

PRODUCT MONOGRAPH

^{Pr}**RIVA-PAROXETINE**

Paroxetine Hydrochloride Tablets, USP

10 mg, 20 mg and 30 mg

Antidepressant – Antiobsessional – Antipanic – Anxiolytic Agent –
Social Phobia (Social Anxiety Disorder) - Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Therapy

LABORATORIE RIVA INC.
660 Boul. Industriel
Blainville, Quebec
J7C 3V4

Date of Preparation:
June 6, 2013.

www.labriva.com

Submission Control No. 164232

Table of Contents

PART I: HEALTH PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION	3
SUMMARY PRODUCT INFORMATION	3
INDICATIONS AND CLINICAL USE	3
CONTRAINDICATIONS	5
WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS	5
ADVERSE REACTIONS	13
DRUG INTERACTIONS	23
DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION	28
OVERDOSAGE	31
ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY	32
STORAGE AND STABILITY	34
DOSAGE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING	35
PART II: SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION	36
PHARMACEUTICAL INFORMATION	36
CLINICAL TRIALS	38
DETAILED PHARMACOLOGY	42
TOXICOLOGY	43
REFERENCES	46
PART III: CONSUMER INFORMATION	51

Pr RIVA-PAROXETINE

Paroxetine Hydrochloride Tablets

PART I: HEALTH PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION

SUMMARY PRODUCT INFORMATION

Route of Administration	Dosage Form / Strength	Clinically Relevant Nonmedicinal Ingredients
Oral	Tablet 10 mg, 20 mg, and 30 mg	<i>For a complete listing see Dosage Forms, Composition and Packaging section.</i>

INDICATIONS AND CLINICAL USE

Adults

Depression

RIVA-PAROXETINE (paroxetine hydrochloride) is indicated for symptomatic relief of Major Depressive Disorder (MDD).

Clinical trials have provided evidence that continuation treatment with paroxetine hydrochloride in patients with moderate to moderately severe depressive disorder is effective for at least 6 months (see Clinical Trials, Depression).

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

RIVA-PAROXETINE is indicated for the symptomatic treatment of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). The obsessions or compulsions must be experienced as intrusive, markedly distressing, time-consuming, or interfering significantly with the person's social or occupational functioning.

Panic Disorder

RIVA-PAROXETINE is indicated for the symptomatic treatment of panic disorder, with or without agoraphobia.

Panic disorder (DSM-IV) is characterized by recurrent unexpected panic attacks, i.e., a discrete period of intense fear or discomfort in which four (or more) of the following symptoms develop abruptly and reach a peak within 10 minutes: (1) palpitations, pounding heart, or accelerated heart rate; (2) sweating; (3) trembling or shaking; (4) sensations of shortness of breath or smothering; (5) feeling of choking; (6) chest pain or discomfort; (7) nausea or abdominal distress; (8) feeling dizzy, unsteady, lightheaded, or faint; (9) derealization (feelings of unreality) or depersonalization (being detached from oneself); (10) fear of losing control; (11) fear of dying; (12) paresthesias (numbness or tingling sensations); (13) chills or hot flushes.

Social Phobia (Social Anxiety Disorder)

RIVA-PAROXETINE is indicated for the symptomatic relief of generalized social phobia (social anxiety disorder), a disorder characterized by marked and persistent fear, anxious anticipation, or avoidance of multiple social situations (e.g. interacting with strangers, attending social gatherings, dealing with authority figures) and/or performance situations (e.g. eating, writing, working while being observed, or public speaking). A diagnosis of social phobia/social anxiety disorder should not be made unless the fear, anxious anticipation, or avoidance of social and/or performance situations interferes significantly with the person's normal routine, occupational functioning, or social life, or causes marked distress.

Generalized Anxiety Disorder

RIVA-PAROXETINE is indicated for the symptomatic relief of anxiety causing significant distress in patients with Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD).

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder

RIVA-PAROXETINE is indicated for the symptomatic treatment of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

PTSD as defined by DSM-IV requires exposure to a traumatic event that involved actual or threatened death or serious injury, or threat to the physical integrity of self or others, and a response which involves intense fear, helplessness, or horror. Symptoms that occur as a result of exposure to the traumatic event include reexperiencing of the event in the form of intrusive thoughts, flashbacks or dreams, and intense psychological distress and physiological reactivity on exposure to clues to the event; avoidance of situations reminiscent of the traumatic event, inability to recall details of the event, and/or numbing of general responsiveness manifested as diminished interest in significant activities, estrangement from others, restricted range of affect, or sense of foreshortened future; and symptoms of autonomic arousal including hypervigilance, exaggerated startle response, sleep disturbance, impaired concentration, and irritability or outbursts of anger.

A diagnosis of PTSD requires that the symptoms are present for at least one month and that they cause clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning.

Long-Term Use of RIVA-PAROXETINE

The effectiveness of paroxetine hydrochloride in long-term use (i.e. more than 8 weeks for GAD and 12 weeks for other indications) has not yet been established in controlled trials for OCD, panic disorder, social phobia (social anxiety disorder), generalized anxiety disorder and posttraumatic stress disorder. Therefore, the physician who elects to use RIVA-PAROXETINE for extended periods in these indications should periodically re-evaluate the long-term usefulness of the drug for individual patients (See DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, Dosing Considerations).

Geriatrics (> 65 years of age)

Evidence from clinical studies indicates that there are differences in the pharmacokinetic profile of paroxetine in the geriatric population relative to younger adults, which may be associated with differences in safety or effectiveness. A brief discussion can be found in the appropriate sections

(See WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS Special Populations-Geriatrics, ACTIONS AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY; DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

Pediatrics (< 18 years of age)

RIVA-PAROXETINE is not indicated for use in patients below the age of 18 years (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, General, Potential Association With Behavioural and Emotional Changes, Including Self-Harm)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Hypersensitivity: RIVA-PAROXETINE (paroxetine hydrochloride) is contraindicated in patients who are known to be hypersensitive to the drug or any of its components. For a complete listing, see DOSAGE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING.

Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors: In patients receiving serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) in combination with a MAO inhibitor, there have been reports of serious, sometimes fatal, reactions including hyperthermia, rigidity, myoclonus, autonomic instability with possible rapid fluctuations of vital signs, and mental status changes that include extreme agitation progressing to delirium and coma. These reactions have also been reported in patients who have recently discontinued SSRI treatment and have begun treatment on a MAO inhibitor. Some cases presented with features resembling serotonin syndrome or neuroleptic malignant syndrome (See WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS; Serotonin Syndrome/Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome). Therefore, RIVA-PAROXETINE should not be used in combination with MAO inhibitors [including linezolid, an antibiotic which is a reversible non-selective MAO inhibitor and methylthionium chloride (methylene blue)] or within a minimum of 2 weeks of terminating treatment with MAO inhibitors. Treatment with RIVA-PAROXETINE should then be initiated cautiously and dosage increased gradually until optimal response is reached. MAO inhibitors should not be introduced within 2 weeks of cessation of therapy with RIVA-PAROXETINE.

Thioridazine: Thioridazine administration alone produces prolongation of the QTc interval, which is associated with serious ventricular arrhythmias, such as torsade de pointes-type arrhythmias, and sudden death. This effect appears to be dose-related. An *in vivo* study suggests that drugs which inhibit P450 2D6, including certain SSRIs such as paroxetine, fluoxetine and fluvoxamine, will elevate plasma levels of thioridazine. Therefore, RIVA-PAROXETINE should not be used in combination with thioridazine or within a minimum of 2 weeks of terminating treatment with thioridazine. At least 2 weeks should be allowed after discontinuing RIVA-PAROXETINE therapy before initiating treatment with thioridazine.

Pimozide: The concomitant use of RIVA-PAROXETINE and pimozide is contraindicated as paroxetine hydrochloride has been shown to increase plasma pimozide levels. Elevation of pimozide blood concentration may result in QT interval prolongation and severe arrhythmias including torsade de pointes (See Drug Interactions).

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

General

POTENTIAL ASSOCIATION WITH BEHAVIOURAL AND EMOTIONAL CHANGES, INCLUDING SELF-HARM.

Pediatrics: Placebo-Controlled Clinical Trial Data

- **Recent analyses of placebo-controlled clinical trial safety databases from SSRIs and other newer antidepressants suggests that use of these drugs in patients under the age of 18 may be associated with behavioural and emotional changes, including an increased risk of suicidal ideation and behaviour over that of placebo.**
- **The small denominators in the clinical trial database, as well as the variability in placebo rates, preclude reliable conclusions on the relative safety profiles among these drugs.**

Adult and Pediatrics: Additional data

- **There are clinical trial and post-marketing reports with SSRIs and other newer antidepressants, in both pediatrics and adults, of severe agitation-type adverse events coupled with self-harm or harm to others. The agitation-type events include: akathisia, agitation, disinhibition, emotional lability, hostility, aggression, depersonalization. In some cases, the events occurred within several weeks of starting treatment.**

Rigorous clinical monitoring for suicidal ideation or other indicators of potential for suicidal behaviour is advised in patients of all ages. This includes monitoring for agitation-type emotional and behavioural changes.

Discontinuation Symptoms: Patients currently taking paroxetine hydrochloride should NOT be discontinued abruptly, due to risk of discontinuation symptoms. At the time that a medical decision is made to discontinue an SSRI or other newer antidepressant drug, a gradual reduction in the dose rather than an abrupt cessation is recommended.

Discontinuation of Treatment with Paroxetine hydrochloride

When discontinuing treatment, regardless of the indication for which paroxetine hydrochloride is being prescribed, patients should be monitored for symptoms which may be associated with discontinuation (e.g. dizziness, sleep disturbances including abnormal dreams, sensory disturbances (including paresthesias, electric shock sensations and tinnitus), agitation, anxiety, headache, tremor, confusion, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting and sweating or other symptoms which may be of clinical significance [see ADVERSE REACTIONS, Adverse Events following Discontinuation of Treatment (or Dose Reduction)-Post-Marketing]). A gradual reduction in the dose rather than abrupt cessation is recommended whenever possible. If intolerable symptoms occur following a decrease in the dose or upon discontinuation of treatment, dose titration should be managed on the basis of the patient's clinical response. (see ADVERSE REACTIONS and DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

Paroxetine Hydrochloride Treatment During Pregnancy Effects on Newborns

Epidemiological studies of pregnancy outcomes following maternal exposure to antidepressants

in the first trimester have reported an increase in the risk of congenital malformations, particularly cardiovascular (e.g. ventricular and atrial septal defects), associated with the use of paroxetine. If a patient becomes pregnant while taking paroxetine hydrochloride, consideration should be given to switching to other treatment options. Treatment with paroxetine hydrochloride should only be continued for an individual pregnant patient, if the potential benefits outweigh the potential risks. Initiation of paroxetine, for women who intend to become pregnant, or are in their first trimester of pregnancy, should be considered only after other treatment options have been evaluated (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Special Populations).

Post-marketing reports indicate that some neonates exposed to paroxetine hydrochloride, SSRIs (Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors), or other newer antidepressants late in the third trimester have developed complications requiring prolonged hospitalization, respiratory support, and tube feeding. Such complications can arise immediately upon delivery. When treating a pregnant woman with paroxetine hydrochloride during the third trimester, the physician should carefully consider the potential risks and benefits of treatment (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Special Populations; DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, Special Patient Populations-Treatment of Pregnant Women During the Third Trimester).

Potential for reduced efficacy of Tamoxifen with concomitant SSRI use, including paroxetine hydrochloride.

The antitumor agent tamoxifen is a pro-drug requiring metabolic activation by CYP2D6. Inhibition of CYP2D6 can lead to reduced plasma concentrations of a primary active metabolite (endoxifen). Chronic use of CYP2D6 inhibitors, including certain SSRIs, together with tamoxifen can lead to persistent reduction in levels of endoxifen (see also DRUG INTERACTIONS, Tamoxifen). Some studies have shown that the efficacy of tamoxifen, as measured by the risk of breast cancer relapse/mortality, may be reduced when coprescribed with paroxetine hydrochloride as a result of paroxetine's irreversible inhibition of CYP2D6. This risk may increase with longer duration of coadministration. When tamoxifen is used for the treatment of breast cancer, prescribers should consider using an alternative antidepressant with little or no CYP2D6 inhibition.

Psychomotor Impairment

Although paroxetine did not cause sedation or interfere with psychomotor performance in placebo-controlled studies in normal subjects, patients should be advised to avoid driving a car or operating hazardous machinery until they are reasonably certain that paroxetine hydrochloride does not affect them adversely.

Bone Fracture Risk

Epidemiological studies show an increased risk of bone fractures following exposure to some antidepressants, including SSRIs. The risks appear to be greater at the initial stages of treatment, but significant increased risks were also observed at later stages of treatment. The possibility of fracture should be considered in the care of patients treated with paroxetine hydrochloride. Elderly patients and patients with important risk factors for bone fractures should be advised of possible adverse events which increase the risk of falls, such as dizziness and orthostatic hypotension, especially at the early stages of treatment but also soon after withdrawal. Preliminary data from observational studies show association of SSRIs and low bone mineral

density in older men and women. Until further information becomes available, a possible effect on bone mineral density with long term treatment with SSRIs, including paroxetine hydrochloride, cannot be excluded, and may be a potential concern for patients with osteoporosis or major risk factors for bone fractures.

The following additional precautions are listed alphabetically.

Carcinogenesis and Mutagenesis

See TOXICOLOGY for animal data.

Cardiovascular

Paroxetine hydrochloride has not been evaluated or used to any appreciable extent in patients with a recent history of myocardial infarction or unstable heart disease. The usual precautions should be observed in patients with cardiac conditions.

Concomitant Illnesses

Clinical experience with paroxetine hydrochloride in patients with certain concomitant systemic illnesses is limited. Caution is advisable in using paroxetine hydrochloride in patients with diseases or conditions that could affect metabolism or hemodynamic responses.

Dependence Liability

Paroxetine hydrochloride has not been systematically studied, in animals or humans, for its potential for abuse, tolerance, or physical dependence. Physicians should carefully evaluate patients for history of drug abuse and follow such patients closely, observing them for signs of misuse or abuse of paroxetine hydrochloride.

Endocrine and Metabolism

Serum Cholesterol Elevation: Several public domain studies have shown increased LDL-cholesterol levels of ~10% in volunteers and patients taking paroxetine for 8 to 12 weeks, which generally normalized after paroxetine discontinuation. In addition, of the patients in placebo-controlled clinical trials for whom baseline and on-treatment measurements were taken, total serum levels of cholesterol showed a mean increase of ~ 1.5 mg/dL in n = 653 paroxetine-treated patients, compared to a mean decrease of ~ 5.0 mg/dL in placebo-treated patients (n = 379). Increases from baseline of 45 mg/dL or greater were recorded in 6.6% of paroxetine-treated patients compared to 2.6% of placebo-treated patients (see Monitoring and Laboratory Tests, Serum Cholesterol Elevation).

These data should be taken into consideration when treating patients with underlying cardiac risk factors.

Hematologic

Abnormal Bleeding: There have been several reports of abnormal bleeding (mostly ecchymosis) associated with paroxetine treatment, including a report of impaired platelet aggregation. While a causal relationship to paroxetine is unclear, impaired platelet aggregation may result from platelet serotonin depletion and contribute to such occurrences.

Skin and mucous membrane bleedings (including upper gastrointestinal bleeding) have been reported following treatment with paroxetine. Paroxetine should therefore be used with caution in patients concomitantly treated with drugs that give an increased risk for bleeding (e.g. anticoagulants, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatories and ASA) and in patients with a known tendency for bleeding or those with predisposing conditions.

Hepatic/Biliary/Pancreatic

Hepatic Impairment: Pharmacokinetic studies of paroxetine hydrochloride in subjects with clinically significant hepatic impairment suggest that prolongation of the elimination half-life and increased plasma levels can be expected in this patient group. Paroxetine hydrochloride should be used with caution and dosages restricted to the lower end of the range in patients with clinically significant hepatic impairment (See DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, Special Patient Populations; ACTIONS AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Hepatic Insufficiency).

Neurologic

Epilepsy: As with other antidepressants, paroxetine hydrochloride should be used with caution in patients with epilepsy.

Seizures: During clinical trials, the overall incidence of seizures was 0.15% in patients treated with paroxetine hydrochloride. However, patients with a history of convulsive disorders were excluded from these studies. Caution is recommended when the drug is administered to patients with a history of seizures. The drug should be discontinued in any patient who develops seizures.

Serotonin Syndrome/Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome: On rare occasions serotonin syndrome or neuroleptic malignant syndrome-like events have occurred in association with treatment of paroxetine hydrochloride, particularly when given in combination with other serotonergic and/or neuroleptic/antipsychotic drugs. As these syndromes may result in potentially life-threatening conditions, treatment with paroxetine hydrochloride should be discontinued if patients develop a combination of symptoms possibly including hyperthermia, rigidity, myoclonus, autonomic instability with possible rapid fluctuations of vital signs, mental status changes including confusion, irritability, extreme agitation progressing to delirium and coma, and supportive symptomatic treatment should be initiated. Due to the risk of serotonergic syndrome or neuroleptic malignant syndrome paroxetine hydrochloride should not be used in combination with MAO inhibitors [including linezolid, an antibiotic which is a reversible non-selective MAO inhibitor and methylthioninium chloride (methylene blue)] or serotonin-precursors (such as L-tryptophan, oxitriptan) and should be used with caution in patients receiving other serotonergic drugs (e.g., triptans, lithium, tramadol, St. John's Wort, most tricyclic antidepressants) or neuroleptics/antipsychotics (see CONTRAINDICATIONS and

DRUG INTERACTIONS).

Ophthalmologic

Glaucoma: As with other SSRIs, paroxetine hydrochloride can cause mydriasis and should be used with caution in patients with narrow angle glaucoma.

Psychiatric

Suicide: The possibility of a suicide attempt is inherent in depression and may persist until remission occurs. Patients with depression may experience worsening of their depressive symptoms and/or the emergence of suicidal ideation and behaviours (suicidality) whether or not they are taking antidepressant medications. Notwithstanding, high risk patients should be closely supervised throughout therapy with appropriate consideration to the possible need for hospitalization. In order to minimize the opportunity for overdose, prescriptions for paroxetine hydrochloride should be written for the smallest quantity of drug consistent with good patient management.

Because of the well established comorbidity between depression and other psychiatric disorders, the same precautions observed when treating patients with depression should be observed when treating patients with other psychiatric disorders (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Potential Association with Behavioural and Emotional Changes, Including Self-Harm**).

Activation of Mania/Hypomania: During clinical testing in a patient population comprised primarily of unipolar depressed patients, approximately 1% of paroxetine hydrochloride-treated patients experienced manic reactions. When bipolar patients were considered as a sub-group the incidence of mania was 2%. As with all drugs effective in the treatment of depression, paroxetine hydrochloride should be used with caution in patients with a history of mania.

A major depressive episode may be the initial presentation of bipolar disorder. Patients with bipolar disorder may be at an increased risk of experiencing manic episodes when treated with antidepressants alone. Therefore, the decision to initiate symptomatic treatment of depression should only be made after patients have been adequately assessed to determine if they are at risk for bipolar disorder.

Electroconvulsive Therapy (ECT): The efficacy and safety of the concurrent use of paroxetine hydrochloride and ECT have not been studied.

Renal

Hyponatremia: Several cases of hyponatremia have been reported. The hyponatremia appeared to be reversible when paroxetine hydrochloride was discontinued. The majority of these occurrences have been in elderly individuals, some in patients taking diuretics or who were otherwise volume depleted.

Renal Impairment: Since paroxetine hydrochloride is extensively metabolized by the liver, excretion of unchanged drug in urine is a minor route of elimination. However, single dose

pharmacokinetic studies in subjects with clinically significant renal impairment suggest that plasma levels of paroxetine are elevated in such subjects. Paroxetine should therefore be used with caution and the dosage restricted to the lower end of the range in patients with clinically significant renal impairment (See DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION; Special Patient Populations; ACTIONS AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Renal Insufficiency).

Sexual Function/Reproduction

Some clinical studies have shown that SSRIs (including paroxetine hydrochloride) may affect sperm quality. This effect appears to be reversible following discontinuation of treatment. Changes in sperm quality may affect fertility in some men.

Special Populations

Pregnant Women and Newborns:

Risk of Cardiovascular Malformations following first trimester exposure to SSRIs:

Epidemiological studies of pregnancy outcomes following maternal exposure to antidepressants in the first trimester have reported an increase in the risk of congenital malformations, particularly cardiovascular (e.g. ventricular and atrial septal defects), associated with the use of paroxetine. The data suggest that the risk of having an infant with a cardiovascular defect following maternal paroxetine exposure is approximately 1/50 (2%), compared with an expected rate for such defects of approximately 1/100 (1%) infants in the general population. In general, septal defects range from those that are symptomatic and may require surgery, to those that are asymptomatic and may resolve spontaneously. Information about the severity of the septal defects reported in the studies is not available.

While on paroxetine hydrochloride: Pregnancy, or intent to become pregnant:

If a patient becomes pregnant while taking paroxetine hydrochloride, or intends to become pregnant, she should be informed of the current estimate of increased risk to the fetus with paroxetine hydrochloride over other antidepressants. Examinations of additional databases, as well as updated analyses, may result in changes to the current risk estimates. Consideration should be given to switching to other treatment options, including another antidepressant or non-pharmaceutical treatment such as cognitive behavioural therapy. Treatment with paroxetine hydrochloride should only be continued for an individual patient, if the potential benefits outweigh the potential risks.

Due to the potential for discontinuation symptoms, if a decision is taken to discontinue paroxetine hydrochloride treatment, a gradual reduction in the dose rather than an abrupt cessation is recommended (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Discontinuation of Treatment With paroxetine hydrochloride, ADVERSE REACTIONS, Adverse Reactions Following Discontinuation of Treatment, and DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, Discontinuation of Treatment).

Initiation of paroxetine: For women who intend to become pregnant, or are in their first trimester of pregnancy, initiation of paroxetine should be considered only after other treatment options have been evaluated.

Complications following late third trimester exposure to SSRIs:

Post-marketing reports indicate that some neonates exposed to paroxetine hydrochloride, SSRIs (Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors), or other newer antidepressants late in the third trimester have developed complications requiring prolonged hospitalization, respiratory support, and tube feeding. Such complications can arise immediately upon delivery. Reported clinical findings have included respiratory distress, cyanosis, apnea, seizures, temperature instability, feeding difficulty, vomiting, hypoglycemia, hypotonia, hypertonia, hyperreflexia, tremor, jitteriness, irritability, and constant crying. These features are consistent with either a direct toxic effect of SSRIs and other newer antidepressants, or, possibly, a drug discontinuation syndrome. It should be noted that, in some cases, the clinical picture is consistent with serotonin syndrome (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Neurologic-Serotonin Syndrome/Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome). When treating a pregnant woman with paroxetine hydrochloride during the third trimester, the physician should carefully consider the potential risks and benefits of treatment (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, Special Patient Populations-Treatment of Pregnant Women During the Third Trimester).

Risk of PPHN and exposure to SSRIs (including paroxetine):

Epidemiological studies on persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn (PPHN) have shown that the use of SSRIs (including paroxetine hydrochloride) in pregnancy, particularly use in late pregnancy, was associated with an increased risk of PPHN. PPHN occurs in 1-2 per 1,000 live births in the general population and is associated with substantial neonatal morbidity and mortality. In a retrospective case-control study of 377 women whose infants were born with PPHN and 836 women whose infants were born healthy, the risk for developing PPHN was approximately six-fold higher for infants exposed to SSRIs after the 20th week of gestation compared to infants who had not been exposed to antidepressants during pregnancy (Odds Ratio 6.1, 95% CI 2.2-16.8). A study using data from the Swedish Medical Birth Register for 831,324 infants born in 1997-2005 found an increased risk of PPHN of approximately 2-fold associated with patient-reported maternal use of SSRIs in the first trimester of pregnancy (Risk Ratio 2.4, 95% CI 1.2-4.3), and an increased risk of PPHN of approximately 4-fold associated with a combination of patient-reported maternal use of SSRIs in the first trimester and an antenatal SSRI prescription in later pregnancy (Risk Ratio 3.6, 95% CI 1.2-8.3).

Nursing Women: The concentrations of paroxetine detected in the breast milk of lactating women are similar to those in the mother's plasma. Lactating women should not nurse their infants while receiving paroxetine unless in the opinion of the treating physician, breast feeding is necessary, in which case the infant should be closely monitored.

Pediatrics (< 18 years of age): Paroxetine hydrochloride is not indicated for use in patients below the age of 18 years (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Potential Association with Behavioural and Emotional Changes, Including Self Harm). See also INDICATIONS, Pediatrics; DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, Special Patient Populations-Children).

Controlled clinical studies in depression failed to demonstrate efficacy and do not support the use of paroxetine in the treatment of children under the age of 18 years with depression. Moreover, a higher incidence of adverse events related to behavioural and emotional changes, including self harm, was reported with paroxetine treatment compared to placebo during controlled clinical trials in depression, OCD and social anxiety disorder (See ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS,

Clinical Trial Adverse Drug Reactions-Pediatrics).

Geriatrics (≥ 65 years of age): Administration of paroxetine hydrochloride to the elderly is associated with increased plasma levels and prolongation of the elimination half life relative to younger adults (see ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY). Elderly patients should be initiated and maintained at the lowest daily dose of paroxetine which is associated with clinical efficacy (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

Evaluation of approximately 800 elderly patients (≥ 65 years) treated with paroxetine hydrochloride (10-40 mg daily) in worldwide premarketing clinical trials revealed no unusual pattern of adverse events relative to the clinical experience in younger patients. However, it is not possible to rule out potential age-related differences in safety and effectiveness during chronic use, particularly in elderly patients who have concomitant systemic illnesses or who are receiving concomitant drugs.

Monitoring and Laboratory Tests

Serum Cholesterol Elevation: Of the patients in placebo-controlled clinical trials for whom baseline and on-treatment measurements were taken, increases from baseline of 45 mg/dL or greater were recorded in 6.6% of paroxetine-treated patients compared to 2.6% of placebo-treated patients (see ADVERSE REACTIONS, Laboratory Changes-Cholesterol and WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Endocrine and Metabolism).

These data should be taken into consideration when treating patients with underlying cardiac risk factors.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Adverse Drug Reaction Overview

Commonly Observed Adverse Events:

The most commonly observed adverse experiences associated with the use of paroxetine hydrochloride in clinical trials and not seen at an equivalent incidence among placebo-treated patients were: nausea, somnolence, sweating, tremor, asthenia, dizziness, dry mouth, insomnia, constipation, diarrhea, decreased appetite and male sexual dysfunction (See Tables 1 and 2).

Adverse Events Leading to Discontinuation of Treatment:

Twenty-one percent of over 4000 patients who received paroxetine hydrochloride in worldwide clinical trials in depression discontinued treatment due to an adverse experience. In obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, social phobia (social anxiety disorder), generalized anxiety disorder and posttraumatic stress disorder studies, 11.8% (64/542), 9.4% (44/469), 16.1% (84/522) 10.7% (79/735) and 11.7% (79/676), respectively, of patients treated with paroxetine hydrochloride discontinued treatment because of adverse events. The most common events leading to discontinuation (reported by 1% or more of subjects) included: asthenia, headache, nausea, somnolence, insomnia, agitation, tremor, dizziness, constipation, impotence, abnormal ejaculation, sweating and diarrhea.

Adverse Events following Discontinuation of Treatment (or Dose Reduction)

Clinical Trials

The following adverse events have been reported at an incidence of 2% or greater for paroxetine hydrochloride and were at least twice that reported for placebo: abnormal dreams (2.3% vs 0.5%), paresthesias (2.0% vs 0.4%), and dizziness (7.1% vs 1.5%).

The majority of these events were mild to moderate, self-limiting and did not require medical intervention. These adverse events were noted in GAD and PTSD clinical trials employing a taper phase regimen for discontinuation of treatment. This regimen involved an incremental decrease in the daily dose by 10 mg/day at weekly intervals. When a daily dose of 20 mg/day was reached, patients were continued on this dose for 1 week before treatment was stopped.

Post-Marketing

There have been spontaneous reports of adverse events upon the discontinuation of paroxetine hydrochloride (particularly when abrupt), including but not limited to the following: dizziness, sensory disturbances (including paresthesias, electric shock sensations and tinnitus), agitation/restlessness, anxiety, nausea, tremor, confusion, diarrhea, vomiting, sweating, headache, and sleep disturbances (abnormal dreams). Generally these symptoms are mild to moderate, however, in some patients they may be severe in intensity. They usually occur within the first few days of discontinuing treatment, but there have been very rare reports of such symptoms in patients who have inadvertently missed a dose. Generally these symptoms are self-limiting and usually resolve within 2 weeks, though in some individuals they may be prolonged (2-3 months or more). Symptoms associated with discontinuation have been reported for other selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors.

Patients should be monitored for these or any other symptoms when discontinuing treatment, regardless of the indication for which paroxetine hydrochloride is being prescribed. If intolerable symptoms occur following a decrease in the dose or upon discontinuation of treatment, dose titration should be managed on the basis of the patient's clinical response (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS and DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

Clinical Trial Adverse Drug Reactions

Because clinical trials are conducted under very specific conditions the adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials may not reflect the rates observed in practice and should not be compared to the rates in the clinical trials of another drug. Adverse drug reaction information from clinical trials is useful for identifying drug-related adverse events and for approximating rates.

Incidence in Controlled Clinical Trials

Adults

Multiple doses of paroxetine hydrochloride were administered to 4126 subjects in clinical trials for depression, 542 subjects in clinical trials for OCD, 469 subjects in clinical trials for panic disorder, 522 subjects in clinical trials for social phobia (social anxiety disorder), 735 subjects in clinical trials for generalized anxiety disorder and 676 subjects in clinical trials for posttraumatic

stress disorder. Untoward experiences associated with this exposure were recorded by clinical investigators using descriptive terminology of their own choosing.

Consequently, it is not possible to provide a meaningful estimate of the proportion of individuals experiencing adverse experiences without first grouping similar types of untoward experiences into a limited (i.e., reduced) number of standardized experience categories.

Table 1 lists adverse experiences that occurred at an incidence of 1% or higher in short term (6-week) flexible dose (20 - 50 mg/day) placebo-controlled trials in depression. (An additional 460 patients participated in a fixed-dose placebo-controlled study).

Table 2 enumerates adverse events that occurred at a frequency of 2% or more among patients on paroxetine hydrochloride who participated in placebo-controlled OCD trials of 12-weeks duration in which patients were dosed in the range of 20 - 60 mg/day, in placebo-controlled panic disorder trials of 10-12 weeks duration in which patients were dosed in the range of 10 - 60 mg/day, in placebo-controlled social phobia (social anxiety disorder) trials of 12 weeks duration in which patients were dosed in a range of 20 - 50 mg/day, in placebo-controlled generalized anxiety disorder trials of 8 weeks in which patients were dosed in a range from 10 - 50 mg/day and in placebo-controlled posttraumatic stress disorder trials of 12 weeks in which patients were dosed in a range from 20 - 50 mg/day.

The prescriber should be aware that these figures cannot be used to predict the incidence of side effects in the course of usual medical practice where patient characteristics and other factors differ from those which prevailed in the clinical trials. Similarly the cited incidences cannot be compared with figures obtained from other clinical investigations involving different treatments, uses and investigators. The cited frequencies do however provide the prescribing physician with some basis for estimating the relative contribution of drug and non-drug factors to the side effect incidence rate in the population studied. Reported adverse experiences were classified using a COSTART-based Dictionary terminology for the depression trials and an ADECS (a modified COSTART dictionary) for OCD and panic disorder trials.

Table 1 Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events in Short Term Flexible Dose Placebo-Controlled Clinical Trials in Depression¹

Body System	Preferred Term	Paroxetine (n=421)	Placebo (n=421)
Body as a Whole	Headache	17.6%	17.3%
	Asthenia	15.0%	5.9%
	Abdominal Pain	3.1%	4.0%
	Fever	1.7%	1.7%
	Chest Pain	1.4%	2.1%
	Trauma	1.4%	0.5%
	Back Pain	1.2%	2.4%
Cardiovascular	Palpitation	2.9%	1.4%
	Vasodilation	2.6%	0.7%
	Postural Hypotension	1.2%	0.5%
Dermatological	Sweating	11.2%	2.4%
	Rash	1.7%	0.7%
Gastrointestinal	Nausea	25.7%	9.3%
	Dry Mouth	18.1%	12.1%
	Constipation	13.8%	8.6%
	Diarrhea	11.6%	7.6%
	Decreased Appetite	6.4%	1.9%
	Flatulence	4.0%	1.7%
	Vomiting	2.4%	1.7%
	Oropharynx Disorder ²	2.1%	0.0%
	Dyspepsia	1.9%	1.0%
Increased Appetite	1.4%	0.5%	
Musculoskeletal	Myopathy	2.4%	1.4%
	Myalgia	1.7%	0.7%
	Myasthenia	1.4%	0.2%
Nervous System	Somnolence	23.3%	9.0%
	Dizziness	13.3%	5.5%
	Insomnia	13.3%	6.2%
	Tremor	8.3%	1.9%
	Nervousness	5.2%	2.6%
	Anxiety	5.0%	2.9%
	Paraesthesia	3.8%	1.7%
	Libido Decreased	3.3%	0.0%
	Agitation	2.1%	1.9%
	Drugged Feeling	1.7%	0.7%
	Myoclonus	1.4%	0.7%
	CNS Stimulation	1.2%	3.6%
Confusion	1.2%	0.2%	
Respiration	Respiratory Disorder ³	5.9%	6.4%
	Yawn	3.8%	0.0%
	Pharyngitis	2.1%	2.9%
Special Senses	Blurred Vision	3.6%	1.4%
	Taste Perversion	2.4%	0.2%
Urogenital System	*Abnormal Ejaculation ⁺	12.9%	0.0%
	*Male Genital Disorders ⁴	8.0%	0.0%
	Urinary Frequency	3.1%	0.7%
	Urination Impaired ⁵	2.9%	0.2%
	*Impotence	2.5%	0.5%
	*Female Genital Disorders ⁶	1.8%	0.0%

¹ Events reported by at least 1% of patients treated with paroxetine hydrochloride are included.

² Percentage corrected for gender Placebo: male, n=206 female, n=215 Paroxetine: male, n=201 female, n=220

⁺ Primarily ejaculatory delay. In a trial of fixed doses of paroxetine, the incidence of ejaculatory disturbance in males with 20 mg per day of paroxetine was 6.5% (3/46) versus 0% (0/23) in the placebo group.

³ Includes mostly lump in throat and tightness in throat

⁴ Includes mostly cold symptoms or URI

⁵ Includes anorgasmia, erectile difficulties, delayed ejaculation/orgasm, sexual dysfunction and impotence

⁶ Includes difficulty with micturition and urinary hesitancy

⁶ Includes anorgasmia and difficulty reaching climax/orgasm

Table 2 Treatment-Emergent Adverse Experience Incidence in Placebo-Controlled Clinical Trials for Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Panic Disorder, Social Phobia (Social Anxiety Disorder), Generalized Anxiety Disorder and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder.¹

Body System	Preferred Term	Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder		Panic Disorder		Social Phobia (Social Anxiety Disorder)		Generalized Anxiety Disorder		Posttraumatic Stress Disorder		
		Paroxetine (n=542)	Placebo (n=265)	Paroxetine (n=469)	Placebo (n=324)	Paroxetine (n=425)	Placebo (n=339)	Paroxetine (n=735)	Placebo (n=529)	Paroxetine (n=676)	Placebo (n=504)	
Body as a Whole	Headache	25.3%	29.1%	25.4%	25.3%	22.4%	21.8%	16.9%	14.0%	18.9%	19.2%	
	Asthenia	21.8%	13.6%	13.6%	4.6%	22.4%	13.6%	14.3%	6.4%	11.8%	4.2%	
	Infection	5.4%	4.9%	5.3%	6.8%	3.8%	5.9%	5.6%	3.4%	4.9%	3.8%	
	Abdominal Pain Pain	4.8%	4.9%	4.3%	3.1%	2.1%	4.7%	4.5%	3.6%	4.3%	3.2%	
	Chest Pain	2.8%	1.9%	2.3%	3.1%	0.7%	0.3%	1.0%	0.6%	1.2%	0.8%	
	Back Pain	2.4%	4.9%	3.2%	2.2%	1.6%	4.1%	2.3%	3.6%	3.4%	3.4%	
	Chills	2.0%	0.8%	2.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	
	Trauma	3.1%	3.8%	3.6%	3.7%	2.6%	0.9%	2.6%	3.4%	5.8%	5.2%	
Cardiovascular	Vasodilation	3.9%	1.1%	2.1%	2.8%	1.4%	0.6%	2.7%	0.8%	2.2%	1.2%	
	Palpitation	2.0%	0.4%	2.3%	2.5%	1.2%	1.8%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	
Dermatologic	Sweating	8.9%	3.0%	14.3%	5.9%	9.2%	2.1%	6.3%	1.5%	4.6%	1.4%	
	Rash	3.1%	1.9%	2.3%	1.5%	0.7%	0.3%	1.5%	0.9%	1.5%	2.0%	
Gastrointestinal	Nausea	23.2%	9.8%	22.8%	17.3%	24.7%	6.5%	20.1%	5.3%	19.2%	8.3%	
	Dry Mouth	18.1%	8.7%	18.1%	10.8%	8.9%	2.9%	10.9%	4.7%	10.1%	4.8%	
	Constipation	15.7%	6.4%	7.9%	5.2%	5.4%	1.8%	10.5%	1.7%	5.5%	3.4%	
	Diarrhea	10.3%	9.8%	11.7%	6.5%	8.5%	5.9%	9.1%	6.6%	10.5%	5.4%	
	Decreased Appetite	9.0%	3.4%	7.0%	2.8%	7.8%	1.5%	5.2%	1.1%	5.9%	2.6%	
	Dyspepsia	3.9%	6.8%	3.8%	6.8%	4.0%	2.4%	4.5%	4.9%	4.6%	3.4%	
	Flatulence	3.0%	4.2%	1.7%	2.8%	4.0%	2.4%	1.4%	2.1%	1.0%	1.0%	
	Increased Appetite	4.2%	3.0%	2.1%	0.6%	1.2%	1.8%	0.4%	1.1%	1.5%	1.0%	
	Vomiting	2.2%	3.4%	1.9%	1.5%	2.4%	0.6%	2.7%	2.5%	3.0%	2.0%	
	Musculoskeletal Nervous System	Myalgia	3.1%	3.8%	2.3%	3.4%	4.0%	2.7%	2.9%	2.6%	1.8%	1.8%
Somnolence		24.4%	7.2%	18.8%	10.8%	21.6%	5.3%	15.4%	4.5%	16.0%	4.6%	
Insomnia		23.8%	13.2%	17.9%	10.2%	20.9%	15.9%	10.7%	7.9%	11.8%	11.3%	
Dizziness		12.4%	6.0%	14.1%	9.9%	11.3%	7.1%	6.1%	4.5%	6.1%	4.6%	
Tremor		10.5%	1.1%	8.5%	1.2%	8.7%	1.2%	4.6%	0.8%	4.3%	1.4%	
Nervousness		8.5%	8.3%	7.9%	8.3%	7.5%	6.5%	3.9%	2.8%	3.0%	4.4%	
Libido Decreased		7.2%	3.8%	8.5%	1.2%	11.5%	0.9%	9.4%	1.5%	5.2%	1.8%	
Anxiety		4.1%	6.8%	4.5%	4.0%	4.7%	4.1%	1.6%	0.9%	3.8%	4.0%	
Abnormal Dreams		3.9%	1.1%	2.8%	3.4%	1.9%	1.5%	0.5%	1.1%	2.5%	1.6%	
Myoclonus		3.3%	0.4%	3.2%	1.5%	2.1%	0.9%	1.6%	0.6%	1.0%	0.6%	
Concentration Impaired		2.8%	1.5%	1.1%	0.9%	3.5%	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%	1.5%	1.0%	
Depersonalization		2.6%	0.4%	1.7%	2.2%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%	0.0%	0.9%	0.2%	
Amnesia		2.2%	1.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	1.3%	1.0%	
Hyperkinesia		2.2%	1.5%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.3%	0.2%	
Agitation		1.7%	2.3%	4.7%	3.7%	2.6%	0.9%	1.8%	1.1%	1.9%	3.2%	
Respiratory System		Pharyngitis	3.7%	4.9%	3.2%	3.1%	3.8%	2.1%	2.3%	2.1%	2.4%	2.2%
		Rhinitis	1.5%	3.4%	2.6%	0.3%	1.2%	3.2%	1.5%	1.1%	1.0%	2.0%
	Sinusitis	1.5%	4.9%	5.8%	4.6%	2.1%	2.4%	3.5%	3.4%	3.8%	4.4%	
	Yawn	1.7%	0.4%	1.9%	0.0%	4.9%	0.3%	4.2%	0.2%	2.1%	0.2%	
	Cough Increased	1.1%	1.9%	2.3%	1.5%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	1.2%	0.6%	
	Respiratory Disorder ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.8%	5.1%	3.3%	1.0%	

Body System	Preferred Term	Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder		Panic Disorder		Social Phobia (Social Anxiety Disorder)		Generalized Anxiety Disorder		Posttraumatic Stress Disorder	
		Paroxetine (n=542)	Placebo (n=265)	Paroxetine (n=469)	Placebo (n=324)	Paroxetine (n=425)	Placebo (n=339)	Paroxetine (n=735)	Placebo (n=529)	Paroxetine (n=676)	Placebo (n=504)
Special Senses	Abnormal Vision	3.7%	2.3%	3.0%	2.8%	4.0%	0.3%	2.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%
	Taste Perversion	2.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%
Urogenital System	Abnormal Ejaculation ²	23.3%	1.3%	20.5%	0.9%	27.6%	1.1%	24.7%	2.0%	12.6%	1.6%
	Dysmenorrhea ²	1.4%	1.9%	2.0%	2.3%	4.6%	4.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.6%	1.3%
	Impotence ²	8.2%	1.3%	5.4%	0.0%	5.3%	1.1%	4.2%	3.0%	9.2%	0.5%
	Female Genital Disorder ^{2,3}	3.3%	0.0%	8.9%	0.5%	8.6%	0.6%	4.4%	0.6%	4.8%	0.6%
	Urinary Frequency	3.3%	1.1%	2.1%	0.3%	1.6%	1.8%	1.0%	0.6%	1.0%	0.2%
	Urination Impaired	3.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	1.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
	Urinary Tract Infection	1.5%	1.1%	2.1%	1.2%	0.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	0.6%	0.8%

1. Events reported by at least 2% of either OCD, Panic Disorder, Social Phobia (Social Anxiety Disorder), Generalized Anxiety Disorder or Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Paroxetine hydrochloride-treated patients are included, except the following events which had an incidence on placebo \geq Paroxetine hydrochloride: [OCD]: depression, paraesthesia, and respiratory disorder. [Panic Disorder]: flu syndrome, depression, paraesthesia, respiratory disorder. [Social Phobia (Social Anxiety Disorder)]: depression, respiratory disorder. [Generalized Anxiety Disorder]: not applicable, [Posttraumatic Stress Disorder]: depression, respiratory disorder

2. Incidence is gender-corrected.

OCD:	Placebo: male, n=158; female, n=107 Paroxetine: male, n=330; female, n=212
PANIC:	Placebo: male, n=111; female, n=213 Paroxetine: male, n=166; female, n=303
SOCIAL PHOBIA: (SOCIAL ANXIETY DISORDER)	Placebo: male, n=180; female, n=159 Paroxetine: male, n=228; female, n=197
GENERALIZED ANXIETY DISORDER:	Placebo: male, n=197; female, n=332 Paroxetine: male, n=283; female, n=452
POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER	Placebo: male, n=190; female, n=314 Paroxetine: male, n=238; female, n=438

3. Includes anorgasmia and difficulty reaching climax/orgasm

Male and Female Sexual Dysfunction With SSRIs

Although changes in sexual desire, sexual performance and sexual satisfaction often occur as manifestations of a psychiatric disorder, they may also be a consequence of pharmacologic treatment. In particular, some evidence suggests that selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) can cause such untoward sexual experiences.

Reliable estimates of the incidence and severity of untoward experiences involving sexual desire, performance and satisfaction are difficult to obtain, however, in part because patients and physicians may be reluctant to discuss them. Accordingly, estimates of the incidence of untoward sexual experience and performance cited in product labeling are likely to underestimate their actual incidence.

In placebo-controlled clinical trials involving more than 3,200 patients, the ranges for the reported incidence of sexual side effects in males and females with major depressive disorder, OCD, panic disorder, social anxiety disorder, GAD and PTSD are displayed in Table 3 below.

Table 3 **Incidence of Sexual Adverse Events in Controlled Clinical Trials**

	Paroxetine hydrochloride	Placebo
n (males)	1446	1042
Decreased Libido	6-15%	0-5%
Ejaculatory Disturbance	13-28%	0-2%
Impotence	2-9%	0-3 %
n (females)	1822	1340
Decreased Libido	0-9%	0-2%
Orgasmic Disturbance	2-9%	0-1%

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies examining sexual dysfunction with paroxetine treatment.

Paroxetine treatment has been associated with several cases of priapism. In those cases with a known outcome, patients recovered without sequelae.

While it is difficult to know the precise risk of sexual dysfunction associated with the use of SSRIs, physicians should routinely inquire about such possible side effects.

Laboratory Changes - Cholesterol

Clinically and statistically relevant increases in cholesterol levels have been noted in studies using paroxetine (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Endocrine and Metabolism).

Of the patients in placebo-controlled clinical trials for whom baseline and on-treatment measurements were taken, total serum levels of cholesterol showed a mean increase of ~ 1.5 mg/dL in n = 653 paroxetine-treated patients, compared to a mean decrease of ~ 5.0 mg/dL in placebo-treated patients (n = 379). Increases from baseline of 45 mg/dL or greater were recorded in 6.6% of paroxetine-treated patients compared to 2.6% of placebo-treated patients.

Pediatrics

In placebo-controlled clinical trials conducted with pediatric patients aged 7 to 18 years with depression, OCD and Social Anxiety Disorder (involving 633 patients treated with paroxetine and 542 patients treated with placebo), the following adverse events were reported in at least 2% of pediatric patients treated with paroxetine hydrochloride and occurred at a rate at least twice that for pediatric patients receiving placebo: emotional lability (including self-harm, suicidal thoughts, attempted suicide, crying, and mood fluctuations), hostility, (predominantly aggression, oppositional behaviour and anger) decreased appetite, tremor, sweating, hyperkinesia, and agitation.

In the pediatric clinical trials in depression, OCD and Social Anxiety Disorder that included a taper phase regimen (307 patients aged 7 to 18 years treated with paroxetine and 291 patients treated with placebo), events reported upon discontinuation of treatment, which occurred in at least 2% of patients who received paroxetine hydrochloride and which occurred at a rate at least twice that of placebo, were: emotional lability (including suicidal ideation, suicide attempt, mood changes, and tearfulness), nervousness, dizziness, nausea, and abdominal pain (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Discontinuation of Treatment With Paroxetine hydrochloride).

Other Events Observed During the Clinical Development of Paroxetine

In the tabulations which follow, a COSTART or modified COSTART-based Dictionary terminology has been used to classify reported adverse experiences. The frequencies presented therefore represent the portion of the 4126, 542, 469, 522, 735 and 676 paroxetine hydrochloride-exposed individuals in depression, OCD, panic, social phobia (social anxiety disorder), generalized anxiety disorder and posttraumatic stress disorder trials, respectively, who experienced an event of the type cited on at least one occasion while receiving paroxetine hydrochloride. Experiences are further classified within body system categories and enumerated in order of decreasing frequency using the following definitions: frequent experiences are defined as those occurring on one or more occasion in at least 1/100 patients; infrequent adverse experiences are those occurring in less than 1/100 but at least 1/1000 patients; rare experiences are those occurring in less than 1/1000 patients.

All adverse experiences are included except those already listed in Table 1 and Table 2, those reported in terms so general as to be uninformative and those experiences for which the drug cause was remote. It is important to emphasize that although the experiences reported did occur during treatment with paroxetine hydrochloride, they were not necessarily caused by it.

Body as a Whole

Frequent: Malaise, pain. **Infrequent:** Allergic reaction, chills, face edema, infection, moniliasis, neck pain, overdose. **Rare:** Abnormal laboratory value, abscess, adrenergic syndrome, cellulitis, chills and fever, cyst, hernia, intentional overdose, neck rigidity, pelvic pain, peritonitis, substernal chest pain, sepsis, ulcer.

Cardiovascular System

Frequent: Hypertension, syncope, tachycardia. **Infrequent:** Bradycardia, conduction abnormalities, electrocardiogram abnormal, hypotension, migraine, ventricular extrasystoles. **Rare:** Angina pectoris, arrhythmia, atrial arrhythmia, atrial fibrillation, bundle branch block, cardiac disorder, cerebral ischemia, cerebrovascular accident, cerebrovascular disorder, congestive heart failure, extrasystoles, low cardiac output, myocardial infarct, myocardial ischemia, pallor, phlebitis, pulmonary embolus, supraventricular extrasystoles, thrombosis, varicose vein, vascular disorder, vascular headache.

Dermatological

Frequent: Pruritus. **Infrequent:** Acne, alopecia, dry skin, ecchymosis, eczema, furunculosis, herpes simplex, urticaria. **Rare:** Angioedema, contact dermatitis, erythema nodosum, exfoliative dermatitis, herpes zoster, maculopapular rash, photosensitivity, skin discoloration, skin ulcer, skin hypertrophy, sweating decreased. **Very rare:** severe cutaneous adverse reactions (including erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis).

Endocrine

Rare: Diabetes mellitus, fertility decreased female, goiter, hyperthyroidism, hypothyroidism, thyroiditis.

Gastrointestinal

Frequent: Nausea and vomiting. **Infrequent:** Bruxism, buccal cavity disorders, dysphagia, eructation, gastroenteritis, gastrointestinal flu, glossitis, increased salivation, liver function tests abnormal, mouth ulceration, vomiting and diarrhea, rectal hemorrhage. **Rare:** Aphthous stomatitis, bloody diarrhea, bulimia, cardiospasm, colitis, duodenitis, esophagitis, fecal impaction, fecal incontinence, gastritis, gingivitis, hematemesis, hepatitis, ileitis, ileus, jaundice, melena, peptic ulcer, salivary gland enlargement, sialadenitis, stomach ulcer, stomatitis, tongue edema, tooth caries.

Hematologic and Lymphatic

Infrequent: Anemia, leukopenia, lymphadenopathy, purpura, WBC abnormality. **Rare:** Abnormal bleeding, predominately of the skin and mucous membranes (mostly ecchymosis), bleeding time increased, eosinophilia, iron deficiency anemia, leukocytosis, lymphedema, lymphocytosis, microcytic anemia, monocytosis, normocytic anemia, thrombocytopenia.

Metabolic and Nutritional

Frequent: Weight gain, weight loss, increases in cholesterol levels. **Infrequent:** Edema, hyperglycemia, peripheral edema, thirst. **Rare:** Alkaline phosphatase increased, bilirubinemia, cachexia, dehydration, gout, hypocalcemia, hypoglycemia, hypokalemia, hyponatremia

(predominantly in the elderly) which is sometimes due to syndrome of inappropriate anti-diuretic hormone secretion (SIADH), non-protein nitrogen (NPN) increased, obesity, SGOT increased, SGPT increased.

Musculoskeletal

Infrequent: Arthralgia, arthritis, traumatic fracture. **Rare:** Arthrosis, bone disorder, bursitis, cartilage disorder, myositis, osteoporosis, tetany.

Nervous System

Frequent: CNS stimulation, concentration impaired, depression, emotional lability, vertigo.

Infrequent: Akinesia, alcohol abuse, amnesia, ataxia, convulsion, depersonalization, hallucinations, hyperkinesia, hypertonia, incoordination, lack of emotion, manic reaction, paranoid reaction, thinking abnormal, hypesthesia. **Rare:** Abnormal electroencephalogram, abnormal gait, antisocial reaction, brain edema, choreoathetosis, circumoral paraesthesia, confusion, delirium, delusions, diplopia, drug dependence, dysarthria, dyskinesia, dystonia, euphoria, fasciculations, grand mal convulsion, hostility, hyperalgesia, hypokinesia, hysteria, libido increased, manic depressive reaction, meningitis, myelitis, neuralgia, neuropathy, nystagmus, psychosis, psychotic depression, reflexes increased, stupor, torticollis, withdrawal syndrome.

Respiratory System

Frequent: Cough increased, rhinitis. **Infrequent:** Asthma, bronchitis, dyspnea, epistaxis, hyperventilation, pneumonia, respiratory flu, sinusitis. **Rare:** Hiccup, lung fibrosis, sputum increased, stridor, trachea disorder, voice alteration.

Special Senses

Infrequent: Abnormality of accommodation, conjunctivitis, ear pain, eye pain, mydriasis, otitis media, tinnitus. **Rare:** Amblyopia, cataract specified, conjunctival edema, corneal lesion, corneal ulcer, exophthalmos, eye hemorrhage, acute glaucoma, hyperacusis, otitis externa, photophobia, retinal hemorrhage, taste loss, anisocoria, deafness, keratoconjunctivitis.

Urogenital system

Infrequent: Abortion*, amenorrhea*, breast pain*, cystitis, dysmenorrhea*, dysuria, menorrhagia*, nocturia, polyuria, urinary incontinence, urinary retention, urinary tract infection, urinary urgency, vaginitis*. **Rare:** Breast atrophy*, cervix disorder*, endometrial disorder*, female lactation*, hematuria, kidney calculus, kidney function abnormal, kidney pain, mastitis*, nephritis, oliguria, salpingitis*, spermatogenesis arrest* urethritis, urinary casts, urine abnormality, uterine neoplasm*, vaginal moniliasis*.

* Incidence corrected for gender.

Post-Marketing Adverse Drug Reactions

Adverse events not listed above which have been reported since market introduction in patients taking paroxetine hydrochloride include acute pancreatitis, hepatic events such as elevation of hepatic enzymes, and hepatitis, sometimes associated with jaundice, and/or liver failure (in very rare circumstances, with fatal outcomes), Guillain-Barré syndrome, priapism, thrombocytopenia, aggravated hypertension, syndrome of inappropriate ADH secretion, symptoms suggestive of hyperprolactinemia and galactorrhea, blurred vision; extrapyramidal symptoms which have included akathisia, (characterized by an inner sense of restlessness and psychomotor agitation such as an inability to sit or stand still usually associated with subjective distress), bradykinesia, cogwheel rigidity, dystonia, hypertonia, oculogyric crisis which has been associated with concomitant use of pimozide, tremor and trismus, abnormal dreams (including nightmares), restless legs syndrome (RLS), neuroleptic malignant syndrome-like events and serotonin syndrome (See, WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Neurologic-Serotonin Syndrome/Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome), persistent pulmonary hypertension (PPHN; see also WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Pregnant Women and Newborns, Risk of PPHN and exposure to SSRIs). There has been a case report of an elevated phenytoin level after 4 weeks of paroxetine hydrochloride and phenytoin co-administration.

There has been a case report of severe hypotension when paroxetine hydrochloride was added to chronic metoprolol treatment. The causal relationship between paroxetine hydrochloride and the emergence of these events has not been established.

There have been spontaneous reports of adverse events upon the discontinuation of paroxetine hydrochloride and other selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (particularly when abrupt) (See, WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, General-Discontinuation of Treatment with Paroxetine hydrochloride and ADVERSE REACTIONS, Adverse Events Following Discontinuation of treatment).

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Serious Drug Interactions

- **Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors: See CONTRAINDICATIONS**
- **Thioridazine: See CONTRAINDICATIONS**
- **Pimozide: See CONTRAINDICATIONS**

Overview

Like some other selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors, paroxetine inhibits the specific hepatic cytochrome P450 isozyme CYP2D6 which is responsible for the metabolism of debrisoquine and sparteine. Poor metabolizers of debrisoquine/sparteine represent approximately 5-10% of Caucasians. The median C_{min} (ss) for paroxetine hydrochloride (20 mg daily) at steady state in poor metabolizers (n=8) was almost triple that reported for extensive metabolizers (n=9). Although the full clinical significance of this effect has not been established, inhibition of CYP2D6 can lead to elevated plasma levels of co-administered drugs which are metabolized by this isozyme. Consideration should be given to decreasing the dose of the CYP2D6 metabolized

drug or paroxetine and/or monitoring of drug plasma levels, especially when paroxetine hydrochloride is co-administered with drugs with a narrow therapeutic index.

Paroxetine hydrochloride co-administration has been associated with elevated levels of the anticholinergic procyclidine, certain neuroleptics/antipsychotics (e.g., perphenazine, risperidone), tricyclic antidepressants (e.g., desipramine), atomoxetine, type 1C antiarrhythmics (e.g., propafenone), and theophylline.

Co-administration of phenobarbital or phenytoin with paroxetine hydrochloride has been associated with decreased levels of paroxetine hydrochloride. When co-administered with cimetidine, paroxetine hydrochloride levels were elevated.

The concomitant use of paroxetine hydrochloride and alcohol has not been studied.

Drug-Drug Interactions

Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors: Combined use of paroxetine hydrochloride and monoamine oxidase inhibitors [including linezolid, an antibiotic which is a reversible non-selective MAO inhibitor and methylthioninium chloride (methylene blue)] is contraindicated due to the potential for serious reactions with features resembling serotonin syndrome or neuroleptic malignant syndrome (See CONTRAINDICATIONS; WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Serotonin Syndrome/Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome).

Thioridazine: Combined use of paroxetine hydrochloride and thioridazine is contraindicated due to a potential for elevated thioridazine plasma levels. Thioridazine treatment alone produces prolongation of the QTc interval, which is associated with serious ventricular arrhythmias, such as torsade de pointes-type arrhythmias, and sudden death (See CONTRAINDICATIONS).

Pimozide: In an open label study of healthy volunteers, co-administration of a single dose of 2 mg pimozide, under steady state conditions of paroxetine hydrochloride (titrated to 60 mg daily) was associated with mean increases in pimozide AUC of 151% and C_{max} of 62%, compared to pimozide administered alone. This is likely explained by the known CYP2D6 inhibitory properties of paroxetine. Due to the narrow therapeutic index of pimozide, and its known ability to prolong the QT interval, and produce severe cardiac arrhythmias including torsade de pointes, concomitant use of pimozide and paroxetine hydrochloride is contraindicated (see CONTRAINDICATIONS).

Drugs Metabolized by Cytochrome P450 (CYP2D6): In two studies, daily dosing of paroxetine hydrochloride (20 mg qd) under steady state conditions increased the following mean pharmacokinetic parameters for a single (100 mg) dose of desipramine in extensive metabolizers: C_{max} (2 fold), AUC (6 fold), and $T_{1/2}$ (3-5 fold). Concomitant steady-state paroxetine hydrochloride treatment did not result in any further impairment of desipramine elimination in poor metabolizers. Insufficient information is available to provide recommendations on the necessary dosage adjustments for tricyclic antidepressants or paroxetine hydrochloride, if these drugs are to be used in combination. Plasma tricyclic antidepressant concentrations may need to

be monitored in such instances.

Concomitant use of paroxetine hydrochloride with other drugs metabolized by CYP2D6 has not been formally studied but may require lower doses than usually prescribed for either paroxetine hydrochloride or the other drug. Drugs metabolized by CYP2D6 include certain tricyclic antidepressants (e.g. nortriptyline, amitriptyline, imipramine and desipramine), selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (e.g. fluoxetine), phenothiazine neuroleptics (e.g. perphenazine), risperidone, atomoxetine, Type IC antiarrhythmics (e.g. propafenone and flecainide), and metoprolol. Due to the risk of serious ventricular arrhythmias and sudden death potentially associated with elevated plasma levels of thioridazine, paroxetine hydrochloride and thioridazine should not be co-administered (see CONTRAINDICATIONS).

Fosamprenavir/ritonavir: Co-administration of fosamprenavir/ritonavir with paroxetine significantly decreased plasma levels of paroxetine (by ~ 60% in one study). Any dose adjustment should be guided by clinical effect (tolerability and efficacy).

Tamoxifen: Tamoxifen has an important active metabolite, endoxifen, which is produced by CYP2D6 and contributes significantly to the efficacy of tamoxifen. Irreversible inhibition of CYP2D6 by paroxetine leads to reduced plasma concentrations of endoxifen (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Potential for reduced efficacy of Tamoxifen with concomitant SSRI use, including paroxetine hydrochloride).

Drugs Metabolized by Cytochrome P450 (CYP3A4): An *in vivo* interaction study involving the co-administration under steady state conditions of paroxetine hydrochloride and terfenadine, a substrate for CYP3A4, revealed no effect of paroxetine hydrochloride on terfenadine pharmacokinetics. In addition, *in vitro* studies have shown ketoconazole, a potent inhibitor of CYP3A4 activity, to be at least 100 times more potent than paroxetine as an inhibitor of the metabolism of several substrates for this enzyme, including terfenadine, astemizole, cisapride, triazolam and cyclosporin. Based on the assumption that the relationship between paroxetine's *in vitro* K_i and its lack of effect on terfenadine's *in vivo* clearance predicts its effect on other CYP3A4 substrates, paroxetine's extent of inhibition of CYP3A4 activity would not be expected to be of clinical significance.

Microsomal Enzyme Inhibition/Induction: The metabolism and pharmacokinetics of paroxetine hydrochloride may be affected by the induction or inhibition of drug metabolizing enzymes.

Drugs Highly Bound to Plasma Protein: Paroxetine is highly bound to plasma protein, therefore administration of paroxetine hydrochloride to a patient taking another drug that is highly protein bound may cause increased free concentrations of the other drug, potentially resulting in adverse events. Conversely, adverse effects could result from displacement of paroxetine by other highly bound drugs.

Alcohol: The concomitant use of paroxetine hydrochloride and alcohol has not been studied and is not recommended. Patients should be advised to avoid alcohol while taking paroxetine

hydrochloride.

Anti-cholinergic Drugs: Paroxetine hydrochloride has been reported to increase significantly the systemic bioavailability of procyclidine. Steady state plasma levels of procyclidine (5 mg daily) were elevated by about 40% when 30 mg paroxetine was co-administered to steady-state. If anti-cholinergic effects are seen, the dose of procyclidine should be reduced.

Antiretroviral: Co-administration of fosamprenavir/ritonavir with paroxetine significantly decreased plasma levels of paroxetine (by ~ 60% in one study). Any dose adjustment should be guided by clinical effect (tolerability and efficacy).

Phenobarbital: Chronic daily dosing with phenobarbital (100 mg qid for 14 days) decreased the systemic availability of a single 30 mg dose of paroxetine in some subjects. The AUC and T_{1/2} of paroxetine hydrochloride were reduced by an average of 25% and 38% respectively compared to paroxetine hydrochloride administered alone. The effect of paroxetine hydrochloride on phenobarbital pharmacokinetics was not studied. No initial paroxetine hydrochloride dosage adjustment is considered necessary when co-administered with phenobarbital; any subsequent adjustment should be guided by clinical effect.

Anticonvulsants: In a limited number of patients with epilepsy on long-term treatment with anticonvulsants (carbamazepine 600-900 mg/day, n=6; phenytoin 250-400 mg/day, n=6; sodium valproate 300-2500 mg/day, n=8) the co-administration of paroxetine hydrochloride (30 mg/day for 10 days) had no significant effect on the plasma concentrations of these anticonvulsants. In healthy volunteers, co-administration of paroxetine with phenytoin has been associated with decreased plasma levels of paroxetine and an increased incidence of adverse experiences. However, no initial dosage adjustment of paroxetine hydrochloride is considered necessary when the drug is to be co-administered with known drug metabolizing enzyme inducers (e.g. carbamazepine, phenytoin, sodium valproate) and any subsequent dosage adjustment should be guided by clinical effect. Co-administration of paroxetine hydrochloride with anticonvulsants may be associated with an increased incidence of adverse experiences.

Antipsychotic Drugs/Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome: As with other SSRIs, paroxetine hydrochloride should be used with caution in patients already receiving antipsychotics/neuroleptics, since symptoms suggestive of Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome cases have been reported with this combination (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Serotonin Syndrome/Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome).

Serotonergic Drugs: Based on the mechanism of action of paroxetine and the potential for serotonin syndrome, caution is advised when paroxetine hydrochloride is coadministered with other drugs or agents that may affect the serotonergic neurotransmitter systems, such as tryptophan, triptans, serotonin reuptake inhibitors, lithium, fentanyl, tramadol, or St. John's Wort (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Serotonin Syndrome/Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome). Concomitant use of paroxetine hydrochloride and MAO inhibitors (including linezolid, an antibiotic which is a reversible non-selective MAO inhibitor) is contraindicated (see CONTRAINDICATIONS).

Lithium: In a study of depressed patients stabilized on lithium, no pharmacokinetic interaction between paroxetine and lithium was observed. However, due to the potential for serotonin syndrome, caution is advised when paroxetine hydrochloride is coadministered with lithium.

Triptans: There have been rare postmarketing reports describing patients with weakness, hyperreflexia, and incoordination following the use of a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) and the 5HT₁ agonist, sumatriptan. If concomitant treatment with triptan and an SSRI (e.g., fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, paroxetine, sertraline) is clinically warranted, appropriate observation of the patient is advised. The possibility of such interactions should also be considered if other 5HT₁ agonists are to be used in combination with SSRIs (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Serotonin Syndrome/Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome).

Tryptophan: *Tryptophan* can be metabolized to serotonin. As with other serotonin reuptake inhibitors, the use of paroxetine hydrochloride together with *tryptophan* may result in adverse reactions consisting primarily of headache, nausea, sweating and dizziness as well as serotonin syndrome. Consequently, concomitant use of paroxetine hydrochloride with *tryptophan* is not recommended (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Serotonin Syndrome/Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome).

CNS Drugs: Experience in a limited number of healthy subjects has shown that paroxetine hydrochloride does not increase the sedation and drowsiness associated with *haloperidol*, *amylbarbitone* or *oxazepam*, when given in combination. Since the effects of concomitant administration of paroxetine hydrochloride with neuroleptics have not been studied, the use of paroxetine hydrochloride with these drugs should be approached with caution.

Diazepam: A multiple dose study of the interaction between paroxetine hydrochloride and *diazepam* showed no alteration in the pharmacokinetics of paroxetine hydrochloride that would warrant changes in the dose of paroxetine hydrochloride for patients receiving both drugs. The effects of paroxetine hydrochloride on the pharmacokinetics of *diazepam* were not evaluated.

Cardiovascular Drugs: Multiple dose treatment with paroxetine hydrochloride 30 mg/day has little or no effect on the steady-state pharmacokinetics of *digoxin* (0.25 mg qd) or *propranolol* (80 mg bid).

Theophylline: Reports of elevated theophylline levels associated with paroxetine hydrochloride treatment have been reported. While this interaction has not been formally studied, it is recommended that theophylline levels be monitored when these drugs are concurrently administered.

Cimetidine: Steady state levels of paroxetine hydrochloride (30 mg daily) were elevated by about 50% when cimetidine (300 mg tid), a known drug metabolizing enzyme inhibitor, was co-administered to steady-state. Consideration should be given to using doses of paroxetine hydrochloride towards the lower end of the range when co-administered with known drug metabolizing enzyme inhibitors.

Drug-Food Interactions

The absorption and pharmacokinetics of paroxetine hydrochloride are not affected by food or antacids.

Drug-Herb Interactions

St. John's Wort: In common with other SSRI's, pharmacodynamic interactions between paroxetine and the herbal remedy St. John's Wort may occur and may result in an increase in undesirable effects.

Drug-Laboratory Interactions

Interactions with laboratory tests have not been established.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Dosing Considerations

General

RIVA-PAROXETINE (paroxetine hydrochloride) is not indicated for use in children under 18 years of age (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Potential Association with Behavioural and Emotional Changes, Including Self-Harm).

Lower initial doses of RIVA-PAROXETINE are recommended for elderly and debilitated patients, and patients with renal or hepatic impairment (See DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, Special Patient Populations).

RIVA-PAROXETINE should be administered once daily in the morning and may be taken with or without food. The tablet should be swallowed rather than chewed.

Dose Adjustments: Based on pharmacokinetic parameters, steady-state paroxetine plasma levels are achieved over a 7-14 day interval. Hence, dosage adjustments in 10 mg increments should be made at 1-2 week intervals or according to clinician judgment.

Maintenance: During long term therapy for any indication, the dosage should be maintained at the lowest effective level.

There is no body of evidence available to answer the question of how long a patient should continue to be treated with RIVA-PAROXETINE. It is generally agreed that acute episodes of depression require several months or longer of sustained pharmacologic therapy. Whether the dose of an antidepressant needed to induce remission is identical to the dose needed to maintain and/or sustain euthymia is unknown.

Systematic evaluation of the efficacy of paroxetine hydrochloride has shown that efficacy is maintained for at least 6 months with doses that averaged about 30 mg (See CLINICAL TRIALS, Depression).

Discontinuation of Treatment: Symptoms associated with the discontinuation of paroxetine hydrochloride have been reported in clinical trials and post marketing. Patients should be monitored for these and other symptoms when discontinuing treatment, regardless of the indication for which RIVA-PAROXETINE is being prescribed. (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Discontinuation of Treatment With Paroxetine Hydrochloride and ADVERSE REACTIONS, Adverse Reactions Following Discontinuation of Treatment).

A gradual reduction in the dose rather than abrupt cessation is recommended whenever possible. If intolerable symptoms occur following a decrease in the dose or upon discontinuation of treatment, dose titration should be managed on the basis of the patient's clinical response (see ADVERSE REACTIONS).

Adults

Depression

Usual Adult Dose: The administration of RIVA-PAROXETINE should be initiated at 20 mg daily. For most patients, 20 mg daily will also be the optimum dose. The therapeutic response may be delayed until the third or fourth week of treatment.

Dose Range: For those patients who do not respond adequately to the 20 mg daily dose, a gradual increase in dosage up to 40 mg daily may be considered. The maximum recommended daily dose is 50 mg.

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

Usual Adult Dose: The administration of RIVA-PAROXETINE should be initiated at 20 mg/day. The recommended dose of RIVA-PAROXETINE in the treatment of OCD is 40 mg daily.

Dose Range: For those patients who do not respond adequately to the 40 mg daily dose, a gradual increase in dosage may be considered. The maximum recommended daily dose is 60 mg.

Panic Disorder

Usual Adult Dose: The recommended starting dose of RIVA-PAROXETINE in the treatment of panic disorder is 10 mg/day. The recommended dose of RIVA-PAROXETINE in the treatment of panic disorder is 40 mg daily.

Dose Range: For those patients who do not respond adequately to the 40 mg daily dose, a gradual increase in dosage may be considered. The maximum recommended daily dose is 60 mg.

Social Phobia (Social Anxiety Disorder)

Usual Adult Dose: The recommended initial dosage is 20 mg/day. No clear dose-relationship has been demonstrated over a 20 to 60 mg/day dose range.

Dose Range: Some patients not responding adequately to a 20 mg dosage may benefit from gradual dosage increases, in 10 mg/day increments, up to a maximum of 50 mg/day.

Generalized Anxiety Disorder

Usual Adult Dose: The recommended initial dosage is 20 mg/day.

Dose Range: Some patients not responding adequately to a 20 mg dosage may benefit from gradual dosage increases, in 10 mg/day increments, up to a maximum of 50 mg/day.

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder

Usual Adult Dose: The recommended starting dosage is 20 mg/day.

Dose Range: Some patients not responding adequately to a 20 mg/day dosage may benefit from gradual dosage increases, in 10 mg/day increments, up to a maximum of 50 mg/day.

Special Patient Populations

Treatment of Pregnant Women: Epidemiological studies of pregnancy outcomes following maternal exposure to antidepressants in the first trimester have reported an increase in the risk of congenital malformations, particularly cardiovascular (e.g. ventricular and atrial septal defects), associated with the use of paroxetine. If a patient becomes pregnant while taking RIVA-PAROXETINE, she should be informed of the current estimate of risk to the fetus (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Special Populations) and consideration should be given to switching to other treatment options. Treatment with RIVA-PAROXETINE should only be continued for an individual patient, if the potential benefits outweigh the potential risks. For women who intend to become pregnant, or are in their first trimester of pregnancy, initiation of paroxetine should be considered only after other treatment options have been evaluated (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Special Populations for more details).

Post-marketing reports indicate that some neonates exposed to paroxetine hydrochloride, SSRIs, or other newer antidepressants late in the third trimester have developed complications requiring prolonged hospitalization, respiratory support, and tube feeding (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Special Populations). When treating pregnant women with RIVA-PAROXETINE during the third trimester, the physician should carefully consider the potential risks and benefits of treatment. The physician may consider tapering RIVA-PAROXETINE in the third trimester.

Geriatrics: (> 65 years): Administration of RIVA-PAROXETINE to the elderly is associated

with increased plasma levels and prolongation of the elimination half life relative to younger adults. (see ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY). The recommended initial dose is 10 mg/day for elderly and/or debilitated patients. The dose may be increased if indicated up to a maximum of 40 mg daily.

Pediatrics: RIVA-PAROXETINE is not indicated for use in children under 18 years of age (see INDICATION and WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Potential Association with Behavioural and Emotional Changes, Including Self-Harm).

Renal/Hepatic Impairment: RIVA-PAROXETINE should be used with caution in patients with renal or hepatic impairment. The recommended initial dose is 10 mg/day in patients with clinically significant renal or hepatic impairment. A maximum dose of 40 mg should not be exceeded (See WARNINGS and PRECAUTIONS; ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY).

OVERDOSAGE

The largest known ingestion from which a patient has recovered is 2000 mg. The smallest known dose of paroxetine alone associated with a fatal outcome is approximately 400 mg.

Symptoms of Overdosage

The most commonly reported adverse events subsequent to paroxetine-only overdose include: somnolence, nausea, tremor, dizziness, vomiting, diarrhea, agitation, aggression, anxiety, confused state, headache, fatigue, insomnia, tachycardia, hyperhidrosis, mydriasis, convulsion, paraesthesia, serotonin syndrome, fever, blood pressure changes, involuntary muscle contraction and loss of consciousness. It should be noted that in some cases, patients may have consumed alcohol in addition to taking an overdose of paroxetine. *Some of these symptoms may also be seen with clinical use.*

Events such as coma and ECG changes have also been reported.

Treatment of Overdosage

The physician should consider contacting a poison control centre for additional information on the treatment of any overdose.

No specific antidote is known. Treatment should consist of those general measures employed in the management of overdose with any antidepressant. Establish and maintain an airway; ensure adequate oxygenation and ventilation.

Induction of emesis is not recommended. Due to the large volume of distribution of paroxetine hydrochloride, forced diuresis, dialysis, hemoperfusion and exchange transfusion are unlikely to be of benefit.

Supportive care with frequent monitoring of vital signs and careful observation is indicated. An ECG should be taken and monitoring of cardiac function instituted if there is any evidence of abnormality. Patient management should be as clinically indicated, or as recommended by the national poisons centre, where available.

In managing overdose, consider the possibility of multiple drug involvement.

A specific caution involves patients taking or recently having taken paroxetine hydrochloride who might ingest, by accident or intent, excessive quantities of a tricyclic antidepressant. In such a case, accumulation of the parent tricyclic and its active metabolite may increase the possibility of clinically significant sequelae and extend the time needed for close medical observation.

For management of a suspected drug overdose, contact your regional Poison Control Center Immediately

ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Mechanism of Action

Paroxetine is a potent and selective serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT) reuptake inhibitor (SSRI). This activity of the drug on brain neurons is thought to be responsible for its antidepressant and anxiolytic action in the treatment of depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), panic disorder, social phobia (social anxiety disorder), generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

Paroxetine is a phenylpiperidine derivative which is chemically unrelated to the tricyclic or tetracyclic antidepressants. In receptor binding studies, paroxetine did not exhibit significant affinity for the adrenergic (α_1 , α_2 , β), dopaminergic, serotonergic (5HT₁, 5HT₂), or histaminergic receptors of rat brain membrane. A weak affinity for the muscarinic acetylcholine receptor was evident. The predominant metabolites of paroxetine are essentially inactive as 5-HT reuptake inhibitors.

Pharmacokinetics

No clear dose relationship has been demonstrated for the antidepressant effects of paroxetine at doses above 20 mg/day. The results of fixed-dose studies comparing paroxetine and placebo in the treatment of depression, panic disorder, generalized anxiety disorder and posttraumatic stress disorder revealed a dose dependency for some adverse events.

Absorption: Paroxetine is well absorbed after oral administration. In healthy volunteers, the absorption of a single 30 mg oral dose of paroxetine was not appreciably affected by the presence or absence of food.

Both the rate of absorption and the terminal elimination half-life appear to be independent of dose. Steady-state plasma concentrations of paroxetine are generally achieved in 7 to 14 days. No correlation has been established between paroxetine plasma concentrations and therapeutic

efficacy or the incidence of adverse reactions.

In *healthy young* volunteers receiving a 20 mg daily dose of paroxetine for 15 days, the mean maximal plasma concentration was 41 ng/mL at steady state (see Table 4). Peak plasma levels generally occurred within 3 to 7 hours.

Distribution: Owing to the extensive distribution of paroxetine into the tissues, less than 1% of the total drug in the body is believed to reside in the systemic circulation.

At therapeutic concentrations, the plasma protein binding of paroxetine is approximately 95%.

Metabolism: Paroxetine is subject to a biphasic process of metabolic elimination which involves presystemic (first-pass) and systemic pathways. First-pass metabolism is extensive, but may be partially saturable, accounting for the increased bioavailability observed with multiple dosing. The metabolism of paroxetine is accomplished in part by cytochrome P450 (2D₆). Saturation of this enzyme at clinical doses appears to account for the nonlinearity of paroxetine kinetics with increasing dose and increasing duration of treatment. The role of this enzyme in paroxetine metabolism also suggests potential drug-drug interactions (see DRUG INTERACTIONS). The majority of the dose appears to be oxidized to a catechol intermediate which is converted to highly polar glucuronide and sulphate metabolites through methylation and conjugation reactions. The glucuronide and sulphate conjugates of paroxetine are about > 10,000 and 3,000 times less potent, respectively, than the parent compound as inhibitors of 5-HT reuptake in rat brain synaptosomes.

Elimination: Following the single or multiple dose administration of paroxetine at doses of 20 to 50 mg, the mean elimination half-life value for healthy subjects appears to be about 24 hours, although a range of 3 to 65 hours has been reported.

Approximately 64% of an administered dose of paroxetine is eliminated by the kidneys and 36% in the faeces. Less than 2% of the dose is recovered in the form of the parent compound.

Special Populations and Conditions

Geriatrics: In elderly subjects, increased steady-state plasma concentrations and prolongation of the elimination half life were observed relative to younger adult controls (Table 4). Elderly patients should, therefore, be initiated and maintained at the lowest daily dosage of paroxetine which is associated with clinical efficacy (See DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

Hepatic Insufficiency: The results from a multiple dose pharmacokinetic study in subjects with severe hepatic dysfunction suggest that the clearance of paroxetine is markedly reduced in this patient group (see Table 4). As the elimination of paroxetine is dependent upon extensive hepatic metabolism, its use in patients with hepatic impairment should be undertaken with caution. (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, Special Patient Populations).

Renal Insufficiency: In a single dose pharmacokinetic study in patients with mild to severe renal impairment, plasma levels of paroxetine tended to increase with deteriorating renal function (see Table 5). As multiple-dose pharmacokinetic studies have not been performed in patients with renal disease, paroxetine should be used with caution in such patients (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, Special Patient Populations).

Table 4 Steady state pharmacokinetics of paroxetine after doses of 20 mg daily (mean and range)

	Young Healthy Subjects [n=22]	Elderly Healthy Subjects [n=22]	Hepatically* Impaired Subjects [n=10]
C _{max} (ss) (ng/mL)	41 (12-90)	87 (18-154)	87 (11-147)
T _{max} (ss) (hours)	5.0 (3-7)	5.0 (1-10)	6.4 (2-11)
C _{min} (ss) (ng/mL)	21 (4-51)	58 (9-127)	66 (7-128)
AUC (ss) (ng·h/mL)	660 (179-1436)	1580 (221-3286)	1720 (194-3283)
T _½ (hour)	19 (8-43)	31 (13-92)	66 (17-152)

*Galactose elimination capacity 30-70% of normal.

A wide range of interindividual variation is observed for the pharmacokinetic parameters.

Table 5 Pharmacokinetics of paroxetine after a single 30 mg dose in normal subjects and those with renal impairment

	^a Renally Impaired Severe [n=6]	^b Renally Impaired Moderate [n=6]	^c Healthy young subjects [n=6]
C _{max} (ng/mL)	46.2 (35.9-56.7)	36 (3.6-59.4)	19.8 (1.4-54.8)
T _{max} (hour)	6.5 (4.0-11.0)	4.8 (1.5-9.0)	4.3 (1-7)
AUC _∞ (ng·h/mL)	2046 (605-3695)	1053 (48-2087)	574 (21-2196)
T _½ (hour)	29.7 (10.9-54.8)	18.3 (11.2-32.0)	17.3 (9.6-25.1)

^a Creatinine clearance = 13-27 mL/min ^b Creatinine clearance = 32-46 mL/min ^c Creatinine clearance > 100 mL/min

Abbreviations:

C_{max} = maximum plasma concentration; T_{max} = time to reach C_{max}

AUC_∞ = Area under the plasma concentration time curve at infinity

T_½ = terminal elimination half-life

STORAGE AND STABILITY

Store between 15 and 30°C.

DOSAGE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING

Availability of Dosage Forms

RIVA-PAROXETINE 10 mg tablets are supplied as yellow film coated, oval, biconvex tablet, debossed with “PXT” logo on one side and “1” score “0” on the other side. Available in HDPE bottle of 30 tablets, 100 tablets or 500 tablets; and blisters of 30 tablets.

RIVA-PAROXETINE 20 mg tablets are supplied as pink film coated, oval, biconvex tablet debossed with “PXT” logo on one side and “2” score “0” on the other side. Available in HDPE bottle of 100 tablets or 500 tablets; and blisters of 30 tablets.

RIVA-PAROXETINE 30 mg tablets are supplied as blue film coated, oval, biconvex tablet debossed with “PXT” logo on one side and “30” on the other side. Available in HDPE bottle of 30 tablets, 100 tablets or 500 tablets.

Composition

RIVA-PAROXETINE (paroxetine hydrochloride) 10 mg, 20 mg and 30 mg Tablets contain 10 mg, 20 mg and 30 mg paroxetine, as paroxetine hydrochloride anhydrous, respectively. The tablets also contain the following non-medicinal ingredients (alphabetically): colloidal silicon dioxide, croscarmellose sodium, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, polyethylene glycol and titanium dioxide.

RIVA-PAROXETINE 10 mg also contains D&C yellow #10 lake, FD&C yellow #6, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, polydextrose and triacetin.

RIVA-PAROXETINE 20 mg also contains D&C red #27, FD&C red #40, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, polydextrose and triacetin.

RIVA-PAROXETINE 30 mg also contains FD&C blue #2, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, polydextrose and triacetin.

PART II: SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

PHARMACEUTICAL INFORMATION

Drug Substance

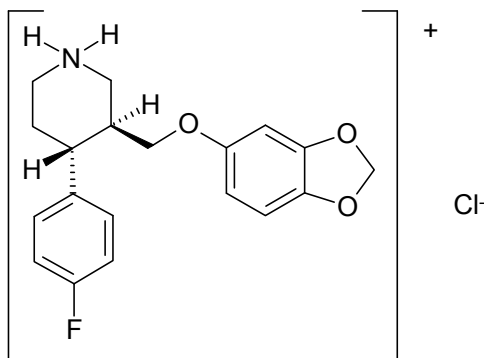
Proper Name: Paroxetine hydrochloride acetone solvate

Chemical Name: (-)-trans-4R-(4'-fluorophenyl)-3S-(3', 4'-methylene-dioxyphenoxymethyl)-piperidine hydrochloride acetone solvate.
or
(-)-trans-4R-(4'-fluorophenyl)-3S-(3', 4'-methylene-dioxyphenoxymethyl)-piperidine hydrochloride anhydrate.

Molecular formula: $C_{19}H_{20}NO_3F \cdot HCl$

Molecular Weight: 365.8 (as anhydrate salt)
329.4 (as free base)

Structural formula:



Physicochemical properties:

Description: a white to off-white crystalline powder, hygroscopic.

Melting point: 118° to 138°C

pKa and pH Values:

pH: 5.5 to 7.5 (0.25g substance and 50.0 mL water)

pKa: 8.4

Measurements in 50% aqueous dimethyl sulphoxide indicate an aqueous pKa of 9.90 compared to a calculated value of 9.84.

The pH of a saturated solution of paroxetine hydrochloride is 5.7 and a solution containing 2 mg/mL of paroxetine hydrochloride is 6.3.

Oil-Water Coefficient of Partition:

The apparent partition coefficient of paroxetine hydrochloride in the octanol-water system ($P_{\text{oct/water}}$) is 3.38 ($\log P=0.53$).

The partition coefficient of paroxetine base between octanol-water determined using a solution of paroxetine hydrochloride in octanol and an aqueous phase of sodium hydroxide solution (1M) is 222 ($\log P=2.35$).

Molar Extinction Coefficient: 4031 L/mol·cm @ 293 nm

Paroxetine hydrochloride is slightly soluble in water (4.9 mg pure free base/mL). It is freely soluble in methanol and sparingly soluble in dichloromethane and ethanol.

CLINICAL TRIALS

Comparative Bioavailability Studies

A comparative bioavailability study of paroxetine 30 mg tablets was performed in both *fasting* and *fed* states. Pharmacokinetic and bioavailability data were measured in 30 volunteers in the *fasting* state and in 48 volunteers in the *fed* state. The results are summarized in the following tables:

SUMMARY TABLE OF COMPARATIVE BIOAVAILABILITY DATA
 [A single 30 mg (1 tablets) oral administration of paroxetine in the *fasting* state]
 RIVA-PAROXETINE 30 mg Tablets (Laboratoire Riva, Blainville, Québec, Canada)
Versus
 PAXIL® 30 mg Tablets (GlaxoSmithKline, Mississauga, Ontario)

Paroxetine (1 x 30 mg) From measured data uncorrected for potency Geometric Mean Arithmetic Mean (CV %)					
PARAMETER	Test*	Reference†	% Ratio of Geometric Means	90% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
AUC _T (ng.h/mL)	241.918 335.816 (71.6)	228.394 316.155 (71.8)	105.92	99.15	113.16
AUC _I (ng.h/mL)	262.540 376.372 (82.3)	249.107 358.566 (85.5)	105.39	99.18	111.99
C _{MAX} (ng/mL)	11.55 14.052 (58.0)	11.338 13.741 (55.1)	101.92	95.76	108.48
T _{MAX} * (h)	7.23 (15.8)	7.34 (20.9)	---	---	---
T _½ * (h)	15.15 (52.3)	15.50 (64.5)	---	---	---

* RIVA-PAROXETINE, (Laboratoire Riva, Blainville, Québec, Canada)

† PAXIL®, GlaxoSmithKline, Canada.

*only the arithmetic mean is presented

SUMMARY TABLE OF COMPARATIVE BIOAVAILABILITY DATA

[A single 30 mg (1 tablets) oral administration of paroxetine in the *fed* state]
 RIVA-PAROXETINE 30 mg Tablets (Laboratoire Riva, Blainville, Québec, Canada)

Versus

PAXIL[®] 30 mg Tablets (GlaxoSmithKline, Mississauga, Ontario)

Paroxetine (1 x 30 mg) From measured data uncorrected for potency Geometric Mean Arithmetic Mean (CV %)					
PARAMETER	Test*	Reference†	% Ratio of Geometric Means	90% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
AUC _T (ng.h/mL)	203.207 296.157 (80.2)	197.272 292.086 (89.3)	103.01	96.00	110.52
AUC _I (ng.h/mL)	222.639 337.927 (92.0)	217.301 335.037 (101.8)	102.46	96.21	109.11
C _{MAX} (ng/mL)	9.521 11.667 (56.4)	9.787 11.955 (60.5)	97.28	90.61	104.43
T _{MAX} * (h)	7.06 (27.0)	7.13 (32.2)			
T _½ * (h)	14.67 (60.6)	14.85 (57.6)			

* RIVA-PAROXETINE, (Laboratoire Riva, Blainville, Québec, Canada)

† PAXIL[®], GlaxoSmithKline, Canada.

*only the arithmetic mean is presented

Study Results

Depression

The efficacy of paroxetine hydrochloride as a treatment for depression has been established in six placebo-controlled clinical trials of 6 weeks in duration performed in patients with depression (ages 18 to 73). In these studies, paroxetine hydrochloride was shown to be significantly more effective than placebo in treating depression according to the following measures: Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS), the Hamilton depressed mood item, and the Clinical Global Impression (CGI) – Severity of Illness.

A study of outpatients with recurrent major depressive disorder who had responded to paroxetine hydrochloride (HDRS total score < 8) during an initial 8-week open-treatment phase and were then randomized to continuation on paroxetine hydrochloride or placebo for 1 year demonstrated that a significantly lower proportion of patients treated with paroxetine hydrochloride (15%) compared to placebo (39%) met criteria for partial relapse¹. Criteria for full relapse² were met by a significantly lower percentage of paroxetine hydrochloride treated patients (12%) compared to placebo treated patients (28%). Effectiveness was similar for male and female patients.

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

Three double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trials of 12 weeks in duration have been performed to investigate the efficacy of paroxetine hydrochloride in obsessive-compulsive disorder: two flexible dose studies (20–60 mg/day) and one fixed dose study (20, 40, & 60 mg/day). Results for the fixed dose study and one of the flexible dose studies showed statistically significant differences from placebo in favour of paroxetine hydrochloride in terms of mean change from baseline to endpoint on the Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale and/or the National Institute of Mental Health Obsessive-Compulsive Scale. In the fixed dose study, the proportion of patients who were considered to be much or very much improved at endpoint according to a Clinical Global Impression of Improvement was 15% (13/88) in the placebo group, 20% (17/85) in the 20 mg/day group, 36% (30/83) in the 40 mg/day group, and 37% (31/83) in the 60 mg/day group. In the two flexible dose studies, placebo response rates according to this criterion were 28% (28/99) and 25% (19/75), while paroxetine hydrochloride response rates were 45% (89/198) and 35% (28/79), respectively.

Panic Disorder

One fixed dose and three flexible dose placebo-controlled clinical trials of 10 to 12 weeks in duration have been performed to investigate the efficacy of paroxetine hydrochloride in panic disorder. The fixed dose study and two of the three flexible dose studies were supportive of differences from placebo in favour of paroxetine hydrochloride for measures of panic attack frequency. At endpoint, in the fixed dose study, the proportion of patients who were free of panic attacks was 44% (29/66) for the placebo group, 56% (33/59) for the 10 mg/day paroxetine

¹ Partial relapse was characterized by requirement for additional antidepressant medication and fulfillment of DSM IIIR criteria for major depressive episode

² Full relapse was characterized by requirement for additional antidepressant treatment, fulfillment of DSM IIIR criteria for major depressive episode, deterioration in depressive symptoms for at least 1 week, increase in CGI-Severity of Illness score by ≥ 2 points and CGI-Severity of Illness score of ≥ 4 (least moderately ill).

hydrochloride group, 57% (35/61) for the 20 mg/day paroxetine group, and 76% (47/62) for the 40 mg/day paroxetine hydrochloride group.

Social Phobia (Social Anxiety Disorder)

One fixed dose and two flexible dose placebo-controlled clinical trials of 12 weeks in duration have been performed to investigate the efficacy of paroxetine hydrochloride in social phobia (social anxiety disorder). These studies showed statistically significant differences from placebo in favour of paroxetine hydrochloride in terms of mean change from baseline to endpoint on the Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale and the percentage of therapeutic responders according to the Clinical Global Impression of Improvement. In the fixed dose study, the proportion of patients who were considered to be much or very much improved at week 12 of treatment according to the Clinical Global Impression of Improvement was 28.3% (26/92) in the placebo group, 44.9% (40/89) in the 20 mg/day group, 46.6% (41/88) in the 40 mg/day group, and 42.9% (39/91) in the 60 mg/day group. In the two flexible dose (20-50 mg/day) studies, placebo response rates according to this criterion were 23.9% (22/92) and 32.4% (47/145), while paroxetine hydrochloride response rates were 54.9% (50/91) and 65.7% (90/137), respectively.

Generalized Anxiety Disorder

The effectiveness of paroxetine hydrochloride in the treatment of Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) (DSM IV) was demonstrated in two 8-week, multicentre, placebo-controlled studies. One trial was a flexible dose (20-50 mg/day) study while the other was a multiple fixed dose (20 or 40 mg/day) study. In both studies paroxetine hydrochloride demonstrated statistically significant superiority over placebo on the primary outcome measure - the Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) total score, and on a number of secondary outcomes including the HAM-A anxiety and tension items, the Clinical Global Impression (CGI) responder criterion and the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS). An additional 8-week flexible dose study did not demonstrate a significant difference between paroxetine hydrochloride (20-50 mg/day), and placebo on the primary outcome measure. However, paroxetine hydrochloride (20-50 mg/day) was more effective than placebo on many secondary study outcomes.

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder

The efficacy of paroxetine hydrochloride in the treatment of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) was demonstrated in two 12 week, multicentre placebo controlled studies (Study 1 and Study 2) in adult patients who met the DSM-IV criteria for PTSD. Study outcome was assessed by (i) the Clinician Administered PTSD Scale Part (CAPS-2) score and (ii) the Clinical Global Impression Global Improvement Item (CGI-I). The CAPS-2 is a multi-item instrument that measures the three PTSD diagnostic symptom clusters of: reexperiencing/intrusion, avoidance/numbing and hyperarousal. The two primary outcomes for each trial were (i) change from baseline to endpoint on the CAPS-2 total score (17 items), and (ii) proportion of responders on the CGI-I, where responders were defined as patients having a score of 1 (very much improved) or 2 (much improved).

Study 1 was a 12 week study comparing fixed paroxetine doses of 20 mg/day or 40 mg/day to placebo. Paroxetine hydrochloride 20 mg and 40 mg were demonstrated to be significantly superior to placebo for the CAPS-2 total score, and on proportion of responders on the CGI-I.

Study 2 was a 12-week flexible-dose study comparing paroxetine (20 mg to 50 mg daily) to placebo. Paroxetine hydrochloride was demonstrated to be significantly superior to placebo for the CAPS-2 total scorer, and on proportion of responders on the CGI-I.

The majority (66-68%) of patients in these trials were women. Subgroup analyses did not indicate differences in treatment outcomes as a function of gender. There were an insufficient number of patients who were 65 years or older or were non-Caucasian to conduct subgroup analyses on the basis of age or race, respectively.

DETAILED PHARMACOLOGY

Animal Pharmacology

In vitro: Paroxetine showed a high potency for the inhibition of 5-HT reuptake in rat hypothalamic synaptosomes ($K_i=1.1\text{nM}$), but exerted relatively weak effects upon noradrenaline reuptake ($K_i=350\text{nM}$). The predominant metabolites of paroxetine, a sulphate and a glucuronide conjugate, were essentially inactive as 5-HT reuptake inhibitors. Paroxetine has a low affinity for muscarinic cholinergic receptors (K_i of 89 nM for displacement of [^3H]quinuclidinyl benzilate). Animal studies have indicated only weak anticholinergic properties.

Radioligand binding techniques in rat brain, in vitro, have indicated that paroxetine has little affinity for α_1 , α_2 and β -adrenoceptors, dopamine (D_2), 5-HT $_1$ -like, 5-HT $_2$ and histamine (H1) receptors at concentrations below 1 μM . This lack of interaction with post-synaptic receptors in vitro is substantiated by in vivo studies which demonstrate a lack of CNS depressant and hypotensive properties.

In vivo: In mice, paroxetine ($\text{ED}_{50}=0.4\text{ mg/kg p.o.}$) was associated with potent and prolonged potentiation of the hypermotility induced by the 5-HT precursor, 5-hydroxytryptophan. Similarly, the anticonvulsant effects of 5-hydroxytryptophan in a mouse electroshock model were potentiated by paroxetine ($\text{ED}_{50}=0.4\text{ mg/kg p.o.}$). In rats paroxetine ($\text{ED}_{50}=0.8\text{ mg/kg p.o.}$) inhibited the hypermotility induced by p-chloroamphetamine, an agent which depletes neuronal 5-HT stores. Paroxetine, 1 mg/kg i.p., in conscious rats with chronically implanted cortical electrodes, produced essentially no changes in the power spectrum and frequency analysis of the EEG.

Electrophysiological measures have demonstrated that paroxetine has a vigilance-increasing activity in animals. Oral doses of paroxetine 0.32 to 18 mg/kg to rats lengthened the waking period and shortened the slow-wave and paradoxical sleep periods in a dose-dependent fashion. As with other selective 5-HT uptake inhibitors, paroxetine, at a dose of 5 mg/kg i.p., causes symptoms of excessive 5-HT receptor stimulation when administered to rats previously given monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors such as tranlycypromine or phenelzine, or the 5-HT precursor L-tryptophan.

Behavioural and EEG studies indicate that paroxetine is weakly activating at doses above those generally required to inhibit 5-HT reuptake. The activating properties are not "amphetamine-

like" in nature. In rats trained to discriminate d-amphetamine, 1 mg/kg i.p., from saline, no generalization to amphetamine was observed after administration of paroxetine (0.3, 1, 3 or 10 mg/kg i.p.). Paroxetine caused seizures in mice at a lethal dose of 300 mg/kg p.o. At a dose of 50 mg/kg p.o., paroxetine lowered the threshold for electroshock-induced seizures in mice.

Animal studies indicate that paroxetine is well tolerated by the cardiovascular system. When the cardiovascular effects of paroxetine and amitriptyline were compared in the conscious rabbit and anaesthetized cat, intravenous doses of paroxetine approximately 2 to 4 times higher (on a mg/kg basis) than those of amitriptyline were required to produce significant changes in blood pressure, heart rate and electrocardiographic parameters. Similarly, in the pentobarbital anaesthetized dog, i.v. imipramine, amitriptyline and clomipramine (in doses of 10 mg/kg) caused severe atrioventricular block and ventricular arrhythmia's, while equivalent doses of paroxetine resulted in only slight prolongation of the PQ interval. In addition, low doses (0.3 to 1 mg/kg) of the tricyclic antidepressants caused marked tachycardia, whereas paroxetine in doses up to 10 mg/kg had no effect on heart rate.

Studies in the spontaneous hypertensive rat indicate that, in contrast to antidepressants which inhibit the uptake of noradrenaline, paroxetine at 5 mg/kg i.v. has a much reduced propensity to inhibit the antihypertensive effects of guanethidine.

5-HT is transported into blood platelets and central neurons by a similar active uptake transporter mechanism in the cell membrane. Thus, in common with other selective 5-HT reuptake inhibitors, administration of paroxetine results in depletion of 5-HT from platelets. This has been reported after repeated daily administration of paroxetine at doses of 0.1, 1 and 10 mg/kg i.p. in mice and rats, 1-7.5 mg/kg p.o. in monkeys and 10-50 mg orally to healthy human volunteers. Similarly, whole blood 5-HT levels were shown to be depleted in depressed patients after paroxetine administration.

Human Pharmacology

Paroxetine 30 mg administered in single doses to healthy non-depressed volunteers did not impair psychomotor function which was measured by psychomotor tasks such as Morse tapping and motor manipulation, assessment of subjective perception and general assessment of arousal.

Paroxetine at doses of up to 40 mg daily produces no clinically significant changes in blood pressure, heart rate or ECG after administration to healthy subjects.

TOXICOLOGY

General toxicity studies have been conducted in rhesus monkeys and rats, in both of which the metabolic pathway for paroxetine is the same as in man.

Acute Toxicity

In relation to the clinical dose, the acute LD₅₀ of paroxetine is very high in both mice and rats (approximately 350 mg/kg).

Long-Term Toxicity

The no-toxic effect levels in the rhesus monkeys and rats were 4-10 times and 6-15 times the recommended range of clinical doses respectively. At higher doses (40 mg/kg for 3 months and 25 mg/kg for 12 months), lipidosis was observed in several tissues of rats (lungs, mesenteric lymph nodes, epididymides, retinal tissues - the latter by electron microscopy only). As paroxetine is a lipophilic amine with both hydrophobic and hydrophilic moieties, it may accumulate in lysosomes leading to an impairment of lipid catabolism and, hence, the accumulation of lipids within the lysosomes. It should be noted that the slight degree of lipidosis seen in the rat was restricted to doses and plasma levels much higher than those observed in man. In a clinical study investigating lamellated inclusion bodies in peripheral white blood cells during long term therapy, no difference between placebo and paroxetine could be detected.

Carcinogenicity

No carcinogenic potential was detected in rat (dose levels of 1, 5 and 20 mg/kg/day) and mouse (dose levels of 1, 5 and 25 mg/kg/day) life-span studies. A non dose-related increase in malignant liver cell tumours occurred in male mice at 1 and 5 mg/kg/day which was statistically significant at 5 mg/kg/day. There was no increase at 25 mg/kg/day or in female mice and the incidence was within the historical control range.

Reproduction and Impairment of Fertility Studies

5-Hydroxytryptamine and compounds modulating this amine are known to affect reproductive function in animals and at high dose levels cause marked overt toxicity. Paroxetine at 15 and 50 mg/kg (hydrochloride salt) has been shown to impair reproductive function in rats.

In male rats, chronic administration of a 50 mg/kg dose has been associated with granulomatous reactions in the epididymides accompanied by atrophy and degeneration of the seminiferous tubules. There were no biologically significant effects on fertility of female rats but corpora lutea count was slightly reduced and preimplantation loss slightly increased at 50 mg/kg in association with marked maternal toxicity.

Teratology Studies

Reproduction studies were performed in rats and rabbits at doses up to 42 and 5 times the maximum recommended daily human dose (60 mg) on a mg/kg basis. These are 8.3 (rat) and 1.7 (rabbit) times the maximum recommended human dose on a mg/m² basis. These studies have revealed no evidence of teratogenic effects or of selective toxicity to the embryo.

Immunotoxicity Studies

Specific studies have demonstrated that paroxetine is unlikely to possess the potential for immunotoxicity.

Serum samples were obtained from depressed patients who had received 30 mg of paroxetine daily for between six and twelve months, from groups of rats on a repeat dose toxicity study in which daily doses of 1, 5 and 25 mg/kg of paroxetine were administered for 52 weeks, from guinea pigs epicutaneously exposed (topically under an occlusive patch) to paroxetine and from New Zealand White (NZW) rabbits parenterally (i.m. and s.c.) injected with paroxetine in

Freund's adjuvant. In addition as a positive control, sera were obtained from NZW rabbits which had been immunized by i.m. and s.c. injections of Freund's adjuvant emulsions containing paroxetine chemically conjugated to bovine gamma globulin (BGG).

Serum antibody levels were assessed by enzyme- or radio-immunoassays (ELISA or RIA). No anti-paroxetine antibody activity was detected in serum samples from patients, from rats in the toxicity study, from guinea pigs epicutaneously exposed to paroxetine, or from rabbits parenterally injected with paroxetine. Serum anti-paroxetine antibody was detected in rabbits immunized with Freund's adjuvant emulsions containing paroxetine coupled with BGG, verifying that the RIA system employed was capable of detecting antibodies directed against paroxetine.

Paroxetine also did not induce contact sensitivity reactions in guinea pigs following epicutaneous exposure.

REFERENCES

1. Anon. Paroxetine Aropax, Seroxat. *Drugs Future*. 1991; 16/2 (184).
2. Bailey DL & Le Melleo JM. Effects of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors on cholesterol levels of in patients with panic disorder. *J Clin Psychopharmacol*. 2003 Jun; 23: 317-319.
3. Boyer WF, Blumhardt, CL. The safety profile of paroxetine. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 1992; 53 Suppl: 61-66.
4. Brady KT. Posttraumatic stress disorder and comorbidity: recognizing the many faces of PTSD. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 1997; 58 Suppl. 9: 12-15.
5. Cain CR., Hamilton TC, Norton J, Petersen EN, Poyser RH, Thormahlen D. Relative lack of cardiotoxicity of paroxetine in animal models. *Acta Psychiatr Scand Suppl*. 1989 350: 27-30.
6. Carillo JA, Ramos SI, Herraiz AG, Llerena A, Agundez JA, Berecz R et al. Pharmacokinetic interaction of fluvoxamine and thioridazine in schizophrenic patients. *J Clin Psychopharmacol*. 1999; 19(6): 494-499.
7. Chambers CDE, Hernandez-Diaz S, Van Marter LJ, Werler MM, Louik C, Jones KL, et al. Selective serotonin-reuptake inhibitors and risk of persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn. *New Engl J of Med*. 2006 Feb 9; 354(6): 579-587.
8. Chambers CD, Johnson KA, Dick LM, Felix RJ, Jones KL. Birth outcomes in pregnant women taking fluoxetine. *New Engl J Med*. 1996; 1010-5.
9. Claghorn JL. The safety and efficacy of paroxetine compared with placebo in a double-blind trial of depressed outpatients. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 1992; 53 Suppl: 33-35.
10. Claghorn JL. Paroxetine: LongTerm Efficacy and Tolerability. *Proc 5th World Congr Biol Psychiatr Florence*. 1991: 12-13.
11. Cohn JB, Wilcox, CS. Paroxetine in major depression: a double-blind trial with imipramine and placebo. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 1992; 53 Suppl.: 52-56.
12. Davidson JR. Biological therapies for posttraumatic stress disorder: an overview. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 1997; 58 Suppl. 9:29-32.
13. Den Boer JA, Westenberg HG, Kamerbeek, WD, Verhoeven WM, Kahn RS. Effect of serotonin uptake inhibition in anxiety disorders; a double-blind comparison of clomipramine and fluvoxamine. *Int Clin Psychopharmacology*. 1987; 2(1): 21-32.
14. Dewar KM, Reader TA, Grondin L., Descarries L. [3H]paroxetine binding and serotonin content of rat and rabbit cortical areas, hippocampus, neostriatum, ventral mesencephalic

- tegmentum and midbrain raphe nuclei region. *Synapse*. 1991; 9(1): 14-26.
15. DuMouchel W. Bayesian data mining in large frequency tables, with an application to the FDA spontaneous reporting. *Am Statistician*. 1999; 53: 177-202.
 16. DuMouchel W, Pregibon D. Empirical Bayes screening for multi-item associations. *Proceedings of the seventh ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining*. 2001, 67-76.
 17. Dunbar GC, Cohn JB, Fabre LF, Feighner JP, Fieve RR, Mendels J et al. A comparison of paroxetine, imipramine and placebo in depressed out-patients. *Br J Psychiatry*. 1991; 159: 394-398.
 18. Dunbar GC, Mewett S. Evaluation of Suicidal Thoughts and Acts with Paroxetine. *Proc 5th World Congr Biol Psychiatr Florence*. 1991: 36-37.
 19. Dunbar GC, Stoker MJ. Paroxetine in the Treatment of Melancholic and Severely Depressed Hospitalised Patients. *Eur Neuropsychopharmacol; Abstracts of the IVth Congress of the European College of Neuropsychopharmacology, Monaco. 6-9 October 1991; 1(3): 64.*
 20. Dunbar GC. Paroxetine - An Effective Antidepressant with Impressive Safety Profile. *J Psychopharmacol*. 1990; 4(4): 257.
 21. Dunner DL, Cohn JB, Walshe T, III, Cohn CK, Feighner JP, Fieve RR et al. Two combined, multicentre double-blind studies of paroxetine and doxepin in geriatric patients with major depression. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 1992; 53 (Suppl): 57-60.
 22. Dunner DL, Dunbar GC. Optimal dose regimen for paroxetine. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 1992; 53 Suppl: 21-26.
 23. Eric L, Petrovic D, Loga S, Kobal M, Jakovljevic M, Mewett S. A Prospective, Double-Blind, Comparative, Multicentre Study of Paroxetine and Placebo in Preventing Recurrent Major Depressive Episodes. *Proc 5th World Congr Biol Psychiatr Florence*. 1991; 10-11.
 24. Fabre LF. A 6-week, double-blind trial of paroxetine, imipramine and placebo in depressed outpatients. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 1992; 53 (Suppl): 40-43.
 25. Feighner JP, Boyer WF. Paroxetine in the treatment of depression: a comparison with imipramine and placebo. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 1992; 53 (Suppl.): 44-47.
 26. Gorman JM, Liebowitz MR, Fyer AJ, Goetz D, Campeas RB, Fyer MR Et al. An open trial of fluoxetine in the treatment of panic attacks. *J Clin Psychopharmacol*. 1987; 7(5): 329-332.
 27. Gould RA, Otto MW, Pollack MH, Yap L. Cognitive behavioral and pharmacological

- treatment of generalized anxiety disorder: A preliminary meta-analysis. *Behavior Therapy*. 1997; 28(2): 285-305.
28. Greenough A, Khatriwal B. Pulmonary hypertension in the newborn. *Paediatr Respir Rev*. 2005; 111-116.
 29. Hartigan-Go K, Bateman DN, Nyberg G, Martensson E, Thomas SH. Concentration-related pharmacodynamic effects of thioridazine and its metabolites in humans. *Clin Pharmacol Ther*. 1996; 60(5): 543-553.
 30. Hindmarch I, Harrison C. The effects of paroxetine and other antidepressants in combination with alcohol on psychomotor activity related to car driving. *Acta Psychiatr Scand*. 1989; 350: 45.
 31. Hutchinson DR, Tong S, Moon CAL, Vince M, Clarke A. A Double Blind Study in General Practice to Compare the Efficacy and Tolerability of Paroxetine and Amitriptyline in Depressed Elderly Patients. *Br J Clin Res*. 1991; 2: 43-57.
 32. Johnson AM. An overview of the animal pharmacology of paroxetine. *Acta Psychiatr Scand*. 1989; 350:14-20.
 33. Källén B. Neonate characteristics after maternal use of antidepressants in late pregnancy. *Arch of Pediatr & Adolesc Med* 2004. 312-316.
 34. Kennet GA, Lightowler S, De Biasi V, Stevens NC, Blackburn TP. m-CPP-induced mouth movements, a model of OCD? *Neuropsychopharmacol*. 1994; 10: 174-178.
 35. Kennet GA, Lightowler S, Murphy O, De B, V, Stevens NC, Tulloch IF et al. Chronic Treatment with Paroxetine and Fluoxetine, But Not Desipramine, Desensitizes 5-HT_{2C} Receptor Function. *Br J Pharmacol*. 1994; 112(Proc Suppl):643.
 36. Kerr JS, Sherwood N, Hindmarch I. The Comparative Psychopharmacology of the 5-HT Reuptake Inhibitors. *Hum Psychopharmacol*. 1991; 6(4): 313-317.
 37. Kessler RC McGonagle KA, Zhao S, Nelson CB, Hughes M, Eshleman S et al. Lifetime and 12-month prevalence of DSM-III-R psychiatric disorders in the United States. Results from the National Comorbidity Survey. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 1994; 51(1): 8-19.
 38. Kessler RC, Sonnega A, Bromet E, Hughes M, Nelson CB. Posttraumatic stress disorder in the National Comorbidity Survey. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 1995; 52(12): 1048-1060.
 39. Kiev A. A double-blind, placebo-controlled study of paroxetine in depressed outpatients. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 1992; 53 Suppl: 27-29.
 40. Kim EJ & Yu BH. Increased cholesterol levels after paroxetine treatment in patients with

- panic disorder. *J Clin Psychopharmacol*. 2005; 597-599. 41.
41. Kuhs H, Rudolf GA. Cardiovascular effects of paroxetine. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)*. 1990; 102(3): 379-382.
 42. Lara N, Baker GB, Archer S, Le-Melledo JM. Increased cholesterol levels during paroxetine administration in healthy men. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 2003 Dec; 14551459.
 43. Mancini C, Ameringen MV. Paroxetine in social phobia. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 1996; 57(11): 519-522.
 44. Marshall RD, Beebe KL, Oldham M, Zaninelli R. Efficacy and safety of paroxetine treatment for chronic PTSD: a fixed-dose, placebo-controlled study. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2001; 158(12): 1982-1988.
 45. Mason I. Paroxetine Hailed for Care Advance on Older Therapies. *Hosp Doctor*. 1991 (18 April): 34.
 46. Mertens C, Pintens H. A double-blind, multicentre study of paroxetine and mianserin in depression. *Acta Psychiatr Scand*. 1989;350: 140.
 47. Nelson DR, Pratt GD, Palmer KR, Johnson AM, Bowery NG. Effect of paroxetine, a selective 5-hydroxytryptamine uptake inhibitor, on beta-adrenoceptors in rat brain: autoradiographic and functional studies. *Neuropharmacology*. 1991; 30(6): 607-616.
 48. Oehrberg S, Christiansen PE, Behnke K, Borup AL, Severin B, Soegaard J et.al. Paroxetine in the treatment of panic disorder-A randomized double-blind, placebo-controlled study. *Br J Psychiatry*. 1995; 167(3): 374-379.
 49. Pollack MH, Zaninelli R, Goddard A, McCafferty JP, Bellew KM, Burnham D.B et al. Paroxetine in the treatment of generalized anxiety disorder: results of a placebo-controlled, flexible-dosage trial. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 2001; 62(5): 350-357.
 50. Rasmussen JGC, Johnson AM. Incidence of Seizures During Treatment with Antidepressants, Including the New Selective Serotonin Re-Uptake Inhibitor, Paroxetine. *Proc 5th World Congr Biol Psychiatr Florence*. 1991: 40-41.
 51. Rickels K, Amsterdam J, Clary C, Fox I, Schweizer E, Weise C. The efficacy and safety of paroxetine compared with placebo in outpatients with major depression. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 1992; 53 Suppl: 30-32.
 52. Ringold AL. Paroxetine Efficacy in social phobia. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 1994; 55(8): 363-364.
 53. Rocca P, Fonzo V, Scotta M, Zanalda E, Ravizza L. Paroxetine efficacy in the treatment of generalized anxiety disorder. *Acta Psychiatr Scand*. 1997; 95(5): 444-450.

54. Ross R. Atherosclerosis. In: Bennet & Plum, editors. Cecil Textbook of Medicine. 20th ed. 1996. p. 292-3.
55. Shrivastava RK, Shrivastava, Overweg N, Blumhardt CL. A double-blind comparison of paroxetine, imipramine and placebo in major depression. J Clin Psychiatry. 1992; 53 Suppl: 48-51.
56. Smith WT, Glaudin V. A placebo-controlled trial of paroxetine in the treatment of major depression. J Clin Psychiatry. 1992; 53 Suppl: 36-39.
57. Solomon SD, Davison JR Trauma: prevalence, impairment, service use, and cost. J Clin Psychiatry. 1997; 58 Supp. 9: 5-11.
58. Stein MB, Chartier MJ, Hazen AL, Kroft CD, Chale RA, Cote D et al. Paroxetine in the treatment of generalized social phobia: open-label treatment and double-blind placebo-controlled discontinuation. J Clin Psychopharmacol. 1996; 16(3): 218-222.
59. Thomas DR, Nelson DR, Johnson AM. Biochemical effects of the antidepressant paroxetine, a specific 5-hydroxytryptamine uptake inhibitor. Psychopharmacology (Berl). 1987; 93(2): 193-200.
60. Tucker P, Zaninelli R, Yehuda R, Ruggiero L, Dillingham K, Pitts CD. Paroxetine in the treatment of chronic posttraumatic stress disorder: results of a placebo-controlled, flexible-dosage trial. J Clin Psychiatry. 2001; 62(11): 860-868.
61. Tulloch IF, Johnson AM. The pharmacologic profile of paroxetine, a new selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor. J Clin Psychiatry. 1992; 53 Suppl: 7-12.
62. Von Bahr C, Movin G, Nordin C, Liden A, Hammarlund-Udenaes M, Hedberg A et al. Plasma levels of thioridazine and metabolites are influenced by the debrisoquin hydroxylation phenotype. Clin Pharmacol Ther. 1991; 49(3): 234-240.
63. Walsh-Sukys MC, Tyson JE, Wright LL, Bauer CR, Korones SB, Stevenson DK et al. Persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn in the era before nitric oxide: practice variation and outcomes. Pediatrics. 2000 Jan; 14-20.
64. Wittchen HU, Zhao S, Kessler RC, Eaton WW. DSM-III-R generalized anxiety disorder in the National Comorbidity Survey. Arch Gen Psychiatry. 1994; 51(5): 355-364.
65. PAXIL[®] Product Monograph (GlaxoSmithKline Inc. Ontario, Canada) Revision date: October 19, 2010; Control No. 140451.

PART III: CONSUMER INFORMATION**Pr RIVA-PAROXETINE**
paroxetine hydrochloride tablets USP

This leaflet is part III of a three-part “Product Monograph” published when RIVA-PAROXETINE was approved for sale in Canada and is designed specifically for Consumers. This leaflet is a summary and will not tell you everything about RIVA-PAROXETINE. Contact your doctor or pharmacist if you have any questions about the drug.

Please read this information before you start to take your medication, even if you have taken this drug before. Keep this information with your medicine in case you need to read it again.

ABOUT THIS MEDICATION**What the medication is used for:**

RIVA-PAROXETINE has been prescribed to you by your doctor to relieve your symptoms of:

- depression (feeling sad, a change in appetite or weight, difficulty concentrating or sleeping, feeling tired, headaches, unexplained aches and pain)
- panic attacks
- social phobia (social anxiety disorder) - avoidance and/or fear of social situations
- generalized anxiety or nervousness
- obsessive compulsive disorder (recurrent and intrusive thought, feeling, idea or sensation; recurrent pattern of behaviour, or unwanted thoughts or actions), or
- posttraumatic stress disorder (anxiety following a traumatic event, for example a car crash, physical assault, natural disaster such as an earthquake)

What it does:

RIVA-PAROXETINE belongs to the family of medicines called selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors. RIVA-PAROXETINE is thought to work by increasing the levels of a chemical in the brain called serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine).

When it should not be used:

Do not use RIVA-PAROXETINE if you are:

- allergic to it or any of the components of its formulation (see list of components at the end of this section)
- currently taking or have recently taken monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitor antidepressants (e.g. phenelzine sulphate, moclobemide) or linezolid, a MAO inhibitor antibiotic
- currently taking or have recently taken thioridazine or pimozone .

What the medicinal ingredient is:

Paroxetine hydrochloride

What the nonmedicinal ingredients are:

colloidal silicon dioxide, croscarmellose sodium, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, polyethylene glycol and titanium dioxide.

RIVA-PAROXETINE 10 mg also contains D&C yellow #10 lake, FD&C yellow #6, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, polydextrose and triacetin.

RIVA-PAROXETINE 20 mg also contains D&C red #27, FD&C red #40, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, polydextrose and triacetin.

RIVA-PAROXETINE 30 mg also contains FD&C blue #2, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, polydextrose and triacetin.

What dosage forms it comes in:

RIVA-PAROXETINE is available as a 10 mg yellow tablet, a 20 mg pink tablet and a 30 mg blue tablet.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

During treatment with these types of medications it is important that you and your doctor have good ongoing communication about how you are feeling.

RIVA-PAROXETINE is not for use in children under 18 years of age.

New or Worsened Emotional or Behavioural Problems:

Particularly in the first few weeks or when doses are adjusted, a small number of patients taking drugs of this type may feel worse instead of better; for example, they may experience unusual feelings of agitation, hostility or anxiety, or have impulsive or disturbing thoughts such as thoughts of self-harm or harm to others. Should this happen to you, or to those in your care if you are a caregiver or guardian, consult your doctor immediately. Close observation by a doctor is necessary in this situation. **Do not discontinue your medication on your own.**

There is an increased risk of breaking a bone in people taking medicines like RIVA-PAROXETINE. The risk of fracture (or breaking a bone) occurs throughout, but is greatest during the early stages of treatment.

Medicines like RIVA-PAROXETINE may affect your sperm. Fertility in some men may be reduced while taking RIVA-PAROXETINE.

BEFORE you use RIVA-PAROXETINE tell your doctor or pharmacist:

- all your medical conditions, including a history of seizures, liver or kidney disease, heart problems or history of any abnormal bleeding
- any medications (prescription or non prescription) which you are taking or have recently taken, especially monoamine oxidase inhibitor antidepressants (e.g. phenelzine sulphate, moclobemide) or any other antidepressants, thioridazine, pimozone, drugs used to prevent fits (anticonvulsants), drugs for Parkinson’s disease, or drugs containing tryptophan
- if you are taking tamoxifen (used to treat breast cancer)
- if you have ever had any allergic reaction to medications, food, etc.

- any natural or herbal products you are taking (e.g. St. John's Wort)
- if you are pregnant or thinking about becoming pregnant, or if you are breast feeding
- your habits of alcohol and /or street drug consumption
- if you drive a vehicle or perform hazardous tasks during your work
- if you had recent bone fractures or were told you have osteoporosis or risk factors for osteoporosis

Effects on Pregnancy and Newborns:

As stated above, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine including RIVA-PAROXETINE. **If you are already taking/using RIVA-PAROXETINE and have just found out that you are pregnant, you should talk to your doctor immediately. You should also talk to your doctor if you are planning to become pregnant.**

Taking RIVA-PAROXETINE in early stages of pregnancy:

Some studies have suggested an increased risk of birth defects particularly heart defects, in babies whose mothers received RIVA-PAROXETINE in the first few months of pregnancy. These studies found that about 2 in 100 babies (2%) whose mothers received paroxetine in early pregnancy had a heart defect, compared with the normal rate of 1 in 100 babies (1%) seen in the general population. Also, in cases where RIVA-PAROXETINE has been used, there have been reports of premature births although it is not known if these premature births are due to the use of RIVA-PAROXETINE.

Taking RIVA-PAROXETINE in later stages of pregnancy:

Possible complications at birth (from taking any newer antidepressant, including RIVA-PAROXETINE):

Post-marketing reports indicate that some newborns whose mothers took an SSRI (selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor) or other newer antidepressant, during pregnancy have developed complications at birth requiring prolonged hospitalization, breathing support and tube feeding. Reported symptoms included feeding and/or breathing difficulties, seizures, tense or overly relaxed muscles, jitteriness and constant crying.

In most cases, the newer antidepressant was taken during the third trimester of pregnancy. These symptoms are consistent with either a direct adverse effect of the antidepressant on the baby, or possibly a discontinuation syndrome caused by sudden withdrawal from the drug. These symptoms normally resolve over time. However, if your baby experiences any of these symptoms, contact your doctor as soon as you can.

Persistent Pulmonary Hypertension (PPHN) and newer antidepressants, including RIVA-PAROXETINE:

The use of RIVA-PAROXETINE during pregnancy, particularly during late pregnancy, may increase the risk of a serious lung condition called persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn (PPHN) that causes breathing difficulties in newborns soon after birth. In the general population, PPHN is known to occur in about 1 or 2 per 1000 newborns but this may be increased 4 to 6 times in babies whose mothers used RIVA-PAROXETINE during late pregnancy.

If you are pregnant and taking an SSRI, or other newer antidepressants, you should discuss the risks and benefits of the various treatment options with your doctor. It is very important that you do NOT stop taking these medications without first consulting your doctor. See SIDE EFFECTS AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM section for more information.

INTERACTIONS WITH THIS MEDICATION

Do not use RIVA-PAROXETINE if you are taking or have recently taken (within the last 2 weeks) monoamine oxidase inhibitors, methylthioninium chloride (methylene blue), thioridazine, or pimozone.

You should tell your doctor if you are taking or have recently taken any medications (prescription, non-prescription or natural/herbal), especially:

- other antidepressants, such as SSRIs and certain tricyclics
- other drugs that affect serotonin such as, lithium, linezolid, tramadol, tryptophan, St. John's Wort, triptans used to treat migraines
- fentanyl (used in anaesthesia or to treat chronic pain)
- tamoxifen, which is used to treat breast cancer or fertility problems
- certain medicines used to treat patients with irregular heart beats (arrhythmias)
- certain medicines used to treat schizophrenia
- certain medicines used to treat bipolar depression, such as lithium
- a combination of fosamprenavir and ritonavir, used to treat Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection
- procyclidine, which is used to treat Parkinson's Disease or other movement disorders
- metoprolol, which is used to treat high blood pressure and angina
- certain medicines which may affect blood clotting and increase bleeding, such as oral anti-coagulants (e.g. warfarin), aspirin and other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (e.g. ibuprofen)
- certain medicines used to treat epilepsy
- in general, drinking alcoholic beverages should be kept to a minimum or avoided completely while taking RIVA-PAROXETINE.

PROPER USE OF THIS MEDICATION

Usual dose:

- It is very important that you take RIVA-PAROXETINE exactly as your doctor has instructed. Generally most people take between 20 mg to 40 mg of RIVA-PAROXETINE per day for depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, social phobia (social anxiety disorder), generalized anxiety disorder and posttraumatic stress disorder; although your doctor may start you at 10 mg per day for panic disorder

- Take your tablets in the morning, preferably with food. You should swallow the tablets whole with water. Do not chew them
- You should continue to take your medicine even if you do not feel better, as it may take a number of weeks for your medicine to work
- Keep taking your tablets, as instructed, until the doctor tells you to stop
- Talk to your doctor before you stop taking your medication on your own

Remember: This medicine has been prescribed only for you. Do not give it to anybody else, as they may experience undesirable effects, which may be serious.

Missed Dose:

If you forget to take your tablet in the morning, take it as soon as you remember. Take your next dose at the normal time the next morning, then carry on as before. Do not try to make up for a missed dose by taking a double dose the next time.

Overdose:

If you have taken a large number of tablets all at once, contact your doctor or the nearest hospital emergency department immediately, even though you may not feel sick. Show the doctor your pack of tablets.

In case of drug overdose, contact a health care practitioner, hospital emergency department or regional Poison Control Centre immediately, even if there are no symptoms.

SIDE EFFECTS AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM

Like all medications, RIVA-PAROXETINE can cause some side effects. You may not experience any of them. For most patients these side effects are likely to be minor and temporary. However, some may be serious. Some of these side effects may be dose related. Consult your doctor if you experience these or other side effects, as the dose may have to be adjusted.

If you experience an allergic reaction (including skin rash, hives, swelling, trouble breathing) or any severe or unusual side effects, stop taking the drug and contact your doctor immediately.

The most common side effects of RIVA-PAROXETINE are:

- nausea/vomiting
- dry mouth
- drowsiness
- weakness
- dizziness
- sweating
- nervousness
- sleep disturbances
- sexual problems
- Although psychiatric disorders are often associated with decreases in sexual desire, performance and satisfaction, treatment with this medication may lead to further decreases.

Other effects may include loss of appetite, constipation, diarrhea, abnormal dreams (including nightmares) and headache.

RIVA-PAROXETINE does not usually affect people's normal activities. However, some people feel sleepy while taking it, in which case they should not drive or operate machinery.

RIVA-PAROXETINE may raise cholesterol levels in some patients.

New or Worsened Emotional or Behavioural Problems A

small number of patients taking a drug of this type may feel worse instead of better; for example, they may experience new or worsened feelings of agitation, hostility or anxiety, or thoughts about suicide. Your doctor should be informed of such changes immediately. Close observation by a doctor is necessary in this situation. Do not discontinue your medication on your own. See also the WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS section.

Discontinuation Symptoms

Contact your doctor before stopping or reducing your dosage of RIVA-PAROXETINE. Symptoms such as dizziness, lightheadness, nausea, vomiting, agitation/restlessness, anxiety, sweating, headache, sleep disturbance, electric shock sensations, tinnitus (buzzing, hissing, whistling, ringing or other persistent noise in the ears) and other symptoms have been reported after stopping treatment, reducing the dosage of RIVA-PAROXETINE, or when a dose is missed. These symptoms usually disappear without needing treatment. Tell your doctor immediately if you have these or any other symptoms. Your doctor may adjust the dosage of RIVA-PAROXETINE to alleviate the symptoms. See WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS section for more information.

Effects on Newborns

Some newborns whose mothers took an SSRI (Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor) or other newer antidepressant, such as RIVA-PAROXETINE, during pregnancy have shown such symptoms as breathing and feeding difficulties, jitteriness and constant crying. If your baby experiences any of these symptoms, contact your doctor as soon as you can. See WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS section for more information.

SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS, HOW OFTEN THEY HAPPEN AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM

Symptom / effect		Talk with your doctor or pharmacist right way		Seek immediate emergency medical assistance
		Only if severe	In all cases	
Uncommon	Bruising or unusual bleeding from the skin or other areas		✓	
	Hallucinations [strange visions or sounds]		✓	
	Uncontrollable movements of the body or face		✓	
	Inability to urinate		✓	
Rare	Allergic reactions [red and lumpy skin rash, hives, swelling, trouble breathing]			✓*
	Low sodium level in blood [symptoms of tiredness, weakness, confusion combined with achy, stiff or uncoordinated muscles]		✓	
	Akathisia [feeling restless and unable to sit or stand still]		✓	
	Mania [overactive behaviour and thoughts]		✓	
	Seizures [loss of consciousness with uncontrollable shaking (“fit”)]			✓*
	Restless Legs Syndrome (irresistible urge to move the legs)		✓	
Very Rare	Serotonin syndrome [a combination of most or all of the following: confusion, restlessness, sweating, shaking, shivering, hallucinations, sudden jerking of the muscles, fast heartbeat]			✓
	Increased pressure in the eyes [symptoms of eye pain and blurred vision]		✓	
	Gastrointestinal bleeding [vomiting blood or passing blood in stools]			✓

SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS, HOW OFTEN THEY HAPPEN AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM

	Liver disorder [symptoms include nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite combined with itching, yellowing of the skin or eyes, dark urine]			✓
	A severe widespread rash with blisters and peeling skin			✓
See Warnings & Precautions	- New or Worsened Emotional or Behavioural Problems		✓	
	- Thoughts of death or suicide			✓

* If you think you have these side effects, stop taking the drug

This is not a complete list of side effects. For any unexpected effects while taking RIVA-PAROXETINE, contact your doctor or pharmacist.

HOW TO STORE IT

- Keep all medicines out of the reach of children.
- Store between 15 and 30°C in a dry place.
- Keep container tightly closed
- If your doctor tells you to stop taking RIVA-PAROXETINE please return any left over medicine to your pharmacist.

REPORTING SUSPECTED SIDE EFFECTS

You can report any suspected adverse reactions associated with the use of health products to the Canada Vigilance Program by one of the following 3 ways:

- Report online at www.healthcanada.gc.ca/medeffect
- Call toll-free at 1-866-234-2345
- Complete a Canada Vigilance Reporting Form and:
 - Fax toll-free to 1-866-678-6789, or
 - Mail to: Canada Vigilance Program
Health Canada
Postal Locator 0701D
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K9

Postage paid labels, Canada Vigilance Reporting Form and the adverse reaction reporting guidelines are available on the MedEffect™ Canada Web site at www.healthcanada.gc.ca/medeffect.

NOTE: Should you require information related to the management of side effects contact your health professional. The Canada Vigilance Program does not provide medical advice.

MORE INFORMATION

This document plus the full product monograph, prepared for health professionals, can be obtained by contacting the sponsor, **Laboratoire Riva Inc.** at, 1-800-363-7988.

This leaflet was prepared by
Laboratoire Riva Inc.
Blainville, Quebec
J7C 3V4

Last revised: June 6, 2013