

Raditrend™

Carvedilol BP

Composition

Active substance: Carvedilol BP

Pharmaceutical Form and Amount of Active Ingredient per Unit

Raditrend™ scored tablets: Tablets containing 6.25 mg Carvedilol

Indications and Potential Uses

Essential (mild to moderate) hypertension and chronic angina pectoris for prevention of attacks. Treatment of mild to severe cases of stable heart failure (NYHA class II-IV) due to ischemia or cardiomyopathy as an adjunct to standard therapy (diuretics, digoxin, ACE inhibitor).

Dosage and Administration

Essential hypertension

Adults: The initial dosage is 12.5 mg once daily for the first two days. Thereafter a dose of 25 mg once daily is recommended. If the effect is inadequate, the daily dose may be increased after a minimum of two weeks to 50 mg taken as one or two individual doses. The maximum daily dose in hypertension is 50 mg.

Elderly patients: Initially 12.5 mg once daily. In some patients this dose is sufficient for adequate control of blood pressure. If the effect is inadequate, the daily dose may be increased stepwise at intervals of at least two weeks up to a maximum of 50 mg taken as one or two individual doses.

Angina pectoris

The initial dosage is 12.5 mg twice daily for the first two days. Thereafter a dose of 25 mg twice daily is recommended. If the effect is inadequate, the dose may be increased stepwise at intervals of at least two weeks up to a maximum daily dose of 100 mg taken as two individual doses.

Elderly patients: In general a dose of 25 mg twice daily should not be exceeded.

Treatment of mild to severe heart failure (NYHA class II-IV)

The dosage must be individually determined and the patient must be closely monitored during the titration phase. The dose of digitalis, diuretics and ACE inhibitor should have been stabilised before the start of **Raditrend™** therapy. The recommended dosage for initiation of therapy is 3.125 mg twice daily (½ a tablet of **Raditrend™** 6.25 mg twice daily) for two weeks. If this dose is tolerated, the dose can be increased progressively at intervals of at least two weeks to 6.25 mg twice daily (1 tablet of **Raditrend™** 6.25 mg twice daily), then to 12.5 mg twice daily (1 tablet of **Raditrend™** 12.5 mg twice daily), and then to 25 mg twice daily (1 tablet of **Raditrend™** 25 mg twice daily). The dose should be increased to the highest level that the patient tolerates. The maximum recommended dose is 25 mg twice daily in patients weighing up to 85 kg and 50 mg twice daily in patients weighing more than 85 kg. Before each dose increment, the physician should examine the patient for signs and symptoms of deteriorating heart failure, vasodilation (fall in blood pressure, dizziness) or bradycardia. Transient deterioration of heart failure or fluid retention should be treated with increased doses of diuretics, although it will occasionally be necessary to reduce the dose of **Raditrend™** or to interrupt treatment temporarily. If treatment with **Raditrend™** is interrupted for more than two weeks, it should be reinitiated with a dose of 3.125 mg, this dose should then be increased at intervals of two weeks, as indicated above. Signs and symptoms of vasodilation should be treated initially with a reduction in the dose of diuretic. If they persist, the dose of the ACE inhibitor should be reduced, after which the dose of **Raditrend™** should be reduced. Under these circumstances the dose of **Raditrend™** should not be increased until the signs and symptoms of deterioration of heart failure or vasodilation have improved. The safety and efficacy of **Raditrend™** in patients under 18 years of age have not been investigated.

Patients with renal impairment: No reduction in the initial dose is required in patients with renal impairment (see *Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacokinetics in special patient populations*).

Patients with hepatic impairment: **Raditrend™** is contraindicated in patients with clinically manifest liver failure (see *Contraindications, Clinically manifest liver failure' and Pharmacokinetics*).

Correct method of administration

The tablets should be taken with an adequate amount of liquid. It is not necessary to take the tablets with meals, however patients with heart failure should take the tablets with food in order to slow the rate of absorption and reduce the incidence of orthostatic effects. Treatment with **Raditrend™** is generally long-term therapy. It should not be stopped abruptly, but must be tapered off over a number of days (e.g. by halving the dose every three days). This is particularly important in patients who also have coronary artery disease.

Contraindications

- Hypersensitivity to the active substance or any of the constituent excipients
- Decompensated chronic heart failure of NYHA class II-IV in patients who require support with intravenous inotropic agents
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- Bronchial asthma (there have been two reports of death after status asthmaticus; these occurred after a single dose)
- Allergic rhinitis
- Glottal edema
- Cor pulmonale
- Sick sinus syndrome (including sinoatrial block)
- Severe hypotension (systolic blood pressure <85 mmHg)
- Second- and third-degree AV block
- Severe bradycardia (less than 45–50 beats per minute at rest)
- Cardiogenic shock
- Myocardial infarction with complications
- Clinically manifest liver failure
- Metabolic acidosis
- Concomitant administration of MAO inhibitors (with the exception of MAO-B inhibitors)
- Poor metabolisers of debrisoquine and mephenytoin

Warnings and Precautions

Patients with pheochromocytoma may be treated with **Raditrend™** only in conjunction with effective alpha-receptor blockade. **Raditrend™** should be used with caution in patients with decompensated heart failure treated with digitalis (e.g. digoxin), diuretics and/or ACE inhibitors, since digitalis and **Raditrend™** may prolong AV conduction and **Raditrend™** may increase digitalis levels (see *Interactions*). Because therapeutic experience is inadequate, **Raditrend™** should not be used in:

- Labile or secondary hypertension
- Unstable angina pectoris
- Complete bundle branch block
- End-stage peripheral arterial occlusive disease, since beta-blockers may cause or exacerbate signs and symptoms of arterial insufficiency in these patients
- Fresh myocardial infarction
- Tendency to orthostatic hypotension
- Concomitant treatment with certain antihypertensive agents (alpha1-receptor antagonists).

Beta-blocker therapy may increase sensitivity to allergens and susceptibility to severe anaphylactic reactions in patients with a history of serious hypersensitivity reactions and in those undergoing desensitisation therapy. Caution is therefore required in these patients.

Severe cutaneous adverse reactions (SCARs): Very rare cases of severe cutaneous adverse reactions such as toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) and Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) have been reported during treatment with carvedilol (see Undesirable effects, Postmarketing experience). Carvedilol should be permanently discontinued in patients who experience severe cutaneous adverse reactions possibly attributable to carvedilol. Patients with psoriasis or a family history of psoriasis should be given drugs with beta-blocking properties, including **Raditrend™**, only after a careful risk-benefit analysis. Where **Raditrend™** has to be discontinued in hypertensive patients who also have coronary heart disease, it is recommended that the dose be reduced stepwise, as in the case of other drugs with beta-blocking properties. Bradycardia occurred in 2% of hypertensive patients and 9% of heart failure patients in clinical studies. If the heart rate falls below 55 beats per minute, the dose should be reduced. Hypotension occurred in 9.7% and syncope in 3.4% of heart failure patients treated with **Raditrend™** as compared to 3.6% and 2.5% of the placebo-treated patients. The risk of occurrence of these effects was greatest during the first 30 days of treatment, i.e. during the dose titration phase (see *Dosage and administration*). Careful monitoring of blood pressure and ECG parameters is required during concomitant treatment with calcium channel blockers of the verapamil or diltiazem type or with other antiarrhythmics (see *Interactions*). In elderly patients the first dose of **Raditrend™** may be followed by an exaggerated fall in blood pressure. It can be assumed that by causing beta-blockade, **Raditrend™** may mask the signs and symptoms of hyperthyroidism such as tachycardia. Abrupt cessation of beta-blockade may be followed by exacerbation of the signs and symptoms of hyperthyroidism. If – where warranted in exceptional cases – agents with beta-blocking properties (such as carvedilol) and clonidine are used concomitantly, clonidine may be gradually withdrawn only after treatment with **Raditrend™** has been discontinued several days previously (see *Interactions*). Because of the synergistic negative inotropic effects of carvedilol and anesthetics, careful monitoring of vital signs is recommended in patients undergoing surgery under general anesthesia (see *Interactions*). Renal and cardiac transplant patients receiving oral ciclosporin showed increased ciclosporin plasma concentrations after starting treatment with carvedilol. Because of the wide interindividual variability of ciclosporin levels, it is therefore recommended that ciclosporin concentrations be closely monitored after initiation of carvedilol therapy and that the dose of ciclosporin be adjusted as appropriate (see *Interactions*). Particularly careful medical supervision is required in patients with diabetes mellitus. Diabetics should be informed that **Raditrend™** may mask or attenuate the signs and symptoms of hypoglycemia, especially tachycardia. Non-selective beta-blockers may intensify insulin-induced hypoglycemia and delay normalisation of serum glucose levels. Regular monitoring of blood glucose is required and the dose of insulin or oral antidiabetic agents may need to be adjusted. Symptoms may be exacerbated in patients with intermittent claudication or Raynaud's phenomenon. Wearers of contact lenses should bear in mind the possibility of reduced lacrimation. Patients with heart failure may suffer an exacerbation of heart failure or fluid retention during the dose titration phase of **Raditrend™** therapy. If such effects occur, the dose of diuretic should be increased and the dose of Raditrend™ not increased until the patient's condition stabilises. Occasionally it will be necessary to reduce the dose of **Raditrend™** or discontinue treatment (see *Dosage and administration*). Reversible deterioration of renal function has been observed in association with **Raditrend™** in patients with decompensated heart failure and low blood pressure (systolic pressure < 100 mmHg), coronary heart disease or other vascular diseases and/or with renal impairment. Renal function returned to baseline when the medication was discontinued. In heart failure patients with these risk factors, renal function should be monitored during the dose titration phase and the dose reduced or treatment discontinued if deterioration occurs. In patients with pheochromocytoma, an alpha-blocker should be initiated prior to the use of any beta-blocker. Although **Raditrend™** combines both these pharmacological properties, no experience is as yet available. Therefore caution is required when **Raditrend™** is administered to patients with pheochromocytoma. Substances with non-selective activity can provoke chest pain in patients with Prinzmetal's angina. No clinical experience is available on the use of **Raditrend™** in these patients, though the alpha-blocking activity of **Raditrend™** could prevent these symptoms. Due caution should be exercised when **Raditrend™** is administered to these patients. Patients with bronchospastic disease should generally not receive beta-blockers, since the increased airway resistance may lead to dyspnea. Nevertheless Raditrend™ may be used with caution in patients who fail to respond to or do not tolerate treatment with other antihypertensives. If **Raditrend™** is administered, the smallest effective dose should be used with caution in order to minimise inhibition of endogenous or exogenous beta-agonists. Increased airway resistance may lead to dyspnea. Patients with bronchospastic disease were included in the clinical trials if they required no oral or inhalational medication for the treatment of their bronchospastic disease. The dosage recommendations are to be strictly observed and the dose should be reduced at the first suspicion of bronchospasm during the dose titration phase (see *Interactions*). **Raditrend™** can be administered to patients with left ventricular failure whose heart failure is already being treated with digitalis, diuretics and/or an ACE inhibitor. However, as these patients require a certain amount of sympathomimetic stimulation for circulatory support, the dosage recommendations for patients with heart failure should be followed. In heart failure patients with diabetes, **Raditrend™** therapy can lead to worsening of hyperglycemia and thus necessitate intensification of the hypoglycemic therapy. It is recommended that blood glucose levels be closely monitored when **Raditrend™** is used, when the dosage is adjusted or when **Raditrend™** is discontinued.

Liver damage

Mild hepatocellular damage confirmed by rechallenge has been observed occasionally in patients treated with **Raditrend™**. In controlled studies in patients with hypertension, the incidence of hepatic impairment reported as adverse events was 1.1% (13 out of 1142) in patients treated with **Raditrend™** compared to 0.9% (4 out of 462) in patients who received placebo. One patient treated with carvedilol in a placebo-controlled study withdrew because of hepatic impairment.

In controlled studies in chronic heart failure, the incidence of hepatic impairment reported as adverse events was 5.0% (38 out of 765) in patients treated with **Raditrend™** compared to 4.6% (20 out of 437) in patients who received placebo. Three patients treated in placebo-controlled studies with carvedilol (0.4%) and two patients treated with placebo (0.5%) withdrew because of hepatic impairment. The liver damage, which occurred after short- and/or long-term therapy, proved to be reversible and resulted in only mild clinical manifestations. There were no reports of death due to hepatic impairment. Laboratory tests should be performed at the first symptoms or signs of hepatic impairment (e.g. pruritus, dark urine, sustained loss of appetite, jaundice, tenderness in the right upper quadrant, or unexplained flu-like symptoms). If the patient's laboratory test results confirm the presence of liver damage or jaundice, carvedilol should be discontinued and not restarted.

Patients should be given the following advice:

- They should not interrupt or discontinue treatment with **Raditrend™** without first consulting their doctor.
- Heart failure patients should visit their doctor at the first sign or symptom of worsening of their heart failure (weight increase or shortness of breath).
- Their blood pressure may fall when they stand up. Such falls in blood pressure could result in dizziness and rarely, fainting. Patients should sit or lie down if they experience these symptoms.
- Patients who experience dizziness or tiredness should not drive vehicles or perform dangerous tasks. This applies also to all patients at the start of treatment and during the dose titration phase.
- They should contact their doctor if they experience dizziness or fainting during the dose titration phase.
- They should take Raditrend™ with food.
- Diabetic patients should inform their doctor of any change in their blood glucose levels.
- Tear flow may be reduced in contact lens wearers.

Interactions

The following interactions should be borne in mind when **Raditrend™** is used concomitantly with other medicinal products:

Pharmacokinetic interactions

Carvedilol is a substrate as well as an inhibitor of P-glycoprotein. Therefore the bioavailability of drugs transported by P-glycoprotein may be increased with concomitant administration of carvedilol. In addition, the bioavailability of carvedilol can be modified by inducers or inhibitors of P-glycoprotein. Inhibitors as well as inducers of CYP2D6, CYP1A2 and CYP2C9 can modify the systemic and/or presystemic metabolism of carvedilol stereoselectively, leading to increased or decreased plasma concentrations of R- and S-carvedilol (see *Pharmacokinetics, Metabolism*). Some examples observed in patients or healthy subjects are listed below, but the list is not exhaustive. Digoxin: Concomitant administration of **Raditrend™** and digoxin can lead to an increase in digoxin levels. **Raditrend™** can cause a clinically relevant increase (60%) in the maximum plasma concentration of digoxin. The AUC of digoxin is slightly increased (+13%). It is recommended that digoxin and digoxin plasma levels be determined when initiating, adjusting or discontinuing **Raditrend™** (see *Warnings and precautions*).

Ciclosporin: Two studies in renal and cardiac transplant patients receiving oral ciclosporin have shown an increase in ciclosporin plasma concentration following the initiation of carvedilol. It appears that carvedilol increases the absorption of oral ciclosporin through inhibition of P-glycoprotein activity in the intestine. In an attempt to maintain therapeutic ciclosporin levels, an average 10–20% reduction of the ciclosporin dose was necessary. Because of the wide interindividual variability of ciclosporin levels, it is therefore recommended that ciclosporin concentrations be closely monitored after initiation of carvedilol therapy and that the dose of ciclosporin be adjusted as appropriate (see *Warnings and precautions*).

Rifampicin: In a study in 12 healthy subjects, rifampicin administration decreased carvedilol plasma levels, most likely by induction of P-glycoprotein, leading to a decrease in the intestinal absorption of carvedilol and a decrease in antihypertensive effect.

Amiodarone: In patients with heart failure, amiodarone decreased the clearance of S-carvedilol, probably by inhibiting CYP2C9. The mean R-carvedilol plasma concentration was not altered. Consequently, there is a potential risk of increased beta-blockade due to a rise in plasma S-carvedilol concentration.

Fluxetine: In a randomised, cross-over study in 10 patients with heart failure, coadministration of fluxetine, a potent CYP2D6 inhibitor, resulted in stereoselective inhibition of carvedilol metabolism, with a 77% increase in mean R(+)-enantiomer AUC₀₋₁₂. However, no differences in adverse events, blood pressure or heart rate were noted between the two treatment groups.

Pharmacodynamic interactions

Insulin or oral hypoglycemics: The effect of insulin or oral hypoglycemic agents may be attenuated. The signs and symptoms of hypoglycemia, especially tachycardia, may be masked or attenuated. Regular blood glucose determinations are therefore required in diabetics (see Warnings and precautions).

Digoxin: The combined use of beta-blockers and digoxin may result in additive prolongation of atrioventricular (AV) conduction time (see Warnings and precautions).

Verapamil, diltiazem, amiodarone and other antiarrhythmics: As with other beta-blockers, caution is required during concomitant treatment with oral calcium channel blockers of the verapamil or diltiazem type, amiodarone or other antiarrhythmics, as combined use may increase the risk of AV conduction disturbances. Calcium channel blockers and antiarrhythmics should not be administered intravenously during treatment with **Raditrend™**.

Catecholamine-depleting agents: Patients taking both agents with beta-blocking properties and agents that deplete catecholamine stores (e.g. reserpine and monoamine oxidase [MAO] inhibitors) should be observed closely for signs of hypotension and/or severe bradycardia. Like other beta-blockers, **Raditrend™** may enhance the blood pressure reduction brought about by other drugs whose therapeutic or side effect profile includes the lowering of blood pressure.

Nifedipine: Concomitant use of nifedipine and **Raditrend™** can result in an exaggerated fall in blood pressure.

Calcium channel blockers (see Warnings and precautions): Isolated cases of conduction disturbance (rarely with hemodynamic compromise) have been observed when carvedilol was coadministered with diltiazem. As with other agents with beta-blocking properties, it is recommended that ECG and blood pressure be monitored if carvedilol is to be administered orally with calcium channel blockers of the verapamil or diltiazem type.

Clonidine: Concomitant administration of clonidine with agents with beta-blocking properties may potentiate blood pressure and heart rate-lowering effects. When concomitant treatment with agents with beta-blocking properties and clonidine is to be terminated, the beta-blocking agent should be discontinued first. Clonidine may be gradually withdrawn only after treatment with **Raditrend™** has been discontinued several days previously (see *Warnings and precautions*). Concomitant administration of **Raditrend™** and cardiac glycosides can prolong atrioventricular conduction. Inhibitors of oxidative metabolism (e.g. cimetidine) increase plasma levels of **Raditrend™** (carvedilol AUC increased by 30%).

Anesthetic agents: Careful monitoring of vital signs is recommended during anesthesia because of the synergistic negative inotropic and hypotensive effects of **Raditrend™** and anesthetic agents (see *Warnings and precautions*).

NSAIDs: Concurrent use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and beta-adrenergic blockers may increase blood pressure and result in impaired blood pressure control.

Beta-agonist bronchodilators: Non-cardioselective beta-blockers oppose the bronchodilator effects of beta-agonist bronchodilators. Careful monitoring of patients is recommended (see *Warnings and precautions*).

Anesthesia and major operations

If treatment with **Raditrend™** has to be continued perioperatively, particular caution is required with the use of anesthetic agents that impair myocardial function, such as ether, cyclopropane and trichloroethylene. See *Overdosage* for information on the treatment of bradycardia and hypotension.

Pregnancy and Lactation

Animal studies have shown adverse effects on the fetus (see Preclinical data) and no data are available in humans. **Raditrend™** has been found in the milk of animals. Therefore **Raditrend™** must not be used during pregnancy or lactation.

Effects on Ability to Drive and Use Machines

Owing to the possible side effects of **Raditrend™** (e.g. dizziness, tiredness), caution is required when driving a motor vehicle and operating machinery. Particular caution is required at the start of treatment, after dose increases, on changing products or in conjunction with alcohol.

Undesirable Effects

Hypertension

Raditrend™ has been evaluated for safety in hypertensive patients in more than 2193 patients in US trials and in 2976 patients in international trials. Approximately 36% of the total treated population received **Raditrend™** for at least 6 months. In general, **Raditrend™** was well tolerated up to daily doses of 50 mg. Most adverse events reported during **Raditrend™** therapy were of mild to moderate intensity. In the US controlled trials comparing carvedilol monotherapy at doses up to 50 mg (n=1142) with placebo (n=462), 4.9% of **Raditrend™** patients discontinued treatment vs 5.2% of placebo patients. The commonest reason for discontinuing the study medication was hypotension (1% on **Raditrend™** vs 0% on placebo). The overall incidence of undesirable effects in the US placebo-controlled trials increased with the **Raditrend™** dose. This was confirmed for the individual adverse event dizziness, the incidence of which increased from 2% to 5% on increasing the daily **Raditrend™** dose from 6.25 mg to 50 mg. Table 1 lists the adverse events in US placebo-controlled clinical trials of hypertension that occurred with an incidence of over 1% regardless of causality and were more frequent in drug-treated patients than placebo-treated patients.

Table 1: Adverse events in US placebo-controlled studies on hypertension; incidence ≥1%, regardless of cause – withdrawal rates due to adverse events

| | Adverse events | | Withdrawal rate | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Raditrend™ (n=1142) Incidence (%) | Placebo (n=462) Incidence (%) | Raditrend™ (n=1142) Withdrawals (%) | Placebo (n=462) Withdrawals (%) |
| Infections | | | | |
| Viral infection | 1.8 | 1.3 | - | - |
| Blood and lymphatic system | | | | |
| Thrombocytopenia | 1.1 | 0.2 | - | - |
| Metabolism, nutritional disorders | | | | |
| Hypertriglyceridemia | 1.2 | 0.2 | - | - |
| Nervous system | | | | |
| Dizziness | 6.2 | 5.4 | 0.4 | 1.3 |
| Sleep disturbance | 1.6 | 0.6 | - | 0.2 |
| Drowsiness | 1.8 | 1.5 | - | - |
| Fatigue | 4.3 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Cardiovascular system | | | | |
| Bradycardia | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | - |
| Orthostatic hypotension | 1.8 | - | 1.0 | - |
| Limb edema | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Peripheral edema | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | - |
| Respiratory tract, thoracic and/or mediastinal disorders | | | | |
| Rhinitis | 2.1 | 1.9 | - | - |
| Pharyngitis | 1.5 | 0.6 | - | - |
| Dyspnea | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Gastrointestinal tract | | | | |
| Abdominal pain | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.1 | - |
| Diarrhea | 2.2 | 1.3 | 0.1 | - |
| Skin and subcutaneous tissue | | | | |
| Injury | 2.9 | 2.6 | 0.1 | - |
| Skeletal muscle, connective tissue, bone | | | | |
| Back pain | 2.3 | 1.5 | 0.1 | - |
| Kidneys and urinary tract | | | | |
| Urinary tract infection | 1.8 | 0.6 | - | - |

Heart failure

Raditrend™ has been evaluated for safety in heart failure in more than 1900 patients worldwide, of whom 1300 participated in the US trial programme. Fifty-four percent of the total treated population received **Raditrend™** for at least 6 months and 20% received **Raditrend™** for at least 12 months. The adverse event profile of **Raditrend™** in heart failure patients was consistent with the pharmacology of the substance and the health status of the patients. In the US trial programme comparing daily **Raditrend™** doses of up to 100 mg (n=765) with placebo (n=437), 5.4 % of **Raditrend™** patients discontinued treatment with **Raditrend™** because of adverse events vs 8.0 % of placebo patients. Table 2 lists the adverse events in US placebo-controlled trials of chronic heart failure patients that occurred with an incidence of over 2% regardless of causality and were more frequent in drug-treated patients than placebo-treated patients. The study medication (active drug or placebo) was administered to the patients in both the **Raditrend™** (carvedilol) and placebo groups for a median 6.33 months.

Table 2: Adverse events in US placebo-controlled trials in chronic heart failure (NYHA class II-III); incidence >2%, regardless of causality – withdrawal rates due to adverse events

| | Adverse events | | Withdrawal rate | |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Raditrend™ (n=765) Incidence (%) | Placebo (n=437) Incidence (%) | Raditrend™ (n=765) Withdrawals (%) | Placebo (n=437) Withdrawals (%) |
| Infections | | | | |
| Upper airway infection | 18.3 | 17.6 | - | - |
| Fever | 3.1 | 2.3 | - | - |
| Blood and lymphatic system | | | | |
| Thrombocytopenia | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | - |
| Drug level increased | 5.1 | 3.7 | - | 0.2 |
| Metabolism, nutritional disorders | | | | |
| Hyperglycemia | 12.2 | 7.8 | 0.1 | - |
| Weight gain | 9.7 | 6.9 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Gout | 6.3 | 6.2 | - | - |
| Blood urea nitrogen (BUN) increased | 6.0 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Non-protein nitrogen (NPN) increased | 5.8 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Hypercholesterolemia | 4.1 | 2.5 | - | - |
| Dehydration | 2.1 | 1.6 | - | - |
| Hypervolemia | 2.0 | 0.9 | - | - |
| Nervous system | | | | |
| Dizziness | 32.4 | 19.2 | 0.4 | - |
| Headache | 8.1 | 7.1 | 0.3 | - |
| Pain | 8.6 | 7.6 | - | 0.2 |
| Fatigue | 23.9 | 22.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Sweating increased | 2.9 | 2.1 | - | - |
| Paresthesia | 2.0 | 1.8 | 0.1 | - |
| Eyes / visual disturbances | | | | |
| Visual disturbances | 5.0 | 1.8 | 0.1 | - |
| Cardiovascular system | | | | |
| Bradycardia | 8.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | - |
| Hypotension | 8.5 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Syncope | 3.4 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Hypertension | 2.9 | 2.5 | 0.1 | - |
| AV block | 2.9 | 0.5 | - | - |
| Generalised edema | 5.1 | 2.5 | - | - |
| Limb edema | 3.7 | 1.8 | - | - |
| Leg edema | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Angina pectoris aggravated | 2.0 | 1.1 | - | - |
| Respiratory tract, thoracic and/or mediastinal disorders | | | | |
| Sinusitis | 5.4 | 4.3 | - | - |
| Bronchitis | 5.4 | 3.4 | - | 0.2 |
| Chest pain | 14.4 | 14.2 | 0.1 | - |
| Pharyngitis | 3.1 | 2.7 | - | - |
| Gastrointestinal tract | | | | |
| Diarrhea | 11.8 | 5.9 | 0.3 | - |
| Nausea | 8.5 | 4.8 | - | - |
| Abdominal pain | 7.2 | 7.1 | 0.3 | - |
| Vomiting | 6.3 | 4.3 | 0.1 | - |
| Skin and subcutaneous tissue | | | | |
| Injury | 5.9 | 5.5 | - | - |
| Various infections | 2.2 | 0.9 | - | - |
| Skeletal muscle, connective tissue, bone | | | | |
| Back pain | 6.9 | 6.6 | - | - |
| Joint pain | 6.4 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Myalgia | 3.4 | 2.7 | - | - |
| Kidneys and urinary tract | | | | |
| Urinary tract infection | 3.1 | 2.7 | - | - |
| Hematuria | 2.9 | 2.1 | - | - |

Table 3: Adverse events in the COPERNICUS multicentre placebo-controlled trial of treatment in severe heart failure (NYHA class IV); incidence >2%, regardless of causality

| | Raditrend™ (n=1156) Withdrawals (%) | Placebo (n=1133) Withdrawals (%) |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | Proportion of patients with at least one adverse event | 75.7 |
| Infections | | |
| Infection | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Blood and lymphatic system | | |
| Anemia | 6.0 | 4.6 |
| | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| Endocrine system | | |
| Diabetes mellitus | 2.8 | 2.2 |
| Metabolism, nutritional disorders | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| Weight gain | 32.1 | 29.4 |
| Peripheral edema | 11.7 | 10.7 |
| | | |

