

THE ONLY* ONE:

INNOVATIVE DRUG DESIGN AND CO-CRYSTAL LATTICE ENGINEERING

In patients with HF



Azwarda[®]

Sacubitril/Valsartan (50mg/100mg/200mg Tablets)

The **ONE** for **PREDICTABLE** Outcomes



Global standards of quality¹

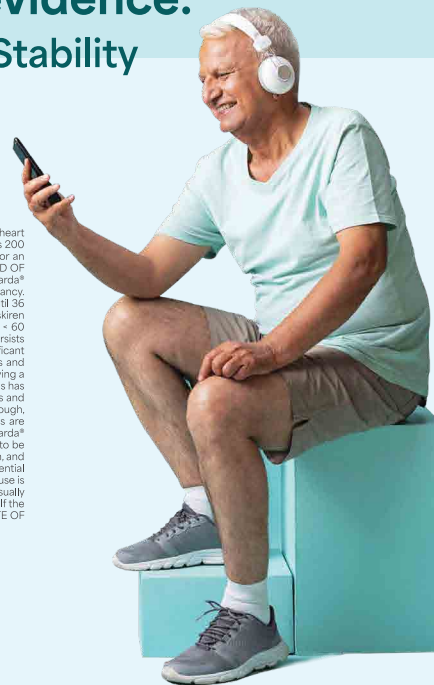


Significant future risk reduction^{1, #}



Robust clinical evidence:¹

• Efficacy • Safety • Stability



Abbreviated Prescribing Information

Azwarda[®]
COMPOSITION: Tablets - Film-coated tablets containing 50 mg, 100 mg, or 200 mg Sacubitril/Valsartan as sodium salt complex. INDICATIONS: Azwarda[®] is indicated to reduce the risk of cardiovascular death and hospitalisation for heart failure in adult patients with chronic heart failure. Benefits are most clearly evident in patients with Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction (LVEF) below normal. DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: Adults - The target dose of Azwarda[®] is 200 mg twice daily. The recommended starting dose of Azwarda[®] is 100 mg twice daily. A starting dose of 50 mg twice daily is recommended for patients not currently taking an Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme (ACE) inhibitor or an Angiotensin II Receptor Blocker (ARB) and should be considered for patients previously taking low doses of these agents. Double the dose every 2-4 weeks to the target of 200 mg twice daily, as tolerated by the patient. METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION: For oral use. May be administered with or without food. CONTRAINDICATIONS: Hypersensitivity to the active substance, Sacubitril/Valsartan, or any of the excipients. Concomitant use with ACE inhibitors - Azwarda[®] must not be administered until 36 hours after discontinuing ACE inhibitors. Known history of angioedema related to previous ACE inhibitor or ARB therapy. Concomitant use with aliskiren in patients with type 2 diabetes and pregnancy. WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS: Dual blockade of the Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone System (RAAS) - Azwarda[®] must not be administered with an ACE inhibitor due to the risk of angioedema. Azwarda[®] must not be initiated until 36 hours after taking the last dose of ACE inhibitor therapy. If treatment with Azwarda[®] is stopped, ACE inhibitor therapy must not be initiated until 36 hours after the last dose of Azwarda[®]. Azwarda[®] must not be administered with aliskiren in patients with type 2 diabetes. Azwarda[®] should not be co-administered with an ARB due to the ARB-blocking activity of Azwarda[®]. Concomitant use with aliskiren should be avoided in patients with renal impairment (eGFR < 60 mL/min/1.73 m²). Hypotension - If hypotension occurs, dose adjustment of diuretics, concomitant antihypertensive drugs, and treatment of other causes of hypotension (e.g., hypovolaemia) should be considered. If hypotension persists despite such measures, the dosage of Azwarda[®] should be reduced or the product temporarily discontinued. Impaired renal function - Down titration of Azwarda[®] should be considered in patients who develop a clinically significant decrease in renal function. Caution should be exercised when administering Azwarda[®] in patients with severe renal impairment. Hyperkalaemia - Medications known to raise potassium levels (e.g., potassium-sparing diuretics and potassium supplements) should be used with caution. Monitoring of serum potassium levels is recommended, especially in patients with risk factors such as severe renal impairment, diabetes mellitus, hypoadrenalism, or receiving a high-potassium diet. Angioedema - If angioedema occurs, Azwarda[®] should be discontinued immediately and appropriate therapy and monitoring should be initiated until complete and sustained resolution of signs and symptoms has occurred. Azwarda[®] must not be used in patients with a known history of angioedema related to previous ACE inhibitor or ARB therapy. Patients with renal artery stenosis - Caution is required in patients with renal artery stenosis and monitoring of the renal function is recommended. PREGNANCY, ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS: The very common adverse reactions are hyperkalaemia, hypotension, and renal impairment. The common adverse reactions are cough, dizziness, renal failure, diarrhoea, hypokalaemia, fatigue, headache, syncope, nausea, asthma, orthostatic hypotension, and vertigo. The events most commonly associated with dosage adjustments or treatment interruptions are hypotension, hyperkalaemia and renal impairment. INTERACTIONS: Concomitant use contraindicated - The concomitant use of Azwarda[®] with aliskiren in patients with type 2 diabetes is contraindicated, concomitant use of Azwarda[®] with ACE inhibitors is also contraindicated. Concomitant use not recommended - ARB, concomitant use of Azwarda[®] with aliskiren, should be avoided in patients with renal impairment (eGFR < 60 mL/min/1.73 m²). Interactions to be considered - Caution should be taken when used concomitantly with statins, sildenafil, lithium, potassium-sparing diuretics (including mineralocorticoid antagonists, potassium supplements, or salt substitutes containing potassium), and Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Agents (NSAIDs). SPECIAL POPULATION: Pregnancy - Azwarda[®] must not be used during pregnancy. Breastfeeding - It is not known whether Azwarda[®] is excreted in human milk. Because of the potential risk for adverse drug reactions in breastfed newborns or infants, Azwarda[®] is not recommended during breastfeeding. Geriatric patients - No dosage adjustment is required. Paediatric patients - Azwarda[®] has not been studied. Its use is not recommended. Renal impairment - No dosage adjustment is required in patients with mild to moderate renal impairment. In adult patients with severe renal impairment (eGFR < 30 mL/min/1.73 m²), start Azwarda[®] at half the usually recommended starting dose. Hepatic impairment - No dose adjustment is required in patients with mild hepatic impairment. In adult patients with moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh B classification), start Azwarda[®] at half the usually recommended starting dose. In patients with severe hepatic impairment, the use of Azwarda[®] is not recommended. PACKAGING INFORMATION: For more information, please refer to the full prescribing information. DATE OF PREPARATION: March 2023.

Azwarda[®] 50: Pack of 14 tablets (Alu-Alu strips of 2 x14)
Azwarda[®] 100: Pack of 14 tablets (Alu-Alu strips of 2 x14)
Azwarda[®] 200: Pack of 7 tablets (Alu-Alu strips of 2x7)

* HF- Heart Failure

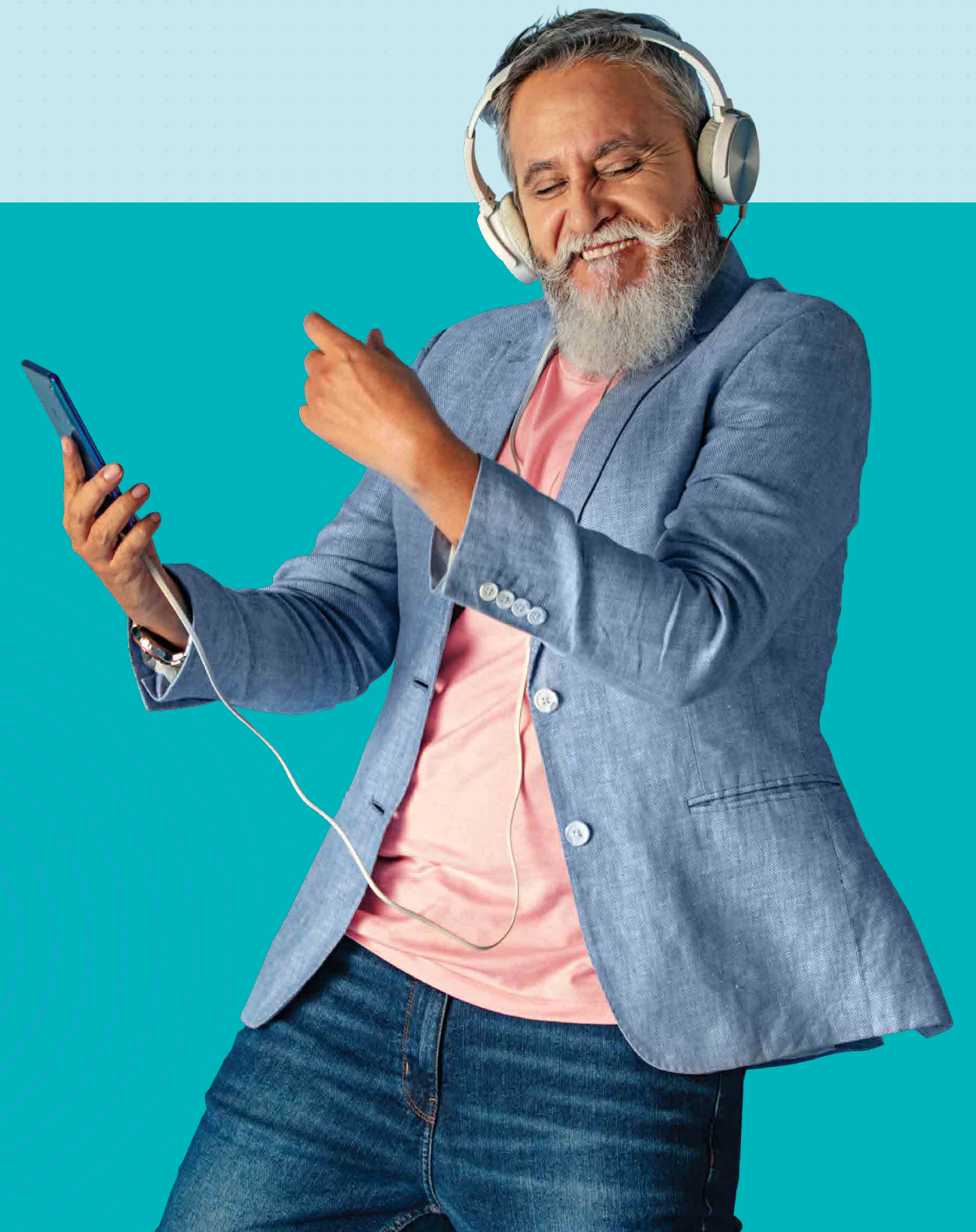
** to reduce the risk of cardiovascular death and hospitalisation for heart failure in adult patients with chronic heart failure.

[#]Imported from the innovator (Novartis). #Significant future risk reduction related to CV/mortality/hospitalisation for HF

1) McMurray et al. N Engl J Med 2014;371(11):993-1004 2) Desai et al. Eur Heart J 2015;36(30):1990-7 3) Packer et al. Circulation 2015;131(1):54-61

2) Source Haddad H et al. The PARASAIL study-Patient reported outcomes from the Canadian real-world experience use of Vymada in patients with heart failure and reduced ejection fraction, European Journal of Heart Failure (2017) 19 (Suppl. S1), 34. Source Canu A et al. Results of a single center experience on 200 consecutive patients treated with Entresto (Vymada), European Journal of Heart Failure (2017) 19 (Suppl. S1), 413

Intake of Potassium in Heart Failure



Intake of Potassium in Heart Failure

- Potassium is a mineral that is crucial for normal cell function in the body, including the heart.
- The right level of potassium is the key.
- An abnormal level of potassium can interfere with proper rhythmic beating of the heart.

A high potassium level (Hyperkalaemia) can be just as harmful as a low level (Hypokalaemia).

What causes hypokalaemia and hyperkalaemia in heart failure?

Hypokalaemia

- Increased potassium excretion (medicines like diuretics)
- Insufficient potassium intake

You may need to increase your dietary potassium intake.

Hyperkalaemia

- ACE inhibitors, ARBs, & aldosterone antagonists increase potassium level.
- Other conditions like diabetes and kidney disease

You may need to lower your dietary potassium intake.

Keep a watch on your potassium levels

- Regularly discuss with your doctor about your blood potassium level and how much potassium containing food you should eat.
- Mild cases may be easy to treat.
- If your potassium level is very high, or if there are significant changes in an ECG, emergency treatment may be required.

What should I do if my blood potassium level is high?



Avoid potassium-rich foods.



Read food labels carefully and avoid foods high in potassium.



Soak or boil vegetables and fruits in water before you eat.



Avoid juices from canned or frozen fruits and vegetables.

Potassium rich food to be remembered

- Vegetables: Broccoli, Potato, Avacado, Tomato, leafy greens, Mushroom, Cucumber, Peas, Eggplant
- Fresh fruits: Banana, Orange, Kiwi, Mango, Peach, Papaya
- Coconut water
- Dairy: Low fat milk, Yogurt
- Dried fruits: Resins, Prunes, Apricots, Dates
- Salt substitutes that contain potassium chloride
- Protein: Tofu, Fish, Lean Meat
- Canned juices

Discuss with your doctor about your blood potassium level and intake of potassium.

ACE: Angiotensin Converting Enzyme; ARB: Angiotensin Receptor Blocker

References:.

<https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/articles/17073-heart-failure-diet-potassium>

<https://www.heart.org/en/health-topics/heart-failure/treatment-options-for-heart-failure/hyperkalemia-high-potassium> as accessed on 15 May 2023

हार्ट फेल्योर में पोटैशियम का सेवन

- पोटैशियम एक मिनरल है जो हृदय सहित शरीर में सामान्य कोशिका की कार्यप्रणाली के लिए महत्वपूर्ण होता है।
- पोटैशियम का सही स्तर होना महत्वपूर्ण है।
- पोटैशियम का असामान्य स्तर हृदय के लयबद्ध स्पंदन में हस्तक्षेप कर सकता है।

पोटैशियम का स्तर ऊँचा होना (हायपरकैलेमिया) उतना ही नुकसानदायक हो सकता है जितना कि कम स्तर होना (हायपोकैलेमिया)

हार्ट फेल्योर में हायपाकैलेमिया और हायपरकैलेमिया किस कारण होता है?

हायपोकैलेमिया

- पोटैशियम का अधिक उत्सर्जन (ड्यूरेटिक्स जैसी दवाएँ)
- अपर्याप्त पोटैशियम का सेवन

आपको अपने आहारगत पोटैशियम के सेवन में बढ़ोतरी करने की जरूरत हो सकती है।

हायपरकैलेमिया

- एस इन्हिबिटर, एआरबी और एल्डोस्टेरोन एंटागोनिस्ट्स से पोटैशियम का स्तर बढ़ता है।
- अन्य स्थितियाँ जैसे डायबिटीज़ और गुर्दे का रोग

आपको अपना आहारगत पोटैशियम का सेवन कम करना पड़ सकता है।

अपने पोटैशियम के स्तरों पर निगाह रखें

- अपने रक्त पोटैशियम के स्तर के बारे में और आपको पोटैशियम युक्त आहार कितना खाना चाहिए, इस बारे में अपने डॉक्टर से नियमित चर्चा करें।
- सौम्य मामलों का उपचार करना आसान हो सकता है।
- यदि आपका पोटैशियम का स्तर बहुत ऊँचा है या यदि इसीजी में उल्लेखनीय बदलाव होते हैं तो आपात्कालीन उपचार की जरूरत पड़ सकती है।

यदि मेरा रक्त पोटैशियम का स्तर ऊँचा है तो मुझे क्या करना चाहिए?



पोटैशियम से भरपूर आहार टालें



फूड लेबल ध्यान से पढ़ें और पोटैशियम की अधिक मात्रावाले आहार टालें



खाने से पहले सब्जियों और फलों को पानी में भिगोएँ या उबालें



डिब्बाबंद या फ्रोज़न फ्रूट्स और सब्जियों के जूस टालें

पोटैशियम से युक्त आहार याद रखें

- सब्जियाँ: ब्रोक्कली, आलू, अवोकेडो, टमाटर, पत्तीदार हरी सब्जियाँ, मशरूम, ककड़ी, मटर, बैंगन
- ताज़ा फल: केला, संतरे, कीवी, आम, पीच, पपीता
- नारियल पानी
- ड्राई फ्रूट्स: किशमिश, प्रून्स, एप्रिकोट्स, खजूर
- प्रोटीन: टोफू, मछली, लीन मीट
- दुध उत्पाद: कम वसा वाला दूध, योगर्ट
- नमक के विकल्प जिनमें पोटैशियम क्लोराइड हो
- डिब्बाबंद जूस

अपने रक्त पोटैशियम स्तर और पोटैशियम के सेवन के बारे में अपने डॉक्टर से चर्चा करें