

This leaflet format has been determined by the Ministry of Health and the content thereof has been checked and approved. Date of approval: April 2017.

## 1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Seroquel XR 50 mg prolonged-release tablets  
Seroquel XR 150 mg prolonged-release tablets  
Seroquel XR 200 mg prolonged-release tablets  
Seroquel XR 300 mg prolonged-release tablets  
Seroquel XR 400 mg prolonged-release tablets

## 2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Seroquel XR 50 mg contains 50 mg quetiapine (as quetiapine fumarate)  
Excipient : 125.72 mg lactose monohydrate per tablet

Seroquel XR 150 mg contains 150 mg quetiapine (as quetiapine fumarate)  
Excipient : 74.65 mg lactose monohydrate per tablet

Seroquel XR 200 mg contains 200 mg quetiapine (as quetiapine fumarate)  
Excipient : 52.87 mg lactose monohydrate per tablet

Seroquel XR 300 mg contains 300 mg quetiapine (as quetiapine fumarate)  
Excipient : 49.31 mg lactose monohydrate per tablet

Seroquel XR 400 mg contains 400 mg quetiapine (as quetiapine fumarate)  
Excipient : 15.50 mg lactose monohydrate per tablet

For a full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

## 3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Prolonged-release tablet

Seroquel XR 50 mg tablets are peach-coloured and engraved with "XR 50" on one side

Seroquel XR 150 mg: White, bi-convex, capsule shaped tablets, marked with XR150.<sup>3</sup>

Seroquel XR 200 mg tablets are yellow and engraved with "XR 200" on one side

Seroquel XR 300 mg tablets are pale yellow and engraved with "XR 300" on one side

Seroquel XR 400 mg tablets are white and engraved with "XR 400" on one side

### **WARNING: INCREASED MORTALITY IN ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH DEMENTIA-RELATED PSYCHOSIS; and SUICIDAL THOUGHTS AND BEHAVIORS**

#### **Increased Mortality in Elderly Patients with Dementia-Related Psychosis**

Elderly patients with dementia-related psychosis treated with antipsychotic drugs are at an increased risk of death. SEROQUEL XR is not approved for the treatment of patients with dementia-related psychosis.

#### **Suicidal Thoughts and Behavior**

Antidepressants increased the risk of suicidal thoughts and behavior in children, adolescents, and young adults in short-term studies. These studies did not show an

increase in the risk of suicidal thoughts and behavior with antidepressant use in patients over age 24; there was a reduction in risk with antidepressant use in patients aged 65 and older.

In patients of all ages who are started on antidepressant therapy, monitor closely for worsening, and for emergence of suicidal thoughts and behaviors. Advise families and caregivers of the need for close observation and communication with the prescriber.

SEROQUEL XR is not approved for use in pediatric patients under 18 years of age.

## 4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

### 4.1 Therapeutic indications

Seroquel XR is indicated for the treatment of Schizophrenia.

Seroquel XR is effective in preventing relapse in stable schizophrenic patients who have been maintained on Seroquel XR.

Seroquel XR is indicated for the treatment of moderate to severe manic episodes associated with bipolar disorder.

Seroquel XR is indicated for the treatment of major depressive episodes in bipolar disorder.

Treatment of acute mania associated with bipolar I disorder as monotherapy or in combination with lithium or sodium valproate.

- Seroquel XR is indicated for preventing recurrence in bipolar disorder in patients whose manic, mixed or depressive episode has responded to quetiapine treatment, as monotherapy or in combination with lithium or sodium valproate.
- Seroquel XR is indicated for add-on treatment of major depressive episodes in patients with Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) who have had sub-optimal response to antidepressant monotherapy (see section 5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties). Prior to initiating treatment, clinicians should consider the safety profile of Seroquel XR (see section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use).

### 4.2 Posology and method of administration

Different dosing schedules exist for each indication. It must therefore be ensured that patients receive clear information on the appropriate dosage for their condition.

Seroquel XR should be administered once daily, without food (Seroquel XR should be administered at least one hour before a meal). The tablets should be swallowed whole and not split, chewed or crushed.

#### ***Adults:***

#### **For the treatment of schizophrenia and manic episodes associated with bipolar disorder**

The daily dose at the start of therapy is 300 mg on Day 1 and 600 mg on Day 2. The recommended daily dose is 600 mg, however if clinically justified the dose may be increased to 800 mg daily.

The dose should be adjusted within the effective dose range of 400 mg to 800 mg per day, depending on the clinical response and tolerability of the patient. For maintenance therapy in schizophrenia no dosage adjustment is necessary.

#### **For the treatment of depressive episodes associated with bipolar disorder**

Seroquel XR should be administered at evening. The daily dose for the first four days of therapy is 50 mg (Day 1), 100 mg (Day 2), 200 mg (Day 3) and 300 mg (Day 4). The recommended daily dose is 300 mg. Depending on the patient's response Seroquel XR may be titrated up to 600 mg daily. Antidepressant efficacy was demonstrated at 300 mg

and 600 mg/day, however no additional benefit was seen in the 600 mg group above 300 mg daily during short-term treatment (see section 5.1).

In individual patients, in the event of tolerance concerns, clinical trials have indicated that dose reduction to a minimum of 200 mg could be considered.

When treating depressive episodes in bipolar disorder, treatment should be prescribed by physicians experienced in treating bipolar disorder.

#### **For preventing recurrence in bipolar disorder**

For prevention of recurrence of manic, depressive or mixed episodes in bipolar disorder, patients who have responded to Seroquel XR for acute treatment of bipolar disorder should continue on Seroquel XR at the same dose. The dose may be adjusted depending on clinical response and tolerability of the individual patient within the dose range of 300 mg to 800 mg/day. It is important that the lowest effective dose is used for maintenance therapy.

#### **For add-on treatment of major depressive episodes in MDD:**

Seroquel XR should be administered once daily in the evening. The daily dose at the start of therapy is 50 mg on Day 1 and 2, and 150 mg on Day 3 and 4. Antidepressant effect was seen at 150 and 300 mg/day in short-term trials as add-on therapy (with amitriptyline, bupropion, citalopram, duloxetine, escitalopram, fluoxetine, paroxetine, sertraline and venlafaxine - see section 5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties) and at 50 mg/day in short-term monotherapy trials. There is an increased risk of adverse events at higher doses. Clinicians should therefore ensure that the lowest effective dose, starting with 50 mg/day, is used for treatment. The need to increase the dose from 150 to 300 mg/day should be based on individual patient evaluation.

#### ***Switching from Seroquel immediate-release tablets:***

For more convenient dosing, patients who are currently being treated with divided doses of immediate release Seroquel tablets may be switched to Seroquel XR at the equivalent total daily dose taken once daily. Individual dosage adjustments may be necessary.

#### ***Elderly:***

As with other antipsychotics and antidepressant, Seroquel XR should be used with caution in the elderly, especially during the initial dosing period. The rate of dose titration of Seroquel XR may need to be slower, and the daily therapeutic dose lower, than that used in younger patients. The mean plasma clearance of quetiapine was reduced by 30% to 50% in elderly patients when compared to younger patients. Elderly patients should be started on 50 mg/day. The dose can be increased in increments of 50 mg/day to an effective dose, depending on the clinical response and tolerability of the individual patient.

In elderly patients with major depressive episodes MDD, dosing should begin with 50 mg/day on Days 1-3, increasing to 100 mg/day on Day 4 and 150 mg/day on Day 8. The lowest effective dose, starting from 50 mg/day should be used. Based on individual patient evaluation, if dose increase to 300 mg/day is required this should not be prior to Day 22 of treatment.

Efficacy and safety has not been evaluated in patients over 65 years with depressive episodes in the framework of bipolar disorder.

#### ***Children and Adolescents:***

The safety and efficacy of Seroquel XR have not been evaluated in children and adolescents.

***Renal impairment:***

Dosage adjustment is not necessary in patients with renal impairment.

***Hepatic impairment:***

Quetiapine is extensively metabolized by the liver. Therefore, Seroquel XR should be used with caution in patients with known hepatic impairment, especially during the initial dosing period. Patients with hepatic impairment should be started on 50 mg/day. The dose can be increased in increments of 50 mg/day to an effective dose, depending on the clinical response and tolerability of the individual patient.

**4.3 Contraindications**

Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients of this product. Concomitant administration of cytochrome P450 3A4 inhibitors, such as HIV-protease inhibitors, azole-antifungal agents, erythromycin, clarithromycin and nefazodone, is contraindicated. (See section 4.5).

**4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use**

As Seroquel XR is indicated for the treatment of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and add-on treatment of major depressive episodes in patients with MDD, the safety profile should be considered with respect to the individual patient's diagnosis and the dose being administered.

Long-term efficacy and safety in patients with MDD has not been evaluated as add-on therapy, however long-term efficacy and safety has been evaluated in adult patients as monotherapy (see section 5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties).

***Paediatric population:***

Seroquel XR is not recommended for use in children and adolescents below 18 years of age, due to a lack of data to support use in this age group. Clinical trials with Seroquel have shown that in addition to the known safety profile identified in adults (see section 4.8 Undesirable effects), certain adverse events occurred at a higher frequency in children and adolescents compared to adults (increased appetite, elevations in serum prolactin vomiting, rhinitis and syncope) or may have different implications for children and adolescents (extrapyramidal symptoms and irritability) and one was identified that has not been previously seen in adult studies (increases in blood pressure). Changes in thyroid function tests have also been observed in children and adolescents.

Furthermore, the long-term safety implications of treatment with Seroquel XR on growth and maturation have not been studied beyond 26 weeks. Long-term implications for cognitive and behavioural development are not known.

In placebo-controlled clinical trials with children and adolescent patients treated with Seroquel, Seroquel was associated with an increased incidence of extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS) compared to placebo in patients treated for schizophrenia and bipolar mania and bipolar depression (see section 4.8 Undesirable effects).

***Suicide/suicidal thoughts or clinical worsening:***

Depression is associated with an increased risk of suicidal thoughts, self-harm and suicide (suicide-related events). This risk persists until significant remission occurs. As improvement may not occur during the first few weeks or more of treatment, patients should be closely monitored until such improvement occurs. It is general clinical experience that the risk of suicide may increase in the early stages of recovery. In addition, physicians should consider the potential risk of suicide-related events after abrupt

cessation of quetiapine treatment, due to the known risk factors for the disease being treated.

Other psychiatric conditions for which Seroquel XR is prescribed can also be associated with an increased risk of suicide related events. In addition, these conditions may be co-morbid with major depressive episodes. The same precautions observed when treating patients with major depressive episodes should therefore be observed when treating patients with other psychiatric disorders.

Patients with a history of suicide related events, or those exhibiting a significant degree of suicidal ideation prior to commencement of treatment are known to be at greater risk of suicidal thoughts or suicide attempts, and should receive careful monitoring during treatment. A meta analysis of placebo controlled clinical trials of antidepressant drugs in adult patients with psychiatric disorders showed an increased risk of suicidal behaviour with antidepressants compared to placebo in patients less than 25 years old.

Close supervision of patients and in particular those at high risk should accompany drug therapy especially in early treatment and following dose changes. Patients (and caregivers of patients) should be alerted about the need to monitor for any clinical worsening, suicidal behaviour or thoughts and unusual changes in behaviour and to seek medical advice immediately if these symptoms present.

In clinical studies of patients with major depressive episodes in bipolar disorder an increased risk of suicide-related events was observed in young adult patients less than 25 years of age who were treated with quetiapine as compared to those treated with placebo (3.0% vs. 0%, respectively). In clinical studies of patients with MDD the incidence of suicide-related events observed in young adult patients (younger than 25 years of age) was 2.1% (3/144) for quetiapine and 1.3% (1/75) for placebo.

#### **Metabolic risk**

Given the observed risk for worsening of their metabolic profile including changes in weight, blood glucose (see hyperglycaemia) and lipids, which was seen in clinical studies, patient's metabolic parameters should be assessed at the time of treatment initiation and changes in these parameters should be regularly controlled for during the course of treatment. Worsening in these parameters should be managed as clinically appropriate (see also Section 4.8).

#### ***Extrapyramidal symptoms***

In placebo controlled clinical trials quetiapine was associated with an increased incidence of extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS) compared to placebo in patients treated for major depressive episodes in bipolar disorder and major depressive disorder. (see section 4.8 and 5.1).

The use of quetiapine has been associated with the development of akathisia, characterised by a subjectively unpleasant or distressing restlessness and need to move often accompanied by an inability to sit or stand still. This is most likely to occur within the first few weeks of treatment. In patients who develop these symptoms, increasing the dose may be detrimental.

#### ***Tardive Dyskinesia:***

If signs and symptoms of tardive dyskinesia appear, dose reduction or discontinuation of Seroquel XR should be considered. The symptoms of tardive dyskinesia can worsen or even arise after discontinuation of treatment (see Section 4.8)

***Somnolence and dizziness:***

Quetiapine treatment has been associated with somnolence and related symptoms, such as sedation (see Section 4.8). In clinical trials for treatment of patients with bipolar depression and major depressive disorder, onset was usually within the first 3 days of treatment and was predominantly of mild to moderate intensity. Patients experiencing somnolence of severe intensity may require more frequent contact for a minimum of 2 weeks from onset of somnolence, or until symptoms improve and treatment discontinuation may need to be considered.

***Orthostatic Hypotension:***

Quetiapine treatment has been associated with orthostatic hypotension and related dizziness (see section 4.8 Undesirable effects) which, like somnolence has onset usually during the initial dose-titration period. This could increase the occurrence of accidental injury (fall), especially in the elderly population. Therefore, patients should be advised to exercise caution until they are familiar with the potential effects of the medication.

Quetiapine should be used with caution in patients with known cardiovascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, or other conditions predisposing to hypotension. Dose reduction or more gradual titration should be considered if orthostatic hypotension occurs, especially in patients with underlying cardiovascular disease.

***Sleep apnoea syndrome:***

Sleep apnoea syndrome has been reported in patients using quetiapine. In patients receiving concomitant central nervous system depressants and who have a history of or are at risk for sleep apnoea, such as those who are overweight/obese or are male, quetiapine should be used with caution.

***Seizures:***

In controlled clinical trials there was no difference in the incidence of seizures in patients treated with quetiapine or placebo. No data is available about the incidence of seizures in patients with a history of seizure disorder. As with other antipsychotics, caution is recommended when treating patients with a history of seizures (see Section 4.8).

***Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome:***

Neuroleptic malignant syndrome has been associated with antipsychotic treatment, including quetiapine (see section 4.8). Clinical manifestations include hyperthermia, altered mental status, muscular rigidity, autonomic instability, and increased creatinine phosphokinase. In such an event, Seroquel XR should be discontinued and appropriate medical treatment given.

***Severe Neutropenia and agranulocytosis:***

Severe neutropenia (neutrophil count  $<0.5 \times 10^9/L$ ) has been reported in quetiapine clinical trials. Most cases of severe neutropenia have occurred within a couple of months of starting therapy with quetiapine. There was no apparent dose relationship. During post-marketing experience, some cases were fatal. Possible risk factors for neutropenia include pre-existing low white blood cell count (WBC) and history of drug induced neutropenia. However, some cases occurred in patients without pre-existing risk factors. Quetiapine should be discontinued in patients with a neutrophil count  $<1.0 \times 10^9/L$ . Patients should be observed for signs and symptoms of infection and neutrophil counts followed (until they exceed  $1.5 \times 10^9/L$ ) (see Section 5.1).

Neutropenia should be considered in patients presenting with infection or fever, particularly in the absence of obvious predisposing factor(s), and should be managed as clinically appropriate.

Patients should be advised to immediately report the appearance of signs/symptoms consistent with agranulocytosis or infection (e.g., fever, weakness, lethargy, or sore throat) at any time during Seroquel therapy. Such patients should have a WBC count and an absolute neutrophil count (ANC) performed promptly, especially in the absence of predisposing factors.

***Anti-cholinergic (muscarinic) effects:***

Norquetiapine, an active metabolite of quetiapine, has moderate to strong affinity for several muscarinic receptor subtypes. This contributes to ADRs reflecting anti-cholinergic effects when quetiapine is used at recommended doses, when used concomitantly with other medications having anti-cholinergic effects, and in the setting of overdose.

Quetiapine should be used with caution in patients receiving medications having anti-cholinergic (muscarinic) effects. Quetiapine should be used with caution in patients with a current diagnosis or prior history of urinary retention, clinically significant prostatic hypertrophy, intestinal obstruction or related conditions, increased intraocular pressure or narrow angle glaucoma. (See Sections 4.5, 4.8, 5.1, and 4.9.)

***Interactions:***

See also section 4.5.

Concomitant use of quetiapine with a strong hepatic enzyme inducer such as carbamazepine or phenytoin substantially decreases quetiapine plasma concentrations, which could affect the efficacy of quetiapine therapy. In patients receiving a hepatic enzyme inducer, initiation of Seroquel XR treatment should only occur if the physician considers that the benefits of Seroquel XR outweigh the risks of removing the hepatic enzyme inducer. It is important that any change in the inducer is gradual, and if required, replaced with a non-inducer (e.g. sodium valproate).

***Weight:***

Weight gain has been reported in patients who have been treated with quetiapine, and should be monitored and managed as clinically appropriate as in accordance with utilised antipsychotic guidelines (see sections 4.8 and 5.1).

***Hyperglycaemia:***

Hyperglycaemia and/or development or exacerbation of diabetes occasionally associated with ketoacidosis or coma has been reported rarely, including some fatal cases (see section 4.8). In some cases, a prior increase in body weight has been reported which may be a predisposing factor. Appropriate clinical monitoring is advisable in accordance with utilised antipsychotic guidelines. Patients treated with any antipsychotic agent including quetiapine, should be observed for signs and symptoms of hyperglycaemia, (such as polydipsia, polyuria, polyphagia and weakness) and patients with diabetes mellitus or with risk factors for diabetes mellitus should be monitored regularly for worsening of glucose control. Weight should be monitored regularly.

***Lipids:***

Increases in triglycerides, LDL and total cholesterol and decreases in HDL have been observed in clinical trials with quetiapine (see section 4.8). Lipid increases should be managed as clinically appropriate.

***QT Prolongation:***

In clinical trials and use in accordance with the SPC, quetiapine was not associated with a persistent increase in absolute QT intervals. In Post Marketing QT prolongation was reported with quetiapine at the therapeutic doses (see Section 4.8) and in overdose (see Section 4.9).. As with other antipsychotics, caution should be exercised when quetiapine is prescribed in patients with cardiovascular disease or family history of QT prolongation. Also caution should be exercised when quetiapine is prescribed either with medicines known to increase QTc interval, and concomitant neuroleptics, especially in the elderly, in patients with congenital long QT syndrome, congestive heart failure, heart hypertrophy, hypokalaemia or hypomagnesaemia (see section 4.5).

***Cardiomyopathy and Myocarditis:***

Cardiomyopathy and myocarditis have been reported in clinical trials and during the post-marketing experience, however, a causal relationship to quetiapine has not been established. Treatment with quetiapine should be reassessed in patients with suspected cardiomyopathy or myocarditis.

***Withdrawal:***

Acute withdrawal symptoms such as insomnia, nausea, headache, diarrhoea, vomiting, dizziness, and irritability have been described after abrupt cessation of quetiapine. Gradual withdrawal over a period of at least one to two weeks is advisable. (see section 4.8)

***Elderly patients with dementia-related psychosis:***

Seroquel XR is not approved for the treatment of dementia-related psychosis.

An approximately 3-fold increased risk of cerebrovascular adverse events has been seen in randomised placebo controlled trials in the dementia population with some atypical antipsychotics. The mechanism for this increased risk is not known. An increased risk cannot be excluded for other antipsychotics or other patient populations. Seroquel XR should be used with caution in patients with risk factors for stroke.

In a meta-analysis of atypical antipsychotics, it has been reported that elderly patients with dementia-related psychosis are at an increased risk of death compared to placebo. However in two 10-week placebo controlled quetiapine studies in the same patient population (n=710; mean age: 83 years; range: 56-99 years) the incidence of mortality in quetiapine treated patients was 5.5% versus 3.2% in the placebo group. The patients in these trials died from a variety of causes that were consistent with expectations for this population.

***Dysphagia***

Dysphagia (see Section 4.8) has been reported with quetiapine. Quetiapine should be used with caution in patients at risk for aspiration pneumonia.

***Constipation and intestinal obstruction***

Constipation represents a risk factor for intestinal obstruction. Constipation and intestinal obstruction have been reported with quetiapine (see section 4.8 Undesirable effects). This includes fatal reports in patients who are at higher risk of intestinal obstruction, including those that are receiving multiple concomitant medications that decrease intestinal motility and/or may not report symptoms of constipation. Patients with intestinal obstruction/ileus should be managed with close monitoring and urgent care.

***Venous thromboembolism (VTE):***

Cases of venous thromboembolism (VTE) have been reported with antipsychotic drugs. Since patients treated with antipsychotics often present with acquired risk factors for VTE,

all possible risk factors for VTE should be identified before and during treatment with quetiapine and preventive measures undertaken.

### ***Pancreatitis***

Pancreatitis has been reported in clinical trials and during the post marketing experience. Among the post marketing reports, while not all cases were confounded by risk factors, many patients had factors which are known to be associated with pancreatitis such as increased triglycerides (see Section 4.4 Lipids), gallstones, and alcohol consumption.

### ***Additional information:***

Quetiapine data in combination with divalproex or lithium in acute moderate to severe manic episodes is limited; however, combination therapy was well tolerated (see Section 4.8 and 5.1). The data showed an additive effect at week 3.

### ***Lactose:***

Seroquel XR tablets contain lactose. Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, the lapp lactase deficiency, or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine.

### **Misuse and abuse**

Cases of misuse and abuse have been reported. Caution may be needed when prescribing quetiapine to patients with a history of alcohol or drug abuse.

## **4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction**

Given the primary central nervous system effects of quetiapine, Seroquel XR should be used with caution in combination with other centrally acting medicinal products and alcohol

Caution should be exercised treating patients receiving other medications having anti-cholinergic (muscarinic) effects (see Section 4.4).

Cytochrome P450 (CYP) 3A4 is the enzyme that is primarily responsible for the cytochrome P450 mediated metabolism of quetiapine. In an interaction study in healthy volunteers, concomitant administration of quetiapine (dosage of 25 mg) with ketoconazole, a CYP3A4 inhibitor, caused a 5- to 8-fold increase in the AUC of quetiapine. On the basis of this, concomitant use of quetiapine with CYP3A4 inhibitors is contraindicated. It is also not recommended to take quetiapine together with grapefruit juice while on quetiapine therapy.

In a multiple dose trial in patients to assess the pharmacokinetics of quetiapine given before and during treatment with carbamazepine (a known hepatic enzyme inducer), co-administration of carbamazepine significantly increased the clearance of quetiapine. This increase in clearance reduced systemic quetiapine exposure (as measured by AUC) to an average of 13% of the exposure during administration of quetiapine alone; although a greater effect was seen in some patients. As a consequence of this interaction, lower plasma concentrations can occur, which could affect the efficacy of Seroquel XR therapy. Co-administration of quetiapine and phenytoin (another microsomal enzyme inducer) caused a greatly increased clearance of quetiapine by approx. 450%. In patients receiving a hepatic enzyme inducer, initiation of Seroquel XR treatment should only occur if the physician considers that the benefits of Seroquel XR outweigh the risks of removing the hepatic enzyme inducer. It is important that any change in the inducer is gradual, and if required, replaced with a non-inducer (e.g. sodium valproate) (see section 4.4).

The pharmacokinetics of quetiapine were not significantly altered by co-administration of the antidepressants imipramine (a known CYP 2D6 inhibitor) or fluoxetine (a known CYP 3A4 and CYP 2D6 inhibitor).

The pharmacokinetics of quetiapine were not significantly altered by co-administration of the antipsychotics risperidone or haloperidol. Concomitant use of quetiapine and thioridazine caused an increased clearance of quetiapine with approx. 70%.

The pharmacokinetics of quetiapine were not altered following co-administration with cimetidine.

The pharmacokinetics of lithium were not altered when co-administered with quetiapine.

In a 6-week, randomised, study of lithium and SEROQUEL XR versus placebo and SEROQUEL XR in adult patients with acute mania, a higher incidence of extrapyramidal related events (in particular tremor), somnolence, and weight gain were observed in the lithium add-on group compared to the placebo add-on group (see section 5.1).

The pharmacokinetics of sodium valproate and quetiapine were not altered to a clinically relevant extent when co-administered. A retrospective study of children and adolescents who received valproate, quetiapine, or both, found a higher incidence of leucopenia and neutropenia in the combination group versus the monotherapy groups.

Formal interaction studies with commonly used cardiovascular medicinal products have not been performed.

Caution should be exercised when quetiapine is used concomitantly with medicinal products known to cause electrolyte imbalance or to increase QTc interval.

There have been reports of false positive results in enzyme immunoassays for methadone and tricyclic antidepressants in patients who have taken quetiapine. Confirmation of questionable immunoassay screening results by an appropriate chromatographic technique is recommended.

#### **4.6 Fertility, Pregnancy and lactation**

##### ***First trimester***

The moderate amount of published data from exposed pregnancies (i.e. between 300-1000 pregnancy outcomes), including individual reports and some observational studies do not suggest an increased risk of malformations due to treatment. However, based on all available data, a definite conclusion cannot be drawn. Animal studies have shown reproductive toxicity (see section 5.3). Therefore, quetiapine should only be used during pregnancy if the benefits justify the potential risks.

##### ***Third trimester***

Neonates exposed to antipsychotics (including quetiapine) during the third trimester of pregnancy are at risk of adverse reactions including extrapyramidal and/or withdrawal symptoms that may vary in severity and duration following delivery. There have been reports of agitation, hypertonia, hypotonia, tremor, somnolence, respiratory distress or feeding disorder. Consequently, newborns should be monitored carefully.

##### **Breast-feeding**

Based on very limited data from published reports on quetiapine excretion into human breast milk, excretion of quetiapine at therapeutic doses appears to be inconsistent. Due to lack of robust data, a decision must be made whether to discontinue breast-feeding or to discontinue Seroquel XL therapy taking into account the benefit of breast-feeding for the child and the benefit of therapy for the woman.

## Fertility

The effects of quetiapine on human fertility have not been assessed. Effects related to elevated prolactin levels were seen in rats, although these are not directly relevant to humans (see section 5.3 preclinical data).

## 4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Given its primary central nervous system effects, quetiapine may interfere with activities requiring mental alertness. Therefore, patients should be advised not to drive or operate machinery, until individual susceptibility to this is known.

## 4.8 Undesirable effects

The most commonly reported Adverse Drug Reactions (ADRs) with quetiapine ( $\geq 10\%$ ) are somnolence, dizziness, headache, dry mouth, withdrawal (discontinuation) symptoms, elevations in serum triglyceride levels, elevations in total cholesterol (predominantly LDL cholesterol), decreases in HDL cholesterol, weight gain, decreased haemoglobin and extrapyramidal symptoms.

The incidences of ADRs associated with quetiapine therapy, are tabulated below according to the format recommended by the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS III Working Group 1995).

**Table 1 ADRs associated with quetiapine therapy**

The frequencies of adverse events are ranked according to the following: Very common ( $\geq 1/10$ ), common ( $\geq 1/100$ ,  $< 1/10$ ), uncommon ( $\geq 1/1000$ ,  $< 1/100$ ), rare ( $\geq 1/10,000$ ,  $< 1/1000$ ), very rare ( $< 1/10,000$ ), and not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

SOC	Very Common	Common	Uncommon	Rare	Very rare	Not Known
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	Decreased haemoglobin <sup>22</sup>	Leucopenia <sup>1, 28</sup> , decreased neutrophil count, eosinophils increased <sup>27</sup>	Neutropenia <sup>1</sup> , Thrombocytopenia, Anaemia, platelet count decreased <sup>13</sup>	Agranulocytosis <sup>26</sup>		
Immune system disorders			Hypersensitivity (including allergic skin reactions)		Anaphylactic reaction <sup>5</sup>	
Endocrine disorders		Hyperprolactinaemia <sup>15</sup> , decreases in total T4 <sup>24</sup> , decreases in free T4 <sup>24</sup> , decreases in total T3 <sup>24</sup> , increases in TSH <sup>24</sup>	Decreases in free T3 <sup>24</sup> , Hypothyroidism <sup>21</sup>		Inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion	
Metabolism and nutritional disorders	Elevations in serum triglyceride levels <sup>10,30</sup> Elevations in total cholesterol (predominantly LDL	Increased appetite, blood glucose increased to hyperglycaemic levels <sup>6, 30</sup>	Hyponatraemia <sup>19</sup> , Diabetes Mellitus <sup>1,5</sup> Exacerbation of pre-existing diabetes	Metabolic syndrome <sup>29</sup>		

	cholesterol) <sup>11,30</sup> Decreases in HDL cholesterol <sup>17,30</sup> , Weight gain <sup>8,30</sup>					
Psychiatric disorders		Abnormal dreams and nightmares, Suicidal ideation and suicidal behaviour <sup>20</sup>		Somnambulism and related reactions such as sleep talking and sleep related eating disorder		
Nervous system disorders	Dizziness <sup>4, 16</sup> , somnolence <sup>2,16</sup> , headache, Extrapyramidal symptoms <sup>1,21</sup>	Dysarthria	Seizure <sup>1</sup> , Restless legs syndrome, Tardive dyskinesia <sup>1, 5</sup> , Syncope <sup>4,16</sup>			
Cardiac disorders		Tachycardia <sup>4</sup> , Palpitations <sup>23</sup>	QT prolongation <sup>1,12, 18</sup> , Bradycardia <sup>32</sup>			
Eye disorders		Vision blurred				
Vascular disorders		Orthostatic hypotension <sup>4,16</sup>		Venous thromboembolism <sup>1</sup>		
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorder		Dyspnoea <sup>23</sup>	Rhinitis			
Gastrointestinal disorders	Dry mouth	Constipation, dyspepsia, vomiting <sup>25</sup>	Dysphagia <sup>7</sup>	Pancreatitis <sup>1</sup> , Intestinal obstruction/Ileus		
Hepato-biliary disorders		Elevations in serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT) <sup>3</sup> , Elevations in gamma-GT levels <sup>3</sup>	Elevations in serum aspartate aminotransferase (AST) <sup>3</sup>	Jaundice <sup>5</sup> Hepatitis		
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders				Angioedema <sup>5</sup> , Stevens-Johnson syndrome <sup>5</sup>		Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis, Erythema Multiforme
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders				Rhabdomyolysis		
Renal and urinary disorders			Urinary retention			
Pregnancy, puerperium and perinatal conditions						Drug withdrawal syndrome neonatal <sup>31</sup>
Reproductive			Sexual	Priapism,		

system and breast disorders			dysfunction	galactorrhoea, breast swelling, menstrual disorder		
General disorders and administration site conditions	Withdrawal (discontinuation) symptoms <sup>1,9</sup>	Mild asthenia, peripheral oedema, irritability, pyrexia		Neuroleptic malignant syndrome <sup>1</sup> , hypothermia		
Investigations						

- (1) See Section 4.4.
- (2) Somnolence may occur, usually during the first two weeks of treatment and generally resolves with the continued administration of quetiapine.
- (3) Asymptomatic elevations (shift from normal to  $\geq 3$  X ULN at any time) in serum transaminase (ALT, AST) or gamma-GT levels have been observed in some patients administered quetiapine. These elevations were usually reversible on continued quetiapine treatment.
- (4) As with other antipsychotics with alpha1 adrenergic blocking activity, quetiapine may commonly induce orthostatic hypotension, associated with dizziness, tachycardia and, in some patients, syncope, especially during the initial dose-titration period. (See section 4.4).
- (5) Calculation of Frequency for these ADR's have only been taken from postmarketing data with the immediate release formulation of Seroquel.
- (6) Fasting blood glucose  $\geq 126$ mg/dL ( $\geq 7.0$  mmol/L) or a non fasting blood glucose  $\geq 200$ mg/dL ( $\geq 11.1$  mmol/L) on at least one occasion.
- (7) An increase in the rate of dysphagia with quetiapine vs. placebo was only observed in the clinical trials in bipolar depression
- (8) Based on  $>7\%$  increase in body weight from baseline. Occurs predominantly during the early weeks of treatment in adults.
- (9) The following withdrawal symptoms have been observed most frequently in acute placebo-controlled, monotherapy clinical trials, which evaluated discontinuation symptoms: insomnia, nausea, headache, diarrhoea, vomiting, dizziness, and irritability. The incidence of these reactions had decreased significantly after 1 week post-discontinuation.
- (10) Triglycerides  $\geq 200$  mg/dL ( $\geq 2.258$  mmol/L) (patients  $\geq 18$  years of age) or  $\geq 150$  mg/dL ( $\geq 1.694$  mmol/L) (patients  $<18$  years of age) on at least one occasion
- (11) Cholesterol  $\geq 240$  mg/dL ( $\geq 6.2064$  mmol/L) (patients  $\geq 18$  years of age) or  $\geq 200$  mg/dL ( $\geq 5.172$  mmol/L) (patients  $<18$  years of age) on at least one occasion. An increase in LDL cholesterol of  $\geq 30$  mg/dL ( $\geq 0.769$  mmol/L) has been very commonly observed. Mean change among patients who had this increase was 41.7 mg/dL ( $\geq 1.07$  mmol/L).
- (12) See text below
- (13) Platelets  $\leq 100 \times 10^9$  /L on at least one occasion.
- (14) Based on clinical trial adverse event reports of blood creatine phosphokinase increase not associated with neuroleptic malignant syndrome.
- (15) Prolactin levels (patients  $>18$  years of age):  $>20$   $\mu$ g/L ( $>869.56$  pmol/L) males;  $>30$   $\mu$ g/L ( $>1304.34$  pmol/L) females at any time.
- (16) May lead to falls.
- (17) HDL cholesterol:  $<40$  mg/dL (1.025 mmol/L) males;  $<50$  mg/dL (1.282 mmol/L) females at any time.
- (18) Incidence of patients who have a QTc shift from  $<450$  msec to  $\geq 450$  msec with a  $\geq 30$  msec increase. In placebo-controlled trials with quetiapine the mean change and the incidence of patients who have a shift to a clinically significant level is similar between quetiapine and placebo.
- (19) Shift from  $>132$  mmol/L to  $<132$  mmol/L on at least one occasion.

- (20) Cases of suicidal ideation and suicidal behaviours have been reported during Seroquel XR therapy or early after treatment discontinuation (see sections 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use and 5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties).
- (21) See section 5.1 (Pharmacodynamic properties).
- (22) Decreased haemoglobin to  $\leq 13$  g/dL (8.07 mmol/L) males,  $\leq 12$  g/dL (7.45 mmol/L) females on at least one occasion occurred in 11% of quetiapine patients in all trials including open label extensions. For these patients, the mean maximum decrease in haemoglobin at any time was -1.50 g/dL
- (23) These reports often occurred in the setting of tachycardia, dizziness, orthostatic hypotension and/or underlying cardiac/respiratory disease.
- (24) Based on shifts from normal baseline to potentially clinically important value at any time post-baseline in all trials. Shifts in total T4, free T4, total T3 and free T3 are defined as  $< 0.8 \times \text{LLN}$  (pmol/L) and shift in TSH is  $> 5$  mIU/L at any time.
- (25) Based upon the increased rate of vomiting in elderly patients ( $\geq 65$  years of age).
- (26) Based on shift in neutrophils from  $\geq 1.5 \times 10^9/\text{L}$  at baseline to  $< 0.5 \times 10^9/\text{L}$  at any time during treatment and based on patients with severe neutropenia ( $< 0.5 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ ) and infection during all quetiapine clinical trials (see Section 4.4).
- (27) Based on shifts from normal baseline to potentially clinically important value at any time post-baseline in all trials. Shifts in eosinophils are defined as  $\geq 1 \times 10^9$  cells/L at any time.
- (28) Based on shifts from normal baseline to potentially clinically important value at any time post-baseline in all trials. Shifts in WBCs are defined as  $\leq 3 \times 10^9$  cells/L at any time.
- (29) Based on adverse event reports of metabolic syndrome from all clinical trials with quetiapine.
- (30) In some patients, a worsening of more than one of the metabolic factors of weight, blood glucose and lipids was observed in clinical studies (See Section 4.4 Special Warnings and Precautions for Use)
- (31) See section 4.6 (Fertility, pregnancy and lactation).
- (32) May occur at or near initiation of treatment and be associated with hypotension and/or syncope. Frequency based on adverse event reports of bradycardia and related events in all clinical trials with quetiapine.

Cases of QT prolongation, ventricular arrhythmia, sudden unexplained death, cardiac arrest and torsades de pointes have been reported with the use of neuroleptics and are considered class effects.

### Paediatric population

The same ADRs described above for adults should be considered for children and adolescents. The following table summarises ADRs that occur in a higher frequency category in children and adolescents patients (10-17 years of age) than in the adult population or ADRs that have not been identified in the adult population.

#### **Table 2 ADRs in children and adolescents associated with quetiapine therapy that occur in a higher frequency than adults, or not identified in the adult population**

The frequencies of adverse events are ranked according to the following: Very common ( $> 1/10$ ), common ( $> 1/100$ ,  $< 1/10$ ), uncommon ( $> 1/1000$ ,  $< 1/100$ ), rare ( $> 1/10,000$ ,  $< 1/1000$ ) and very rare ( $< 1/10,000$ ).

The frequencies of adverse events are ranked according to the following: Very common (>1/10), common (>1/100, >1/10), uncommon (>1/1000, >1/100), rare (>1/10,000, >1/1000) and very rare (>1/10,000).	
<i>Endocrine disorders</i>	
<b>Very Common</b>	Elevations in prolactin <sup>1</sup>
<i>Metabolism and nutritional disorders</i>	
<i>Very common:</i>	Increased appetite
<i>Nervous system disorders</i>	
<b>Very Common</b>	Extrapyramidal symptoms <sup>3, 4</sup>
<b>Common</b>	Syncope
<i>Vascular disorders</i>	
<b>Very Common</b>	Increases in blood pressure <sup>2</sup>
<i>Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorder</i>	
<i>Common:</i>	Rhinitis
<i>Gastrointestinal disorders</i>	
<i>Very Common:</i>	Vomiting
<i>General disorders and administration site conditions</i>	
<i>Common:</i>	Irritability <sup>3</sup>

- (1) Prolactin levels (patients < 18 years of age): >20 µg/L (>869.56 pmol/L) males; >26 µg/L (>1130.428 pmol/L) females at any time. Less than 1% of patients had an increase to a prolactin level >100 µg/L.
- (2) Based on shifts above clinically significant thresholds (adapted from the National Institute of Health criteria) or increases >20mmHg for systolic or >10 mmHg for diastolic blood pressure at any time in two acute (3-6 weeks) placebo-controlled trials in children and adolescents.
- (3) Note: The frequency is consistent to that observed in adults, but irritability might be associated with different clinical implications in children and adolescents as compared to adults.
- (4) See section 5.1

### **Reporting of suspected adverse reactions**

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected

adverse reactions to the Ministry of Health according to the National Regulation by an online form:

<http://forms.gov.il/globaldata/getsequence/getsequence.aspx?formType=AdversEffectMedic@moh.gov.il>

## 4.9 Overdose

### Symptoms

In general, reported signs and symptoms were those resulting from an exaggeration of the active substance's known pharmacological effects, ie, drowsiness and sedation, tachycardia and hypotension and anticholinergic effects.

Overdose could lead to QT-prolongation, seizures, status epilepticus, rhabdomyolysis, respiratory depression, urinary retention, confusion, delirium and/or agitation, coma and death.

Patients with pre-existing severe cardiovascular disease may be at an increased risk of the effects of overdose. (See section 4.4: Orthostatic Hypotension).

### **Management of overdose**

There is no specific antidote to quetiapine. In cases of severe signs, the possibility of multiple drug involvement should be considered, and intensive care procedures are recommended, including establishing and maintaining a patent airway, ensuring adequate oxygenation and ventilation, and monitoring and support of the cardiovascular system. Based on public literature, patients with delirium and agitation and a clear anticholinergic syndrome may be treated with physostigmine, 1-2 mg (under continuous ECG monitoring). This is not recommended as standard treatment, because of potential negative effect of physostigmine on cardiac conductance. Physostigmine may be used if there are no ECG aberrations. Do not use physostigmine in case of dysrhythmias, any degree of heart block or QRS-widening.

Whilst the prevention of absorption in overdose has not been investigated, gastric lavage can be indicated in severe poisonings and if possible to perform within one hour of ingestion. The administration of activated charcoal should be considered.

In cases of quetiapine overdose refractory hypotension should be treated with appropriate measures such as intravenous fluids and/or sympathomimetic agents. Epinephrine and dopamine should be avoided, since beta stimulation may worsen hypotension in the setting of quetiapine-induced alpha blockade .

Close medical supervision and monitoring should be continued until the patient recovers.

## 5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

### 5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Antipsychotics; Diazepines, oxazepines and thiazepines  
ATC code: N05A H04

#### ***Mechanism of action:***

Quetiapine is an atypical antipsychotic agent. Quetiapine and the active human plasma metabolite, N-desalkyl quetiapine interact with a broad range of neurotransmitter receptors. Quetiapine and N-desalkyl quetiapine exhibit affinity for brain serotonin (5HT<sub>2</sub>) and dopamine D<sub>1</sub>- and D<sub>2</sub>- receptors. It is this combination of receptor antagonism with a higher selectivity for 5HT<sub>2</sub> relative to D<sub>2</sub>- receptors, which is believed to contribute to the clinical antipsychotic properties and low extrapyramidal undesirable effect (EPS) liability of

Seroquel compared to typical antipsychotics. Quetiapine and norquetiapine have no appreciable affinity at benzodiazepine receptors but high affinity at histaminergic and adrenergic alpha1 receptors and moderate affinity at adrenergic alpha2 receptors. Quetiapine also has low or no affinity for muscarinic receptors, while norquetiapine has moderate to high affinity at several muscarinic receptors, which may explain anti-cholinergic (muscarinic effects). Inhibition of NET and partial agonist action at 5HT1A sites by norquetiapine may contribute to Seroquel XR's therapeutic efficacy as an antidepressant.

**Pharmacodynamic effects:**

Quetiapine is active in tests for antipsychotic activity, such as conditioned avoidance. It also blocks the action of dopamine agonists, measured either behaviourally or electrophysiologically, and elevates dopamine metabolite concentrations, a neurochemical index of D<sub>2</sub>-receptor blockade.

In pre-clinical tests predictive of EPS, quetiapine is unlike standard antipsychotics and has an atypical profile. Quetiapine does not produce dopamine D<sub>2</sub>-receptor supersensitivity after chronic administration. Quetiapine produces only weak catalepsy at effective dopamine D<sub>2</sub>-receptor blocking doses. Quetiapine demonstrates selectivity for the limbic system by producing depolarisation blockade of the mesolimbic but not the nigrostriatal dopamine-containing neurones following chronic administration. Quetiapine exhibits minimal dystonic liability in haloperidol-sensitised or drug-naive Cebus monkeys after acute and chronic administration. The results of these tests predict that Seroquel XR should have minimal EPS liability, and it has been hypothesised that agents with a lower EPS liability may also have a lower liability to produce tardive dyskinesia. (See Section 4.8)

**Clinical efficacy:**

**Schizophrenia**

The efficacy of Seroquel XR in the treatment of schizophrenia was demonstrated in one 6-week placebo-controlled trial in patients who met DSM-IV criteria for schizophrenia, and one active-controlled Seroquel immediate release-to-Seroquel XR switching study in clinically stable outpatients with schizophrenia.

The primary outcome variable in the placebo-controlled trial was change from baseline to final assessment in the PANSS total score. Seroquel XR 400 mg/day, 600 mg/day and 800 mg/day were associated with statistically significant improvements in psychotic symptoms compared to placebo. The effect size of the 600 mg and 800 mg doses was greater than that of the 400 mg dose.

In the 6-week active-controlled switching study the primary outcome variable was the proportion of patients who showed lack of efficacy, ie, who discontinued study treatment due to lack of efficacy or whose PANSS total score increased 20% or more from randomization to any visit. In patients stabilised on Seroquel immediate release 400 mg to 800 mg, efficacy was maintained when patients were switched to an equivalent daily dose of Seroquel XR given once daily.

In a long-term study in stable schizophrenic patients who had been maintained on Seroquel XR for 16 weeks, Seroquel XR was more effective than placebo in preventing relapse. The estimated risks of relapse after 6 months treatments was 14.3% for the Seroquel XR treatment group compared to 68.2% for placebo. The average dose was 669 mg. There were no additional safety findings associated with treatment with Seroquel XR for up to 9 months (median 7 months). In particular, reports of adverse events related to EPS and weight gain did not increase with longer-term treatment with Seroquel XR.

## **Bipolar Disorder**

In the treatment of moderate to severe manic episodes, Seroquel demonstrated superior efficacy to placebo in reduction of manic symptoms at 3 and 12 weeks, in two monotherapy trials. The efficacy of Seroquel XR was further demonstrated with significance versus placebo in an additional 3 week study. Seroquel XR was dosed in the range of 400 to 800 mg/day and the mean dose was approximately 600 mg/day. Seroquel data in combination with divalproex or lithium in acute moderate to severe manic episodes at 3 and 6 weeks is limited; however, combination therapy was well tolerated. The data showed an additive effect at week 3. A second study did not demonstrate an additive effect at week 6.

In a clinical trial, in patients with depressive episodes in bipolar I or bipolar II disorder, 300 mg/day Seroquel XR showed superior efficacy to placebo in reduction of MADRS total score.

In 4 additional clinical trials with quetiapine, with a duration of 8 weeks in patients with moderate to severe depressive episodes in bipolar I or bipolar II disorder, Seroquel IR 300 mg and 600 mg was significantly superior to placebo treated patients for the relevant outcome measures: mean improvement on the MADRS and for response defined as at least a 50% improvement in MADRS total score from baseline. There was no difference in magnitude of effect between the patients who received 300 mg Seroquel IR and those who received 600 mg dose.

In the continuation phase in two of these studies, it was demonstrated that long-term treatment, of patients who responded on Seroquel IR 300 or 600 mg, was efficacious compared to placebo treatment with respect to depressive symptoms, but not with regard to manic symptoms.

In two recurrence prevention studies evaluating quetiapine in combination with mood stabilizers, in patients with manic, depressed or mixed mood episodes, the combination with quetiapine was superior to mood stabilizers monotherapy in increasing the time to recurrence of any mood event (manic, mixed or depressed). The risk of a recurrent event was reduced by 70%. Quetiapine was administered twice-daily totalling 400 mg to 800 mg a day as combination therapy to lithium or valproate.

In a 6-week, randomised, study of lithium and Seroquel XL versus placebo and Seroquel XL in adult patients with acute mania, the difference in YMRS mean improvement between the lithium add-on group and the placebo add-on group was 2.8 points and the difference in % responders (defined as 50% improvement from baseline on the YMRS) was 11% (79% in the lithium add-on group vs. 68% in the placebo add-on group).

In one long-term study (up to 2 years treatment, mean quetiapine exposure 191 days) evaluating recurrence prevention in patients with manic, depressed or mixed mood episodes quetiapine was superior to placebo in increasing the time to recurrence of any mood event (manic, mixed or depressed), in patients with bipolar I disorder. The number of patients with a mood event was 91 (22.5%) in the quetiapine group, 208 (51.5%) in the placebo group and 95 (26.1%) in the lithium treatment groups respectively. In patients who responded to quetiapine, when comparing continued treatment with quetiapine to switching to lithium, the results indicated that a switch to lithium treatment does not appear to be associated with an increased time to recurrence of a mood event.

## **Major depressive episodes in MDD**

Two short-term (6 week) studies enrolled patients who had shown an inadequate response to at least one antidepressant. Seroquel XR 150 mg and 300 mg/day, given as add-on treatment to ongoing antidepressant therapy (amitriptyline, bupropion, citalopram,

duloxetine, escitalopram, fluoxetine, paroxetine, sertraline or venlafaxine) demonstrated superiority over antidepressant therapy alone in reducing depressive symptoms as measured by improvement in MADRS total score (LS mean change vs. placebo of 2-3.3 points).

Long-term efficacy and safety in patients with MDD has not been evaluated as add-on therapy, however long-term efficacy and safety has been evaluated in adult patients as monotherapy (see below).

The following studies were conducted with Seroquel XR as monotherapy treatment, however Seroquel XR is only indicated for use as add-on therapy:

In three out of four short term (up to 8 weeks) monotherapy studies, in patients with major depressive disorder, Seroquel XR 50 mg, 150 mg and 300 mg/day demonstrated superior efficacy to placebo in reducing depressive symptoms as measured by improvement in the Montgomery-Åsberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) total score (LS mean change vs. placebo of 2-4 points).

In a monotherapy relapse prevention study, patients with depressive episodes stabilised on open-label Seroquel XR treatment for at least 12 weeks were randomised to either Seroquel XR once daily or placebo for up to 52 weeks. The mean dose of Seroquel XR during the randomised phase was 177 mg/day. The incidence of relapse was 14.2% for Seroquel XR treated patients and 34.4% for placebo-treated patients.

In a short-term (9 week) study non-demented elderly patients (aged 66 to 89 years) with major depressive disorder, Seroquel XR dosed flexibly in the range of 50 mg to 300 mg/day demonstrated superior efficacy to placebo in reducing depressive symptoms as measured by improvement in MADRS total score (LS mean change vs placebo -7.54). In this study patients randomised to Seroquel XR received 50 mg/day on Days 1-3, the dose could be increased to 100 mg/day on Day 4, 150 mg/day on Day 8 and up to 300 mg/day depending on clinical response and tolerability. The mean dose of Seroquel XR was 160 mg/day. Other than the incidence of extrapyramidal symptoms (see section 4.8 Undesirable effects and 'Clinical Safety' below) the tolerability of Seroquel XR once daily in elderly patients was comparable to that seen in adults (aged 18-65 years). The proportion of randomised patients over 75 years of age was 19%.

#### **Clinical safety:**

In placebo-controlled studies in elderly patients with dementia-related psychosis, the incidence of cerebrovascular adverse events per 100 patient years was not higher in quetiapine-treated patients than in placebo-treated patients.

In short-term, placebo-controlled clinical trials in schizophrenia and bipolar mania the aggregated incidence of extrapyramidal symptoms was similar to placebo (schizophrenia: 7.8% for quetiapine and 8.0% for placebo; bipolar mania: 11.2% for quetiapine and 11.4% for placebo). Higher rates of extrapyramidal symptoms were seen in quetiapine treated patients compared to those treated with placebo in short-term, placebo-controlled clinical trials in MDD and bipolar depression. In short-term, placebo-controlled bipolar depression trials the aggregated incidence of extrapyramidal symptoms was 8.9% for quetiapine compared to 3.8% for placebo. In short-term, placebo-controlled monotherapy clinical trials in major depressive disorder the aggregated incidence of extrapyramidal symptoms was 5.4% for Seroquel XR and 3.2% for placebo. In a short-term placebo-controlled monotherapy trial in elderly patients with major depressive disorder, the aggregated incidence of extrapyramidal symptoms was 9.0% for Seroquel XR and 2.3% for placebo. In both bipolar depression and MDD, the incidence of the individual adverse events was generally low and did not exceed 4% in any treatment group.

In short term, fixed dose (50 mg/d to 800 mg/d), placebo-controlled studies (ranging from 3 to 8 weeks), the mean weight gain for quetiapine-treated patients ranged from 0.8 kg for the 50 mg daily dose to 1.4 kg for the 600 mg daily dose (with lower gain for the 800 mg daily dose), compared to 0.2 kg for the placebo treated patients. The percentage of quetiapine treated patients who gained  $\geq 7\%$  of body weight ranged from 5.3% for the 50 mg daily dose to 15.5% for the 400 mg daily dose (with lower gain for the 600 and 800 mg daily doses), compared to 3.7% for placebo treated patients.

A 6-week, randomised, study of lithium and SEROQUEL XR versus placebo and SEROQUEL XR in adult patients with acute mania indicated that the combination of SEROQUEL XR with lithium leads to more adverse events (63% versus 48% in SEROQUEL XR in combination with placebo). The safety results showed a higher incidence of extrapyramidal symptoms reported in 16.8% of patients in the lithium add-on group and 6.6% in the placebo add-on group, the majority of which consisted of tremor, reported in 15.6% of the patients in the lithium add-on group and 4.9% in the placebo add-on group.

The incidence of somnolence was higher in the SEROQUEL XR with lithium add-on group (12.7%) compared to the SEROQUEL XR with the placebo add-on group (5.5%). In addition, a higher percentage of patients treated in the lithium add-on group (8.0%) had weight gain ( $\geq 7\%$ ) at the end of treatment compared to patients in the placebo add-on group (4.7%).

Longer term relapse prevention trials had an open label period (ranging from 4 to 36 weeks) during which patients were treated with quetiapine, followed by a randomised withdrawal period during which patients were randomised to quetiapine or placebo. For patients who were randomised to quetiapine, the mean weight gain during the open label period was 2.56 kg, and by week 48 of the randomised period, the mean weight gain was 3.22 kg, compared to open label baseline. For patients who were randomised to placebo, the mean weight gain during the open label period was 2.39 kg, and by week 48 of the randomised period the mean weight gain was 0.89 kg, compared to open label baseline.

In placebo-controlled studies in elderly patients with dementia-related psychosis, the incidence of cerebrovascular adverse events per 100 patient years was not higher in quetiapine-treated patients than in placebo-treated patients.

In all short-term placebo-controlled monotherapy trials in patients with a baseline neutrophil count  $\geq 1.5 \times 10^9/L$ , the incidence of at least one occurrence of a shift to neutrophil count  $< 1.5 \times 10^9/L$ , was 1.9% in patients treated with quetiapine compared to 1.5% in placebo-treated patients. The incidence of shifts to  $> 0.5 - < 1.0 \times 10^9/L$  was the same (0.2%) in patients treated with quetiapine as with placebo-treated patients. In all clinical trials (placebo-controlled, open-label, active comparator) in patients with a baseline neutrophil count  $\geq 1.5 \times 10^9/L$ , the incidence of at least one occurrence of a shift to neutrophil count  $< 1.5 \times 10^9/L$  was 2.9% and to  $< 0.5 \times 10^9/L$  was 0.21% in patients treated with quetiapine.

Quetiapine treatment was associated with dose-related decreases in thyroid hormone levels. The incidences of shifts in TSH was 3.2 % for quetiapine versus 2.7 % for placebo. The incidence of reciprocal, potentially clinically significant shifts of both T3 or T4 and TSH in these trials were rare, and the observed changes in thyroid hormone levels were not associated with clinically symptomatic hypothyroidism. The reduction in total and free T<sub>4</sub> was maximal within the first six weeks of quetiapine treatment, with no further reduction during long-term treatment. For about 2/3 of all cases, cessation of quetiapine treatment was associated with a reversal of the effects on total and free T<sub>4</sub>, irrespective of the duration of treatment.

### Cataracts/lens opacities

In a clinical trial to evaluate the cataractogenic potential of Seroquel (200-800 mg/day) versus risperidone (2-8 mg) in patients with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder, the percentage of patients with increased lens opacity grade was not higher in Seroquel (4%) compared with risperidone (10%), for patients with at least 21 months of exposure.

### **Paediatric population**

#### *Clinical efficacy*

The efficacy and safety of Seroquel was studied in a 3-week placebo controlled study for the treatment of mania (n= 284 patients from the US, aged 10-17). About 45% of the patient population had an additional diagnosis of ADHD. In addition, a 6-week placebo controlled study for the treatment of schizophrenia (n = 222 patients, aged 13-17) was performed. In both studies, patients with known lack of response to Seroquel were excluded. Treatment with Seroquel was initiated at 50 mg/day and on day 2 increased to 100 mg/day; subsequently the dose was titrated to a target dose (mania 400-600 mg/day; schizophrenia 400-800 mg/day) using increments of 100 mg/day given two or three times daily.

In the mania study, the difference in LS mean change from baseline in YMRS total score (active minus placebo) was -5.21 for Seroquel 400 mg/day and -6.56 for Seroquel 600 mg/day. Responder rates (YMRS improvement  $\geq 50\%$ ) were 64% for Seroquel 400 mg/day, 58% for 600 mg/day and 37% in the placebo arm.

In the schizophrenia study, the difference in LS mean change from baseline in PANSS total score (active minus placebo) was -8.16 for Seroquel 400 mg/day and -9.29 for Seroquel 800 mg/day. Neither low dose (400 mg/day) nor high dose regimen (800 mg/day) quetiapine was superior to placebo with respect to the percentage of patients achieving response, defined as  $\geq 30\%$  reduction from baseline in PANSS total score. Both in mania and schizophrenia higher doses resulted in numerically lower response rates.

In a third short-term placebo-controlled monotherapy trial with Seroquel XR in children and adolescent patients (10-17 years of age) with bipolar depression, efficacy was not demonstrated.

No data are available on maintenance of effect or recurrence prevention in this age group.

#### *Long-term safety*

A 26-week open-label extension to the acute trials (n= 380 patients), with Seroquel flexibly dosed at 400-800 mg/day, provided additional safety data. Increases in blood pressure were reported in children and adolescents and increased appetite, extrapyramidal symptoms and elevations in serum prolactin were reported with higher frequency in children and adolescents than in adult patients (see section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use and section 4.8 Undesirable effects). With respect to weight gain, when adjusting for normal growth over the longer term, an increase of at least 0.5 standard deviation from baseline in Body Mass Index (BMI) was used as a measure of a clinically significant change; 18.3% of patients who were treated with quetiapine for at least 26 weeks met this criterion.

## **5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties**

### Absorption:

Quetiapine is well absorbed following oral administration. Seroquel XR achieves peak quetiapine and N-desalkyl quetiapine plasma concentrations at approximately 6 hours

after administration (T<sub>max</sub>). Steady-state peak molar concentrations of the active metabolite N-desalkyl quetiapine are 35% of that observed for quetiapine.

The pharmacokinetics of quetiapine and N-desalkyl quetiapine are linear and dose-proportional for doses up to 800 mg administered once daily. When Seroquel XR administered once daily is compared to the same total daily dose of immediate-release quetiapine fumarate (Seroquel immediate release) administered twice daily, the area under the plasma concentration-time curve (AUC) is equivalent, but the maximum plasma concentration (C<sub>max</sub>) is 13% lower at steady state. When Seroquel XR is compared to Seroquel immediate release, the N-desalkyl quetiapine metabolite AUC is 18% lower. In a study examining the effects of food on the bioavailability of quetiapine, a high-fat meal was found to produce statistically significant increases in the Seroquel XR C<sub>max</sub> and AUC of approximately 50% and 20% respectively. It cannot be excluded that the effect of a high fat meal on the formulation may be larger. In comparison, a light meal had no significant effect on the C<sub>max</sub> or AUC of quetiapine. It is recommended that Seroquel XR is taken once daily without food.

#### Distribution:

Quetiapine is approximately 83% bound to plasma proteins.

#### **Biotransformation:**

Quetiapine is extensively metabolised by the liver, with parent compound accounting for less than 5% of unchanged drug-related material in the urine or faeces, following the administration of radiolabelled quetiapine.

*In vitro* investigations established that CYP3A4 is the primary enzyme responsible for cytochrome P450 mediated metabolism of quetiapine. N-desalkyl quetiapine is primarily formed and eliminated via CYP3A4.

Quetiapine and several of its metabolites (including N-desalkyl quetiapine) were found to be weak inhibitors of human cytochrome P450 1A2, 2C9, 2C19, 2D6 and 3A4 activities *in vitro*. *In vitro* CYP inhibition is observed only at concentrations approximately 5 to 50 fold higher than those observed at a dose range of 300 to 800 mg/day in humans. Based on these *in vitro* results, it is unlikely that co-administration of quetiapine with other drugs will result in clinically significant drug inhibition of cytochrome P450 mediated metabolism of the other drug. From animal studies it appears that quetiapine can induce cytochrome P450 enzymes. In a specific interaction study in psychotic patients, however, no increase in the cytochrome P450 activity was found after administration of quetiapine.

#### Elimination:

The elimination half lives of quetiapine and N-desalkyl quetiapine are approximately 7 and 12 hours, respectively. Approximately 73% of a radiolabelled drug was excreted in the urine and 21% in the faeces with less than 5% of the total radioactivity representing unchanged drug-related material. The average molar dose fraction of free quetiapine and the active human plasma metabolite N-desalkyl quetiapine is <5% excreted in the urine.

#### *Special populations*

##### Gender:

The pharmacokinetics of quetiapine does not differ between men and women.

##### Elderly:

The mean clearance of quetiapine in the elderly is approximately 30 to 50% lower than that seen in adults aged 18 to 65 years.

#### Renal impairment:

The mean plasma clearance of quetiapine was reduced by approximately 25% in subjects with severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance less than 30 ml/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>), but the individual clearance values are within the range for normal subjects.

#### Hepatic impairment:

The mean quetiapine plasma clearance decreases with approximately 25% in persons with known hepatic impairment (stable alcoholcirrhosis). As quetiapine is extensively metabolised by the liver, elevated plasma levels are expected in the population with hepatic impairment. Dose adjustments may be necessary in these patients (see section 4.2).

#### ***Paediatric population***

Pharmacokinetic data were sampled in 9 children aged 10-12 years old and 12 adolescents, who were on steady-state treatment with 400 mg quetiapine (Seroquel) twice daily. At steady-state, the dose-normalised plasma levels of the parent compound, quetiapine, in children and adolescents (10-17 years of age) were in general similar to adults, though C<sub>max</sub> in children was at the higher end of the range observed in adults. The AUC and C<sub>max</sub> for the active metabolite, norquetiapine, were higher, approximately 62% and 49% in children (10-12 years), respectively and 28% and 14% in adolescents (13-17 years), respectively, compared to adults.

No information is available for Seroquel XL in children and adolescents.

### **5.3 Preclinical safety data**

There was no evidence of genotoxicity in a series of *in vitro* and *in vivo* genotoxicity studies. In laboratory animals at a clinically relevant exposure level the following deviations were seen, which as yet have not been confirmed in long-term clinical research:

In rats, pigment deposition in the thyroid gland has been observed; in cynomolgus monkeys thyroid follicular cell hypertrophy, a lowering in plasma T<sub>3</sub> levels, decreased haemoglobin concentration and a decrease of red and white blood cell count have been observed; and in dogs lens opacity and cataracts.

In an embryofoetal toxicity study in rabbits the foetal incidence of carpal/tarsal flexure was increased. This effect occurred in the presence of overt maternal effects such as reduced body weight gain. These effects were apparent at maternal exposure levels similar or slightly above those in humans at the maximal therapeutic dose. The relevance of this finding for humans is unknown.

In a fertility study in rats, marginal reduction in male fertility and pseudopregnancy, protracted periods of diestrus, increased precoital interval and reduced pregnancy rate were seen. These effects are related to elevated prolactin levels and not directly relevant to humans because of species differences in hormonal control of reproduction.

## **6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**

### **6.1 List of excipients**

#### **Core**

Cellulose, microcrystalline

Sodium citrate

Lactose monohydrate

Magnesium stearate

Hypromellose 2208

#### **Coating**

Hypromellose 2910

Polyethylene glycol  
Titanium dioxide (E171)  
Iron oxide, yellow (E172) (50, 200 and 300 mg tablets)  
Iron oxide, red (E172) (50 mg tablets)

## 6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

## 6.3 Shelf life

3 years

## 6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store below 30°C.

This medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions.

## 6.5 Nature and contents of container

Polychlorotrifluoroethylene and polyvinylchloride with aluminium blister

<i>Tablet Strength</i>	<i>Carton (pack) contents</i>	<i>Blisters</i>
<i>50 mg, 150 mg, 200 mg, 300 mg and 400 mg tablets</i>	<i>10 tablets</i>	<i>1 blister of 10 tablets</i>
	<i>30 tablets</i>	<i>3 blisters of 10 tablets</i>
	<i>50 tablets</i>	<i>10 blisters of 5 tablets</i>
	<i>60 tablets</i>	<i>6 blisters of 10 tablets</i>
	<i>100 tablets</i>	<i>10 blisters of 10 tablets</i>

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

## 6.6 Special precautions for disposal

No special requirements.

## 7. MANUFACTURER:

Astra Zeneca UK Limited

## 8. LICENSE HOLDER:

AstraZeneca (Israel) Ltd.,  
P.O.B 1455, Hod-Hasharon 4524075