

NEW ZEALAND DATASHEET

1. PRODUCT NAME

SPIRIVA 18 microgram powder filled inhalation capsule

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each capsule contains 22.5 microgram of tiotropium bromide monohydrate equivalent to 18 microgram of tiotropium.

Excipients with known effect:

Each capsule contains 5.5 mg of lactose monohydrate.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Inhalation powder, hard capsules.

Light green hard capsules, containing a white or yellowish white powder, with product code (TI 01) and company logo printed on the capsule.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

SPIRIVA is indicated for the long term once daily maintenance treatment of bronchospasm and dyspnoea associated with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), including chronic bronchitis and emphysema. SPIRIVA reduces the frequency of exacerbations and improves exercise tolerance and health-related quality of life.

4.2 Dose and method of administration

Dose

The recommended dosage of SPIRIVA is inhalation of the contents of one capsule once daily with the HandiHaler device at the same time of day (see Instructions for use).

SPIRIVA capsules must not be swallowed.

Special populations

Elderly patients can use SPIRIVA at the recommended dose.

Renally impaired patients can use SPIRIVA at the recommended dose. However, as with all predominantly renally excreted drugs, SPIRIVA use should be monitored closely in patients with moderate to severe renal impairment.

Hepatically impaired patients can use SPIRIVA at the recommended dose.

Paediatric population

There is no experience with SPIRIVA in infants and children and therefore should not be used in this age group.

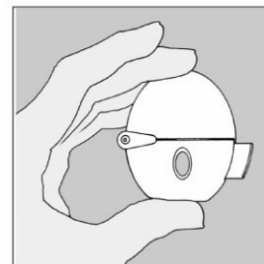
Method of administration

Instructions for use

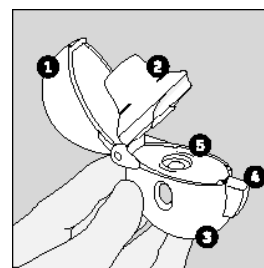
The HandiHaler device is especially designed for SPIRIVA. It must not be used to take any other medication.

You can use your HandiHaler device for up to one year to take your medication.

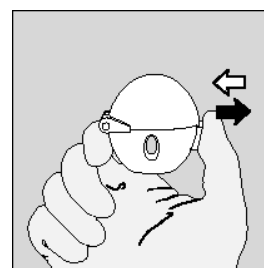
Remember to carefully follow your doctor's instructions for using SPIRIVA. The HandiHaler is an inhalation device especially designed for inhalation from SPIRIVA capsules. You must not use it to take any other medication. You can use your HandiHaler for up to one year to take your medication.



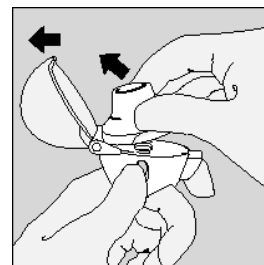
1. dust cap
2. mouthpiece
3. base
4. piercing button
5. centre chamber



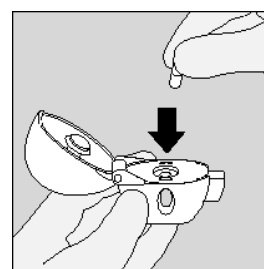
1. To release the dust cap press the piercing button completely in and let go.



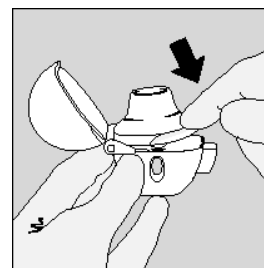
2. Open the dust cap completely by pulling it upwards. Then open the mouthpiece by pulling it upwards.



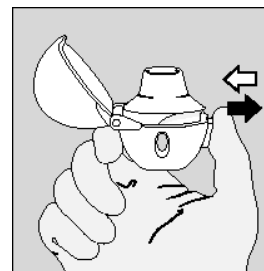
3. Remove a SPIRIVA capsule from the blister (only immediately before use, see blister handling) and place it in the centre chamber (5), as illustrated. It does not matter which way the capsule is placed in the chamber.



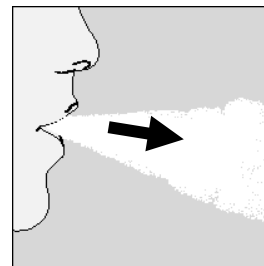
4. Close the mouthpiece firmly until you hear a click, leaving the dust cap open.



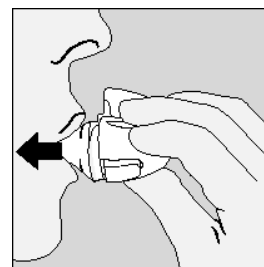
5. Hold the HandiHaler device with the mouthpiece upwards and press the piercing button completely in only once, and release. This makes holes in the capsule and allows the medication to be released when you breathe in.



6. Breathe out completely. Important: Please avoid breathing into the mouthpiece at any time.

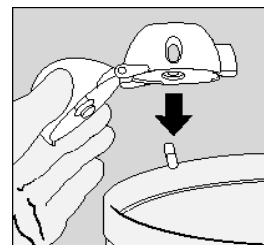


7. Raise the HandiHaler to your mouth and close your lips tightly around the mouthpiece. Keep your head in an upright position and breathe in slowly and deeply but at a rate sufficient to hear or feel the capsule vibrate.



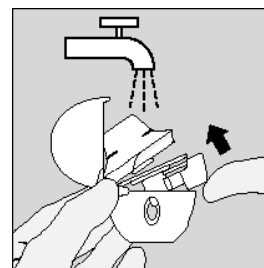
Breathe in until your lungs are full; then hold your breath as long as comfortable and at the same time take the HandiHaler out of your mouth. Resume normal breathing. Repeat steps 6 and 7 once, in order to empty the capsule completely.

8. Open the mouthpiece again. Tip out the used capsule and dispose. Close the mouthpiece and dust cap for storage of your HandiHaler device.



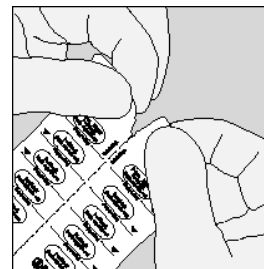
Cleaning the HandiHaler

Clean the HandiHaler once a month. Open the dust cap and mouthpiece. Then open the base by lifting the piercing button. Rinse the complete inhaler with warm water to remove any powder. Dry the HandiHaler thoroughly by tipping excess water out onto a paper towel and air-dry afterwards, leaving the dust cap, mouthpiece and base open. It takes 24 hours to air dry, so clean it immediately after use so that it will be ready for your next dose. The outside of the mouthpiece may be cleaned with a moist but not wet tissue if needed.

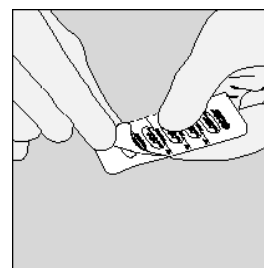


Blister handling

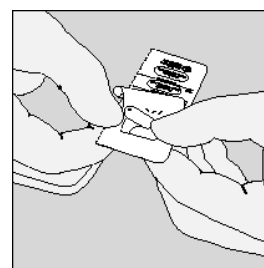
A. Separate the blister strips by tearing along the perforation.



B. Peel back foil (only immediately before use) using the tab until one capsule is fully visible.
In case a second capsule is exposed to air inadvertently this capsule has to be discarded.



C. Remove the capsule.



The capsules should not be exposed, neither packed nor in the inhaler, to extreme temperatures i.e. they should not be exposed to sunlight or to heating.

SPIRIVA capsules contain only a small amount of powder so that the capsule is only partially filled.

4.3 Contraindications

SPIRIVA inhalation powder is contraindicated in patients with a history of hypersensitivity to atropine or its derivatives, e.g. ipratropium or oxitropium or to any component of this product (see Sections 4.4 and 6.1).

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

SPIRIVA, as a once daily maintenance bronchodilator, should not be used for the initial treatment of acute episodes of bronchospasm, i.e. rescue therapy.

Immediate hypersensitivity reactions may occur after administration of SPIRIVA inhalation powder.

As with other anticholinergic drugs, SPIRIVA should be used with caution in patients with narrow-angle glaucoma, prostatic hyperplasia or bladder-neck obstruction.

Inhaled medicines may cause inhalation-induced bronchospasm.

As with all predominantly renally excreted drugs, SPIRIVA use should be monitored closely in patients with moderate to severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance of ≤ 50 ml/min).

Patients must be instructed in the correct administration of SPIRIVA capsules. Care must be taken not to allow the powder to enter into the eyes. Eye pain or discomfort, blurred vision, visual halos or coloured images in association with red eyes from conjunctival congestion and corneal oedema may be signs of acute narrow-angle glaucoma. Should any combination of these symptoms develop specialist advice should be sought immediately. Miotic eye drops are not considered to be effective treatment.

SPIRIVA should not be used more frequently than once daily.

SPIRIVA capsules are to be used only with the HandiHaler device.

This product contains 5.5 mg of lactose monohydrate per capsule.

4.5 Interaction with other medicines and other forms of interaction

Although no formal drug interaction studies have been performed, SPIRIVA inhalation powder has been used concomitantly with other drugs, commonly used in the treatment of COPD, including sympathomimetic bronchodilators, methylxanthines, oral and inhaled steroids without clinical evidence of drug interactions.

Common concomitant medications (LABA, ICS and their combinations) used by patients with COPD were not found to alter the exposure to tiotropium.

Limited information about co-administration of other anticholinergic drugs with SPIRIVA is available from two clinical trials: Acute single dose administration of ipratropium bromide with chronically administered SPIRIVA in COPD patients (n=64) and healthy volunteers (n=35) was not associated with an increase in adverse events, changes in vital signs or electrocardiographic findings. However, chronic co-administration of other anticholinergic drugs with SPIRIVA has not been studied and is, therefore, not recommended.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

There is a limited amount of data from the use of tiotropium in pregnant women. Animal studies do not indicate direct or indirect harmful effects with respect to reproductive toxicity at clinically relevant doses.

As a precautionary measure, it is preferable to avoid the use of SPIRIVA during pregnancy.

Breast-feeding

Clinical data from nursing women exposed to SPIRIVA are not available. Based on lactating rodent studies, a small amount of SPIRIVA is excreted in milk.

Therefore, SPIRIVA should not be used in pregnant or nursing women unless the expected benefit outweighs any possible risk to the unborn child or the infant.

Fertility

Clinical data on fertility are not available for tiotropium. A non-clinical study performed with tiotropium showed no indication of any adverse effect on fertility.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

No studies on the effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed. The occurrence of dizziness or blurred vision may influence the ability to drive and use machinery.

4.8 Undesirable effects

a. Summary of the safety profile

Many of the listed undesirable effects can be attributed assigned to the anticholinergic properties of SPIRIVA.

b. Tabulated summary of adverse reactions

Adverse drug reactions were identified from data obtained in clinical trials and spontaneous reporting during post approval use of the drug. The clinical trial database includes 9,647 tiotropium patients from 28 placebo-controlled clinical trials with treatment periods ranging between four weeks and four years, contributing 12,469 person years of exposure to tiotropium.

Metabolism and nutrition disorders:

Dehydration

Gastro-intestinal disorders:

Dry mouth, usually mild, stomatitis, gingivitis, glossitis, oropharyngeal candidiasis, constipation, gastroesophageal reflux disease, intestinal obstruction incl. ileus paralytic, dysphagia

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders:

Dysphonia, bronchospasm, cough, laryngitis, pharyngitis, sinusitis, epistaxis

Cardiac disorders:

Tachycardia, palpitations, supraventricular tachycardia, atrial fibrillation

Renal and urinary disorders:

Dysuria and urinary retention (usually in men with predisposing factors), urinary tract infections

Nervous system disorders:

Dizziness, insomnia

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Immune system disorders:

Rash, urticaria, pruritus, hypersensitivity reactions (including immediate reactions), angioedema, skin infection and skin ulcer, dry skin

Eye disorders:

Vision blurred, intraocular pressure increased, glaucoma

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders:

Joint swelling

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicine is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicine. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions <https://nzphvc.otago.ac.nz/reporting>

4.9 Overdose

For advice on the management of overdose, please contact the National Poisons Centre on 0800 POISON (0800 764766).

High doses of SPIRIVA may lead to anticholinergic signs and symptoms.

However, there were no systemic anticholinergic adverse effects following a single inhaled dose of up to 282 micrograms tiotropium in healthy volunteers.

Bilateral conjunctivitis in addition to dry mouth was seen in healthy volunteers following repeated once daily inhalation of 141 micrograms tiotropium, which resolved while still under treatment. In a multiple dose study in COPD patients with a maximum daily dose of 36 micrograms SPIRIVA over four weeks dry mouth was the only observed adverse effect attributable to tiotropium.

Acute intoxication by oral ingestion of tiotropium capsules is unlikely due to low oral bioavailability.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Other drugs for obstructive airway diseases, inhalants, anticholinergics

ATC code: R03B B04

Mechanism of action

Tiotropium is a long-acting, specific antimuscarinic agent, in clinical medicine often called an anticholinergic. It has a similar affinity to the subtypes of muscarinic receptors M₁ to M₅. In the airways, inhibition of M₃-receptors at the smooth muscle results in relaxation. The competitive and reversible nature of antagonism was shown with human and animal origin receptors and isolated organ preparations. In non-clinical *in vitro* as well as *in vivo* studies bronchoprotective effects were dose-dependent and lasted longer than 24 hours. The long duration of effect is likely to be due to its very slow dissociation from M₃-receptors, exhibiting a significantly longer dissociation half-life than that seen with ipratropium.

Pharmacodynamic effects

As an N-quaternary anticholinergic tiotropium is topically (broncho-) selective when administered by inhalation, demonstrating an acceptable therapeutic range before giving rise to systemic anticholinergic effects. Dissociation from M₂-receptors is faster than from M₃, which in functional *in vitro* studies, elicited (kinetically controlled) receptor subtype selectivity of M₃ over M₂.

The high potency and slow receptor dissociation found its clinical correlate in significant and long-acting bronchodilation in patients with COPD.

The bronchodilation following inhalation of tiotropium is primarily a local effect (on the airways), not a systemic one.

Cardiac electrophysiology

In a dedicated QT study involving 53 healthy volunteers, SPIRIVA 18 microgram and 54 microgram (i.e. three times the therapeutic dose) over 12 days did not prolong QT intervals of the ECG.

Clinical efficacy and safety

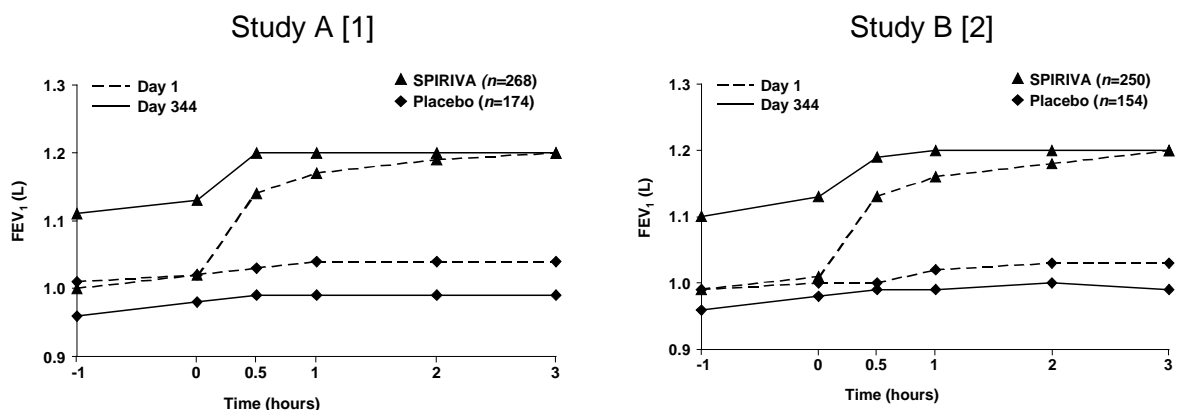
The clinical development program included four one-year and two six-month randomised, double-blind studies in 2663 patients (1308 receiving SPIRIVA). The one-year program consisted of two placebo-controlled (Figure 1) and two ipratropium controlled trials (Figure 2). The two six-month trials each were both, salmeterol and placebo controlled (Figure 3). These studies included evaluation of lung function and health outcome measures of dyspnoea, exacerbations of COPD and patient's assessment of their health-related quality of life.

Lung function:

SPIRIVA administered once daily, provided significant improvement in lung function (forced expiratory volume in one second, FEV₁ and forced vital capacity, FVC) within 30 minutes following the first dose and was maintained for 24 hours. Pharmacodynamic steady state was reached within one week with the majority of bronchodilation observed by the third day. SPIRIVA significantly improved morning and evening PEFR (peak expiratory flow rate) as measured by patient's daily recordings.

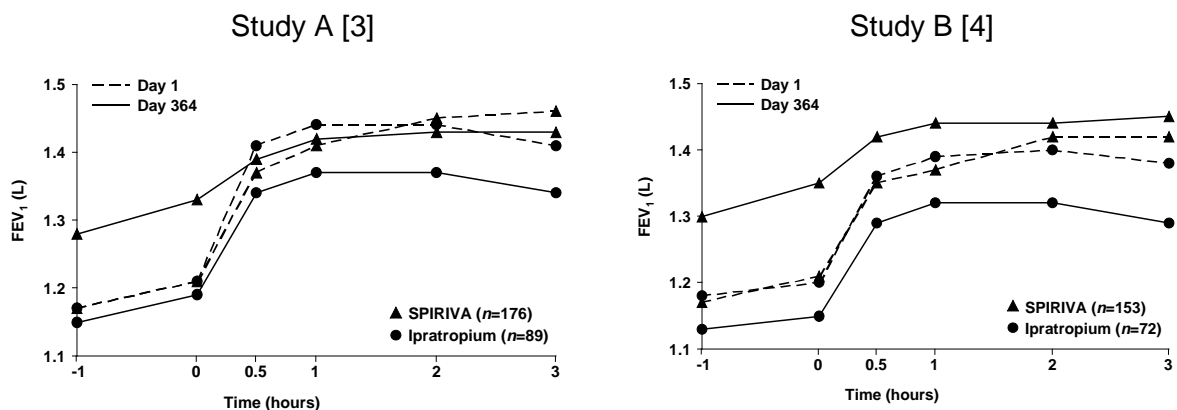
The improvement in lung function with SPIRIVA was demonstrated throughout the period of administration in the six long-term trials (Figures 1-3). These improvements were maintained with no evidence of tolerance.

Figure 1: Mean FEV₁ Over Time (prior to and after administration of study drug) on Days 1 and 344 in Two 1-Year Placebo-Controlled Trials*



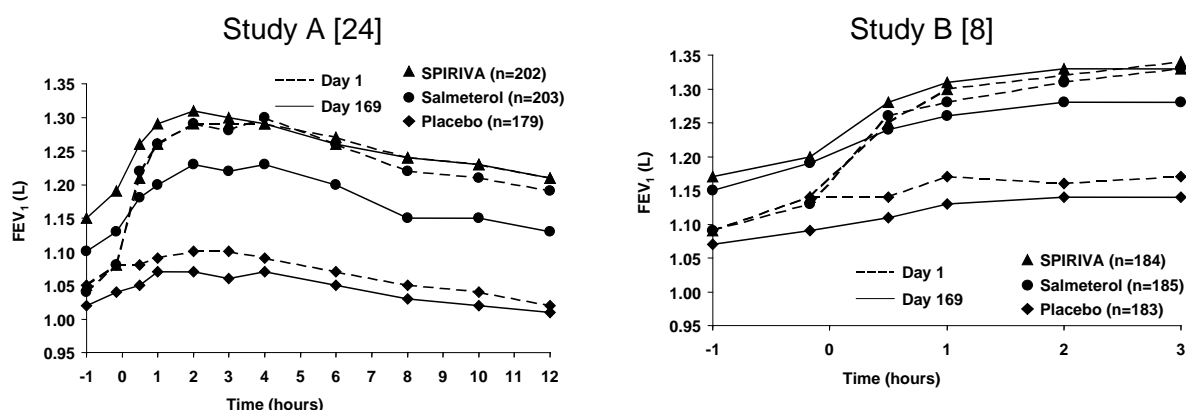
*Means are adjusted for centre and baseline effects.

Figure 2: Mean FEV₁ Over Time (prior to and after administration of study drug) on Days 1 and 364 in Two 1-Year Ipratropium-Controlled Trials*



*Means are adjusted for centre and baseline effects.

Figure 3: Mean FEV₁ Over Time (prior to and after administration of study drug) on Days 1 and 169 in Two 6-Month Salmeterol- and Placebo-Controlled Trials*



*Means are adjusted for centre and baseline effects.

A randomised, placebo-controlled clinical study in 105 COPD patients demonstrated that bronchodilation was maintained throughout the 24 hour dosing interval in comparison to placebo regardless of whether SPIRIVA was administered in the morning or in the evening.

Long-term clinical trials (6 months and 1 year)

Dyspnoea, Exercise tolerance

SPIRIVA significantly improved dyspnoea (as evaluated using the Transition Dyspnoea Index). This improvement was maintained throughout the treatment period.

The impact of improvements in dyspnoea on functional activities was investigated in two randomised double-blind, placebo-controlled trials in COPD patients. In these trials, tiotropium bromide significantly improved symptom limited exercise tolerance by 19.7% and 28.3% compared with placebo.

Health-related Quality of Life

SPIRIVA significantly improved health-related quality of life as demonstrated by the disease-specific St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire. This improvement was maintained throughout the treatment period.

COPD Exacerbations

SPIRIVA significantly reduced the number of COPD exacerbations and delayed the time to first exacerbation in comparison to placebo.

Additionally, in the one-year placebo controlled trials SPIRIVA significantly reduced the number of hospitalisations associated with COPD exacerbations and delayed the time to first hospitalisation.

A one-year randomised, double-blind, double-dummy, parallel-group trial compared the effect of treatment with 18 microgram of SPIRIVA once daily with that of 50 microgram of salmeterol HFA pMDI twice daily on the incidence of moderate and severe exacerbations in 7,376 patients with COPD and a history of exacerbations in the preceding year.

Figure 4: Kaplan-Meier estimates of the time to the first COPD exacerbation / Treated Set

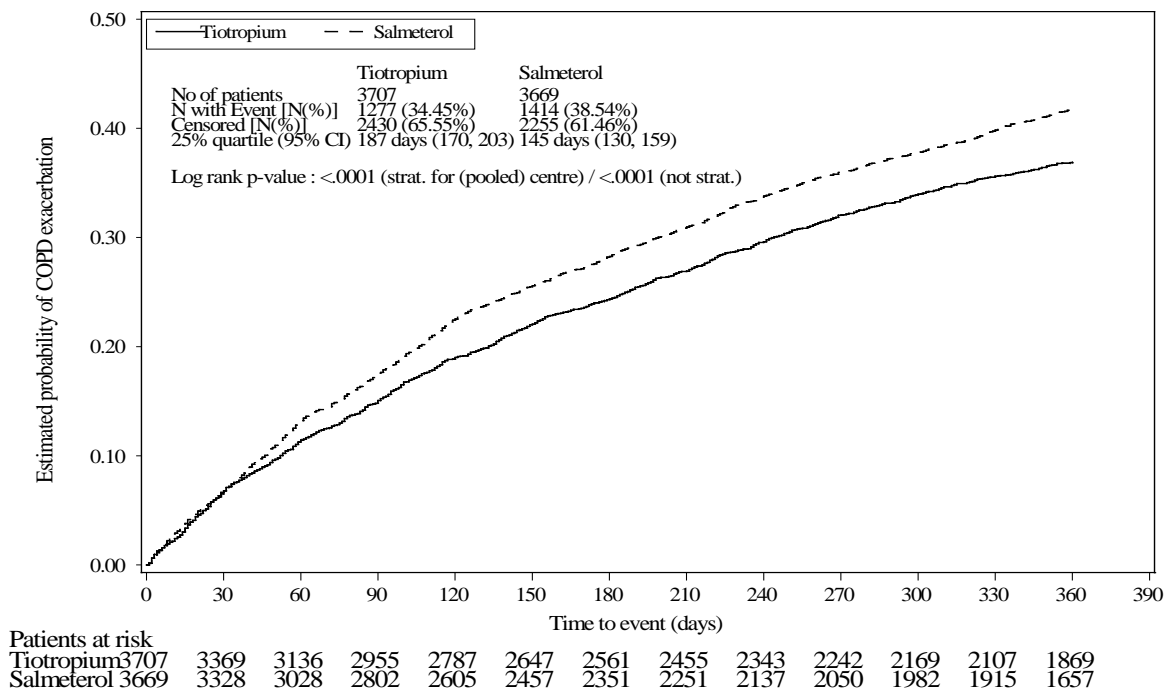


Figure 5: Kaplan-Meier estimates of the time to the first hospitalized COPD exacerbation / Treated Set

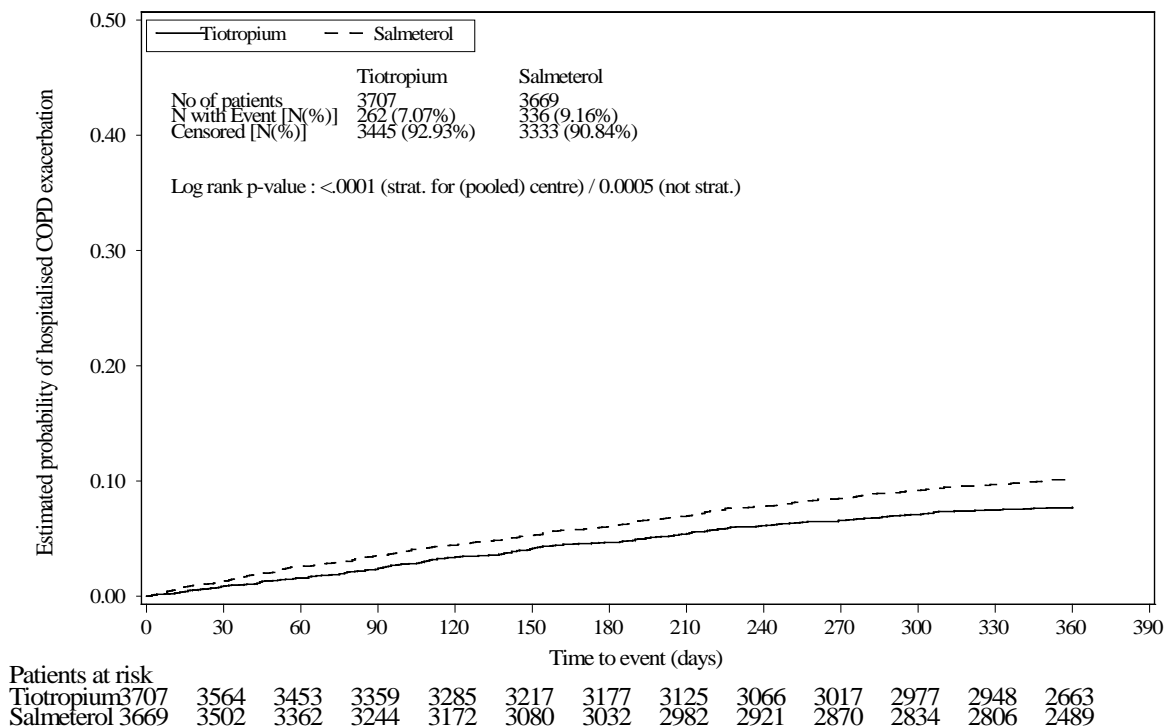


Table 1: Summary of exacerbation endpoints

Endpoint	SPIRIVA 18 microgram (HandiHaler) N = 3,707	Salmeterol 50 microgram (HFA pMDI) N = 3,669	Ratio (95% CI)	p-value
Time [days] to first exacerbation [†]	187	145	0.83 (0.77 - 0.90)	<0.001
Time to first severe (hospitalised) exacerbation [§]	-	-	0.72 (0.61 - 0.85)	<0.001
Patients with ≥1 exacerbation, n (%) [*]	1,277 (34.4)	1,414 (38.5)	0.90 (0.85 - 0.95)	<0.001
Patients with ≥1 severe (hospitalised) exacerbation, n (%) [*]	262 (7.1)	336 (9.2)	0.77 (0.66 - 0.89)	<0.001
Mean exacerbation incidence rate per patient year [#]	0.64	0.72	0.89 (0.83 - 0.96)	=0.002
Mean severe (hospitalised) exacerbation incidence rate per patient year [#]	0.09	0.13	0.73 (0.66 - 0.82)	<0.001

† Time [days] refers to 1st quartile of patients. Time to event analysis was done using Cox's proportional hazards regression model with (pooled) centre and treatment as covariate; ratio refers to hazard ratio.

§ Time to event analysis was done using Cox's proportional hazards regression model with (pooled) centre and treatment as covariate; ratio refers to hazard ratio. Time [days] for the 1st quartile of patients cannot be calculated, because proportion of patients with severe exacerbation is too low.

* Number of patients with event were analysed using Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by pooled centre; ratio refers to risk ratio.

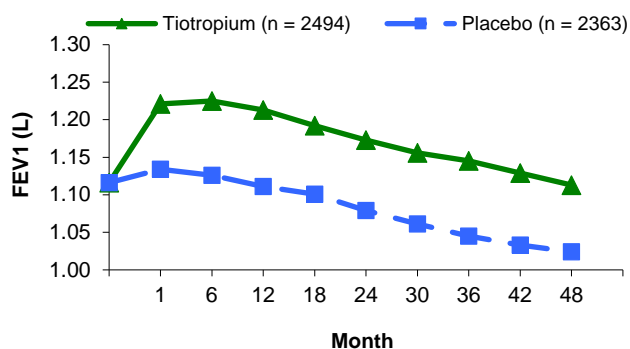
Number of event analysis was done using Poisson regression correcting for overdispersion and adjusting for treatment exposure; ratio refers to rate ratio.

Compared with salmeterol, SPIRIVA increased the time to the first exacerbation (187 days vs. 145 days), with a 17% reduction in risk (hazard ratio, 0.83; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.77 to 0.90; $P < 0.001$). SPIRIVA also increased the time to the first severe (hospitalised) exacerbation (hazard ratio, 0.72; 95% CI, 0.61 to 0.85; $P < 0.001$), reduced the annual number of moderate or severe (hospitalised) exacerbations (0.64 vs. 0.72; rate ratio, 0.89; 95% CI, 0.83 to 0.96; $P = 0.002$), and reduced the annual number of severe (hospitalised) exacerbations (0.09 vs. 0.13; rate ratio, 0.73; 95% CI, 0.66 to 0.82; $P < 0.001$).

Long term clinical trials (>1 up to 4 years)

In a 4-year trial of 5,993 patients SPIRIVA maintained improvements in FEV₁ throughout 4 years but did not alter the annualized rate of decline of FEV₁.

Figure 6. Morning pre-dose FEV₁ (i.e. trough) in the tiotropium and placebo groups over 4 years. P<0.001 for all post-randomization time points.



During treatment, there was a 16% reduction in the risk of death. The incidence rate of death was 4.79 per 100 patient years in the placebo group vs. 4.10 per 100 patient years in the tiotropium group (hazard ratio (tiotropium/placebo) = 0.84, 95% CI = 0.73, 0.97). Treatment with tiotropium reduced the risk of respiratory failure by 19% (2.09 vs. 1.68 cases per 100 patient years, relative risk (tiotropium/placebo) = 0.81, 95% CI = 0.65, 1.00).

Long-term tiotropium active-controlled study

A long term, large scale, randomised, double-blind, active-controlled study with an observation period up to 3 years has been performed to compare the efficacy and safety of SPIRIVA RESPIMAT and SPIRIVA HANDIHALER (5,711 patients receiving SPIRIVA RESPIMAT 2.5 microgram (5 microgram medicinal dose); 5,694 patients receiving SPIRIVA HANDIHALER). The primary endpoints were time to first COPD exacerbation, time to all-cause mortality and in a sub-study (906 patients) trough FEV₁ (pre-dose).

The time to first COPD exacerbation was similar during the study with SPIRIVA RESPIMAT and SPIRIVA HANDIHALER (hazard ratio (SPIRIVA RESPIMAT / SPIRIVA HANDIHALER) 0.98 with a 95% CI of 0.93 to 1.03). The median number of days to the first COPD exacerbation was 756 days for SPIRIVA RESPIMAT and 719 days for SPIRIVA HANDIHALER.

The bronchodilator effect of SPIRIVA RESPIMAT was sustained over 120 weeks, and was similar to SPIRIVA HANDIHALER. The mean difference in trough FEV₁ for SPIRIVA RESPIMAT versus SPIRIVA HANDIHALER was -0.010 L (95% CI -0.038 to 0.018 mL).

All-cause mortality was similar during the study with SPIRIVA RESPIMAT and SPIRIVA HANDIHALER (hazard ratio (SPIRIVA RESPIMAT / SPIRIVA HANDIHALER) 0.96 with a 95% CI of 0.84 to 1.09).

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Tiotropium is a non-chiral quaternary ammonium compound and is sparingly soluble in water. Tiotropium is administered by dry powder inhalation. Generally with the inhaled route of administration, the majority of the delivered dose is deposited in the gastro-intestinal tract, and to a lesser extent in the intended organ of the lung. Many of the pharmacokinetic data described below were obtained with higher doses as recommended for therapy.

Absorption:

Following dry powder inhalation by young healthy volunteers, the absolute bioavailability of 19.5% suggests that the fraction reaching the lung is highly bioavailable. Oral solutions of tiotropium have an absolute bioavailability of 2-3%. Food is not expected to influence the absorption of tiotropium for the same reason.

Maximum tiotropium plasma concentrations were observed 5 - 7 minutes after inhalation. At steady state, peak tiotropium plasma concentrations in COPD patients were 12.9 pg/mL and decreased rapidly in a multi-compartmental manner. Steady state trough plasma concentrations were 1.71 pg/mL.

Distribution:

Tiotropium has a plasma protein binding of 72 % and shows a volume of distribution of 32 L/kg. Local concentrations in the lung are not known, but the mode of administration suggests substantially higher concentrations in the lung. Studies in rats have shown that tiotropium does not penetrate the blood-brain barrier to any relevant extent.

Biotransformation:

The extent of biotransformation is small. This is evident from a urinary excretion of 74 % of unchanged substance after an intravenous dose to young healthy volunteers. Tiotropium, an ester, is nonenzymatically cleaved to the alcohol N-methylscopine and dithienylglycolic acid, both not binding to muscarinic receptors.

In-vitro experiments with human liver microsomes and human hepatocytes suggest that some further drug (<20 % of dose after intravenous administration) is metabolised by cytochrome P450 dependent oxidation and subsequent glutathione conjugation to a variety of Phase II-metabolites. This enzymatic pathway can be inhibited by the CYP450 2D6 (and 3A4) inhibitors, quinidine, ketoconazole and gestodene. Thus CYP450 2D6 and 3A4 are involved in the metabolic pathway that is responsible for the elimination of a smaller part of the dose. Tiotropium even in supra-therapeutic concentrations does not inhibit cytochrome P450 1A1, 1A2, 2B6, 2C9, 2C19, 2D6, 2E1 or 3A in human liver microsomes.

Elimination:

The effective half-life of tiotropium ranges between 27-45 hrs in healthy volunteers and COPD patients. Total clearance was 880 mL/min after an intravenous dose in young healthy volunteers. Intravenously administered tiotropium is mainly excreted unchanged in urine (74 %). After dry powder inhalation in COPD patients in steady state, urinary excretion is 7% (1.3 µg) of the unchanged dose over 24 hours, the remainder being mainly non-absorbed drug in gut that is eliminated via the faeces. The renal clearance of tiotropium exceeds the creatinine clearance, indicating secretion into the urine. After chronic once daily inhalation by COPD patients, pharmacokinetic steady state was reached by day 7 with no accumulation thereafter.

Linearity/non-linearity:

Tiotropium demonstrates linear pharmacokinetics in the therapeutic range independent of the formulation.

Special populations:

Elderly:

As expected for all predominantly renally excreted drugs, advancing age was associated with a decrease of tiotropium renal clearance (365 mL/min in COPD patients < 65 years to 271 mL/min in COPD patients > 45 years) This did not result in a corresponding increase in AUC_{0-6,ss} or C_{max,ss} values.

Renal Impairment:

Following once daily inhaled administrations of tiotropium to steady-state in COPD patients, mild renal impairment (CL_{CR} 50-80 mL/min) resulted in slightly higher AUC_{0-6,ss} (between 1.8 – 30% higher) and similar C_{max,ss} values compared to patients with normal renal function (CL_{CR} > 80 mL/min).

In COPD patients with moderate to severe renal impairment (CL_{CR} <50 mL/min) the intravenous administration of tiotropium resulted in doubling of the plasma concentrations

(82 % increase in AUC_{0-4h}) and 52% higher C_{max} compared to COPD patients with normal renal function, which was confirmed by plasma concentrations after dry powder inhalation.

Hepatic Impairment:

Liver insufficiency is not expected to have any relevant influence on tiotropium pharmacokinetics. Tiotropium is predominantly cleared by renal elimination (74% in young healthy volunteers) and by simple non-enzymatic ester cleavage to products that do not bind to muscarinic receptors.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

See Section 4.6.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Lactose monohydrate (which contains milk protein)
Hard gelatine capsules

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

24 months

After first opening of the blister, use within 9 days.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store below 25°C, in a safe place out of the reach of children. Do not freeze.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Aluminium / PVC / Aluminium peel-off blister containing 10 capsules.

The HandiHaler is a single dose inhalation device made from acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) plastic materials and stainless steel. The capsule chamber is made from methyl-methacrylate-acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (MABS) or polycarbonate (PC) plastic material.

Cardboard box containing 30 capsules (3 blister strips)

Cardboard box containing HandiHaler device

Cardboard box containing HandiHaler device and 10 capsules (1 blister strip)

Cardboard box containing HandiHaler device and 30 capsules (3 blister strips)

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

Any unused medicine or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

7. MEDICINE SCHEDULE

Prescription Medicine

8. SPONSOR

Boehringer Ingelheim (N.Z.) Limited
P O Box 76-216
Manukau City
Auckland
New Zealand

Telephone: 0800 802 461
Facsimile 0508 774 748

9. DATE OF FIRST APPROVAL

18 October 2001

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

27 March 2019

SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES

Section changed	Summary of new information
All	Reformatting of data sheet to the European SmPC style format.