

## SUMAGRAN ACTIVE®

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### 1. Product Name

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SUMAGRAN ACTIVE, 50 mg, film-coated tablet.

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### 2. Qualitative and Quantitative Composition

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Each film-coated tablet contains 50 mg of sumatriptan (as succinate)

Excipient with known effect: lactose

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

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### 3. Pharmaceutical Form

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A pink, round, film-coated tablet debossed 'SU50' on one side and a 'G' on the other.

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### 4. Clinical Particulars

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#### 4.1 *Therapeutic indications*

SUMAGRAN ACTIVE tablets are indicated for the acute treatment of migraine attacks, with or without aura.

SUMAGRAN ACTIVE tablets relieve migraine headache and the associated symptoms of nausea and sensitivity to light and sound.

SUMAGRAN ACTIVE should only be used where there is a clear diagnosis of migraine.

#### 4.2 *Dose and method of administration*

##### **Adults (18-65 years of age)**

The recommended dose is a single 50 mg tablet that should be swallowed whole with water. It is advisable that SUMAGRAN ACTIVE be given as early as possible after the onset of a migraine headache or associated symptoms such as nausea, vomiting or photophobia. The efficacy of sumatriptan is independent of the duration of the attack when starting treatment.. Administration during a migraine aura prior to other symptoms occurring may not prevent the development of a headache.

If there is no response to the first tablet, a second dose should not be taken for the same attack. SUMAGRAN ACTIVE may be taken for subsequent attacks.

If there is a response to the first tablet but the symptoms recur, a second tablet may be taken. However, this must be at least 2 hours after the first tablet. No more than two 50 mg tablets (total dose 100 mg) may be taken in any 24 hour period or to treat the same attack.

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## **Special populations**

### ***Children and Adolescents (under 18 years of age)***

Not to be used in children or adolescents under 18 years of age.

The safety and effectiveness of sumatriptan in children has not yet been established.

### ***Elderly (over 65 years of age)***

Not to be used in those over 65 years of age.

Experience of the use of sumatriptan in patients aged over 65 years is limited.

## **4.3 Contraindications**

SUMAGRAN ACTIVE tablets must not be used prophylactically.

SUMAGRAN ACTIVE tablets should not be used in patients who have:

- hypersensitivity to any component of the preparation listed in section 6.1 or to sulphonamides
- a history of myocardial infarction
- ischaemic heart disease (IHD)
- peripheral vascular disease or symptoms or signs consistent with IHD
- Prinzmetal's angina / coronary vasospasm
- uncontrolled hypertension
- cerebrovascular accident (CVA / stroke) or transient ischaemic attack (TIA / mini-stroke)
- severe hepatic or renal impairment
- a history of seizures or other risk factors that lower the seizure threshold
- cardiac arrhythmias.

The concurrent treatment with the following medications is contraindicated:

- Ergotamine or derivatives of ergotamine (such as dihydroergotamine or methysergide) (see section 4.5). SUMAGRAN ACTIVE treatment should not be used within 24 hours of treatment with an ergotamine containing or ergot-type medication.
- Monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs). SUMAGRAN ACTIVE must not be used within 2 weeks of discontinuation of therapy with monoamine oxidase inhibitors.
- Any 5-HT<sub>1</sub> receptor agonist (triptan).

SUMAGRAN ACTIVE is not to be used to treat the following rare variants of migraine:

- Hemiplegic migraine – migraine with aura including unilateral motor weakness.
- Basilar migraine - migraine with aura symptoms originating from the brain stem and/or both hemispheres such as double vision, difficulty in articulating words, clumsy and uncoordinated movements, tinnitus, reduced level of consciousness.
- Ophthalmoplegic migraine – migraine headache with involvement of one or more ocular cranial nerves resulting in weakness of the muscles controlling eye movement.

## **4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use**

SUMAGRAN ACTIVE tablets should only be used where a clear diagnosis of migraine has been made by a doctor or a pharmacist. For pharmacy supply, patients should have an established pattern of migraine (a history of five or more migraine attacks occurring over a period of at least 1 year). If a migraineur fails to respond to the first tablet of SUMAGRAN ACTIVE, the attack may be treated with simple analgesics. Further, the diagnosis of migraine should be reconsidered with a doctor.

The recommended dose of SUMAGRAN ACTIVE should not be exceeded.

## **Drowsiness**

Drowsiness may occur as a result of migraine or its treatment with SUMAGRAN ACTIVE. Caution is recommended in patients performing skilled tasks, e.g. driving or operating machinery.

## **Use in hepatic or renal impairment**

SUMAGRAN ACTIVE should also be administered with caution to patients with diseases which may affect significantly the metabolism, absorption and excretion of the drug, such as impaired hepatic or renal function. Studies have shown reduced sumatriptan clearance in patients with hepatic impairment. Lower doses should be considered in these patients. If appropriate, the first dose should be given under supervision to these patients.

## **Hypersensitivity to sulphonamides**

Patients with known hypersensitivity to sulphonamides may exhibit an allergic reaction following administration of SUMAGRAN ACTIVE. Reactions may range from cutaneous hypersensitivity to anaphylaxis. Evidence of cross sensitivity is limited, however, caution should be exercised before using sumatriptan in these patients.

## **Overuse**

Prolonged use of any type of painkillers for headaches can make it worse. If this situation is experienced or suspected, medical advice should be obtained and treatment should be discontinued. The diagnosis of Medication Overuse Headache (MOH) should be suspected in patients who have frequent or daily headaches despite (or because of) regular use of headache medications.

## **Co-administration with 5-HT<sub>1</sub> agonists**

**Co-administration of SUMAGRAN ACTIVE within 24 hours of other 5-HT<sub>1</sub> agonists including ergotamine or derivatives of ergotamine is not recommended due to the potential for vasoconstrictive effects.**

SUMAGRAN ACTIVE should not be used by migraineurs in whom unrecognised coronary artery disease is likely without a prior risk assessment by a doctor or pharmacist provides satisfactory clinical evidence that the patient is reasonably free of coronary artery and ischaemic myocardial disease or other significant underlying cardiovascular disease (see section 4.3). Risk factors for heart disease include hypertension, hypercholesterolaemia, regular smoking, marked obesity, diabetes or a family history of early heart disease (father/brother developed heart disease before the age of 55, mother/sister developed heart disease before the age of 65), Female with surgical or physiological menopause, or male over 40 years of age. Anyone who has three or more of these risk factors is not suitable for pharmacy supply of sumatriptan. The sensitivity of cardiac diagnostic procedures to detect cardiovascular disease or predisposition to coronary artery vasospasm is modest, at best and in extremely rare cases (less than 1 in 10,000), serious cardiac events have occurred in patients without underlying cardiovascular disease. If during the cardiovascular evaluation, the patient's medical history of electrocardiographic investigations reveal findings indicative of, or consistent with coronary artery vasospasm or myocardial ischaemia, sumatriptan should not be administered (see section 4.3).

SUMAGRAN ACTIVE may cause short lived elevation of blood pressure and peripheral vascular resistance. Sumatriptan should therefore be administered with caution to patients with controlled hypertension. Transient increases in blood pressure and peripheral vascular resistance have been observed in a small proportion of patients. Serious cardiac events, including some that have been fatal, have occurred within a few hours following the use Sumatriptan Tablets. These events are extremely rare (less than 1 in 10,000) and the majority of these case reports were confounded by patients having pre-existing heart disease or risk factors for ischaemic heart disease and may reflect underlying disease and spontaneous events. Under these circumstances the specific contribution of sumatriptan cannot be determined. Events reported have included coronary artery vasospasm,

transient myocardial ischaemia, myocardial infarction, and cardiac arrhythmias including ventricular tachycardia and ventricular fibrillation. Therefore, SUMAGRAN ACTIVE should not be given to patients in whom unrecognised cardiac disease is likely without a prior evaluation for underlying cardiovascular disease. Such patients include postmenopausal women, males over 40 and patients with risk factors for coronary artery disease. Significant cardiovascular sequelae have been reported in patients in whom risk factors were not readily identifiable. There is no experience in patients with recent cardiac arrhythmias (especially tachycardias). Until further information is available, the use of SUMAGRAN ACTIVE is not recommended in these patients.

A myocardial infarct has been reported in a 14-year old male following the use of oral sumatriptan; clinical signs occurred within 1 day of drug administration.

Following administration, sumatriptan can be associated with transient symptoms including chest pain and tightness that may be intense and involve the throat (see section 4.8). If symptoms consistent with ischaemic heart disease occur, appropriate investigations should be carried out and no further doses of SUMAGRAN ACTIVE should be taken until the results of these investigations are known and considered appropriate by a doctor. Patients should be advised to contact their doctor immediately if they experience symptoms consistent with ischaemic heart disease (see section 4.3).

### **Cerebrovascular precautions**

Cerebral haemorrhage, subarachnoid haemorrhage, stroke, and other cerebrovascular events have been reported in patients treated with oral sumatriptan, and some have resulted in fatalities. The relationship of sumatriptan to these events is uncertain. In a number of cases, it appears possible that the cerebrovascular events were primary, sumatriptan having been administered in the incorrect belief that the symptoms experienced were a consequence of migraine when they were not. Sumatriptan should not be administered if the headache being experienced is atypical of the patient. It should be noted that patients with migraine may be at increased risk of certain cerebrovascular events (e.g. cerebrovascular accident, transient ischaemia attack).

Before treating headaches in patients not previously diagnosed as migraineurs, and in migraineurs who present with atypical symptoms, care should be taken to exclude other potentially serious neurological conditions.

SUMAGRAN ACTIVE should be used with caution in patients with a history of seizures or other risk factors which lower the seizure threshold.

There is no experience in patients with recent cerebrovascular accidents. Until further information is available, the use of SUMAGRAN ACTIVE is not recommended in these patients (see section 4.3).

There is no information available on the use of sumatriptan in the treatment of ophthalmoplegic migraine.

### **Other vasospastic events**

Sumatriptan may cause vasospastic reactions other than coronary artery vasospasm. Both peripheral vascular ischaemia and colonic ischaemia with abdominal pain and bloody diarrhoea have been reported.

### **Use in adolescents (12-17 years)**

The efficacy of oral sumatriptan has not been established in placebo-controlled trials carried out in 794 adolescent migraineurs. High placebo responses were found in these studies and there was a lack of statistically significant difference between placebo and oral doses ranging from 25 to 100 mg. The safety profile of oral and intranasal sumatriptan is similar to that of adults.

## **Paediatric use**

The safety and effectiveness of sumatriptan in children under the age of 12 years has not been established.

## **Use in the elderly**

Experience of the use of sumatriptan in patients aged over 65 is limited. However, the pharmacokinetics do not differ significantly from a younger population. Until further clinical data are available, the use of sumatriptan in patients aged over 65 is not recommended.

## **Other warnings and precautions**

Migraineurs whose typical headaches persist for longer than 24 hours should seek advice from their doctor.

Migraineurs in whom the pattern of symptoms has changed, or whose attacks have become more frequent, more persistent, or more severe, or who do not recover completely between attacks, should seek advice from their doctor.

Anyone with atypical symptoms which include, but are not limited to, unilateral motor weakness, double vision, clumsy and uncoordinated movements, tinnitus, reduced level of consciousness, seizure-like movements, or recent onset of rash with headache should seek advice from their doctor.

Patients whose migraine symptoms appear for the first time after age 50 should seek advice from their doctor as there may be a more serious underlying cause.

Migraineurs who experience four or more migraine attacks per month should be referred to a doctor for ongoing management.

It should be noted that migraineurs may be at increased risk of certain cerebrovascular events (e.g. cerebrovascular accident, transient ischaemic attack).

Reversible cerebral vasoconstriction syndrome (thunderclap headache) has been associated with serotonergic agents such as SSRIs or triptans.

Women with migraine who are taking the combined oral contraceptive pill have an increased risk of stroke and should seek medical advice from their doctor if migraine attacks started recently (within the last 3 months), migraine symptoms have worsened or they have a migraine with aura.

Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, the Lapp lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine.

## **Effects on laboratory tests**

No data available.

## **4.5 Interaction with other medicines and other forms of interaction**

### **Pharmacodynamic**

Prolonged vasospastic reactions have been reported with ergotamine. As these effects may be additive, concomitant use of ergotamine or ergotamine derivatives and sumatriptan should be avoided. Twenty-four hours should elapse before sumatriptan is taken following any ergotamine-containing preparation. Conversely, ergotamine containing preparations should not be taken until 6 hours have elapsed following sumatriptan administration (see Section 4.3).

## Pharmacokinetic

An interaction may occur between sumatriptan and MAOIs and concomitant administration is contraindicated (see section 4.3).

Rarely an interaction may occur between sumatriptan and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors. There have been rare post marketing reports describing patients with serotonin syndrome (including altered mental status, autonomic instability, neuromuscular abnormalities weakness, hyper-reflexia and incoordination) following the use of a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI).. Serotonin syndrome has been reported following concomitant treatment with triptans and serotonin noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs).

If concomitant treatment with sumatriptan and an SSRI/SNRI is clinically warranted, appropriate observation of the patient is advised

The concomitant administration of any triptan/5-HT<sub>1</sub> agonist with sumatriptan is not recommended.

There is no evidence of interactions with propranolol, flunarizine, pizotifen or alcohol.

Although there is no clear evidence, it is possible that an interaction may occur between serotonin 5-HT<sub>1</sub> agonists and herbal remedy St John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) which may result in an increase in side effects.

## Ophthalmic

Intermittent transient changes on the surface of the cornea have been observed in toxicology studies in dogs. No causative mechanism has been established for these changes but there is no evidence to suggest that this is relevant to clinical exposure.

## 4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

### Pregnancy

Pregnancy category B3.

SUMAGRAN ACTIVE is not to be used in pregnancy or when breastfeeding unless on the advice of the doctor.

No obvious teratogenic effects have been seen in rats given oral doses of 500 mg/kg and intravenous doses up to 12.5 mg/kg or in rabbits given oral doses up to 100 mg/kg and intravenous doses up to 8 mg/kg during organogenesis (although it is noted that the number of pregnant rabbits investigated was limited).

Reproduction studies in rats have not revealed any clear evidence of impaired fertility (oral doses up to 500 mg/kg, subcutaneous doses up to 60 mg/kg, given before and during mating) or of impaired post-natal pup development (oral doses up to 1000 mg/kg, subcutaneous doses up to 81 mg/kg, given during the peri and post-natal period). In the rabbit embryotoxicity cannot be ruled out. After oral administration, at doses of 5, 25 and 100 mg/kg on days 8-20 of gestation (severe maternal toxicity at 100 mg/kg) there was evidence of a small, increasing dose-related trend in post-implantation intrauterine death with a similar, and significant trend being recorded after intravenous treatment (0.5 to 8 mg/kg, days 8-20 of gestation).

Term foetuses from Dutch Stride rabbits treated during the period of organogenesis with oral sumatriptan exhibited an increased incidence of cervicothoracic vascular defects and skeletal abnormalities.

When administered to pregnant rabbits throughout the period of organogenesis sumatriptan has occasionally caused embryoletality at doses which were sufficiently high to produce maternal toxicity.

Administration of this drug should only be considered if the expected benefit to the mother is greater than any possible risk to the foetus.

### **Breast-feeding**

Sumatriptan is excreted in breast milk in animals. In rats given oral sumatriptan at 1000 mg/kg during the lactation period, 3 dams out of 20 showed total litter loss whilst in another litter, only 9/15 survived to the end of nursing. It has been demonstrated that following subcutaneous administration sumatriptan is excreted into breast milk. Infant exposure can be minimised by avoiding breastfeeding for 24 hours after treatment. Caution should be exercised when considering the administration of sumatriptan to a breast feeding woman.

### **Fertility**

No data available.

## **4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines**

No studies on the effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed. Drowsiness may occur as a result of migraine or its treatment with sumatriptan. Caution is recommended in patients performing skilled tasks, e.g. driving or operating machinery.

## **4.8 Undesirable effects**

Adverse events are listed below by system organ class and frequency. Frequencies are defined as: very common (>1/10), common (>1/100, <1/10), uncommon (>1/1000, <1/100), rare (>1/10,000, <1/1000) and very rare (<1/10,000) including isolated reports.

The most common side effects associated with treatment with SUMIGRAN ACTIVE are:

- Pain, sensations of tingling, heat or cold, heaviness, pressure or tightness. These are usually transient and may be intense and can affect any part of the body including the chest and throat.
- Flushing, dizziness and feelings of weakness. These are mostly mild to moderate in intensity and transient.
- Fatigue, drowsiness, sensory disturbance including paraesthesia and hypoaesthesia have been reported.
- Nausea and vomiting occurred in some patients but the relationship to sumatriptan is not clear.
- Transient increases in blood pressure arising soon after treatment have been recorded.
- Dyspnoea

Serious coronary events have been reported (see Section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use). Other cardiovascular adverse reactions include hypotension, bradycardia, tachycardia and palpitations. Very rarely (less than 1 in 10,000) Raynaud's phenomenon, angina and ischaemic colitis have been reported.

There have been rare (less than 1 in 1,000) reports of seizures following migraine attacks treated with sumatriptan. Although some have occurred in patients with either a history of seizures or concurrent conditions predisposing to seizures, there are also reports in patients where no such predisposing factors are apparent.

Patients treated with sumatriptan very rarely (less than 1 in 10,000) exhibit visual disorders like flickering and diplopia. Additionally, cases of nystagmus, scotoma and reduced vision have been observed. Very rarely loss of vision has occurred, which is usually transient. However, visual disorders may also occur during a migraine attack itself.

Hypersensitivity reactions ranging from cutaneous hypersensitivity (e.g. rash, urticaria, pruritus or erythema) to, in rare (less than 1 in 10,000) cases, anaphylaxis have been recorded (see section 4.4).

Minor disturbances of liver function tests have occasionally been observed. There is no evidence that clinically significant abnormalities occurred more frequently than with placebo.

In the clinical trial programme, decreased lymphocyte count post treatment was observed in a number of patients receiving either oral or subcutaneous sumatriptan. This effect was not dose-related and was also observed in patients receiving placebo. The significance of these findings is uncertain.

In the clinical trial programme, a similar profile of clinical adverse events was reported in the adolescent and adult populations taking sumatriptan tablets or nasal spray.

**Post-Marketing Data:** In addition to the drug-related adverse reactions reported from clinical trials, the following serious spontaneous events, reported to be possibly, probably or almost certainly caused following use of either subcutaneous, oral or intranasal sumatriptan in patients less than 18 years of age have been identified.

Cardiovascular: myocardial infarction

Cerebrovascular: cerebellar infarction

Neurology: seizures, tremor & dystonia

Non-site specific: anaphylaxis

Skin: urticaria, rash

General disorders: "Pain trauma activated" and "Pain inflammation activated" – frequency not known

**Table 1: Incidence of Treatment-Emergent\* Adverse Events (%) Reported by at least 1% of Patients and all Cardiovascular Events Irrespective of Frequency in Controlled Clinical Trials with Sumatriptan Tablets and Injection.**

Event	Tablets (n=1456)	Placebo (n=296)	Subcutaneous Injection (n=2665)	Placebo (n=868)
Atypical:				
tingling	1	<1	9	3
warm/hot sensation	1	<1	9	3
burning sensation	<1	0	5	<1
numbness	2	1	3	2
feeling strange	0	0	1	<1
cold sensation	1	<1	1	<1
Gastrointestinal:				



Event	Tablets (n=1456)	Placebo (n=296)	Subcutaneous Injection (n=2665)	Placebo (n=868)
nausea/vomiting	14	7	10	10
gastric symptoms, abdominal discomfort	3	3	1	<1
dysphagia	1	0	<1	<1
Neurological:				
dizziness/vertigo	6	2	8	4
malaise/fatigue	9	3	3	1
drowsiness/sedation	3	1	3	1
paraesthesia	1	0	1	<1
headache	1	1	2	<1
syncope	1	0	<1	<1
Cardiovascular:				
flushing	<1	1	6	2
hypertension, tachycardia	<1	0	2	<1
bradycardia	<1	0	<1	0
palpitations	1	<1	<1	<1
hypotension	<1	0	<1	<1
pallor	<1	0	<1	<1
pulsating sensation	<1	0	<1	<1
changes in ECG	0	0	<1	0
Symptoms Potentially of Cardiac Origin:				
neck pain/stiffness	3	0	3	<1
feeling of heaviness	3	1	8	1
feeling of tightness	1	0	3	<1
tight feeling in head	<1	0	1	<1
pressure sensation	1	<1	6	1
chest symptoms (including chest pain)	3	<1	5	1
throat symptoms (including sore or swollen throat or throat spasms)	3	0	2	<1
Musculoskeletal:				
Weakness	3	<1	3	<1
Myalgia	2	<1	1	<1
Ear, Nose and Throat:				
disturbance of nasal cavity/sinuses	<1	1	1	<1
Miscellaneous:				
injection site reactions	NA	NA	40	17
Sweating	2	<1	2	1
disorder of mouth and tongue	2	<1	4	2

Event	Tablets (n=1456)	Placebo (n=296)	Subcutaneous Injection (n=2665)	Placebo (n=868)
disturbance of taste	11	3	1	2
dyspnoea	1	0	<1	<1

\*Includes all events regardless of causality that occurred at a frequency of  $\geq 1\%$  in any sumatriptan treatment group and were more frequent in this group than in the placebo group.

NA Not Applicable.

### Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicine is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicine. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions <https://nzphvc.otago.ac.nz/reporting/>.

### 4.9 Overdose

In the event of an overdose, medical advice should be sought immediately.

There have been some reports of overdosage with sumatriptan. Doses in excess of 400 mg orally were not associated with side effects other than those mentioned in section 4.8. There is no experience of doses greater than these.

If overdosage occurs, the patient should be monitored for at least ten hours and standard supportive treatment applied as required.

It is unknown what effect haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis has on the plasma concentrations of sumatriptan.

For further advice on management of overdose please contact the National Poisons Information Centre (0800 POISON or 0800 764 766).

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## 5. Pharmacological Properties

### 5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Analgesics, selective 5-HT<sub>1</sub> receptor agonists. ATC code: N02CC01

#### Mechanism of action

Sumatriptan has been demonstrated to be a specific and selective vascular 5-hydroxytryptamine-1 (5-HT<sub>1</sub>) receptor agonist with no effect on other 5-HT receptor (5-HT<sub>2</sub> – 5-HT<sub>7</sub>) subtypes. The vascular 5-HT<sub>1</sub> receptor is found predominantly in cranial blood vessels and mediates vasoconstriction.

In animals, sumatriptan selectively constricts the carotid arterial circulation, but does not alter cerebral blood flow. The carotid arterial circulation supplies blood to the extracranial and intracranial tissues such as the meninges and dilatation and/or oedema formation in these vessels is thought to be the underlying mechanism of migraine in humans.

In addition, experimental evidence suggests that sumatriptan inhibits trigeminal nerve activity. Both these actions (cranial vasoconstriction and inhibition of trigeminal nerve activity) may contribute to the anti-migraine action of sumatriptan in humans.

### **Clinical trials**

#### **Clinical studies conducted in the adult population**

Sumatriptan relieves migraine headache and the associated symptoms including nausea and sensitivity to light and sound. Clinical response for relief of migraine headache begins around 30 minutes following a 50 mg oral dose.

Sumatriptan remains effective in treating menstrual migraine i.e. migraine without aura that occurs between 3 days prior and up to 5 days post onset of menstruation. Sumatriptan should be taken as soon as possible after the onset of a migraine headache.

Table 2 demonstrates 2 and 4 hour efficacy results in two placebo-controlled studies of sumatriptan tablets in 332 adult migraineurs experiencing moderate or severe pain.

**Table 2: Efficacy Data for Placebo-controlled Studies of Sumatriptan tablets‡**

	Study 1			Study 2		
	Placebo (n=65)	Sumatriptan 50 mg (n=62)	Sumatriptan 100 mg (n=68)	Placebo (n=47)	Sumatriptan 50 mg (n=46)	Sumatriptan 100 mg (n=46)
<b>Results at 2 hours</b>						
Patients with pain relief <sup>^</sup>	26%	50%*	56%*	17%	54%*	57%*
Patients with no pain	8%	16%	23%*	6%	17%	24%*
Patients with meaningful relief <sup>#</sup>	34%	55%*	56%*	21%	54%*	57%*
Patients without nausea	57%	68%	65%	40%	61%	72%*
Patients without photophobia	22%	37%*	44%*	13%	26%	39%*
Patients with little or no clinical disability <sup>##</sup>	35%	60%*	59%*	28%	52%*	67%*

	Study 1			Study 2		
	Placebo (n=65)	Sumatriptan 50 mg (n=62)	Sumatriptan 100 mg (n=68)	Placebo (n=47)	Sumatriptan 50 mg (n=46)	Sumatriptan 100 mg (n=46)
<b>Results at 4 hours</b>						
Patients with pain relief <sup>^</sup>	38%	68%*	71%*	19%	72%*	78%*
Patients with no pain	15%	32%*	52%*	11%	41%*	41%*
Patients with meaningful relief <sup>#</sup>	45%	71%*	79%*	26%	72%*	83%*
Patients without nausea	60%	79%*	83%*	45%	70%*	91%*
Patients without photophobia	40%	66%*	71%*	28%	65%*	65%*
Patients with little or no clinical disability <sup>##</sup>	40%	71%*	71%*	23%	70%*	83%*

<sup>^</sup> Pain relief defined as a reduction in headache severity from moderate or severe pain to mild or no pain.

<sup>#</sup> Meaningful relief is a patient assessment of when he/she felt onset of relief of headache pain.

<sup>##</sup> A successful outcome in terms of clinical disability was defined prospectively as ability to work mildly impaired or ability to work and function normally.

\* P<0.05 versus placebo.

<sup>‡</sup> Patients were administered either the 50 mg or 100 mg tablet according to the recommended dosing regimen (see 4.2 Dose and method of administration). The dose of the tablet was not titrated.

## 5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

The pharmacokinetics of oral sumatriptan do not appear to be significantly affected by migraine attacks.

### Absorption

After oral administration, sumatriptan is rapidly absorbed, 70% of maximum concentration occurring at 45 minutes. After a 100 mg dose the mean maximum plasma concentration is 54 ng/mL. Mean absolute oral bioavailability is 14% partly due to pre-systemic metabolism and partly due to incomplete absorption. Oral absorption of Sumatriptan is not significantly affected by food.

## **Distribution**

Plasma protein binding is low (14 - 21%); the mean total volume of distribution is 170 litres.

## **Metabolism**

The major metabolite, the indole acetic acid analogue of sumatriptan is mainly excreted in urine, where it is present as a free acid and the glucuronide conjugate. It has no known 5-HT<sub>1</sub> or 5-HT<sub>2</sub> activity. Minor metabolites have not been identified.

## **Elimination**

The elimination half-life is approximately 2 hours, although there is an indication of a longer terminal phase. Mean total plasma clearance is approximately 1160 mL/min and the mean renal plasma clearance is approximately 260 mL/min.

Non-renal clearance accounts for about 80% of the total clearance. Sumatriptan is eliminated primarily by oxidative metabolism mediated by monoamine oxidase A.

## **5.3 Preclinical safety data**

### **Genotoxicity**

No data available.

### **Carcinogenicity**

No data available.

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## **6. Pharmaceutical Particulars**

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### **6.1 List of excipients**

SUMAGRAN ACTIVE tablets also contain:

- lactose monohydrate
- microcrystalline cellulose
- croscarmellose sodium
- magnesium stearate
- titanium dioxide
- polydextrose
- hypromellose
- glycerol triacetate
- polyethylene glycol
- iron oxide red
- iron oxide yellow.

Contains sugars as lactose.

### **6.2 Incompatibilities**

Not applicable.

### **6.3 Shelf life**

4 years.

#### **6.4 Special precautions for storage**

Store at or below 25°C.

#### **6.5 Nature and contents of container**

Blister pack, Alu/Alu. Pack-size of 2 film-coated tablets.

#### **6.6 Special precautions for disposal**

Not applicable.

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### **7. Medicines Schedule**

Restricted Medicine

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### **8. Sponsor Details**

Viartis Ltd  
PO Box 11-183  
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AUCKLAND  
[www.viartis.co.nz](http://www.viartis.co.nz)  
Telephone 0800 168 169

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### **9. Date of First Approval**

26 April 2007

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### **10. Date of Revision of the Text**

27 March 2023

#### **Summary table of changes**

<b>Section</b>	<b>Summary of new information</b>
2	Removed 'polydextrose' in excipients with known effect.
6.1	Added statement: 'Contains sugars as lactose.'

SUMAGRAN ACTIVE® is a Viartis company trade mark.