capsule by prying it out of the compartment. Do not try to loosen the capsule by repeatedly pressing the button.

If you have heard the whirring noise, hold your breath for as long as you comfortably can while taking the inhaler out of your mouth. Then breathe normally. Open the inhaler to see if any powder is still in the capsule. If there is still powder in the capsule repeat steps 6 and 7.



8. Open the mouthpiece again. Turn the device and discard the used capsule. If you need to clean the inhaler, wipe the mouthpiece and capsule compartment with a dry cloth or a clean soft brush. Close the mouthpiece and powder cap and leave your device.



NOTE: DO NOT use water to clean the inhaler.

The capsules should not be exposed to extreme temperatures.

Rovedil® Inhalation capsules contains a small amount of a powder, therefore capsules are only partially filled.

Discard the RÖVEHALER® device 12 months after first use.