

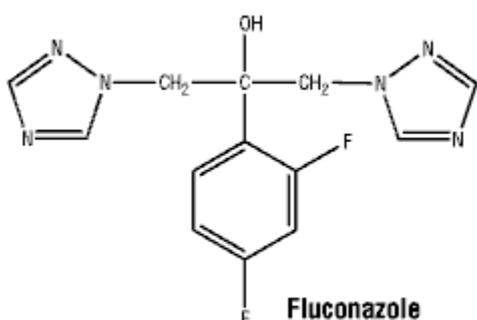
Fluzole

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Name of the medicine

Fluconazole is a bis-triazole:

2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1,3-bis (1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2-propanol.



C₁₃H₁₂F₂N₆O

Molecular weight: 306.3

CAS No.: 86386-73-4

Description

Fluconazole is a white to off-white crystalline powder which is sparingly soluble in water and saline.

Fluzole capsules come in three strengths and contain 50 mg, 150 mg or 200 mg of fluconazole. The capsules also contain the following excipients: lactose monohydrate, pregelatinised maize starch, sodium lauryl sulfate, colloidal anhydrous silica, magnesium stearate and purified talc. The capsule shells contain: gelatin, sodium lauryl sulfate, titanium dioxide (E171), brilliant blue FCF (E133) and erythrosine (E127) (50 mg and 200 mg capsule shells only). The capsules are gluten free.

Pharmacology

Pharmacodynamics

Fluconazole is a member of the bis-triazole class of antifungal agents. It is a highly selective inhibitor of fungal cytochrome P450 sterol C-14 alpha-demethylation. Mammalian cell demethylation is much less sensitive to fluconazole inhibition. The subsequent loss of normal sterols correlates with the accumulation of 14 alpha-methyl sterols in fungi and may be responsible for the fungistatic activity of fluconazole. Fluconazole 50 mg daily given for up to 28 days has been shown not to affect corticosteroid levels or adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) stimulated response in healthy female volunteers. Plasma oestradiol levels and urinary free cortisol levels were decreased with little effect on plasma testosterone levels. Interaction studies with antipyrine indicate that single or multiple doses of fluconazole 50 mg do not affect its metabolism.

Pharmacokinetics and Metabolism

Adults. The pharmacokinetic properties of fluconazole are similar following administration by the intravenous or oral routes. In normal volunteers, the bioavailability of orally administered fluconazole is over 90% compared with intravenous administration. In fasted normal volunteers, peak plasma concentrations occur between one and two hours after the dose with a terminal plasma elimination half-life of approximately 30 hours (range 20 to 50 hours). Plasma concentrations are proportional to dose and steady-state levels are reached within five to ten days with oral doses of 50 to 400 mg once daily. Steady-state levels are approximately 2.5 times the levels achieved with single doses. Administration of a loading dose (on day 1) of twice the usual daily dose enables plasma levels to approximate to 90% steady-state levels by day 2. The apparent volume of distribution approximates to total body water. Plasma protein binding is low (11 to 12%).

Fluconazole has been found to achieve good penetration into all tissues and body fluids studied. In cerebrospinal fluid (independent of the degree of meningeal inflammation) the ratio of fluconazole tissue (fluid) to plasma concentration was 0.5 to 0.9; in saliva, sputum and blister fluid it was 1; in urine and normal skin it was 10, and in blister skin 2. These were relative to concurrent concentrations in plasma in subjects with normal renal function.

The major route of excretion is renal, with approximately 80% of the administered dose appearing in the urine as unchanged drug. About 11% of the dose is excreted in the urine as metabolites. The pharmacokinetics of fluconazole are markedly affected by reduction in renal function. There is an inverse relationship between the elimination half-life and creatinine clearance. The dose of fluconazole may need to be reduced in patients with impaired renal function (see Dosage and Administration). A three hour haemodialysis session reduces plasma concentration by about 50%.

The long plasma elimination half-life provides the basis for single dose therapy for vaginal candidiasis, once daily and once weekly dosing for all other indications.

Children. There are differences in the pharmacokinetics of fluconazole between adults and children, with children (after the neonatal period) generally having a faster elimination rate and larger volume of distribution than in adults. These differences result in less accumulation on multiple dosing in children, with steady-state achieved faster than in adults. Neonates have reduced elimination rates relative to adults and even higher volumes of distribution in comparison with older children. During the first two weeks after birth, the clearance of fluconazole increases (and the half-life is decreased) as renal function develops. The half-life obtained in infants was consistent with that found in older children, although the volume of distribution was higher. During the first year of life, the pharmacokinetics of fluconazole are similar to older children. No marked sex related differences in pharmacokinetics are evident in children.

In children the following mean pharmacokinetic data have been reported (see Table 1).

Table 1. Mean pharmacokinetic data for children

Age	Dose (mg/kg)	Clearance (mL/min/kg)	Half-life (hours)	C _{max} (µg/mL)	V _{dss} (L/kg)
9 months – 13 yrs	Single oral				
	2 mg/kg	0.40	25.0	2.9	-
	8 mg/kg	0.51	19.5	9.8	-
5 yrs – 15 yrs	Multiple i.v.				
	2 mg/kg	0.49	17.4	5.5	0.722
	4 mg/kg	0.59	15.2	11.4	0.729
	8 mg/kg	0.66	17.6	14.1	1.069

Clearance corrected for bodyweight was not affected by age in these studies. Mean body clearance in adults is reported to be 0.23 mL/minute/kg.

In premature newborn infants (gestational age of 26 to 29 weeks), the mean clearance within 36 hours of birth was 0.180 mL/minute/kg, which increased with time to a mean of 0.218 mL/minute/kg six days later and 0.333 mL/minute/kg 12 days later. Similarly, the half-life was 73.6 hours, which decreased with time to a mean of 53.2 hours six days later and 46.6 hours 12 days later.

Microbiology

Fluconazole administered orally or intravenously was active in a variety of animal models of fungal infections using standard laboratory strains of fungi.

Fluconazole exhibits *in vitro* activity against *Cryptococcus neoformans* and *Candida* species. Activity has been demonstrated *in vivo* in normal and immunocompromised animals against infections with *Candida* sp., including systemic candidiasis, and in normal animals with *Cryptococcus neoformans*, including intracranial infections. One case of cross resistance of *Candida* to fluconazole in a patient (not infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)) previously treated with ketoconazole has been reported. The efficacy of fluconazole *in vivo* is greater than would be apparent from *in vitro* testing against the above mentioned fungi.

Concurrent administration of fluconazole and amphotericin B in infected normal and immunocompromised mice showed antagonism of the two drugs in systemic infection with *Aspergillus fumigatus*. The clinical significance of results obtained in these studies is unknown.

Indications

Orally for treatment of cryptococcal meningitis in patients who are unable to tolerate amphotericin B.

Note. Data suggest that the clinical efficacy of fluconazole is lower than that of amphotericin B in the treatment of the acute phase of cryptococcal meningitis.

Maintenance therapy to prevent relapse of cryptococcal meningitis in patients with acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).

Treatment of oropharyngeal and oesophageal candidiasis in AIDS and other immunosuppressed patients.

Secondary prophylaxis of oropharyngeal candidiasis in patients with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection.

Serious and life-threatening *Candida* infections in patients who are unable to tolerate amphotericin B.

Note. It remains to be shown that fluconazole is as effective as amphotericin B in the treatment of serious and life-threatening *Candida* infections. Until such data are available, amphotericin B remains the drug of choice.

Vaginal candidiasis, when topical therapy has failed.

Treatment of extensive *Tinea corporis*, extensive *Tinea cruris* and extensive *Tinea pedis* infections in immunocompetent patients in whom topical therapy is not a practical treatment option. Usually, topical therapy should be attempted first because oral therapy has a less favourable ratio of benefits to risks (see Adverse effects).

Contraindications

Fluzole should not be used in patients with known sensitivity to fluconazole; to related azole compounds; or to any of its excipients.

Codministration of terfenadine is contraindicated in patients receiving fluconazole at multiple doses of 400mg per day or higher based upon results of a multiple dose interaction study. Coadministration of other drugs known to prolong the QT interval and which are metabolised via the enzyme CYP3A4 such as cisapride, astemizole, primozide and quinidine is contraindicated in patients receiving fluconazole (see Interactions with other medicines).

Precautions

Anaphylaxis has been reported in rare instances.

Fluconazole should be administered with caution to patients with liver dysfunction. Fluconazole has been associated with rare cases of serious hepatic toxicity, including fatalities, primarily in patients with serious underlying medical conditions. In cases of fluconazole associated hepatotoxicity, no obvious relationship to total daily dose, duration of therapy, sex or age of the patient has been observed.

Patients who develop abnormal liver function tests during fluconazole therapy should be monitored for the development of more severe liver injury. Fluconazole should be discontinued if clinical signs and symptoms consistent with liver disease develop that may be attributable to fluconazole (see Adverse effects).

Patients have rarely developed exfoliative cutaneous reactions, e.g. Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis, during treatment with fluconazole. AIDS patients are more prone to the development of serious cutaneous reactions to many drugs. If a rash that is attributable to fluconazole develops in a patient treated for a superficial fungal infection, fluconazole should be discontinued. If patients with invasive/ systemic fungal infections develop rashes, they should be monitored closely and fluconazole discontinued if bullous lesions or erythema multiforme develop (see Adverse effects).

Some azoles, including fluconazole, have been associated with prolongation of the QT interval on the electrocardiogram. During postmarketing surveillance, there have been very rare cases of QT prolongation and torsades de pointes in patients taking fluconazole. These reports included seriously ill patients with multiple confounding risk factors, such as structural heart disease, electrolyte abnormalities and concomitant medications that may have been contributory. Fluconazole should be administered with caution to patients with these potentially pro-arrhythmic conditions (see Adverse effects).

In rare cases, as with other azoles, anaphylaxis has been reported.

Fluconazole should be administered with caution to patients with renal dysfunction.

Fluconazole is a potent CYP2C9 and CYP2C19 inhibitor and a moderate CYP3A4 inhibitor. Fluconazole treated patients who are concomitantly treated with drugs with a narrow therapeutic window metabolised through CYP2C9, CYP2C19 and CYP3A4 should be monitored (See Interactions with other medicines).

Fluzole capsules contain lactose and should not be given to patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, Lapp lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption.

Use in the elderly.

Dosage should be adjusted for elderly patients with renal impairment (see Dosage and Administration).

Use in pregnancy (Category D)

There are no adequate and well controlled studies in pregnant women. There have been reports of multiple congenital abnormalities in infants whose mothers were being treated for three or more months with high dose fluconazole therapy (400 to 800 mg/day) for coccidioidomycosis. The relationship between fluconazole use and these events is unclear. Adverse fetal effects have been seen in animals only at high dose levels associated with maternal toxicity. These findings are not considered relevant to fluconazole used at therapeutic doses.

A few published case reports describe a distinctive and a rare pattern of birth defects among infants whose mother received high-dose (400-800 mg/day) fluconazole during most or all of the first trimester of pregnancy. The features seen in these infants include: brachycephaly, abnormal facies, abnormal calvarial development, cleft palate, femoral bowing, thin ribs and long bones, arthrogryposis, and congenital heart disease.

Use in pregnancy should be avoided except in patients with severe or potentially life-threatening fungal infections in whom fluconazole may be used if the anticipated benefit outweighs the possible risk to the fetus.

Use in lactation.

Fluconazole has been found in human breast milk at concentrations similar to those in plasma, hence its use in breastfeeding women is not recommended.

Carcinogenicity.

Fluconazole showed no evidence of carcinogenic potential in mice and rats treated orally for 24 months at doses of 2.5, 5 or 10 mg/kg/day (approximately two to seven times the recommended human dose). Male rats treated with 5 and 10 mg/kg/day had an increased incidence of hepatocellular adenomas.

Genotoxicity.

Fluconazole, with or without metabolic activation, was negative in tests for mutagenicity in four strains of *Salmonella typhimurium* and in the mouse lymphoma system. Cytogenetic studies *in vivo* and *in vitro* showed no evidence of chromosomal mutations.

Effects on fertility.

Fluconazole did not affect the fertility of male or female rats treated orally with daily doses of 5, 10 or 20 mg/kg or with parenteral doses of 5, 25 or 75 mg/kg, although the onset of parturition was slightly delayed at 20 mg/kg given orally. In an intravenous perinatal study in rats at 5, 20 and 40 mg/kg, dystocia and prolongation of parturition were observed in a few dams at 20 and 40 mg/kg, but not at 5 mg/kg. The disturbances in parturition were reflected by a slight increase in the number of stillborn pups and decrease of neonatal survival at these dose levels. The effects on parturition in rats are consistent with the species specific oestrogen lowering property produced by high doses of fluconazole. Such a hormone change has not been observed in women treated with fluconazole (see Pharmacodynamics).

Effects on driving and using machinery

When driving or operating machinery it should be taken into account that occasionally dizziness or seizures may occur.

Interactions with other medicines

Fluconazole is an inhibitor of the cytochrome P450 system, particularly the CYP2C and to a lesser extent the CYP3A isoforms. Co-administration of fluconazole with some other drugs metabolised primarily by these P450 isoforms may result in altered plasma concentrations of these drugs that could change therapeutic effects and/or adverse event profiles.

Clinically or potentially significant drug interactions have been observed between fluconazole and the following agents: short acting benzodiazepines, cisapride, coumarin-type anticoagulants, cyclosporin, hydrochlorothiazide, oral hypoglycaemics, phenytoin, rifampicin, rifabutin, tacrolimus and theophylline. These are described in greater detail below.

Effects of other medicinal products on fluconazole

The exposure to fluconazole is significantly increased by the concomitant administration of the following agent.

Hydrochlorothiazide. Concomitant oral administration of fluconazole 100 mg and hydrochlorothiazide 50 mg for ten days in normal volunteers resulted in an increase of 41% in C_{max} and an increase of 43% in area under the curve (AUC) of fluconazole, compared to fluconazole given alone. Overall the plasma concentrations of fluconazole were approximately 3.26 to 6.52 micromol/L higher with concomitant diuretic. These changes are attributable to a mean net reduction of approximately 20% in renal clearance of fluconazole.

The exposure to fluconazole is significantly decreased by the concomitant administration of the following agent.

Rifampicin. Administration of a single oral dose of fluconazole 200 mg after chronic rifampicin administration resulted in a 25% decrease in AUC and a 20% shorter half-life of fluconazole in normal volunteers. Depending on clinical circumstances, an increase of the dose of fluconazole should be considered when it is administered with rifampicin.

Minor or no significant pharmacokinetic interactions that require no dosage adjustment.

Gastrointestinal drugs. In fasted normal volunteers, absorption of orally administered fluconazole does not appear to be affected by agents that increase gastric pH. Single dose administration of fluconazole 100 mg with cimetidine 400 mg resulted in a 13% reduction in AUC and 21% reduction in C_{max} of fluconazole. Administration of an antacid containing aluminium and magnesium hydroxides immediately prior to a single dose of fluconazole 100 mg had no effect on the absorption or elimination of fluconazole.

Effects of fluconazole on other medicines

Fluconazole is a potent inhibitor of cytochrome P450 (CYP) isoenzymes 2C9 and 2C19 and a moderate inhibitor of CYP3A4. In addition to the observed/documented interactions mentioned below, there is a risk of increased plasma concentration of other compounds metabolised by CYP2C9, CYP2C19 and CYP3A4 co-administered with fluconazole. Therefore caution should be exercised when using these combinations and the patients should be carefully monitored. The enzyme inhibiting effect of fluconazole persists 4-5 days after discontinuation of fluconazole treatment due to the long half-life of fluconazole (see Contraindications).

Alfentanil. A study observed a reduction in clearance and distribution volume as well as prolongation of the T_{1/2} of alfentanil following concomitant treatment with fluconazole. A possible mechanism of action is fluconazole's inhibition of CYP3A4. Dosage adjustment of alfentanil may be necessary

Amitriptyline, nortriptyline. Fluconazole increases the effect of amitriptyline and nortriptyline. 5-nortriptyline and/or S-amitriptyline may be measured at initiation of the combination therapy and after one week. Dosage of amitriptyline/nortriptyline should be adjusted, if necessary.

Amphotericin B. Concurrent administration of fluconazole and amphotericin B in infected normal and immunosuppressed mice showed the following results: a small additive antifungal effect in systemic infection with *C. albicans*, no interaction in intercranial infection with *Cryptococcus neoformans*, and antagonism of the two drugs in systemic infection with *A. fumigatus*. The clinical significance of results obtained in these studies is unknown.

Concomitant use of the following agents with fluconazole is contraindicated.

Cisapride. Fluconazole 200 mg daily increased the AUC and C_{max} of cisapride (20 mg four times daily) both after a single dose (AUC increased 101% and C_{max} increased 91%) and multiple doses (AUC increased 192% and C_{max} increased 154%). A significant prolongation in QT_c interval was recorded. Cardiac events including torsades de pointes have been reported in patients receiving fluconazole and cisapride concomitantly. In most of these cases, the patients appear to have been predisposed to arrhythmias or had serious underlying illness. The co-administration of fluconazole and cisapride is contraindicated (see Contraindications).

Terfenadine. Because of the occurrence of serious cardiac dysrhythmias secondary to prolongation of the QT_c interval in patients receiving azole antifungals in conjunction with terfenadine, interaction studies have been performed. One study at a 200 mg daily dose of fluconazole failed to demonstrate a prolongation in QT_c interval. Another study at a 400 mg and 800 mg daily dose of fluconazole demonstrated that fluconazole taken in doses of 400 mg per day or greater significantly increases plasma levels of terfenadine when taken concomitantly. The combined use of fluconazole at doses of 400 mg or greater with terfenadine is contraindicated. The coadministration of fluconazole at doses lower than 400 mg per day with terfenadine should be carefully monitored (see Contraindications).

Astemizole. Concomitant administration of fluconazole with astemizole may decrease the clearance of astemizole. Resulting increased plasma concentrations of astemizole can lead to QT prolongation and rare occurrences of *torsade de pointes*. Coadministration of fluconazole and astemizole is contraindicated. (see Contraindications).

Pimozide. Although not studied *in vitro* or *in vivo*, concomitant administration of fluconazole with pimozide may result in inhibition of pimozide metabolism. Increased pimozide plasma concentrations can lead to QT prolongation and rare occurrences of *torsade des pointes*. Coadministration of fluconazole and pimozide is contraindicated (see Contraindications).

Quinidine. Although not studied *in vitro* or *in vivo*, concomitant administration of fluconazole with quinidine may result in inhibition of quinidine metabolism. Use of quinidine has been associated with QT prolongation and rare occurrences of *torsades de pointes*. Coadministration of fluconazole and quinidine is contraindicated.

Erythromycin. Concomitant use of fluconazole and erythromycin has the potential to increase the risk of cardiotoxicity (prolonged QT interval, *torsade des pointes*) and consequently sudden heart death. Coadministration of fluconazole and erythromycin is contraindicated.

Interaction of fluconazole with the following agents may result in increased exposure to these drugs. Careful monitoring and/or dosage adjustment should be considered.

Benzodiazepines (short acting). Studies in human subjects have reported changes in midazolam pharmacokinetics and clinical effects that are dependent on dosage and route of administration. Single doses of fluconazole 150 mg resulted in modest increases in midazolam

concentrations and psychomotor effects following oral administration of 10 mg that may not be clinically significant. At doses used to treat systemic mycoses, fluconazole resulted in substantial increases in midazolam concentrations and psychomotor effects following oral administration of midazolam 7.5 mg, but only modest increases that are not likely to be clinically significant following intravenous infusion of midazolam 0.05 mg/kg. This effect on midazolam appears to be more pronounced following oral administration of fluconazole than with fluconazole administered intravenously. There have been reports of sleepiness and disturbed consciousness in patients taking fluconazole for systemic mycoses and triazolam. However, in most of these cases the patients had serious underlying illnesses and/or concomitant therapies that could have contributed to the reported events, and a true interaction between fluconazole & triazolam has not been established. If concomitant benzodiazepine therapy is necessary in patients being treated with fluconazole, consideration should be given to decreasing the benzodiazepine dosage, and the patients should be appropriately monitored. Fluconazole increases the AUC of triazolam (single dose) by approximately 50% C_{max} with 20-32% and increases the half life by 25-50% due to the inhibition of metabolism of triazolam. Dosage adjustments of triazolam may be necessary.

Calcium Channel Blockers. Certain calcium channel antagonists (nifedipine, isradipine, amlodipine, verapamil, and felodipine) are metabolised by CYP3A4. Fluconazole has the potential to increase the systemic exposure of calcium channel antagonists. Frequent monitoring for adverse events is recommended.

Celecoxib. During concomitant treatment with fluconazole (200mg daily) and celecoxib (200mg) the celecoxib C_{max} and AUC increased by 68% and 134%, respectively. Half of the celecoxib dose may be necessary when combined with fluconazole

Cyclosporin. Fluconazole significantly increases the concentration and AUC of cyclosporin. This combination may be used by reducing the dosage of cyclosporin depending on cyclosporin concentration.

Cyclophosphamide. Combination therapy with cyclophosphamide and fluconazole results in an increase in serum bilirubin and serum creatinine. The combination may be used while taking increased consideration to the risk of increased serum bilirubin and serum creatinine.

Fentanyl: One fatal case of possible fentanyl fluconazole interaction was reported. The author judged that the patient died from fentanyl intoxication. Furthermore, in a randomised crossover study with twelve healthy volunteers it was shown that fluconazole delayed the elimination of fentanyl significantly. Elevated fentanyl concentration may lead to respiratory depression.

Halofantrine. Fluconazole can increase halofantrine plasma concentration due to an inhibitory effect on CYP3A4.

HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors. The risk of myopathy and rhabdomyolysis increases when fluconazole is coadministered with HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors metabolised through CYP3A4, such as atorvastatin and simvastatin, or through CYP2C9, such as fluvastatin. If concomitant therapy is necessary, the patient should be observed for symptoms of myopathy and rhabdomyolysis and creatine kinase should be monitored. HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors should be discontinued if a marked increase in creatine kinase is observed or myopathy/rhabdomyolysis is diagnosed or suspected.

Losartan. Fluconazole inhibits the metabolism of losartan to its active metabolite (E-31 74) which is responsible for most of the angiotensin II-receptor antagonism that occurs during treatment with losartan. Patients should have their blood pressure monitored continuously.

Methadone. Fluconazole may enhance the serum concentration of methadone. Dosage adjustment of methadone may be necessary.

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. Although not specifically studied, fluconazole has the potential to increase the systemic exposure of other NSAIDs that are metabolized by CYP2C9 (e.g. naproxen, lornoxicam, meloxicam, diclofenac). Frequent monitoring for adverse events and toxicity related to NSAIDs is recommended. Adjustment of dosage of NSAIDs may be needed.

Oral hypoglycaemic agents. The effects of fluconazole on the pharmacokinetics of the sulfonylurea oral hypoglycaemic agents tolbutamide, glipizide and glibenclamide were examined in three placebo controlled crossover studies in normal volunteers. All subjects received the sulfonylurea alone and following treatment with fluconazole 100 mg as a single daily oral dose for seven days. Fluconazole administration resulted in significant increases in C_{max} and AUC of the sulfonylurea. Several subjects in these three studies experienced symptoms consistent with hypoglycaemia. In the glibenclamide study, several volunteers required oral glucose treatment. When fluconazole and sulfonylureas are co-administered, blood glucose concentrations should be monitored carefully and the dose of the sulfonylurea adjusted accordingly.

Phenytoin. Fluconazole inhibits the hepatic metabolism of phenytoin. With coadministration, serum phenytoin concentration levels should be monitored in order to avoid phenytoin toxicity.

Prednisone: There was a case report that a liver-transplanted patient treated with prednisone developed acute adrenal cortex insufficiency when a three month therapy with fluconazole was discontinued. The discontinuation of fluconazole presumably caused an enhanced CYP3A4 activity which led to increased metabolism of prednisone. Patients on long-term treatment with fluconazole and prednisone should be carefully monitored for adrenal cortex insufficiency when fluconazole is discontinued.

Rifabutin. There have been reports that an interaction exists when fluconazole is administered concomitantly with rifabutin, leading to increased serum levels of rifabutin up to 80%. There have been reports of uveitis in patients to whom fluconazole and rifabutin were co-administered. Patients receiving rifabutin and fluconazole concomitantly should be carefully monitored.

Saquinavir. Fluconazole increases the AUC of saquinavir and decreases clearance of saquinavir due to inhibition of saquinavir's hepatic metabolism by CYP3A4 and inhibition of P-glycoprotein. Dosage adjustment of saquinavir may be necessary.

Sirolimus. Fluconazole increases plasma concentrations of sirolimus presumably by inhibiting the metabolism of sirolimus via CYP3A4 and P-glycoprotein. This combination may be used with a dosage adjustment of sirolimus depending on the effect/concentration measurements.

Sulfonylureas. Fluconazole has been shown to prolong the serum half-life of concomitantly administered oral sulfonylureas (e.g., chlorpropamide, glibenclamide, glipizide, tolbutamide) in healthy volunteers. Frequent monitoring of blood glucose and appropriate reduction of sulfonylurea dosage is recommended during coadministration.

Tacrolimus. Fluconazole may increase the serum concentrations of orally administered tacrolimus up to 5 times due to inhibition of tacrolimus metabolism through CYP3A4 in the intestines. No significant pharmacokinetic changes have been observed when tacrolimus is given intravenously. Increased tacrolimus levels have been associated with nephrotoxicity. Dosage of orally administered tacrolimus should be decreased depending on tacrolimus concentration.

Theophylline. In a placebo controlled interaction study, the administration of fluconazole 200 mg for 14 days resulted in an 18% decrease in the mean plasma clearance of theophylline. Patients who are receiving high doses of theophylline, or who are otherwise at increased risk of theophylline toxicity, should be observed for signs of theophylline toxicity while receiving fluconazole. Therapy should be modified appropriately if signs of toxicity develop.

Tofacitinib. Exposure of tofacitinib is increased when tofacitinib is coadministered with medications that result in both moderate inhibition of CYP3A4 and potent inhibition of CYP2C19 (e.g. fluconazole). Dosage adjustment of tofacitinib may be necessary.

Vinca Alkaloids. Although not studied, fluconazole may increase the plasma levels of the vinca alkaloids (e.g., vincristine and vinblastine) and lead to neurotoxicity, which is possibly due to an inhibitory effect on CYP3A4.

Vitamin A. Based on a case-report in one patient receiving combination therapy with all-trans-retinoid acid (an acid form of vitamin A) and fluconazole, CNS related undesirable effects have developed in the form of pseudotumour cerebri, which disappeared after discontinuation of fluconazole treatment. This combination may be used but the incidence of CNS related undesirable effects should be borne in mind.

Warfarin. A single dose of warfarin 15 mg given to normal volunteers, following 14 days of orally administered fluconazole 200 mg resulted in a 12% increase in the prothrombin time response (area under the prothrombin time-time curve). One in 13 subjects experienced a twofold increase in prothrombin time response. In postmarketing experience, as with other azole antifungals, bleeding events (bruising, epistaxis, gastrointestinal bleeding, haematuria and melaena) have been reported in association with increases in prothrombin time in patients receiving fluconazole concurrently with warfarin. Careful monitoring of prothrombin time in patients receiving fluconazole and coumarin type anticoagulants is recommended.

Zidovudine. Fluconazole increases C_{max} and AUC of zidovudine, respectively, due to decrease in oral zidovudine clearance. The half-life of zidovudine was likewise prolonged following combination therapy with fluconazole. Patients receiving this combination should be monitored for the development of zidovudine related adverse reactions. Dosage reduction of zidovudine may be considered.

Carbamazepine. Azole antifungals may raise carbamazepine plasma concentrations. Since high plasma concentrations of carbamazepine and/or carbamazepine-10, 11-epoxy may result in adverse effects (e.g.: dizziness, drowsiness, ataxia, diplopia), the dosage of carbamazepine should be adjusted accordingly and/or plasma concentrations monitored when used concomitantly with fluconazole.

Voriconazole (CYP2C9, CYP2C19 and CYP3A4 inhibitor): Concomitant administration of voriconazole and fluconazole at any dose is not recommended.

Minor or no significant pharmacokinetic interactions that require no dosage adjustment.

Oral contraceptives. Oral contraceptives were administered as a single dose both before and after oral administration of fluconazole 50 mg once daily for ten days in ten healthy women. There was no significant difference in ethinyloestradiol or levonorgestrol AUC after the administration of fluconazole 50 mg. The mean increase in ethinyloestradiol AUC was 6% (range:-47 to 108%) and levonorgestrol AUC increased 17% (range: -33 to 141%).

In a second study, 25 normal females received daily doses of fluconazole 200 mg tablets or placebo for two ten-day periods. The treatment cycles were one month apart with all subjects receiving fluconazole during one cycle and placebo during the other. Single doses of an oral contraceptive tablet containing levonorgestrol and ethinyloestradiol were administered on the final treatment day (day 10) of both cycles. Following administration of fluconazole 200 mg, the mean percentage increase in AUC for levonorgestrol compared to placebo was 25% (range: -12 to 82%) and the mean percentage increase for ethinyloestradiol compared to placebo was 38% (range: -11 to 101%). Both of these increases were statistically significantly different from placebo.

In a third study, 21 healthy women received weekly doses of fluconazole 300 mg and single doses of ethinyloestradiol 35 microgram and norethindrone 0.5 mg. AUC of ethinyloestradiol was increased by 24% (range: 3 to 59%) and AUC of norethindrone was increased by 13% (range: -5 to 36%).

Multiple doses of fluconazole may increase exposure to hormone levels in women taking oral contraceptives and are unlikely to result in decreased efficacy of the oral contraceptive.

Two way interactions. *Minor or no significant pharmacokinetic interactions that require no dosage adjustment.*

Azithromycin. An open label, randomised, three way cross study in 18 healthy subjects assessed the effect of a single oral dose of azithromycin 1,200 mg on the pharmacokinetics of a single oral dose of fluconazole 800 mg as well as the effects of fluconazole on the pharmacokinetics of azithromycin. The estimated ratio of the mean AUC of fluconazole co-administered with azithromycin to fluconazole administered alone was 101%. The estimated ratio of the mean AUC of azithromycin co-administered with fluconazole to azithromycin administered alone was 107%. The estimated ratio of the mean Cmax of fluconazole co-administered with azithromycin to fluconazole administered alone was 104%. The estimated ratio of the mean Cmax of azithromycin co-administered with fluconazole to azithromycin administered alone was 82%.

Table 2. Guidance on the clinical management of drug interactions

Contraindications	Dose adjustment of fluconazole	Dose adjustment &/or monitoring of other drugs	No dose adjustment of fluconazole or other drugs
Cisapride	Hydrochlorothiazide ¹ Rifampicin ²	Benzodiazepines (short acting) ³ Cyclosporin ⁴ Oral hypoglycaemics ⁵ Phenytoin ⁴ Rifabutin ³ Tacrolimus ³ Theophylline ³ Warfarin ⁶ Zidovudine ³	Antacids Azithromycin Cimetidine Oral contraceptives

¹ Fluconazole blood levels increased

² Fluconazole blood levels decreased

³ Carefully monitor patients for signs of toxicity or adverse events

⁴ Carefully monitor plasma drug levels

⁵ Carefully monitor blood glucose levels

⁶ Carefully monitor patient's prothrombin time

Others. Doctors should be alert to the potential for interactions between fluconazole and other drugs, for which pharmacokinetic drug-drug interaction studies have not been conducted.

Elderly Patients with Renal Impairment

Dosage should be adjusted for elderly patients with renal impairment (see Dosage and Administration).

Adverse effects

Adults

The safety profile of fluconazole appears similar in adults and children. The profile established for adults, given different dosage regimens and for different indications is given below.

Multiple daily dosing for treatment of oral and oropharyngeal candidiasis, cryptococcal meningitis or systemic candidiasis

Fluconazole is generally well tolerated. 16% of over 4,000 patients treated in clinical trials of seven days or more experienced adverse events. Treatment was discontinued in 1.5% of patients due to adverse clinical events and in 1.3% due to laboratory abnormalities.

Clinical adverse events were reported more frequently in HIV infected patients (21%) than in non-HIV infected patients (13%); however, the patterns in HIV infected and non-HIV infected patients were similar. The proportions of patients discontinuing therapy due to clinical adverse events were similar in the two groups (1.5%).

In some patients, particularly those with serious underlying diseases such as AIDS and cancer, changes in renal and haematological function test results and hepatic abnormalities have been observed during treatment with fluconazole and comparative agents, but the clinical significance and relationship to treatment is uncertain.

Hepatobiliary. In combined clinical trials and marketing experience, the spectrum of hepatic reactions has ranged from mild transient elevations in transaminases to clinical hepatitis, cholestasis and fulminant hepatic failure, including fatalities. Elevations in plasma levels of hepatic enzymes have been observed both in otherwise healthy patients and in patients with underlying disease (see Precautions). There have been rare cases of serious hepatic reactions during treatment with fluconazole (see Precautions). Instances of fatal hepatic reactions were noted to occur primarily in patients with serious underlying medical conditions (predominantly AIDS or malignancy) and often while taking multiple concomitant medications. In addition, transient hepatic reactions, including hepatitis and jaundice, have occurred among patients with no other identifiable risk factors. In each of these cases, liver function returned to baseline on discontinuation of fluconazole.

In two comparative trials evaluating the efficacy of fluconazole for the suppression of relapse of cryptococcal meningitis, a statistically significant increase was observed in median AST levels from a baseline value of 30 IU/L to 41 IU/L in one trial and 34 IU/L to 66 IU/L in the other. The overall rate of serum transaminase elevations of more than eight times the upper limit of normal was approximately 1% in fluconazole treated patients in the premarketing clinical trials which included patients with severe underlying disease (predominantly AIDS or malignancies), most of whom were receiving multiple concomitant medications, including many known to be hepatotoxic. The incidence of abnormally elevated serum transaminases was greater in patients taking fluconazole concomitantly with one or more of the following medications: rifampicin, phenytoin, isoniazid, valproic acid or oral sulfonylurea hypoglycaemic agents.

Other adverse reactions observed include the following. Frequencies are categorised as follows: very common $\geq 10\%$; 1% \leq common $< 10\%$; 0.1% \leq uncommon $< 1\%$; 0.01% $<$ rare $< 0.1\%$.

Gastrointestinal. Common: nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea.

Central nervous system. Common: headache. Uncommon: Seizures, dizziness, paraesthesia, taste perversion. Rare: Tremor.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders. Common: rash. Rare: angioedema, exfoliative skin disorders including Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis (see Precautions), alopecia.

Immunological. Rare: anaphylaxis, angioedema.

Blood and lymphatic. Rare: leucopenia (including neutropenia and agranulocytosis), thrombocytopenia.

Metabolism and nutrition disorders. Rare: hypercholesterolaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, hypokalaemia.

Single 150 mg dose for vaginal candidiasis

Gastrointestinal. Common: nausea, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, dyspepsia. Uncommon: vomiting, dry mouth, constipation, flatulence, loose stools.

Nervous system disorders. Common: headache. Uncommon: dizziness, vertigo, hyperkinesia, hypertonia, taste perversion, visual field defect.

Vascular disorders. Uncommon: flushing, hot flushes.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders. Uncommon: pruritus, genital pruritus, rash, erythematous rash, dry skin, abnormal skin odour, urticaria.

General. Uncommon: thirst, fatigue, malaise, pain, rigors, asthenia, fever.

Infections or infestations. Uncommon: pharyngitis, herpes simplex.

Metabolism and nutrition disorders. Uncommon: anorexia.

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders. Uncommon: back pain, myalgia.

Eye disorders. Uncommon: abnormal vision, visual field defect.

Psychiatric disorders. Uncommon: insomnia, nervousness.

Reproductive system and breast disorders. Uncommon: intermenstrual bleeding, dysmenorrhoea, leucorrhoea, menorrhagia, uterine spasm, vaginal disorder, female sexual dysfunction.

Renal and urinary disorders. Uncommon: polyuria, renal pain.

Hepato-biliary disorders. Common: Alanine aminotransferase increased, aspartate aminotransferase increased, blood alkaline phosphatase increased. Uncommon: Cholestasis, jaundice, bilirubin increased. Rare: Hepatic toxicity, including rare cases of fatalities. Hepatic failure, hepatocellular necrosis, hepatitis, hepatocellular damage.

Cardiac disorders. Rare: Torsade de pointes. QT prolongation

Patients treated with 150 mg weekly in dermal therapeutic studies

Nervous system disorders. Common: headache. Uncommon: paraesthesia, somnolence.

Psychiatric disorders. Uncommon: Insomnia, somnolence.

Gastrointestinal. Common: abdominal pain, dyspepsia.

Investigations. Uncommon: Elevation of transaminase >2-3 x upper limit of normal

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders. Uncommon: pruritus, urticaria, increased sweating, drug eruption.

Children

In clinical studies, 562 children, from birth to 17 years, received doses from 1 to 12 mg/kg/day, for up to 129 days. The majority of patients (n = 522) received 2 to 8 mg/kg/day for up to 97 days. Overall, approximately 10.3% experienced adverse events which were considered treatment related. The incidence of these adverse reactions and laboratory abnormalities do not suggest any marked difference between the paediatric population relative to the adult population. Based on this clinical trial data, the following adverse events were considered treatment related.

Gastrointestinal disorders. Common: vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain. Uncommon: nausea, dyspepsia, ileus, stomatitis and loose stools.

Cardiac Disorders. Uncommon: cardiomyopathy,.

Nervous system disorders. Uncommon: headache, taste perversion.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders. Uncommon: rash (erythematous and maculopapular), pruritus, purpura.

Ear and labyrinth disorders. Uncommon: deafness.

Hepatobiliary. Uncommon: hepatocellular damage, jaundice.

Metabolism and nutrition disorders. Uncommon: anorexia.

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders. Uncommon: hypoxia, respiratory disorder.

Vascular. Uncommon: Hypertension.

Postmarketing experience

In addition, the following adverse events have occurred during postmarketing.

Cardiac disorders. Torsades de pointes (see Precautions).

Nervous system disorders. Dizziness.

Gastrointestinal disorders. Dyspepsia, vomiting.

Hepatobiliary disorders. Hepatocellular necrosis.

Immune system disorders. Anaphylaxis (including face oedema, angioedema and pruritus).

Investigations. QT Prolongation (see Precautions).

Metabolism and nutrition disorders. Hypercholesterolaemia, hypertriglyceridemia and hypokalaemia

Dosage and Administration

The daily dose of fluconazole should be based on the infecting organism and the patient's response to therapy. Treatment should be continued until clinical parameters or laboratory tests indicate that active fungal infection has subsided. An inadequate period of treatment may lead to recurrence of active infection. Patients with AIDS and cryptococcal meningitis or recurrent oropharyngeal candidiasis often require maintenance therapy to prevent relapse.

Adults

Cryptococcal meningitis in patients who are unable to take or tolerate amphotericin B.

The usual dose is 400 mg on the first day followed by 200 mg once daily. A dosage of 400 mg once daily may be used, based on medical judgment of the patient's response to therapy. Patients not responding to treatment for up to 60 days would appear unlikely to respond to fluconazole.

Duration of treatment for cryptococcal infections will depend on the clinical and mycological response, but should continue for ten to twelve weeks after cerebrospinal fluid becomes culture negative. Negative serology does not necessarily indicate eradication of the disease; a proportion of such patients relapse in due course.

Prevention of relapse of cryptococcal meningitis in patients with AIDS. After the patient receives a full course of primary therapy, fluconazole may be administered at a daily dose of 100 to 200 mg.

Oropharyngeal candidiasis. The recommended dose for oropharyngeal candidiasis is 100 mg on the first day followed by 50 mg once daily. For the treatment of oesophageal candidiasis the recommended dose is 200 mg on the first day followed by 100 mg once daily. Clinical evidence of candidiasis usually resolves within several days, but treatment should be continued for at least two to three weeks, especially in patients with severely compromised immune function. Patients with severe oesophageal candidiasis may need treatment to be continued for two weeks following resolution of symptoms. Approximately half of the clinically cured patients remain colonised.

Secondary prophylaxis against oropharyngeal candidiasis in patients with HIV infection.

The recommended dose is 150 mg as a single dose once weekly.

Serious and life-threatening candidal infections in patients unable to tolerate amphotericin B.

The usual dose is 400 mg on the first day followed by 200 mg daily. Depending on the clinical response, the dose may be increased to 400 mg daily. Duration of treatment is based on clinical response; patients should be treated for a minimum of four weeks and for at least two weeks following resolution of symptoms.

Vaginal candidiasis when topical therapy has failed. Fluconazole 150 mg should be administered as a single oral dose. In those patients who responded to treatment, the median time to onset of symptom relief was one day (range: 0.04 to 9 days) and to complete symptom relief was two days (range: 0.5 to 20 days).

Extensive tinea infections (*Tinea corporis*, *Tinea cruris*), or severe *Tinea pedis* in immunocompetent patients in whom topical therapy is not practical: the recommended dosage is 150 mg once weekly for four weeks.

Children

Fluzole (fluconazole) Capsules are not suitable for children weighing under 35 kg.

As with similar infections in adults, the duration of treatment is based on the clinical and mycological response. Fluconazole is administered as a single dose each day.

Mucosal candidiasis. The recommended dosage is 3 mg/kg daily. A loading dose of 6 mg/kg may be used on the first day to achieve steady-state levels more rapidly.

Systemic candidiasis and cryptococcal infection. The recommended dosage is 6 to 12 mg/kg daily, depending on the severity of the disease.

For children with impaired renal function the daily dose should be reduced in accordance with the guidelines given for adults.

Elderly

Dosage should be adjusted for elderly patients with renal impairment (see Renal insufficiency).

Renal insufficiency

Fluconazole is predominantly excreted in the urine as unchanged drug. No adjustments in single dose therapy are necessary. In multiple dose treatment of patients with renal impairment, normal doses should be given on days 1 and 2 of treatment and thereafter the dosage intervals or the daily dose should be modified in accordance with creatinine clearances as in Table 3.

Table 3. Dosage according to creatinine clearance

Creatinine clearance (mL/minute)	Dosage intervals/daily dose
> 50	24 hours (normal dosage regimen)
21 – 50	48 hours or half normal daily dose
11 – 20	96 hours or one-quarter normal daily dose

For patients receiving regular dialysis, administer one recommended dose after every dialysis session.

These are suggested dose adjustments based on pharmacokinetics following administration of single doses. Further adjustment may be needed depending on clinical condition.

When serum creatinine is the only measure of renal function available, the following formula (based on sex, weight and age of patient) should be used to estimate the creatinine clearance in mL/minute.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Calculation of creatinine clearance (mL/minute)} \\ \text{Men: } & \frac{\text{Bodyweight (kg)} \times (140 - \text{age in years})}{72 \times \text{serum creatinine (mmol/L)}} \times 0.0885 \\ \text{Women: } & \text{Multiplication of the result of the above equation by 0.85.} \end{aligned}$$

Overdosage

The minimum lethal dose has not been established. There have been reports of overdosage with fluconazole, and in one case a 42 year old patient infected with HIV developed hallucinations and exhibited paranoid behaviour after reporting to have ingested fluconazole 8,200 mg. The patient was admitted to hospital, and his condition resolved within 48 hours.

Signs and symptoms are likely to be an extension of those under Adverse Effects

There is no specific antidote. Treatment is symptomatic and supportive, including respiratory and cardiovascular function. Monitor for hypokalaemia and elevated liver enzymes; and obtain a full blood count to monitor for possible thrombocytopenia and agranulocytosis.

Fluconazole is largely excreted in the urine; forced volume diuresis would probably increase the elimination rate. A three-hour haemodialysis session decreases plasma levels by approximately 50%.

In mice and rats receiving very high doses of fluconazole, clinical effects in both species included decreased motility and respiration, ptosis, lacrimation, salivation, urinary incontinence, loss of righting reflex and cyanosis; death was sometimes preceded by clonic convulsions.

For information on the management of overdose, contact the Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26.

Presentation and storage conditions

Fluzole 50 Blue and white, opaque, hard gelatin capsules. Blister packs (PVC/PVDC/AI material) of 28. Each capsule contains 50 mg of fluconazole.

Fluzole 150 Blue, opaque, hard gelatin capsules. Blister packs (PVC/PVDC/AI material) of 1 and 4. Each capsule contains 150 mg of fluconazole.

Fluzole 200 Violet and white, opaque, hard gelatin capsules. Blister packs (PVC/PVDC/AI material) of 28. Each capsule contains 200 mg of fluconazole.

Store below 25°C.

Name and address of the sponsor

Arrow Pharma Pty Ltd
15-17 Chapel Street,
Cremorne VIC 3121
Australia

Poison schedule of the medicine

S4

Date of first inclusion in the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods (the ARTG)

17 August 2006

Date of most recent amendment

14 September 2016