

# Sofosbuxen

Sofosbuvir

## COMPOSITION

**SOFOXEN** Tablet : Each film coated tablet contains Sofosbuvir INN 400 mg.

## INDICATIONS AND USAGE

### Adult Patients

SOFOXEN is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection as a component of a combination antiviral treatment regimen.

- genotype 1 or 4 infection without cirrhosis or with compensated cirrhosis for use in combination with pegylated interferon and Ribavirin, or with Direct-acting Antivirals (DAAs)
- genotype 2 or 3 infection without cirrhosis or with compensated cirrhosis for use in combination with Ribavirin or with Direct-acting Antivirals (DAAs).

### Pediatric Patients

SOFOXEN is indicated for the treatment of chronic HCV genotype 2 or 3 infection in pediatric patients 12 years of age and older or weighing at least 35 kg without cirrhosis or with compensated cirrhosis for use in combination with Ribavirin.

## DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

### Recommended Dosage in Adults

The recommended dosage of SOFOXEN is one 400 mg tablet, taken orally, once daily with or without food. Administer SOFOXEN in combination with ribavirin or in combination with pegylated interferon and ribavirin or with for the treatment of HCV. The recommended treatment regimen and duration for SOFOXEN combination therapy is provided in the following table

	Patient Population	Treatment Regimen and Duration
Genotype 1 or 4	Treatment-naïve without cirrhosis or with compensated cirrhosis (Child-Pugh A)	SOFOXEN + peginterferon alfa <sup>a</sup> + Ribavirin <sup>b</sup> 12 weeks or SOFOXEN + Daclatasvir 12 weeks
Genotype 2	Treatment-naïve and treatment-experienced <sup>c</sup> without cirrhosis or with compensated cirrhosis (Child-Pugh A)	SOFOXEN + Ribavirin <sup>b</sup> 12 weeks or SOFOXEN + Daclatasvir 12 weeks
Genotype 3	Treatment-naïve and treatment-experienced <sup>c</sup> without cirrhosis or with compensated cirrhosis (Child-Pugh A)	SOFOXEN + Ribavirin <sup>b</sup> 24 weeks or SOFOXEN + Daclatasvir 12 weeks for naïve patients without cirrhosis SOFOXEN + Daclatasvir + Ribavirin 24 weeks for naïve and experienced patients without cirrhosis

a. See Peginterferon alfa prescribing information for dosage recommendation for patients with genotype 1 or 4 HCV.
b. Dosage of Ribavirin is weight-based (<75 kg = 1000 mg and ≥75 kg = 1200 mg). The daily dosage of Ribavirin is administered orally in two divided doses with food. Patients with renal impairment (CrCl ≤50 mL/min) require Ribavirin dosage reduction; refer to Ribavirin prescribing information.
c. Treatment-experienced patients have failed an interferon based regimen with or without Ribavirin.

### Patients with Genotype 1 HCV Who are Ineligible to Receive an Interferon-Based Regimen

SOFOXEN in combination with Ribavirin for 24 weeks can be considered as a therapeutic option for patients with genotype 1 infection who are ineligible to receive an interferonbased regimen. Treatment decision should be guided by an assessment of the potential benefits and risks for the individual patient.

### Patients with Hepatocellular Carcinoma Awaiting Liver Transplantation

Administer SOFOXEN in combination with ribavirin for up to 48 weeks or until the time of liver transplantation, whichever occurs first, to prevent post-transplant HCV reinfection.

### Recommended Dosage in Pediatric Patients 12 Years of Age and Older or Weighing at Least 35 kg

The recommended dosage of SOFOXEN in pediatric patients 12 years of age and older or weighing at least 35 kg is one 400 mg tablet taken orally once daily with or without food in combination with Ribavirin.

	Patient Population	Treatment Regimen and Duration
Genotype 2	Treatment-naïve and treatment- experienced <sup>a</sup> without cirrhosis or with compensated cirrhosis (Child-Pugh A)	SOFOXEN + Ribavirin <sup>b</sup> 12 weeks
Genotype 3	Treatment-naïve and treatment- experienced <sup>a</sup> without cirrhosis or with compensated cirrhosis (Child-Pugh A)	SOFOXEN + Ribavirin <sup>b</sup> 24 weeks

a. Treatment-experienced patients have failed an interferon based regimen with or without Ribavirin.
b. See the following table for weight-based ribavirin dosing recommendations.

Recommended Dosing for Ribavirin in Combination Therapy with SOFOXEN for Pediatric Patients 12 Years of Age and Older or Weighing at Least 35 kg

Body Weight kg	Ribavirin Daily Dosage <sup>a</sup>
less than 47	15 mg/kg/day
47–49	600 mg/day
50–65	800 mg/day
66–80	1000 mg/day
greater than 80	1200 mg/day

a. The daily dosage of Ribavirin is weight-based and is administered orally in two divided doses with food.

### Dosage Modification

Dosage reduction of SOFOXEN is not recommended.

If a patient has a serious adverse reaction potentially related to Peginterferon alfa and/or Ribavirin, the Peginterferon alfa and/or Ribavirin dosage should be reduced or discontinued, if appropriate, until the adverse reaction abates or decreases in severity. Refer to the Peginterferon alfa and Ribavirin prescribing information for additional information about how to reduce and/or discontinue the Peginterferon alfa and/or Ribavirin dosage.

### Discontinuation of Dosing

If the other agents used in combination with SOFOXEN are permanently discontinued, SOFOXEN should also be discontinued.

**Severe Renal Impairment and End Stage Renal Disease**
No dosage recommendation can be given for patients with severe renal impairment (estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate [eGFR] less than 30 mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>) or with end stage renal disease (ESRD) due to higher exposures (up to 20-fold) of the predominant Sofosbuvir metabolite.

### CONTRAINDICATIONS

When SOFOXEN is used in combination with Ribavirin or Peginterferon alfa/ Ribavirin, the contraindications applicable to those agents are applicable to combination therapies. The contraindications is also applicable to the added pharmaceuticals additives.

### WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

#### Risk of Hepatitis B Virus Reactivation in Patients Coinfected with HCV and HBV

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) reactivation has been reported in HCV/H-BV coinfectd patients who were undergoing or had completed treatment with HCV direct acting antivirals, and who were not receiving HBV antiviral therapy. Some cases have resulted in fulminant hepatitis, hepatic failure, and death. Cases have been reported in patients who are HBsAg positive and also in patients with serologic evidence of resolved HBV infection (i.e., HBsAg negative and anti-HBc positive). HBV reactivation has also been reported in patients receiving certain immunosuppressant or chemotherapeutic agents; the risk of HBV reactivation associated with treatment with HCV direct-acting antivirals may be increased in these patients.

HBV reactivation is characterized as an abrupt increase in HBV replication manifesting as a rapid increase in serum HBV DNA level. In patients with resolved HBV infection, reappearance of HBsAg can occur. Reactivation of HBV replication may be accompanied by hepatitis, i.e., increases in aminotransferase levels and, in severe cases, increases in bilirubin levels, liver failure, and death can occur.

Test all patients for evidence of current or prior HBV infection by measuring HBsAg and anti-HBc before initiating HCV treatment with SOFOXEN. In patients with serologic evidence of HBV infection, monitor for clinical and laboratory signs of hepatitis flare or HBV reactivation during HCV treatment with SOFOXEN and during post-treatment follow-up. Initiate appropriate patient management for HBV infection as clinically indicated.

### Serious Symptomatic Bradycardia When Coadministered with Amiodarone

Postmarketing cases of symptomatic bradycardia and cases requiring pacemaker intervention have been reported when Amiodarone is coadministered with a Sofosbuvir-containing regimen. Patients also taking beta blockers, or those with underlying cardiac comorbidities and/or advanced liver disease may be at increased risk for symptomatic bradycardia with coadministration of Amiodarone. Bradycardia generally resolved after discontinuation of HCV treatment. The mechanism for this effect is unknown.

Coadministration of Amiodarone with SOFOXEN is not recommended. Cardiac monitoring in an in-patient setting for the first 48 hours of coadministration is recommended, after which outpatient or self-monitoring of the heart rate should occur on a daily basis through at least the first 2 weeks of treatment. Patients who are taking SOFOXEN who need to start amiodarone therapy due to no other alternative, viable treatment options should undergo similar cardiac monitoring as outlined above.

Due to Amiodarone’s long half-life, patients discontinuing amiodarone just prior to starting SOFOXEN should also undergo similar cardiac monitoring as outlined above.

Patients who develop signs or symptoms of bradycardia should seek medical evaluation immediately. Symptoms may include near-fainting or fainting, dizziness or lightheadedness, malaise, weakness, excessive tiredness, shortness of breath, chest pains, confusion or memory problems.

### Risk of Reduced Therapeutic Effect Due to Use with P-gp Inducers

Drugs that are P-gp inducers in the intestine (e.g., rifampin, St. John’s wort) may significantly decrease Sofosbuvir plasma concentrations and may lead to a reduced therapeutic effect of SOFOXEN. The use of Rifampin and St. John’s wort with SOFOXEN is not recommended.

### Risks Associated with Combination Treatment

Because SOFOXEN is used in combination with other antiviral drugs for treatment of HCV infection, consult the prescribing information for these drugs used in combination with Sofosbuvir. Warnings and Precautions related to these drugs also apply to their use in Sofosbuvir combination treatment.

### ADVERSE REACTIONS

The serious symptomatic bradycardia when coadministered with Amiodarone has been discussed under Warnings and Precautions. The most common adverse events (incidence greater than or equal to 20%, all grades) observed with Sofosbuvir in combination with Ribavirin were fatigue and headache. The most common adverse events observed with Sofosbuvir in combination with Peginterferon alfa and Ribavirin were fatigue, eadache, nausea, insomnia, anemia. These adverse effects also include pruritus, asthenia, rash, decreased appetite, chills, influenza like illness, pyrexia, diarrhea, neutropenia, myalgia, irritability.

### DRUG INTERACTIONS

#### Potentially Significant Drug Interactions

Sofosbuvir is a substrate of drug transporter P-gp and breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP) while the predominant circulating metabolite GS-331007 is not.

Information on potential drug interactions with SOFOXEN, but not all, is summarized in the following table.

Concomitant Drug Class: Drug Name	Effect on Concentration	Clinical Comment
Antiarrhythmics: Amiodarone	Effect on Amiodarone and Sofosbuvir concentrations unknown	Coadministration of Amiodarone with a Sofosbuvir- containing regimen may result in serious symptomatic bradycardia. Coadministration of Amiodarone with SOFOXEN is not recommended; if coadministration is required, cardiac monitoring is recommended.
Anticonvulsants: Carbamazepine Phenytoin Phenobarbital Oxcarbazepine	↓ Sofosbuvir ↓ GS-331007	Coadministration of SOFOXEN with Carbamazepine, Phenytoin, Phenobarbital or Oxcarbazepine is expected to decrease the concentration of Sofosbuvir, leading to reduced therapeutic effect of SOFOXEN. Coadministration is not recommended.
Antimycobacterials: Rifabutin Rifampin Rifapentine	↓ Sofosbuvir ↓ GS-331007	Coadministration of SOFOXEN with Rifabutin or Rifapentine is expected to decrease the concentration of Sofosbuvir, leading to reduced therapeutic effect of SOFOXEN. Coadministration of SOFOXEN with Rifampin, an intestinal P-gp inducer, is not recommended.
Herbal Supplements: St. John’s wort (Hypericum perforatum)	↓ Sofosbuvir ↓ GS-331007	Coadministration of SOFOXEN with St. John’s wort, an intestinal P-gp inducer, is not recommended.
HIV Protease Inhibitors: Tiplranavir Ritonavir	↓ Sofosbuvir ↓ GS-331007	Coadministration of SOFOXEN with Tiplranavir/Ritonavir is expected to decrease the concentration of Sofosbuvir, leading to reduced therapeutic effect of SOFOXEN. Coadministration is not recommended.

### USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

#### Pregnancy

If Sofosbuvir is administered with Ribavirin or Peginterferon alfa and Ribavirin, the combination regimen is contraindicated in pregnant women and in men whose female partners are pregnant.

#### Lactation

It is not known whether Sofosbuvir or its metabolites are present in human breast milk, affect human milk production or have effects on the breastfed infant. The predominant circulating metabolite of Sofosbuvir (GS-331007) was the primary component observed in the milk of lactating rats, without effect on nursing pups. If Sofosbuvir is administered with Ribavirin, the nursing mother’s information for Ribavirin also applies to this combination regimen.

#### Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

If Sofosbuvir is administered with Ribavirin or Peginterferon and Ribavirin, the information for Ribavirin and Peginterferon with regard to pregnancy testing, contraception, and infertility also applies to these combination regimens.

#### Pediatric Use

The safety, pharmacokinetics, and efficacy of Sofosbuvir in pediatric patients 12 years of age and older or weighing at least 35 kg with genotype 2 and 3 infection have been established. The safety and efficacy of Sofosbuvir have not been established in pediatric patients less than 12 years of age and weighing less than 35 kg with HCV genotype 2 or 3. The safety and efficacy of Sofosbuvir have not been established in pediatric patients with HCV genotype 1 or 4.

#### Geriatric Use

No dosage adjustment of Sofosbuvir is warranted in geriatric patients.

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## Renal Impairment

No dosage adjustment of Sofosbuvir is required for patients with mild or moderate renal impairment. The safety and efficacy of Sofosbuvir have not been established in patients with severe renal impairment (eGFR less than 30 mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>) or ESRD requiring hemodialysis. No dosage recommendation can be given for patients with severe renal impairment or ESRD.

### Hepatic Impairment

No dosage adjustment of Sofosbuvir is required for patients with mild, moderate or severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class A, B or C). Safety and efficacy of Sofosbuvir have not been established in patients with decompensated cirrhosis.

### Post-Liver Transplant Patients

The safety and efficacy of Sofosbuvir have not been established in post-liver transplant patients.

### Patients with Genotype 5 or 6 HCV Infection

Available data on subjects with genotype 5 or 6 HCV infection are insufficient for dosing recommendations.

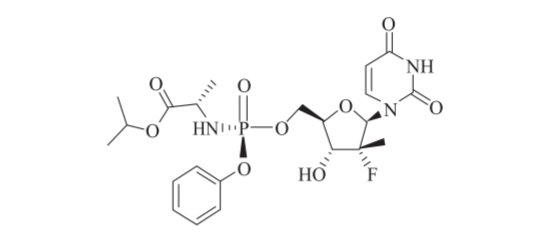
### OVERDOSAGE

No specific antidote is available for overdose with Sofosbuvir. If overdose occurs, the patient must be monitored for evidence of toxicity. Treatment of overdose with Sofosbuvir consists of general supportive measures including monitoring of vital signs as well as observation of the clinical status of the patient. A 4-hour hemodialysis session removed 18% of the administered dose.

### DESCRIPTION

SOFOXEN (sofosbuvir) is a nucleotide analog inhibitor of HCV NS5B polymerase.

The IUPAC name for sofosbuvir is (S)-Isopropylid-((S)-(((2*R*,3*R*,4*R*,5*R*)-5-(2,4-dioxo-3,4-dihydro-pyrimidin-1(2*H*)-yl)-4-fluoro-3-hydroxy-4-methyltetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methoxy)-(phenoxy)- phosphorylamino)propanoate. It has a molecular formula of C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>29</sub>FN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>P and a molecular weight of 529.45. It has the following structural formula:



Sofosbuvir is a white to off-white crystalline solid with a solubility of ≥ 2 mg/mL across the pH range of 2-7.7 at 37°C and is slightly soluble in water.

SOFOXEN tablets are for oral administration. Each tablet contains 400 mg of Sofosbuvir. The tablets also include required pharmaceutical additive to give the best tablet dosage form.

### CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

#### Mechanism of Action

Sofosbuvir is an inhibitor of the HCV NS5B RNA-dependent RNA polymerase, which is essential for viral replication. Sofosbuvir is a nucleotide produg that undergoes intracellular metabolism to form the pharmacologically active uridine analog triphosphate (GS-461203), which can be incorporated into HCV RNA by the NS5B polymerase and acts as a chain terminator. In a biochemical assay, GS-461203 inhibited the polymerase activity of the recombinant NS5B from HCV genotype 1b, 2a, 3a and 4a with IC<sub>50</sub> values ranging from 0.7 to 2.6 micromolar. GS-461203 is neither an inhibitor of human DNA and RNA polymerases nor an inhibitor of mitochondrial RNA polymerase.

Manufactured By  
**Everest Pharmaceuticals Ltd.**  
 BSCIC, Kanchpur, Narayangonj, Bangladesh

# সফোজেন

সফোসবুভির

### উপাদান

**সফোজেন** ট্যাবলেট প্রতিটি ফিল্ম কোটেড ট্যাবলেটে আছে সফোসবুভির আইএনএন ৪০০ মিয় গ্রাঃ।

### বর্ণনা

সফোসবুভির হচ্ছে একটি এইচসিভি এনএস৫বি আরএনএ নির্বকশীল আরএনএ পলিমারেজ ইনহিবিটর, যা ডাইরাল প্রতিবিরুর জন্য অপরিসর্ষ। সফোসবুভির একটি প্রোড্রাগ যা কোষের অভ্যন্তরে মেটাবলিজম হয়ে ফার্মাকোকিনেটিক সক্রিয় ইউরিডিন এনালগ ট্রাইফসফেট (জিএস-৪৬১২০৩) এ পরিণত হয়, এটি এনএস৫বি পলিমারেজ এর মাধ্যমে এইচসিভি আরএনএ এর মধ্যে ইনকোর্পোরোটেড হতে পারে এবং সেইন টারমিনেটর হিসেবে কাজ করে। একটি বায়োকেমিক্যাল পরিক্ষায় দেখা যায়, জিএস-৪৬১২০৩ এইচসিভি জেনোটাইপ ১বি, ২এ, ৩এ এবং ৪এ এর রিকম্বিন্যান্ট এনএস৫বি পলিমারেজ এর কার্যকলাপে বাধা দেয় যেখানে আইসি<sub>৫০</sub> এর মাত্রা ০.৭ থেকে ২.৬ মাইক্রোমিটার। জিএস-৪৬১২০৩ মানুষের ভিএনএ এবং আরএনএ পলিমারেজ এবং মাইটোকন্ড্রিয়ার আরএনএ পলিমারেজ এর ইনহিবিটর নয়।

### নির্দেশনা

**সফোজেন** এন্টিভাইরাল চিকিৎসায় কবিশমনে থেরাপির অংশ হিসাবে, দীর্ঘমেয়াদী হেপাটাইটিস সি (সিএইচসি) ডাইরাস সক্রম্কে নির্দেশিত। সিএইচসি জেনোটাইপ ১, ২, ৩ এবং ৪ সক্রম্কে সফোসবুভির এর কার্যকরিতা প্রতিষ্ঠিত। **সফোজেন** কখনোই একক থেরাপি হিসাবে নির্দেশিত নয়।

### মাত্রা এবং সেবনবিধি

- একটি ৪০০ মিয় গ্রাঃ ট্যাবলেট দিনে একবার খাবার আগে বা পরে গ্রহণ করতে হবে।
- কবিশমনে থেরাপির অংশ হিসেবে সফোজেনের বিভিন্ন মাত্রা নিম্নরূপ।

জেনোটাইপ	রোগীর ধরন	চিকিৎসাবিধি এবং সময়কাল
জেনোটাইপ ১, ৪	নতুন রোগী যাদের সিরোসিস নেই অথবা কম্পেনসেটেড সিরোসিস রয়েছে (Child-Pugh A)	<b>সফোজেন</b> + পেগাইসোটোেড ইন্টারফেরন আলফা + রাইবাবাইরিন ১২ সপ্তাহ অথবা <b>সফোজেন</b> + ডাকলাটাসভির ১২ সপ্তাহ
জেনোটাইপ ২	নতুন রোগী, অথবা পুরাতন রোগী যাদের সিরোসিস নেই অথবা কম্পেনসেটেড সিরোসিস রয়েছে (Child-Pugh A)	<b>সফোজেন</b> + রাইবাবাইরিন ১২ সপ্তাহ অথবা <b>সফোজেন</b> + ডাকলাটাসভির ১২ সপ্তাহ
জেনোটাইপ ৩	নতুন রোগী, অথবা পুরাতন রোগী যাদের সিরোসিস নেই অথবা কম্পেনসেটেড সিরোসিস রয়েছে (Child-Pugh A)	<b>সফোজেন</b> + রাইবাবাইরিন ১২ সপ্তাহ অথবা <b>সফোজেন</b> + ডাকলাটাসভির ১২ সপ্তাহ (সিরোসিস নেই এমন নতুন রোগীর ক্ষেত্রে) <b>সফোজেন</b> + ডাকলাটাসভির + রাইবাবাইরিন ২৪ সপ্তাহ (নতুন ও পুরাতন এবং সিরোসিস আছে এমন রোগীর ক্ষেত্রে)

\* নতুন রোগী কারে যাদের ইন্টারসেক্ট কোয় চিকিৎসায় গ্রেসে সার্ভেস গ্রেন রোগী

† ইন্টারসেক্টন অথবা রাইবাবাইরিন ও ডাকলাটাসভিরের মাত্র উচ্চ ভল্যুমেসর Prescribing Information এর নির্দেশনা অনুযায়ী নির্ধারন করত হবে।

- হেপাটোসেলুলার কার্সিনোমা রোগী যারা লিভার প্রতিস্থাপনের জন্য অপেক্ষারত, তাদের সিএইচসি চিকিৎসার ৪৮ সপ্তাহ অথবা লিভার প্রতিস্থাপন পর্যন্ত রাইবাবাইরিন একম্যোে ব্যবহার করা উচিত।
- গুরুতর বৃক্কের অকার্যকরীতায় বা নেনাল রোসের শেষ পর্যায়ে রোগীদের জন্য এই ওষুদের কোন মাত্রা নির্দেশিত নয়।

#### প্রতিদর্শনা

**সফোসজেন**, পেগাইসোটোেড ইন্টারফেরন আলফা, রাইবাবাইরিন অথবা অন্যান্য ডাইরেট্ট এক্টিভ এন্টিভাইরালের সাথে একযোগে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তখন ওইসব ওষুদের প্রতিদর্শনাগুলো **সফোজেনের** ক্ষেত্রেও প্রযোজ্য হবে। এ ছাড়া সফোসবুভির অথবা **সফোজেনে** ব্যবহৃত অন্যান্য উপাদানের প্রতি অতিসংবেদনশীল রোগীর ক্ষেত্রে **সফোজেন** প্রতিদর্শনিত।

#### সতর্কতা

- সেসব রোগীর হেপাটাইটিস বি এবং সি এর যুগ্মপন সক্রম্কেন হয়েছে এবং সেসব রোগীদের শুধুমাত্র হেপাটাইটিস সি এর চিকিৎসা করা হয়েছে তাদের হেপাটাইটিস বি এর রিস্যাটোেসেশনের সম্ভবনা রয়েছে।
- সফোসবুভির এবং এমিওডান একম্যোে ব্যবহারে তীব্র হ্রাসকারিত্যা দেখা দিতে পারে এবং পেসমেকার ইন্টারলেসেশন দরকার হতে পারে।

## Pharmacokinetics

### Absorption

Following oral administration, Sofosbuvir was absorbed with a peak plasma concentration observed at ~0.5–2 hour post-dose, regardless of dose level. Peak plasma concentration of GS-331007 was observed between 2 to 4 hours post-dose.

Effect of Food
SOFOXEN can be administered without regard to food.

### Distribution

Sofosbuvir is approximately 61–65% bound to human plasma proteins and the binding is independent of drug concentration over the range of 1 microgram/mL to 20 microgram/mL.

### Metabolism

Sofosbuvir is extensively metabolized in the liver to form the pharmacologically active nucleoside analog triphosphate GS-461203. The metabolic activation pathway involves sequential hydrolysis of the carboxyl ester moiety catalyzed by human cathepsin A (CatA) or carboxylesterase 1 (CES1) and phosphoramidate cleavage by histidine triad nucleotide-binding protein 1 (HINT1) followed by phosphorylation by the pyrimidine nucleotide biosynthesis pathway. Dephosphorylation results in the formation of nucleoside metabolite GS-331007 that cannot be efficiently rephosphorylated and lacks anti-HCV activity *in vitro*.

### Elimination

Following a single 400 mg oral dose of Sofosbuvir, mean total recovery of the dose was greater than 92%, consisting of approximately 80%, 14%, and 2.5% recovered in urine, feces, and expired air, respectively. The majority of the Sofosbuvir dose recovered in urine was GS-331007 (78% while 3.5% was recovered as sofosbuvir. The median terminal half-lives of Sofosbuvir and GS-331007 were 0.4 and 27 hours, respectively.

### Specific Populations

#### Race

Population pharmacokinetics analysis in HCV-infected subjects indicated that race had no clinically relevant effect on the exposure of Sofosbuvir and GS-331007.

#### Gender

No clinically relevant pharmacokinetic differences have been observed between men and women for Sofosbuvir and GS-331007.

#### Pediatric Patients

The pharmacokinetics of Sofosbuvir have not been established in pediatric subjects less than 12 years of age.

#### Geriatric Patients

Age did not have a clinically relevant effect on the exposure to Sofosbuvir and GS-331007

#### Patients with Renal Impairment

No dosage adjustment is required for patients with mild or moderate renal impairment. The safety and efficacy of Sofosbuvir have not been established in patients with severe renal impairment or ESRD.

#### Patients with Hepatic Impairment

No dosage adjustment of Sofosbuvir is recommended for patients with mild, moderate or severe hepatic impairment.

## PHARMACEUTICAL INFORMATION

### How Supplied

**SOFOXEN** Tablet: Each HDPE bottle of SOFOXEN contains 7/28 tablets (each tablet contains Sofosbuvir INN 400 mg), a silica gel desiccant and polyester coil with a child-resistant closure.

### Storage

Store at room temperature, below 30°C (86°F). Do not use, if found desiccant. Dispense in original bottle

Keep SOFOXEN out of the sight and reach of children.

# Everest

- সেসব ওষুধ পি-জিপি ইনভিউসার (সেমন রিফমপিন, সেন্ট জনস্ ওর্ট, কার্বামাজিপাইন) তাদের সাথে ব্যবহারে সফোসবুভির এর প্রাথম্য ঘনত্ব মারাত্মকভাবে কমে যায়, যাতে **সফোজেন** চিকিৎসাপত প্রভাব কমে যায়। এইসব উপাদানগুলোর সাথে **সফোজেনের** ব্যবহার নির্দেশিত নয়।</