

Data Sheet

Mestane

Exemestane Tablets 25 mg

Name of the drug

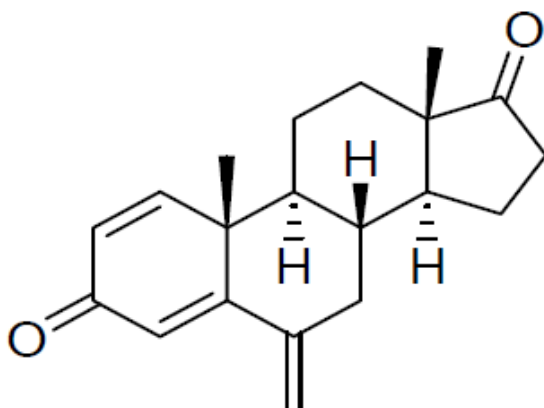
Non-proprietary name: Exemestane

Chemical name: 6-methylenandrosta-1,4-diene-3,17-dione

CAS Number: CAS-107868-30-4

Description

Exemestane is a white or yellowish-white powder, which is freely soluble in N,N-dimethylformamide, soluble in methanol and practically insoluble in water. Due to the very low solubility in water, the drug is micronised. The chemical structure is as follows:



MESTANE tablets are white to off-white, round, biconvex, bevel-edged, film-coated tablet engraved with 'E' on one face and plain on the other.

In addition to exemestane, the tablets contain mannitol, crospovidone, sodium starch glycolate (Type A), hypromellose, polysorbate 80, microcrystalline cellulose, colloidal anhydrous silica, magnesium stearate, opadry white Y-1-7000 (Hypromellose, titanium dioxide E171, macrogol 400).

Pharmacology

Pharmacodynamics

Exemestane is an irreversible, steroidal aromatase inhibitor, structurally related to the natural substrate androstenedione. In post-menopausal women, oestrogens are produced primarily from the conversion of androgens into oestrogens through the aromatase enzyme in peripheral tissues. Oestrogen deprivation through aromatase inhibition is an effective and selective treatment for hormone dependent breast cancer in postmenopausal women. Exemestane acts by binding irreversibly

to the active site of the enzyme causing its inactivation. Such type of inactivation is also known as "suicidal inhibition". In postmenopausal women, exemestane significantly lowered serum oestrogen concentrations starting from a 5 mg dose, reaching maximal suppression (80-90%) with a dose of 10-25 mg. In postmenopausal breast cancer patients treated with the 25 mg daily dose, whole body aromatisation was reduced by 98%.

Exemestane does not possess any progestogenic or oestrogenic activity. A slight androgenic activity, probably due to the 17-hydro derivative, has been observed mainly at high doses. In trials with multiple daily doses, exemestane had no detectable effects on adrenal biosynthesis of cortisol or aldosterone, measured before or after ACTH challenge, thus demonstrating its selectivity with regard to the other enzymes involved in the steroidogenic pathway. Glucocorticoid or mineralocorticoid replacements are therefore not needed.

A non dose-dependent slight increase in serum LH and FSH levels has been observed even at low doses. This effect is expected for the pharmacological class and is probably the result of feedback at the pituitary level due to the reduction in oestrogen levels stimulating the pituitary secretion of gonadotropins. A dose-related decrease in SHBG was observed, which occurred with exemestane 25 mg/day.

Pharmacokinetics

Absorption

Following oral administration, exemestane is rapidly and extensively absorbed, although animal data suggest that the absolute bioavailability was low due to an extensive first-pass effect. At a single dose of 25 mg given after a meal, average peak plasma levels of 18 ng/mL are achieved within 2 hours post-dosing. Food was shown to enhance absorption, resulting in plasma levels 30-40% higher than those observed in subjects under fasting conditions.

Distribution

After the peak, plasma levels of exemestane decline in a polyexponential manner with a terminal half-life of approximately 24 hours. The plasma protein binding of exemestane is approximately 90% and the fraction bound is independent of total concentration. The distribution of the drug and/or its metabolites into blood cells is negligible.

Metabolism and excretion

No significant deviations from dose-proportional pharmacokinetics were observed in healthy volunteers up to a 50 mg oral dose. Following repeated daily administration of 25 mg, plasma concentrations of the unchanged drug were of a similar order to those measured after single dosing. Following oral administration of a single dose of radiolabelled exemestane, the elimination of drug-related products was shown to be essentially complete within 1 week, with approximately equal proportions of the dose eliminated in urine and faeces. The amount of drug excreted unchanged in urine is less than 1% of the dose. The biotransformation proceeds through oxidation of the methylene group at position 6 via the CYP 3A4 isoenzyme and/or reduction of the 17-keto group by aldoketoreductases.

Subsequently, many secondary metabolites are formed, each accounting for a limited amount of the dose. The metabolites are either inactive or less active than the parent drug in inhibiting aromatase.

Special populations

Age

No significant correlation between the systemic exposure of exemestane and the age of subjects has been observed.

Renal insufficiency

Exemestane pharmacokinetics have been investigated in subjects with severe renal insufficiency ($CL_{CR} \leq 30$ mL/min). In these subjects the systemic exposure to exemestane after a single dose was found to be approximately double that of healthy volunteers. This difference, although pharmacokinetically significant, is unlikely to require dose adjustment, given the good tolerability observed in humans at doses up to 8 times the recommended dose. However, exemestane should be used with caution in patients with renal insufficiency.

Hepatic insufficiency

Exemestane pharmacokinetics have been investigated in subjects with moderate and severe hepatic insufficiency. The systemic exposure to exemestane was 2-3 times higher than in healthy volunteers. As for renal insufficiency, dose adjustment is unlikely to be required. However, exemestane should be used with caution in patients with hepatic insufficiency.

Clinical trials

Adjuvant Treatment of Early Breast Cancer

In a multicentre, randomized, double-blind study (number 031), conducted in 4724 postmenopausal patients with oestrogen receptor-positive or unknown primary breast cancer, patients who had remained disease-free after receiving adjuvant tamoxifen therapy for 2 to 3 years were randomized to receive 3 to 2 years of exemestane (25 mg/day) or tamoxifen (20 or 30 mg/day) to complete a total of 5 years of hormonal therapy.

35-Month Median Follow-up

After a median duration of therapy of about 27 months and a median follow-up of about 35 months, results showed that sequential treatment with exemestane after 2 to 3 years of adjuvant tamoxifen therapy was associated with a clinically and statistically significant improvement in disease-free survival (DFS), compared with continuation of tamoxifen therapy. Analysis showed that in the observed study period exemestane reduced the risk of breast cancer recurrence by 31% compared to tamoxifen (hazard ratio 0.69; $p=0.00003$). The beneficial effect of exemestane over tamoxifen with respect to DFS was apparent regardless of nodal status or prior chemotherapy. exemestane also significantly reduced the risk of contralateral breast cancer (hazard ratio 0.32; $p=0.0034$) and significantly prolonged breast cancer free survival (hazard ratio 0.65; $p<0.00001$) and distant recurrence free survival (hazard ratio 0.70; $p=0.00083$). At the time of analysis, overall survival was

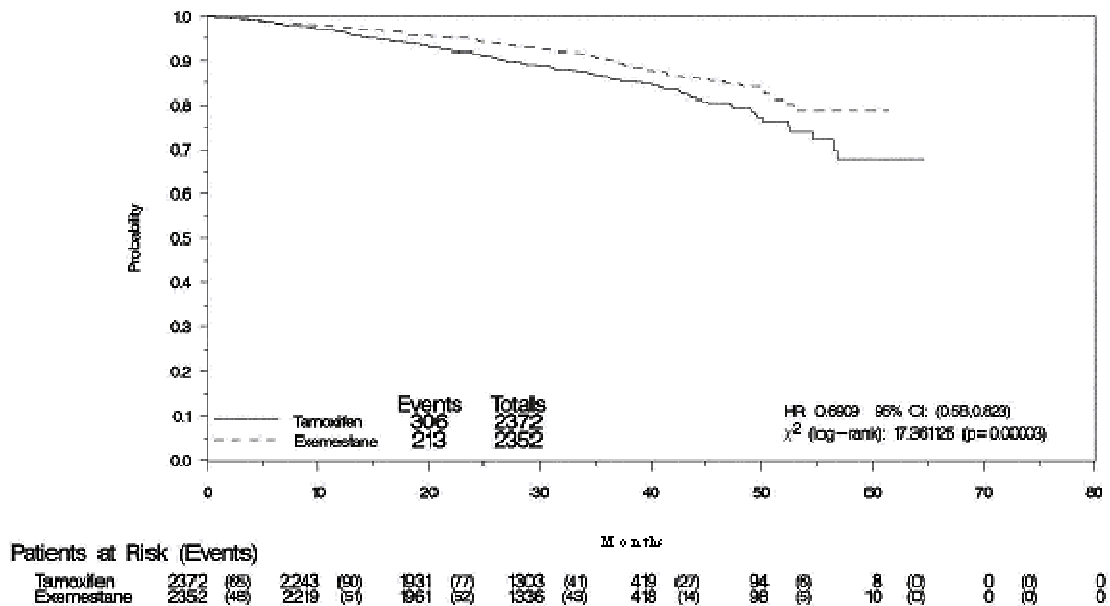
not significantly different in the two groups with 116 deaths occurring in the exemestane group and 137 in the tamoxifen group (hazard ratio 0.86; p=0.23).

Table 1. Efficacy Results from Study 031 in Postmenopausal Women with Early Breast Cancer

	Hazard Ratio	
	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	p-value (log-rank test)
Disease free survival	0.69 (0.58-0.82)	0.00003
Breast cancer free survival*	0.65 (0.54-0.79)	<0.00001
Time to contralateral breast cancer	0.32 (0.15-0.72)	0.00340
Distant recurrence free survival	0.70 (0.58-0.86)	0.00083
Overall survival	0.86 (0.67-1.10)	0.22962

* In this analysis deaths of patients who did not have a recurrence or contralateral breast cancer were censored

Figure 1. Disease Free Survival in Study 031 of Postmenopausal Women with Early Breast Cancer



52-Month Median Follow-up

After a median duration of therapy of about 30 months and a median follow-up of about 52 months, results showed that sequential treatment with exemestane after 2 to 3 years of adjuvant tamoxifen therapy was associated with a clinically and statistically significant improvement in DFS compared with continuation of tamoxifen therapy. Analysis showed that over the observed study period

exemestane reduced the risk of breast cancer recurrence by 24% compared with tamoxifen (hazard ratio 0.76, $p = 0.00015$). The beneficial effect of exemestane over tamoxifen with respect to DFS was apparent regardless of nodal status or prior chemotherapy.

Exemestane also significantly reduced risk of contralateral breast cancer (hazard ratio 0.57, $p = 0.04158$), significantly prolonged breast cancer-free survival (hazard ratio 0.76, $p = 0.00041$), and distant recurrence-free survival (hazard ratio 0.83, $p = 0.02621$).

In the whole study population, a trend for improved overall survival was observed for exemestane (222 deaths) compared to tamoxifen (262 deaths) with a hazard ratio 0.85 (log-rank test: $p = 0.07362$), representing a 15% reduction in the risk of death in favour of exemestane. However, for the subset of patients with estrogen receptor positive or unknown status, the unadjusted overall survival hazard ratio was 0.83 (log-rank test: $p = 0.04250$), representing a clinically and statistically significant 17% reduction in the risk of dying.

In the whole study population, a statistically significant 23% reduction in the risk of dying (hazard ratio for overall survival 0.77; Wald chi square test: $p = 0.0069$) was observed for exemestane compared to tamoxifen when adjusting for the pre-specified prognostic factors (i.e., ER status, nodal status, prior chemotherapy, use of HRT and use of bisphosphonates).

A lower incidence of other second (non-breast) primary cancers was observed in exemestane-treated patients compared with tamoxifen only-treated patients (3.6% vs. 5.3%).

Results from a bone substudy demonstrated that women treated with exemestane following 2 to 3 years of tamoxifen treatment moderately increased bone loss. However the fracture incidence was not statistically different in patients treated with exemestane and tamoxifen (3.1% and 2.3% respectively).

Results from an endometrial substudy indicate that after 2 years of treatment there was a 33% reduction of endometrial thickness in the exemestane treated patients compared with no notable variation in the tamoxifen-treated patients. Endometrial thickening, reported at the start of study treatment, was reversed to normal for 54% of patients treated with exemestane.

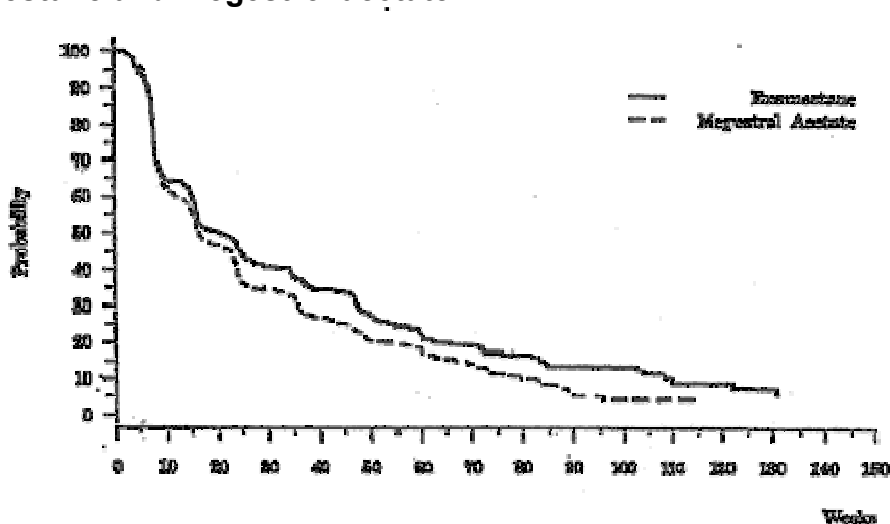
Treatment of Advanced Breast Cancer

Efficacy data in patients progressing while on anti-oestrogen therapy (second-line treatment) include results from a phase III study (multicentre, multinational, peer-reviewed, randomised, double-blind, controlled) with exemestane 25 mg daily versus megestrol acetate 40 mg 4 times a day (qid) in 763 patients. All patients had failed on prior tamoxifen treatment. The population characteristics were representative of postmenopausal patients with relapsed advanced breast cancer. The median age was 65 years. Various races were represented, the majority being caucasian. Most patients (70%) were oestrogen receptor/progesterone receptor positive and most had measurable disease. Almost 50% had predominantly visceral disease.

The peer-reviewed results of this controlled study indicate that exemestane and megestrol acetate are equivalent in terms of objective responses, with objective response rates of 12.4% for megestrol acetate versus 15.0% for exemestane (C.I. for difference -7.5;+2.3). Overall success rates (Complete Response, Partial Response or No Change) are also comparable, 37.4% for exemestane versus 34.6% for megestrol acetate.

Conversely, duration of overall success (median: 60.1 versus 49.1 weeks, $p=0.025$), time to progression (median: 20.3 versus 16.6 weeks, $p=0.037$), time to treatment failure (median: 16.3 versus 15.7 weeks, $p=0.042$), and survival (median not yet achieved versus 123.4 weeks, $p=0.039$) are significantly longer in exemestane -treated patients than in those treated with megestrol acetate. The point estimates for survival at the 25th percentile (75% survival) are 74.6 weeks (95% C.I. 59.1 - 91.0) for exemestane and 55.0 weeks (95% C.I. 46.1 - 70.3) for megestrol acetate. The Kaplan-Meier curve for time to tumour progression is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Time to tumour progression in the comparative study of Exemestane and megestrol acetate



Efficacy was also observed in patients having progressed following multiple hormone therapies (third-line therapy). Three peer-reviewed uncontrolled phase II studies were conducted at the recommended dose of 25 mg exemestane. In the combined analysis, which was of the descriptive type, exemestane induced objective response, with a median duration of 61 weeks, in 9% of the patients (95% C.I. 6-12) and overall clinical benefit, with a median duration of 37 weeks, in 26% of the cases (95% C.I. 22-31). Although survival cannot yet be estimated in each of the three studies, median survival in the overall population (intent-to-treat) was approximately 30 months (131.1 weeks, 95% C.I. 100.0 - 147.1 weeks). Exemestane was effective both in patients experiencing failure of megestrol acetate and failure of other non-steroidal aromatase inhibitors.

Indications

MESTANE is indicated for:

- the adjuvant treatment of postmenopausal women with oestrogen receptor positive or receptor unknown early breast cancer after initial adjuvant tamoxifen to reduce the risk of recurrence (distant and loco-regional) and contralateral breast cancer
- the treatment of advanced breast cancer in women with natural or induced postmenopausal status whose disease has progressed following anti-oestrogen therapy
- the third-line hormonal treatment of advanced breast cancer in women with natural or induced postmenopausal status whose disease progressed following treatment with anti-oestrogens and either non-steroidal aromatase inhibitors or progestins.

Contraindications

MESTANE tablets are contraindicated in pregnant or lactating women and in patients with a known hypersensitivity to the drug or to any of the excipients.

Precautions

Check the following before use

As MESTANE is a potential oestrogen lowering agent, reduction in bone mineral density can be anticipated. During adjuvant treatment with MESTANE, women with osteoporosis or at risk of developing osteoporosis should have their bone mineral density formally assessed by bone densitometry at the commencement of treatment. Patients treated with MESTANE should be carefully monitored. . Treatment or prophylaxis for osteoporosis should be initiated as appropriate.

Because of its mode of action, MESTANE should not be administered to women with pre-menopausal endocrine status. Whenever clinically appropriate, confirmation of post-menopausal status may be assisted by laboratory tests, such as assessment of luteinising hormone (LH), follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) and oestradiol levels.

Carcinogenicity/mutagenicity and impairment of fertility

A two-year carcinogenicity study in mice at doses of 50, 150 and 450mg/kg/day exemestane (gavage) resulted in an increased incidence of hepatocellular adenomas and/or carcinomas in both genders at the high dose level. Plasma AUCs_(0-24hr) at the high dose were 2575 ± 386 and 5667 ± 1833 ng.hr/mL in males and females (approx. 34 and 75 fold the AUC in postmenopausal patients at the recommended clinical dose). An increased incidence of renal tubular adenomas was observed in male mice at the high dose of 450 mg/kg/day. Since the doses tested in mice did not achieve an MTD, neoplastic findings in organs other than liver and kidneys remain unknown.

A separate carcinogenicity study was conducted in rats at doses of 30, 100 and 315 mg/kg/day (gavage) for 92 weeks in males and 2 years in females. No evidence of carcinogenic activity up to the highest dose tested (315 mg/kg/day) was observed in females. The male rat study was inconclusive since it was terminated prematurely at week 92. At the highest dose, plasma AUC_(0-24hr) levels in male (1418 ± 287ng.hr/mL) and female (2318 ± 1067 ng.hr/mL) rats were 19 and

31 fold higher than those measured in the postmenopausal cancer patients, receiving the recommended clinical dose.

Exemestane was not mutagenic in bacteria (Ames test), in V79 Chinese hamster cells nor did it cause DNA damage in rat hepatocytes. Although exemestane was clastogenic in lymphocytes *in vitro*, it was not clastogenic in two *in vivo* studies. Carcinogenicity studies were not conducted with exemestane.

Untreated female rats showed reduced fertility when mated to males treated with 500mg/kg/day exemestane (approximately 200 times the recommended human dose on a mg/m² basis). Exemestane given to female rats showed no effects on female fertility parameters (e.g., ovarian function, mating behaviour, conception rate) at doses up to 20 mg/kg/day (approximately 8 times the human dose on a mg/m² basis), but mean litter size was decreased at this dose. In general toxicology studies, changes in the ovary, including hyperplasia, an increase in ovarian cysts and a decrease in corpora lutea were observed with variable frequency in mice, rats and dogs at doses that ranged from 3-20 times the human dose on a mg/m² basis.

Use in pregnancy

Pregnancy Category C.

Exemestane disrupts oestrogen dependent metabolism and may result in abortion. It is contraindicated in pregnant women.

In rats the concentration of exemestane and its metabolites was approximately equivalent in maternal and fetal blood. When rats were administered exemestane until either days 15 or 20 of gestation, an increase in placental weight was seen at 4 mg/kg/day (approximately 1.5 times the recommended human daily dose on a mg/m² basis). Prolonged gestation and abnormal or difficult labour were observed at doses equal to or greater than 20 mg/kg/day. Increased resorption, reduced number of live fetuses, decreased fetal weight and retarded ossification were also observed at these doses. No malformations were noted when exemestane was administered to pregnant rats during the organogenesis period at doses up to 810 mg/kg/day (approximately 320 times the recommended human dose on a mg/m² basis). Daily doses of exemestane, given to rabbits during organogenesis caused a decrease in placental weight at 90 mg/kg/day (approximately 70 times the recommended human daily dose on a mg/m² basis). Abortions, an increase in resorptions and a reduction in fetal body weight were seen at 270 mg/kg/day (approximately 210 times the recommended human dose on a mg/m² basis). There was no increase in the incidence of malformations in rabbits at doses up to 270 mg/kg/day.

There are no studies in pregnant women using exemestane. MESTANE is indicated for postmenopausal women. If there is exposure to Mestane during pregnancy, the patient should be advised of the potential hazard to the fetus and potential risk for loss of the pregnancy.

Use in lactation

MESTANE is contraindicated in pregnant women and only indicated in postmenopausal women. Exemestane and/or its metabolites appeared in rat milk within 15 minutes of oral administration of radiolabelled exemestane. Concentrations of exemestane and its metabolites were approximately equivalent in the milk and plasma of rats for 24 hours after a single oral dose of 1 mg/kg ¹⁴C-exemestane. It is not known whether exemestane is excreted in human milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, caution should be exercised if a nursing woman is inadvertently exposed to MESTANE.

Interactions

MESTANE should not be coadministered with oestrogen-containing products as these would negate its pharmacological action.

No formal drug interaction studies have been carried out. *In vitro* evidence showed that the drug is metabolised through cytochrome P450 (CYP) 3A4 and aldoketoreductases and does not inhibit any of the major CYP isoenzymes. In a clinical pharmacokinetic study, the specific inhibition of CYP 3A4 by ketoconazole showed no significant effects on the pharmacokinetics of exemestane.

A possible decrease of exemestane plasma levels by known inducers of CYP 3A4 cannot be excluded.

MESTANE should be used cautiously with drugs that are metabolised via CYP 3A4 and have a narrow therapeutic window.

Effects on laboratory tests

Elevation of serum hepatic function test (especially ALT and GGT) and alkaline phosphatase have been occasionally observed. In the pivotal controlled study these elevations occurred mainly in patients with liver or bone metastasis or other impaired liver conditions, except for the elevations in GGT. Decreases in WBC, especially lymphocytes, were also observed.

Effects on ability to drive and use machines

MESTANE is unlikely to impair the ability of patients to drive and operate machinery. However, drowsiness, somnolence, asthenia and dizziness have been reported with the use of the drug. Patients should be advised that, if these events occur, their physical and/or mental abilities required for operating machinery or driving a car may be impaired.

Adverse Effects

In clinical studies conducted with exemestane 25 mg/day adverse events were usually mild to moderate. The discontinuation rate due to adverse events was 7.4% in patients with early breast cancer receiving adjuvant treatment with exemestane following initial adjuvant tamoxifen therapy. The most commonly reported adverse reactions were hot flushes (22%), arthralgia (18%) and fatigue (16%). The discontinuation rate due to adverse events was 2.8% in the overall patient population with advanced breast cancer. The most commonly reported adverse reactions were hot flushes (14%) and nausea (12%).

Treatment emergent adverse events and illnesses including all causalities and occurring with an incidence of $\geq 5\%$ in either treatment group in study 031 during or within one month of the end of the study are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Incidence (%) of Adverse Events of all Grades¹ and Illnesses Occurring in $\geq 5\%$ of Patients in Any Treatment Group in Study 031 in Postmenopausal Women with Early Breast Cancer

Body system and adverse events by MedDRA dictionary	% of patients	
	Exemestane 25 mg daily (N=2252)	Tamoxifen 20 mg daily ² (N=2280)
Cardiac disorders		
Cardiovascular disorders ³	12.8	10.6
Eye		
Visual disturbances ³	5.0	3.8
Gastrointestinal		
Nausea ³	8.5	8.7
General disorders		
Fatigue ³	16.1	14.7
Investigations		
Weight increased	5.5	5.8
Musculoskeletal		
Arthralgia	14.6	8.6
Pain in limb	9.0	6.4
Back pain	8.6	7.2
Osteoarthritis	5.9	4.5
Nervous		
Headache ³	13.1	10.8
Dizziness ³	9.7	8.4
Carpal tunnel syndrome	2.4	0.2
Psychiatric		
Insomnia ³	12.4	8.9
Depression	6.2	5.6
Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue		
Increased sweating ³	11.8	10.4
Vascular		
Hot flushes ³	21.2	19.9

1 - Graded according to Common Toxicity Criteria;

2 - 75 patients received tamoxifen 30 mg daily;

3 - Event actively sought.

In patients with advanced breast cancer, the most common adverse events in which a causal relationship could not be excluded (very common, >10/100, common \geq 1/100) were:

Body as a whole

Very Common: Hot flushes and fatigue.

Common: Pain, peripheral or leg oedema

Gastrointestinal disorders

Very Common: Nausea, serum alkaline phosphatase increase

Common: Abdominal pain, anorexia, vomiting, constipation, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, bilirubin increase, ALT increase

Autonomic nervous system

Common: Increased sweating

Central and peripheral nervous system

Very Common: Headache

Common: Dizziness, carpal tunnel syndrome

Psychiatric disorders

Very Common: Insomnia

Common: Depression

Skin and appendages

Common: Rash, alopecia

Musculoskeletal and bone disorders

Very common: Joint and musculoskeletal pain [∞]

Common: Osteoporosis, fracture

General disorders and administrative site conditions

Very common Fatigue

Common Pain, peripheral or leg edema

[∞] Includes: arthralgia, and less frequently pain in limb, osteoarthritis, back pain, arthritis, myalgia and joint stiffness.

In the early breast cancer trial, the frequency of ischemic cardiac events in the exemestane and tamoxifen treatment arms was 4.5% versus 4.2% respectively. No significant difference was noted for any individual cardiovascular event including hypertension (9.9% versus 8.4%) myocardial infarction (0.6% versus 0.2%) and cardiac failure (1.1% versus 0.7%).

In the early breast cancer trial, gastric ulcer was observed at a slightly higher frequency in the exemestane arm compared to tamoxifen (0.7% versus <0.1%). The majority of patients on exemestane with gastric ulcer received concomitant treatment with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents and/or had a prior history.

Elevation of liver function test parameters including enzymes, bilirubin and alkaline phosphatase have been observed.

Treatment emergent adverse events considered drug-related or of indeterminate cause, and which occurred in $\geq 2\%$ of patients in a phase III clinical trial comparing exemestane and megestrol acetate, are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3: Drug-related or of indeterminate cause adverse events of any grade in $\geq 2\%$ of patients from a phase III study

Body system/Adverse event	% Exemestane 25 mg once daily (N=358)	% Megestrol acetate 40 mg qid (N=400)
Any adverse event	39.1	45.8
Autonomic nervous system	4.7	7.5
Increased sweating	4.5	7.5
Body as a whole	20.7	21.0
Fatigue	7.5	10.3
Hot flushes	12.6	5.0
Oedema legs	1.4	2.8
Pain	2.8	2.8
Cardiovascular	2.0	4.5
Hypertension	1.7	3.3
Central and peripheral nervous system	7.0	8.8
Dizziness	3.4	3.0
Headache	2.5	1.5
Gastrointestinal	18.2	21.5
Abdominal pain	2.8	4.3
Nausea	9.2	5.0
Appetite increased	2.8	5.8
Constipation	0.8	2.5

Vomiting	2.8	0.8
Psychiatric	7.3	6.5
Insomnia	3.6	3.3
Reproductive event, female	2.0	3.5
Vaginal haemorrhage	0.6	2.5
Respiratory	2.2	5.5
Dyspnoea	0.3	3.0
Skin and appendages	7.0	3.0
Rash	2.0	0

An occasional decrease in lymphocytes has been observed in approximately 20% of patients receiving exemestane, particularly in patients with pre-existing lymphopenia. However, mean lymphocyte values in these patients did not change significantly over time and no corresponding increase in viral infections was observed. Thrombocytopenia and leukopenia have been occasionally reported.

Elevation of serum hepatic function tests (especially ALT and GGT) and alkaline phosphatase have been occasionally observed. In the pivotal controlled study, these elevations occurred mainly in patients with liver or bone metastasis or other impaired liver conditions except for the elevations in GGT.

Post-marketing experience

Rare cases of hepatitis including cholestatic hepatitis have been observed in clinical trials and reported through post-marketing surveillance.

Dosage and Administration

Do not halve tablet. Dose equivalence when the tablet is divided has not been established.

Adult and elderly patients

The recommended dose of MESTANE is one 25 mg tablet to be taken once daily, preferably after a meal.

In patients with early breast cancer, treatment should continue until completion of five years adjuvant hormonal therapy, or until tumour relapse occurs.

In patients with advanced breast cancer, treatment with MESTANE should continue until tumour progression is evident.

No dose adjustments are required for patients with hepatic or renal insufficiency.

Children

Not recommended for use in children

Overdosage

Clinical trials have been conducted with exemestane given up to 800 mg in a single dose to healthy female volunteers and up to 600 mg daily to postmenopausal women with advanced breast cancer. These dosages were well tolerated. The single dose of exemestane that could result in life-threatening symptoms is not known. In rats and dogs, lethality was observed after single oral doses equivalent respectively to 2000 and 4000 times the recommended human dose on a mg/m² basis.

There is no specific antidote to overdosage and treatment should be symptomatic. General supportive care, including frequent monitoring of vital signs and close observation of the patient, is indicated. Consider administration of activated charcoal in the event of a potentially toxic ingestion. Activated charcoal is most effective when administered within 1-hour of ingestion. In patients who are not fully conscious or have impaired gag reflex, consideration should be given to administering activated charcoal via nasogastric tube once the airway is protected. Haemodialysis is not expected to significantly enhance the clearance of exemestane due to extensive protein binding.

Contact the Poisons Information Centre for advice on the management of an overdose.

Presentation and Storage Conditions

25 mg tablets in blister packs: 30's. Mestane tablets should be stored below 30 °C. Protect from light and moisture.

Medicine Classification

Prescription Medicine

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Date of Preparation

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