

## HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use COREG safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for COREG.

**COREG® (carvedilol) tablets**

Initial U.S. Approval: 1995

### INDICATIONS AND USAGE

COREG is an alpha/beta-adrenergic blocking agent indicated for the treatment of:

- Mild to severe chronic heart failure (1.1)
- Left ventricular dysfunction following myocardial infarction in clinically stable patients (1.2)
- Hypertension (1.3)

### DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Take with food. Individualize dosage and monitor during up-titration. (2)

- Heart failure: Start at 3.125 mg twice daily and increase to 6.25, 12.5, and then 25 mg twice daily over intervals of at least 2 weeks. Maintain lower doses if higher doses are not tolerated. (2.1)
- Left ventricular dysfunction following myocardial infarction: Start at 6.25 mg twice daily and increase to 12.5 mg then 25 mg twice daily after intervals of 3 to 10 days. A lower starting dose or slower titration may be used. (2.2)
- Hypertension: Start at 6.25 mg twice daily and increase if needed for blood pressure control to 12.5 mg then 25 mg twice daily over intervals of 1 to 2 weeks. (2.3)

### DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Tablets: 3.125, 6.25, 12.5, 25 mg (3)

### CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Bronchial asthma or related bronchospastic conditions (4)
- Second- or third-degree AV block (4)
- Sick sinus syndrome (4)
- Severe bradycardia (unless permanent pacemaker in place) (4)
- Patients in cardiogenic shock or decompensated heart failure requiring the use of IV inotropic therapy. (4)
- Severe hepatic impairment (2.4, 4)
- Hypersensitivity to carvedilol (e.g., Stevens-Johnson syndrome) (4)

### WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Acute exacerbation of coronary artery disease upon cessation of therapy: Do not abruptly discontinue. (5.1)
- Bradycardia, hypotension, worsening heart failure/fluid retention may occur. Reduce the dose as needed. (5.2, 5.3, 5.4)
- Non-allergic bronchospasm (e.g., chronic bronchitis and emphysema): Avoid  $\beta$ -blockers. (4) However, if deemed necessary, use with caution and at lowest effective dose. (5.5)
- Diabetes: Monitor glucose as  $\beta$ -blockers may mask symptoms of hypoglycemia or worsen hyperglycemia. (5.6)

### ADVERSE REACTIONS

Most common adverse events (6.1):

- Heart failure and left ventricular dysfunction following myocardial infarction ( $\geq 10\%$ ): Dizziness, fatigue, hypotension, diarrhea, hyperglycemia, asthenia, bradycardia, weight increase
- Hypertension ( $\geq 5\%$ ): Dizziness

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact GlaxoSmithKline at 1-888-825-5249 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or [www.fda.gov/medwatch](http://www.fda.gov/medwatch).

### DRUG INTERACTIONS

- CYP P450 2D6 enzyme inhibitors may increase and rifampin may decrease carvedilol levels. (7.1, 7.5)
- Hypotensive agents (e.g., reserpine, MAO inhibitors, clonidine) may increase the risk of hypotension and/or severe bradycardia. (7.2)
- Cyclosporine or digoxin levels may increase. (7.3, 7.4)
- Both digitalis glycosides and  $\beta$ -blockers slow atrioventricular conduction and decrease heart rate. Concomitant use can increase the risk of bradycardia. (7.4)
- Verapamil- or diltiazem-type calcium channel blockers may affect ECG and/or blood pressure. (7.6)
- Insulin and oral hypoglycemics action may be enhanced. (7.7)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and FDA-approved patient labeling.

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## 1 FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

### 2 1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

#### 3 1.1 Heart Failure

4 COREG is indicated for the treatment of mild-to-severe chronic heart failure of ischemic  
5 or cardiomyopathic origin, usually in addition to diuretics, ACE inhibitors, and digitalis, to  
6 increase survival and, also, to reduce the risk of hospitalization [*see Drug Interactions (7.4) and*  
7 *Clinical Studies (14.1)*].

#### 8 1.2 Left Ventricular Dysfunction Following Myocardial Infarction

9 COREG is indicated to reduce cardiovascular mortality in clinically stable patients who  
10 have survived the acute phase of a myocardial infarction and have a left ventricular ejection  
11 fraction of  $\leq 40\%$  (with or without symptomatic heart failure) [*see Clinical Studies (14.2)*].

#### 12 1.3 Hypertension

13 COREG is indicated for the management of essential hypertension [*see Clinical Studies*  
14 *(14.3, 14.4)*]. It can be used alone or in combination with other antihypertensive agents,  
15 especially thiazide-type diuretics [*see Drug Interactions (7.2)*].

### 16 2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

17 COREG should be taken with food to slow the rate of absorption and reduce the  
18 incidence of orthostatic effects.

#### 19 2.1 Heart Failure

20 DOSAGE MUST BE INDIVIDUALIZED AND CLOSELY MONITORED BY A  
21 PHYSICIAN DURING UP-TITRATION. Prior to initiation of COREG, it is recommended that  
22 fluid retention be minimized. The recommended starting dose of COREG is 3.125 mg twice  
23 daily for 2 weeks. If tolerated, patients may have their dose increased to 6.25, 12.5, and 25 mg  
24 twice daily over successive intervals of at least 2 weeks. Patients should be maintained on lower  
25 doses if higher doses are not tolerated. A maximum dose of 50 mg twice daily has been  
26 administered to patients with mild-to-moderate heart failure weighing over 85 kg (187 lbs).

27 Patients should be advised that initiation of treatment and (to a lesser extent) dosage  
28 increases may be associated with transient symptoms of dizziness or lightheadedness (and rarely  
29 syncope) within the first hour after dosing. During these periods, patients should avoid situations  
30 such as driving or hazardous tasks, where symptoms could result in injury. Vasodilatory  
31 symptoms often do not require treatment, but it may be useful to separate the time of dosing of  
32 COREG from that of the ACE inhibitor or to reduce temporarily the dose of the ACE inhibitor.  
33 The dose of COREG should not be increased until symptoms of worsening heart failure or  
34 vasodilation have been stabilized.

35 Fluid retention (with or without transient worsening heart failure symptoms) should be  
36 treated by an increase in the dose of diuretics.

37 The dose of COREG should be reduced if patients experience bradycardia (heart rate  
38 <55 beats/minute).

39 Episodes of dizziness or fluid retention during initiation of COREG can generally be  
40 managed without discontinuation of treatment and do not preclude subsequent successful  
41 titration of, or a favorable response to, carvedilol.

## 42 **2.2 Left Ventricular Dysfunction Following Myocardial Infarction**

43 **DOSAGE MUST BE INDIVIDUALIZED AND MONITORED DURING**  
44 **UP-TITRATION.** Treatment with COREG may be started as an inpatient or outpatient and  
45 should be started after the patient is hemodynamically stable and fluid retention has been  
46 minimized. It is recommended that COREG be started at 6.25 mg twice daily and increased after  
47 3 to 10 days, based on tolerability, to 12.5 mg twice daily, then again to the target dose of 25 mg  
48 twice daily. A lower starting dose may be used (3.125 mg twice daily) and/or the rate of  
49 up-titration may be slowed if clinically indicated (e.g., due to low blood pressure or heart rate, or  
50 fluid retention). Patients should be maintained on lower doses if higher doses are not tolerated.  
51 The recommended dosing regimen need not be altered in patients who received treatment with an  
52 IV or oral  $\beta$ -blocker during the acute phase of the myocardial infarction.

## 53 **2.3 Hypertension**

54 **DOSAGE MUST BE INDIVIDUALIZED.** The recommended starting dose of COREG  
55 is 6.25 mg twice daily. If this dose is tolerated, using standing systolic pressure measured about  
56 1 hour after dosing as a guide, the dose should be maintained for 7 to 14 days, and then increased  
57 to 12.5 mg twice daily if needed, based on trough blood pressure, again using standing systolic  
58 pressure one hour after dosing as a guide for tolerance. This dose should also be maintained for 7  
59 to 14 days and can then be adjusted upward to 25 mg twice daily if tolerated and needed. The full  
60 antihypertensive effect of COREG is seen within 7 to 14 days. Total daily dose should not  
61 exceed 50 mg.

62 Concomitant administration with a diuretic can be expected to produce additive effects  
63 and exaggerate the orthostatic component of carvedilol action.

## 64 **2.4 Hepatic Impairment**

65 COREG should not be given to patients with severe hepatic impairment [*see*  
66 *Contraindications (4)*].

## 67 **3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS**

68 The white, oval, film-coated tablets are available in the following strengths: 3.125 mg–  
69 engraved with 39 and SB, 6.25 mg–engraved with 4140 and SB, 12.5 mg–engraved with 4141  
70 and SB, and 25 mg–engraved with 4142 and SB.

## 71 **4 CONTRAINDICATIONS**

72 COREG is contraindicated in the following conditions:

- 73 • Bronchial asthma or related bronchospastic conditions. Deaths from status asthmaticus have  
74 been reported following single doses of COREG.
- 75 • Second- or third-degree AV block
- 76 • Sick sinus syndrome
- 77 • Severe bradycardia (unless a permanent pacemaker is in place)
- 78 • Patients with cardiogenic shock or who have decompensated heart failure requiring the use of  
79 intravenous inotropic therapy. Such patients should first be weaned from intravenous therapy  
80 before initiating COREG.
- 81 • Patients with severe hepatic impairment
- 82 • Patients with a history of a serious hypersensitivity reaction to carvedilol (e.g., Stevens-  
83 Johnson syndrome)

## 84 **5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**

### 85 **5.1 Cessation of Therapy**

86 **Patients with coronary artery disease, who are being treated with COREG, should**  
87 **be advised against abrupt discontinuation of therapy. Severe exacerbation of angina and**  
88 **the occurrence of myocardial infarction and ventricular arrhythmias have been reported in**  
89 **angina patients following the abrupt discontinuation of therapy with  $\beta$ -blockers. The last 2**  
90 **complications may occur with or without preceding exacerbation of the angina pectoris. As**  
91 **with other  $\beta$ -blockers, when discontinuation of COREG is planned, the patients should be**  
92 **carefully observed and advised to limit physical activity to a minimum. COREG should be**  
93 **discontinued over 1 to 2 weeks whenever possible. If the angina worsens or acute coronary**  
94 **insufficiency develops, it is recommended that COREG be promptly reinstated, at least**  
95 **temporarily. Because coronary artery disease is common and may be unrecognized, it may**  
96 **be prudent not to discontinue therapy with COREG abruptly even in patients treated only**  
97 **for hypertension or heart failure.**

### 98 **5.2 Bradycardia**

99 In clinical trials, COREG caused bradycardia in about 2% of hypertensive patients, 9% of  
100 heart failure patients, and 6.5% of myocardial infarction patients with left ventricular  
101 dysfunction. If pulse rate drops below 55 beats/minute, the dosage should be reduced.

### 102 **5.3 Hypotension**

103 In clinical trials of primarily mild-to-moderate heart failure, hypotension and postural  
104 hypotension occurred in 9.7% and syncope in 3.4% of patients receiving COREG compared to  
105 3.6% and 2.5% of placebo patients, respectively. The risk for these events was highest during the  
106 first 30 days of dosing, corresponding to the up-titration period and was a cause for  
107 discontinuation of therapy in 0.7% of patients receiving COREG, compared to 0.4% of placebo  
108 patients. In a long-term, placebo-controlled trial in severe heart failure (COPERNICUS),  
109 hypotension and postural hypotension occurred in 15.1% and syncope in 2.9% of heart failure  
110 patients receiving COREG compared to 8.7% and 2.3% of placebo patients, respectively. These

111 events were a cause for discontinuation of therapy in 1.1% of patients receiving COREG,  
112 compared to 0.8% of placebo patients.

113 Postural hypotension occurred in 1.8% and syncope in 0.1% of hypertensive patients,  
114 primarily following the initial dose or at the time of dose increase and was a cause for  
115 discontinuation of therapy in 1% of patients.

116 In the CAPRICORN study of survivors of an acute myocardial infarction, hypotension or  
117 postural hypotension occurred in 20.2% of patients receiving COREG compared to 12.6% of  
118 placebo patients. Syncope was reported in 3.9% and 1.9% of patients, respectively. These events  
119 were a cause for discontinuation of therapy in 2.5% of patients receiving COREG, compared to  
120 0.2% of placebo patients.

121 Starting with a low dose, administration with food, and gradual up-titration should  
122 decrease the likelihood of syncope or excessive hypotension [*see Dosage and Administration*  
123 (2.1, 2.2, 2.3)]. During initiation of therapy, the patient should be cautioned to avoid situations  
124 such as driving or hazardous tasks, where injury could result should syncope occur.

#### 125 **5.4 Heart Failure/Fluid Retention**

126 Worsening heart failure or fluid retention may occur during up-titration of carvedilol. If  
127 such symptoms occur, diuretics should be increased and the carvedilol dose should not be  
128 advanced until clinical stability resumes [*see Dosage and Administration (2)*]. Occasionally it is  
129 necessary to lower the carvedilol dose or temporarily discontinue it. Such episodes do not  
130 preclude subsequent successful titration of, or a favorable response to, carvedilol. In a  
131 placebo-controlled trial of patients with severe heart failure, worsening heart failure during the  
132 first 3 months was reported to a similar degree with carvedilol and with placebo. When treatment  
133 was maintained beyond 3 months, worsening heart failure was reported less frequently in  
134 patients treated with carvedilol than with placebo. Worsening heart failure observed during  
135 long-term therapy is more likely to be related to the patients' underlying disease than to  
136 treatment with carvedilol.

#### 137 **5.5 Non-allergic Bronchospasm**

138 Patients with bronchospastic disease (e.g., chronic bronchitis and emphysema) should, in  
139 general, not receive  $\beta$ -blockers. COREG may be used with caution, however, in patients who do  
140 not respond to, or cannot tolerate, other antihypertensive agents. It is prudent, if COREG is used,  
141 to use the smallest effective dose, so that inhibition of endogenous or exogenous  $\beta$ -agonists is  
142 minimized.

143 In clinical trials of patients with heart failure, patients with bronchospastic disease were  
144 enrolled if they did not require oral or inhaled medication to treat their bronchospastic disease. In  
145 such patients, it is recommended that carvedilol be used with caution. The dosing  
146 recommendations should be followed closely and the dose should be lowered if any evidence of  
147 bronchospasm is observed during up-titration.

#### 148 **5.6 Glycemic Control in Type 2 Diabetes**

149 In general,  $\beta$ -blockers may mask some of the manifestations of hypoglycemia,  
150 particularly tachycardia. Nonselective  $\beta$ -blockers may potentiate insulin-induced hypoglycemia

151 and delay recovery of serum glucose levels. Patients subject to spontaneous hypoglycemia, or  
152 diabetic patients receiving insulin or oral hypoglycemic agents, should be cautioned about these  
153 possibilities.

154 In heart failure patients with diabetes, carvedilol therapy may lead to worsening  
155 hyperglycemia, which responds to intensification of hypoglycemic therapy. It is recommended  
156 that blood glucose be monitored when carvedilol dosing is initiated, adjusted, or discontinued.  
157 Studies designed to examine the effects of carvedilol on glycemic control in patients with  
158 diabetes and heart failure have not been conducted.

159 In a study designed to examine the effects of carvedilol on glycemic control in a  
160 population with mild-to-moderate hypertension and well-controlled type 2 diabetes mellitus,  
161 carvedilol had no adverse effect on glycemic control, based on HbA1c measurements [*see*  
162 *Clinical Studies (14.4)*].

### 163 **5.7 Peripheral Vascular Disease**

164  $\beta$ -blockers can precipitate or aggravate symptoms of arterial insufficiency in patients  
165 with peripheral vascular disease. Caution should be exercised in such individuals.

### 166 **5.8 Deterioration of Renal Function**

167 Rarely, use of carvedilol in patients with heart failure has resulted in deterioration of  
168 renal function. Patients at risk appear to be those with low blood pressure (systolic blood  
169 pressure <100 mm Hg), ischemic heart disease and diffuse vascular disease, and/or underlying  
170 renal insufficiency. Renal function has returned to baseline when carvedilol was stopped. In  
171 patients with these risk factors it is recommended that renal function be monitored during  
172 up-titration of carvedilol and the drug discontinued or dosage reduced if worsening of renal  
173 function occurs.

### 174 **5.9 Anesthesia and Major Surgery**

175 If treatment with COREG is to be continued perioperatively, particular care should be  
176 taken when anesthetic agents which depress myocardial function, such as ether, cyclopropane,  
177 and trichloroethylene, are used [*see Overdosage (10) for information on treatment of*  
178 *bradycardia and hypertension*].

### 179 **5.10 Thyrotoxicosis**

180  $\beta$ -adrenergic blockade may mask clinical signs of hyperthyroidism, such as tachycardia.  
181 Abrupt withdrawal of  $\beta$ -blockade may be followed by an exacerbation of the symptoms of  
182 hyperthyroidism or may precipitate thyroid storm.

### 183 **5.11 Pheochromocytoma**

184 In patients with pheochromocytoma, an  $\alpha$ -blocking agent should be initiated prior to the  
185 use of any  $\beta$ -blocking agent. Although carvedilol has both  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -blocking pharmacologic  
186 activities, there has been no experience with its use in this condition. Therefore, caution should  
187 be taken in the administration of carvedilol to patients suspected of having pheochromocytoma.

### 188 **5.12 Prinzmetal's Variant Angina**

189 Agents with non-selective  $\beta$ -blocking activity may provoke chest pain in patients with  
190 Prinzmetal's variant angina. There has been no clinical experience with carvedilol in these

191 patients although the  $\alpha$ -blocking activity may prevent such symptoms. However, caution should  
192 be taken in the administration of carvedilol to patients suspected of having Prinzmetal's variant  
193 angina.

### 194 **5.13 Risk of Anaphylactic Reaction**

195 While taking  $\beta$ -blockers, patients with a history of severe anaphylactic reaction to a  
196 variety of allergens may be more reactive to repeated challenge, either accidental, diagnostic, or  
197 therapeutic. Such patients may be unresponsive to the usual doses of epinephrine used to treat  
198 allergic reaction.

## 199 **6 ADVERSE REACTIONS**

### 200 **6.1 Clinical Studies Experience**

201 COREG has been evaluated for safety in patients with heart failure (mild, moderate, and  
202 severe), in patients with left ventricular dysfunction following myocardial infarction and in  
203 hypertensive patients. The observed adverse event profile was consistent with the pharmacology  
204 of the drug and the health status of the patients in the clinical trials. Adverse events reported for  
205 each of these patient populations are provided below. Excluded are adverse events considered  
206 too general to be informative, and those not reasonably associated with the use of the drug  
207 because they were associated with the condition being treated or are very common in the treated  
208 population. Rates of adverse events were generally similar across demographic subsets (men and  
209 women, elderly and non-elderly, blacks and non-blacks).

210 Heart Failure: COREG has been evaluated for safety in heart failure in more than  
211 4,500 patients worldwide of whom more than 2,100 participated in placebo-controlled clinical  
212 trials. Approximately 60% of the total treated population in placebo-controlled clinical trials  
213 received COREG for at least 6 months and 30% received COREG for at least 12 months. In the  
214 COMET trial, 1,511 patients with mild-to-moderate heart failure were treated with COREG for  
215 up to 5.9 years (mean 4.8 years). Both in US clinical trials in mild-to-moderate heart failure that  
216 compared COREG in daily doses up to 100 mg (n = 765) to placebo (n = 437), and in a  
217 multinational clinical trial in severe heart failure (COPERNICUS) that compared COREG in  
218 daily doses up to 50 mg (n = 1,156) with placebo (n = 1,133), discontinuation rates for adverse  
219 experiences were similar in carvedilol and placebo patients. In placebo-controlled clinical trials,  
220 the only cause of discontinuation >1%, and occurring more often on carvedilol was dizziness  
221 (1.3% on carvedilol, 0.6% on placebo in the COPERNICUS trial).

222 Table 1 shows adverse events reported in patients with mild-to-moderate heart failure  
223 enrolled in US placebo-controlled clinical trials, and with severe heart failure enrolled in the  
224 COPERNICUS trial. Shown are adverse events that occurred more frequently in drug-treated  
225 patients than placebo-treated patients with an incidence of >3% in patients treated with  
226 carvedilol regardless of causality. Median study medication exposure was 6.3 months for both  
227 carvedilol and placebo patients in the trials of mild-to-moderate heart failure, and 10.4 months in  
228 the trial of severe heart failure patients. The adverse event profile of COREG observed in the  
229 long-term COMET study was generally similar to that observed in the US Heart Failure Trials.

230

231 **Table 1. Adverse Events (%) Occurring More Frequently With COREG Than With**  
 232 **Placebo in Patients With Mild-to-Moderate Heart Failure (HF) Enrolled in US Heart**  
 233 **Failure Trials or in Patients With Severe Heart Failure in the COPERNICUS Trial**  
 234 **(Incidence >3% in Patients Treated With Carvedilol, Regardless of Causality)**

	Mild-to-Moderate HF		Severe HF	
	COREG	Placebo	COREG	Placebo
	(n = 765)	(n = 437)	(n = 1,156)	(n = 1,133)
<b>Body as a Whole</b>				
Asthenia	7	7	11	9
Fatigue	24	22	—	—
Digoxin level increased	5	4	2	1
Edema generalized	5	3	6	5
Edema dependent	4	2	—	—
<b>Cardiovascular</b>				
Bradycardia	9	1	10	3
Hypotension	9	3	14	8
Syncope	3	3	8	5
Angina pectoris	2	3	6	4
<b>Central Nervous System</b>				
Dizziness	32	19	24	17
Headache	8	7	5	3
<b>Gastrointestinal</b>				
Diarrhea	12	6	5	3
Nausea	9	5	4	3
Vomiting	6	4	1	2
<b>Metabolic</b>				
Hyperglycemia	12	8	5	3
Weight increase	10	7	12	11
BUN increased	6	5	—	—
NPN increased	6	5	—	—
Hypercholesterolemia	4	3	1	1
Edema peripheral	2	1	7	6
<b>Musculoskeletal</b>				
Arthralgia	6	5	1	1
<b>Respiratory</b>				
Cough increased	8	9	5	4
Rales	4	4	4	2
<b>Vision</b>				
Vision abnormal	5	2	—	—



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Cardiac failure and dyspnea were also reported in these studies, but the rates were equal or greater in patients who received placebo.

The following adverse events were reported with a frequency of >1% but ≤3% and more frequently with COREG in either the US placebo-controlled trials in patients with mild-to-moderate heart failure, or in patients with severe heart failure in the COPERNICUS trial.

**Incidence >1% to ≤3%**

*Body as a Whole:* Allergy, malaise, hypovolemia, fever, leg edema.

*Cardiovascular:* Fluid overload, postural hypotension, aggravated angina pectoris, AV block, palpitation, hypertension.

*Central and Peripheral Nervous System:* Hypesthesia, vertigo, paresthesia.

*Gastrointestinal:* Melena, periodontitis.

*Liver and Biliary System:* SGPT increased, SGOT increased.

*Metabolic and Nutritional:* Hyperuricemia, hypoglycemia, hyponatremia, increased alkaline phosphatase, glycosuria, hypervolemia, diabetes mellitus, GGT increased, weight loss, hyperkalemia, creatinine increased.

*Musculoskeletal:* Muscle cramps.

*Platelet, Bleeding and Clotting:* Prothrombin decreased, purpura, thrombocytopenia.

*Psychiatric:* Somnolence.

*Reproductive, male:* Impotence.

*Special Senses:* Blurred vision.

*Urinary System:* Renal insufficiency, albuminuria, hematuria.

**Left Ventricular Dysfunction Following Myocardial Infarction:** COREG has been evaluated for safety in survivors of an acute myocardial infarction with left ventricular dysfunction in the CAPRICORN trial which involved 969 patients who received COREG and 980 who received placebo. Approximately 75% of the patients received COREG for at least 6 months and 53% received COREG for at least 12 months. Patients were treated for an average of 12.9 months and 12.8 months with COREG and placebo, respectively.

The most common adverse events reported with COREG in the CAPRICORN trial were consistent with the profile of the drug in the US heart failure trials and the COPERNICUS trial. The only additional adverse events reported in CAPRICORN in >3% of the patients and more commonly on carvedilol were dyspnea, anemia, and lung edema. The following adverse events were reported with a frequency of >1% but ≤3% and more frequently with COREG: Flu syndrome, cerebrovascular accident, peripheral vascular disorder, hypotonia, depression, gastrointestinal pain, arthritis, and gout. The overall rates of discontinuations due to adverse events were similar in both groups of patients. In this database, the only cause of discontinuation >1%, and occurring more often on carvedilol was hypotension (1.5% on carvedilol, 0.2% on placebo).

**Hypertension:** COREG has been evaluated for safety in hypertension in more than 2,193 patients in US clinical trials and in 2,976 patients in international clinical trials.

275 Approximately 36% of the total treated population received COREG for at least 6 months. Most  
 276 adverse events reported during therapy with COREG were of mild to moderate severity. In US  
 277 controlled clinical trials directly comparing COREG in doses up to 50 mg (n = 1,142) to placebo  
 278 (n = 462), 4.9% of patients receiving COREG discontinued for adverse events versus 5.2% of  
 279 placebo patients. Although there was no overall difference in discontinuation rates,  
 280 discontinuations were more common in the carvedilol group for postural hypotension (1% versus  
 281 0). The overall incidence of adverse events in US placebo-controlled trials increased with  
 282 increasing dose of COREG. For individual adverse events this could only be distinguished for  
 283 dizziness, which increased in frequency from 2% to 5% as total daily dose increased from  
 284 6.25 mg to 50 mg.

285 Table 2 shows adverse events in US placebo-controlled clinical trials for hypertension  
 286 that occurred with an incidence of  $\geq 1\%$  regardless of causality, and that were more frequent in  
 287 drug-treated patients than placebo-treated patients.

288  
 289 **Table 2. Adverse Events (%) Occurring in US Placebo-Controlled Hypertension Trials**  
 290 **(Incidence  $\geq 1\%$ , Regardless of Causality)\***

	<b>COREG</b>	<b>Placebo</b>
	<b>(n = 1,142)</b>	<b>(n = 462)</b>
<b>Cardiovascular</b>		
Bradycardia	2	—
Postural hypotension	2	—
Peripheral edema	1	—
<b>Central Nervous System</b>		
Dizziness	6	5
Insomnia	2	1
<b>Gastrointestinal</b>		
Diarrhea	2	1
<b>Hematologic</b>		
Thrombocytopenia	1	—
<b>Metabolic</b>		
Hypertriglyceridemia	1	—

291 \* Shown are events with rate  $>1\%$  rounded to nearest integer.

292  
 293 Dyspnea and fatigue were also reported in these studies, but the rates were equal or  
 294 greater in patients who received placebo.

295 The following adverse events not described above were reported as possibly or probably  
 296 related to COREG in worldwide open or controlled trials with COREG in patients with  
 297 hypertension or heart failure.

298 **Incidence  $>0.1\%$  to  $\leq 1\%$**

299 *Cardiovascular:* Peripheral ischemia, tachycardia.

300 *Central and Peripheral Nervous System:* Hypokinesia.  
301 *Gastrointestinal:* Bilirubinemia, increased hepatic enzymes (0.2% of hypertension  
302 patients and 0.4% of heart failure patients were discontinued from therapy because of increases  
303 in hepatic enzymes) [see *Adverse Reactions (6.2)*].  
304 *Psychiatric:* Nervousness, sleep disorder, aggravated depression, impaired concentration,  
305 abnormal thinking, paroniria, emotional lability.  
306 *Respiratory System:* Asthma [see *Contraindications (4)*].  
307 *Reproductive, male:* Decreased libido.  
308 *Skin and Appendages:* Pruritus, rash erythematous, rash maculopapular, rash psoriaform,  
309 photosensitivity reaction.  
310 *Special Senses:* Tinnitus.  
311 *Urinary System:* Micturition frequency increased.  
312 *Autonomic Nervous System:* Dry mouth, sweating increased.  
313 *Metabolic and Nutritional:* Hypokalemia, hypertriglyceridemia.  
314 *Hematologic:* Anemia, leukopenia.

315 The following events were reported in  $\leq 0.1\%$  of patients and are potentially important:  
316 Complete AV block, bundle branch block, myocardial ischemia, cerebrovascular disorder,  
317 convulsions, migraine, neuralgia, paresis, anaphylactoid reaction, alopecia, exfoliative  
318 dermatitis, amnesia, GI hemorrhage, bronchospasm, pulmonary edema, decreased hearing,  
319 respiratory alkalosis, increased BUN, decreased HDL, pancytopenia, and atypical lymphocytes.

## 320 **6.2 Laboratory Abnormalities**

321 Reversible elevations in serum transaminases (ALT or AST) have been observed during  
322 treatment with COREG. Rates of transaminase elevations (2- to 3-times the upper limit of  
323 normal) observed during controlled clinical trials have generally been similar between patients  
324 treated with COREG and those treated with placebo. However, transaminase elevations,  
325 confirmed by rechallenge, have been observed with COREG. In a long-term, placebo-controlled  
326 trial in severe heart failure, patients treated with COREG had lower values for hepatic  
327 transaminases than patients treated with placebo, possibly because improvements in cardiac  
328 function induced by COREG led to less hepatic congestion and/or improved hepatic blood flow.

329 COREG has not been associated with clinically significant changes in serum potassium,  
330 total triglycerides, total cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, uric acid, blood urea nitrogen, or  
331 creatinine. No clinically relevant changes were noted in fasting serum glucose in hypertensive  
332 patients; fasting serum glucose was not evaluated in the heart failure clinical trials.

## 333 **6.3 Postmarketing Experience**

334 The following adverse reactions have been identified during post-approval use of  
335 COREG. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it  
336 is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to  
337 drug exposure.

338 Reports of aplastic anemia and severe skin reactions (Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic  
339 epidermal necrolysis, and erythema multiforme) have been rare and received only when

340 carvedilol was administered concomitantly with other medications associated with such  
341 reactions. Urinary incontinence in women (which resolved upon discontinuation of the  
342 medication) and interstitial pneumonitis have been reported rarely.

## 343 **7 DRUG INTERACTIONS**

### 344 **7.1 CYP2D6 Inhibitors and Poor Metabolizers**

345 Interactions of carvedilol with potent inhibitors of CYP2D6 isoenzyme (such as  
346 quinidine, fluoxetine, paroxetine, and propafenone) have not been studied, but these drugs would  
347 be expected to increase blood levels of the R(+) enantiomer of carvedilol [see *Clinical*  
348 *Pharmacology (12.3)*]. Retrospective analysis of side effects in clinical trials showed that poor  
349 2D6 metabolizers had a higher rate of dizziness during up-titration, presumably resulting from  
350 vasodilating effects of the higher concentrations of the  $\alpha$ -blocking R(+) enantiomer.

### 351 **7.2 Hypotensive Agents**

352 Patients taking both agents with  $\beta$ -blocking properties and a drug that can deplete  
353 catecholamines (e.g., reserpine and monoamine oxidase inhibitors) should be observed closely  
354 for signs of hypotension and/or severe bradycardia.

355 Concomitant administration of clonidine with agents with  $\beta$ -blocking properties may  
356 potentiate blood-pressure- and heart-rate-lowering effects. When concomitant treatment with  
357 agents with  $\beta$ -blocking properties and clonidine is to be terminated, the  $\beta$ -blocking agent should  
358 be discontinued first. Clonidine therapy can then be discontinued several days later by gradually  
359 decreasing the dosage.

### 360 **7.3 Cyclosporine**

361 Modest increases in mean trough cyclosporine concentrations were observed following  
362 initiation of carvedilol treatment in 21 renal transplant patients suffering from chronic vascular  
363 rejection. In about 30% of patients, the dose of cyclosporine had to be reduced in order to  
364 maintain cyclosporine concentrations within the therapeutic range, while in the remainder no  
365 adjustment was needed. On the average for the group, the dose of cyclosporine was reduced  
366 about 20% in these patients. Due to wide interindividual variability in the dose adjustment  
367 required, it is recommended that cyclosporine concentrations be monitored closely after initiation  
368 of carvedilol therapy and that the dose of cyclosporine be adjusted as appropriate.

### 369 **7.4 Digitalis Glycosides**

370 Both digitalis glycosides and  $\beta$ -blockers slow atrioventricular conduction and decrease  
371 heart rate. Concomitant use can increase the risk of bradycardia. Digoxin concentrations are  
372 increased by about 15% when digoxin and carvedilol are administered concomitantly. Therefore,  
373 increased monitoring of digoxin is recommended when initiating, adjusting, or discontinuing  
374 COREG [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.5)*].

### 375 **7.5 Inducers/Inhibitors of Hepatic Metabolism**

376 Rifampin reduced plasma concentrations of carvedilol by about 70% [see *Clinical*  
377 *Pharmacology (12.5)*]. Cimetidine increased AUC by about 30% but caused no change in  $C_{\max}$   
378 [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.5)*].

379 **7.6 Calcium Channel Blockers**

380 Conduction disturbance (rarely with hemodynamic compromise) has been observed when  
381 COREG is co-administered with diltiazem. As with other agents with  $\beta$ -blocking properties, if  
382 COREG is to be administered with calcium channel blockers of the verapamil or diltiazem type,  
383 it is recommended that ECG and blood pressure be monitored.

384 **7.7 Insulin or Oral Hypoglycemics**

385 Agents with  $\beta$ -blocking properties may enhance the blood-sugar-reducing effect of  
386 insulin and oral hypoglycemics. Therefore, in patients taking insulin or oral hypoglycemics,  
387 regular monitoring of blood glucose is recommended [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*].

388 **8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS**

389 **8.1 Pregnancy**

390 Pregnancy Category C. Studies performed in pregnant rats and rabbits given carvedilol  
391 revealed increased post-implantation loss in rats at doses of 300 mg/kg/day (50 times the  
392 maximum recommended human dose [MRHD] as mg/m<sup>2</sup>) and in rabbits at doses of  
393 75 mg/kg/day (25 times the MRHD as mg/m<sup>2</sup>). In the rats, there was also a decrease in fetal body  
394 weight at the maternally toxic dose of 300 mg/kg/day (50 times the MRHD as mg/m<sup>2</sup>), which  
395 was accompanied by an elevation in the frequency of fetuses with delayed skeletal development  
396 (missing or stunted 13th rib). In rats the no-observed-effect level for developmental toxicity was  
397 60 mg/kg/day (10 times the MRHD as mg/m<sup>2</sup>); in rabbits it was 15 mg/kg/day (5 times the  
398 MRHD as mg/m<sup>2</sup>). There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women.  
399 COREG should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk  
400 to the fetus.

401 **8.3 Nursing Mothers**

402 It is not known whether this drug is excreted in human milk. Studies in rats have shown  
403 that carvedilol and/or its metabolites (as well as other  $\beta$ -blockers) cross the placental barrier and  
404 are excreted in breast milk. There was increased mortality at one week post-partum in neonates  
405 from rats treated with 60 mg/kg/day (10 times the MRHD as mg/m<sup>2</sup>) and above during the last  
406 trimester through day 22 of lactation. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk and  
407 because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants from  $\beta$ -blockers,  
408 especially bradycardia, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or to  
409 discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother. The effects of  
410 other  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -blocking agents have included perinatal and neonatal distress.

411 **8.4 Pediatric Use**

412 Effectiveness of COREG in patients younger than 18 years of age has not been  
413 established.

414 In a double-blind trial, 161 children (mean age 6 years, range 2 months to 17 years; 45%  
415 less than 2 years old) with chronic heart failure [NYHA class II-IV, left ventricular ejection  
416 fraction <40% for children with a systemic left ventricle (LV), and moderate-severe ventricular  
417 dysfunction qualitatively by echo for those with a systemic ventricle that was not an LV] who

418 were receiving standard background treatment were randomized to placebo or to 2 dose levels of  
419 carvedilol. These dose levels produced placebo-corrected heart rate reduction of 4-6 heart beats  
420 per minute, indicative of  $\beta$ -blockade activity. Exposure appeared to be lower in pediatric subjects  
421 than adults. After 8 months of follow-up, there was no significant effect of treatment on clinical  
422 outcomes. Adverse reactions in this trial that occurred in greater than 10% of patients treated  
423 with COREG and at twice the rate of placebo-treated patients included chest pain (17% versus  
424 6%), dizziness (13% versus 2%), and dyspnea (11% versus 0%).

## 425 **8.5 Geriatric Use**

426 Of the 765 patients with heart failure randomized to COREG in US clinical trials, 31%  
427 (235) were 65 years of age or older, and 7.3% (56) were 75 years of age or older. Of the  
428 1,156 patients randomized to COREG in a long-term, placebo-controlled trial in severe heart  
429 failure, 47% (547) were 65 years of age or older, and 15% (174) were 75 years of age or older.  
430 Of 3,025 patients receiving COREG in heart failure trials worldwide, 42% were 65 years of age  
431 or older.

432 Of the 975 myocardial infarction patients randomized to COREG in the CAPRICORN  
433 trial, 48% (468) were 65 years of age or older, and 11% (111) were 75 years of age or older.

434 Of the 2,065 hypertensive patients in US clinical trials of efficacy or safety who were  
435 treated with COREG, 21% (436) were 65 years of age or older. Of 3,722 patients receiving  
436 COREG in hypertension clinical trials conducted worldwide, 24% were 65 years of age or older.

437 With the exception of dizziness in hypertensive patients (incidence 8.8% in the elderly  
438 versus 6% in younger patients), no overall differences in the safety or effectiveness (see Figures  
439 2 and 4) were observed between the older subjects and younger subjects in each of these  
440 populations. Similarly, other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in  
441 responses between the elderly and younger subjects, but greater sensitivity of some older  
442 individuals cannot be ruled out.

## 443 **10 OVERDOSAGE**

444 Overdosage may cause severe hypotension, bradycardia, cardiac insufficiency,  
445 cardiogenic shock, and cardiac arrest. Respiratory problems, bronchospasms, vomiting, lapses of  
446 consciousness, and generalized seizures may also occur.

447 The patient should be placed in a supine position and, where necessary, kept under  
448 observation and treated under intensive-care conditions. Gastric lavage or pharmacologically  
449 induced emesis may be used shortly after ingestion. The following agents may be administered:

450 *for excessive bradycardia:* Atropine, 2 mg IV.

451 *to support cardiovascular function:* Glucagon, 5 to 10 mg IV rapidly over 30 seconds,  
452 followed by a continuous infusion of 5 mg/hour; sympathomimetics (dobutamine, isoprenaline,  
453 adrenaline) at doses according to body weight and effect.

454 If peripheral vasodilation dominates, it may be necessary to administer adrenaline or  
455 noradrenaline with continuous monitoring of circulatory conditions. For therapy-resistant  
456 bradycardia, pacemaker therapy should be performed. For bronchospasm,  $\beta$ -sympathomimetics

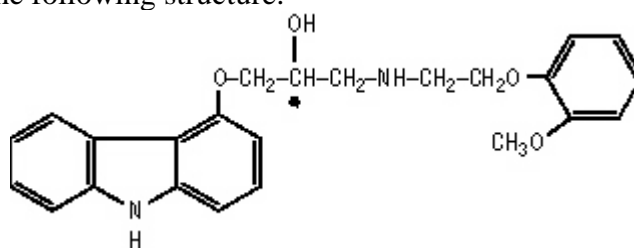
457 (as aerosol or IV) or aminophylline IV should be given. In the event of seizures, slow IV  
458 injection of diazepam or clonazepam is recommended.

459 NOTE: In the event of severe intoxication where there are symptoms of shock, treatment  
460 with antidotes must be continued for a sufficiently long period of time consistent with the 7- to  
461 10-hour half-life of carvedilol.

462 Cases of overdosage with COREG alone or in combination with other drugs have been  
463 reported. Quantities ingested in some cases exceeded 1,000 milligrams. Symptoms experienced  
464 included low blood pressure and heart rate. Standard supportive treatment was provided and  
465 individuals recovered.

## 466 11 DESCRIPTION

467 Carvedilol is a nonselective  $\beta$ -adrenergic blocking agent with  $\alpha_1$ -blocking activity. It is  
468 ( $\pm$ )-1-(Carbazol-4-yloxy)-3-[[2-(o-methoxyphenoxy)ethyl]amino]-2-propanol. Carvedilol is a  
469 racemic mixture with the following structure:



470 COREG is a white, oval, film-coated tablet containing 3.125 mg, 6.25 mg, 12.5 mg, or  
471 25 mg of carvedilol. The 6.25 mg, 12.5 mg, and 25 mg tablets are TILTAB<sup>®</sup> tablets. Inactive  
472 ingredients consist of colloidal silicon dioxide, crospovidone, hypromellose, lactose, magnesium  
473 stearate, polyethylene glycol, polysorbate 80, povidone, sucrose, and titanium dioxide.

474 Carvedilol is a white to off-white powder with a molecular weight of 406.5 and a  
475 molecular formula of C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>26</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. It is freely soluble in dimethylsulfoxide; soluble in methylene  
476 chloride and methanol; sparingly soluble in 95% ethanol and isopropanol; slightly soluble in  
477 ethyl ether; and practically insoluble in water, gastric fluid (simulated, TS, pH 1.1), and intestinal  
478 fluid (simulated, TS without pancreatin, pH 7.5).  
479

## 480 12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

### 481 12.1 Mechanism of Action

482 COREG is a racemic mixture in which nonselective  $\beta$ -adrenoreceptor blocking activity is  
483 present in the S(-) enantiomer and  $\alpha_1$ -adrenergic blocking activity is present in both R(+) and  
484 S(-) enantiomers at equal potency. COREG has no intrinsic sympathomimetic activity.

### 485 12.2 Pharmacodynamics

486 Heart Failure: The basis for the beneficial effects of COREG in heart failure is not  
487 established.

488 Two placebo-controlled studies compared the acute hemodynamic effects of COREG to  
489 baseline measurements in 59 and 49 patients with NYHA class II-IV heart failure receiving  
490 diuretics, ACE inhibitors, and digitalis. There were significant reductions in systemic blood

491 pressure, pulmonary artery pressure, pulmonary capillary wedge pressure, and heart rate. Initial  
492 effects on cardiac output, stroke volume index, and systemic vascular resistance were small and  
493 variable.

494 These studies measured hemodynamic effects again at 12 to 14 weeks. COREG  
495 significantly reduced systemic blood pressure, pulmonary artery pressure, right atrial pressure,  
496 systemic vascular resistance, and heart rate, while stroke volume index was increased.

497 Among 839 patients with NYHA class II-III heart failure treated for 26 to 52 weeks in  
498 4 US placebo-controlled trials, average left ventricular ejection fraction (EF) measured by  
499 radionuclide ventriculography increased by 9 EF units (%) in patients receiving COREG and by  
500 2 EF units in placebo patients at a target dose of 25-50 mg twice daily. The effects of carvedilol  
501 on ejection fraction were related to dose. Doses of 6.25 mg twice daily, 12.5 mg twice daily, and  
502 25 mg twice daily were associated with placebo-corrected increases in EF of 5 EF units, 6 EF  
503 units, and 8 EF units, respectively; each of these effects were nominally statistically significant.

504 Left Ventricular Dysfunction Following Myocardial Infarction: The basis for the  
505 beneficial effects of COREG in patients with left ventricular dysfunction following an acute  
506 myocardial infarction is not established.

507 Hypertension: The mechanism by which  $\beta$ -blockade produces an antihypertensive effect  
508 has not been established.

509  $\beta$ -adrenoreceptor blocking activity has been demonstrated in animal and human studies  
510 showing that carvedilol (1) reduces cardiac output in normal subjects; (2) reduces exercise-  
511 and/or isoproterenol-induced tachycardia; and (3) reduces reflex orthostatic tachycardia.  
512 Significant  $\beta$ -adrenoreceptor blocking effect is usually seen within 1 hour of drug administration.

513  $\alpha_1$ -adrenoreceptor blocking activity has been demonstrated in human and animal studies,  
514 showing that carvedilol (1) attenuates the pressor effects of phenylephrine; (2) causes  
515 vasodilation; and (3) reduces peripheral vascular resistance. These effects contribute to the  
516 reduction of blood pressure and usually are seen within 30 minutes of drug administration.

517 Due to the  $\alpha_1$ -receptor blocking activity of carvedilol, blood pressure is lowered more in  
518 the standing than in the supine position, and symptoms of postural hypotension (1.8%), including  
519 rare instances of syncope, can occur. Following oral administration, when postural hypotension  
520 has occurred, it has been transient and is uncommon when COREG is administered with food at  
521 the recommended starting dose and titration increments are closely followed [*see Dosage and*  
522 *Administration (2)*].

523 In hypertensive patients with normal renal function, therapeutic doses of COREG  
524 decreased renal vascular resistance with no change in glomerular filtration rate or renal plasma  
525 flow. Changes in excretion of sodium, potassium, uric acid, and phosphorus in hypertensive  
526 patients with normal renal function were similar after COREG and placebo.

527 COREG has little effect on plasma catecholamines, plasma aldosterone, or electrolyte  
528 levels, but it does significantly reduce plasma renin activity when given for at least 4 weeks. It  
529 also increases levels of atrial natriuretic peptide.



530 **12.3 Pharmacokinetics**

531 COREG is rapidly and extensively absorbed following oral administration, with absolute  
532 bioavailability of approximately 25% to 35% due to a significant degree of first-pass  
533 metabolism. Following oral administration, the apparent mean terminal elimination half-life of  
534 carvedilol generally ranges from 7 to 10 hours. Plasma concentrations achieved are proportional  
535 to the oral dose administered. When administered with food, the rate of absorption is slowed, as  
536 evidenced by a delay in the time to reach peak plasma levels, with no significant difference in  
537 extent of bioavailability. Taking COREG with food should minimize the risk of orthostatic  
538 hypotension.

539 Carvedilol is extensively metabolized. Following oral administration of radiolabelled  
540 carvedilol to healthy volunteers, carvedilol accounted for only about 7% of the total radioactivity  
541 in plasma as measured by area under the curve (AUC). Less than 2% of the dose was excreted  
542 unchanged in the urine. Carvedilol is metabolized primarily by aromatic ring oxidation and  
543 glucuronidation. The oxidative metabolites are further metabolized by conjugation via  
544 glucuronidation and sulfation. The metabolites of carvedilol are excreted primarily via the bile  
545 into the feces. Demethylation and hydroxylation at the phenol ring produce 3 active metabolites  
546 with  $\beta$ -receptor blocking activity. Based on preclinical studies, the 4'-hydroxyphenyl metabolite  
547 is approximately 13 times more potent than carvedilol for  $\beta$ -blockade.

548 Compared to carvedilol, the 3 active metabolites exhibit weak vasodilating activity.  
549 Plasma concentrations of the active metabolites are about one-tenth of those observed for  
550 carvedilol and have pharmacokinetics similar to the parent.

551 Carvedilol undergoes stereoselective first-pass metabolism with plasma levels of  
552 R(+)-carvedilol approximately 2 to 3 times higher than S(-)-carvedilol following oral  
553 administration in healthy subjects. The mean apparent terminal elimination half-lives for  
554 R(+)-carvedilol range from 5 to 9 hours compared with 7 to 11 hours for the S(-)-enantiomer.

555 The primary P450 enzymes responsible for the metabolism of both R(+) and  
556 S(-)-carvedilol in human liver microsomes were CYP2D6 and CYP2C9 and to a lesser extent  
557 CYP3A4, 2C19, 1A2, and 2E1. CYP2D6 is thought to be the major enzyme in the 4'- and  
558 5'-hydroxylation of carvedilol, with a potential contribution from 3A4. CYP2C9 is thought to be  
559 of primary importance in the O-methylation pathway of S(-)-carvedilol.

560 Carvedilol is subject to the effects of genetic polymorphism with poor metabolizers of  
561 debrisoquin (a marker for cytochrome P450 2D6) exhibiting 2- to 3-fold higher plasma  
562 concentrations of R(+)-carvedilol compared to extensive metabolizers. In contrast, plasma levels  
563 of S(-)-carvedilol are increased only about 20% to 25% in poor metabolizers, indicating this  
564 enantiomer is metabolized to a lesser extent by cytochrome P450 2D6 than R(+)-carvedilol. The  
565 pharmacokinetics of carvedilol do not appear to be different in poor metabolizers of  
566 S-mephenytoin (patients deficient in cytochrome P450 2C19).

567 Carvedilol is more than 98% bound to plasma proteins, primarily with albumin. The  
568 plasma-protein binding is independent of concentration over the therapeutic range. Carvedilol is  
569 a basic, lipophilic compound with a steady-state volume of distribution of approximately 115 L,

570 indicating substantial distribution into extravascular tissues. Plasma clearance ranges from 500 to  
571 700 mL/min.

#### 572 **12.4 Specific Populations**

573 Heart Failure: Steady-state plasma concentrations of carvedilol and its enantiomers  
574 increased proportionally over the 6.25 to 50 mg dose range in patients with heart failure.  
575 Compared to healthy subjects, heart failure patients had increased mean AUC and  $C_{max}$  values  
576 for carvedilol and its enantiomers, with up to 50% to 100% higher values observed in 6 patients  
577 with NYHA class IV heart failure. The mean apparent terminal elimination half-life for  
578 carvedilol was similar to that observed in healthy subjects.

579 Geriatric: Plasma levels of carvedilol average about 50% higher in the elderly compared  
580 to young subjects.

581 Hepatic Impairment: Compared to healthy subjects, patients with severe liver  
582 impairment (cirrhosis) exhibit a 4- to 7-fold increase in carvedilol levels. Carvedilol is  
583 contraindicated in patients with severe liver impairment.

584 Renal Impairment: Although carvedilol is metabolized primarily by the liver, plasma  
585 concentrations of carvedilol have been reported to be increased in patients with renal  
586 impairment. Based on mean AUC data, approximately 40% to 50% higher plasma concentrations  
587 of carvedilol were observed in hypertensive patients with moderate to severe renal impairment  
588 compared to a control group of hypertensive patients with normal renal function. However, the  
589 ranges of AUC values were similar for both groups. Changes in mean peak plasma levels were  
590 less pronounced, approximately 12% to 26% higher in patients with impaired renal function.

591 Consistent with its high degree of plasma protein-binding, carvedilol does not appear to  
592 be cleared significantly by hemodialysis.

#### 593 **12.5 Drug-Drug Interactions**

594 Since carvedilol undergoes substantial oxidative metabolism, the metabolism and  
595 pharmacokinetics of carvedilol may be affected by induction or inhibition of cytochrome P450  
596 enzymes.

597 Rifampin: In a pharmacokinetic study conducted in 8 healthy male subjects, rifampin  
598 (600 mg daily for 12 days) decreased the AUC and  $C_{max}$  of carvedilol by about 70% [*see Drug*  
599 *Interactions (7.5)*].

600 Cimetidine: In a pharmacokinetic study conducted in 10 healthy male subjects,  
601 cimetidine (1,000 mg/day) increased the steady-state AUC of carvedilol by 30% with no change  
602 in  $C_{max}$  [*see Drug Interactions (7.5)*].

603 Glyburide: In 12 healthy subjects, combined administration of carvedilol (25 mg once  
604 daily) and a single dose of glyburide did not result in a clinically relevant pharmacokinetic  
605 interaction for either compound.

606 Hydrochlorothiazide: A single oral dose of carvedilol 25 mg did not alter the  
607 pharmacokinetics of a single oral dose of hydrochlorothiazide 25 mg in 12 patients with  
608 hypertension. Likewise, hydrochlorothiazide had no effect on the pharmacokinetics of carvedilol.

609 Digoxin: Following concomitant administration of carvedilol (25 mg once daily) and  
610 digoxin (0.25 mg once daily) for 14 days, steady-state AUC and trough concentrations of digoxin  
611 were increased by 14% and 16%, respectively, in 12 hypertensive patients [*see Drug*  
612 *Interactions (7.4)*].

613 Torsemide: In a study of 12 healthy subjects, combined oral administration of carvedilol  
614 25 mg once daily and torsemide 5 mg once daily for 5 days did not result in any significant  
615 differences in their pharmacokinetics compared with administration of the drugs alone.

616 Warfarin: Carvedilol (12.5 mg twice daily) did not have an effect on the steady-state  
617 prothrombin time ratios and did not alter the pharmacokinetics of R(+)- and S(-)-warfarin  
618 following concomitant administration with warfarin in 9 healthy volunteers.

## 619 **13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY**

### 620 **13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility**

621 In 2-year studies conducted in rats given carvedilol at doses up to 75 mg/kg/day (12 times  
622 the MRHD when compared on a mg/m<sup>2</sup> basis) or in mice given up to 200 mg/kg/day (16 times  
623 the MRHD on a mg/m<sup>2</sup> basis), carvedilol had no carcinogenic effect.

624 Carvedilol was negative when tested in a battery of genotoxicity assays, including the  
625 Ames and the CHO/HGPRT assays for mutagenicity and the in vitro hamster micronucleus and  
626 in vivo human lymphocyte cell tests for clastogenicity.

627 At doses  $\geq 200$  mg/kg/day ( $\geq 32$  times the MRHD as mg/m<sup>2</sup>) carvedilol was toxic to adult  
628 rats (sedation, reduced weight gain) and was associated with a reduced number of successful  
629 matings, prolonged mating time, significantly fewer corpora lutea and implants per dam, and  
630 complete resorption of 18% of the litters. The no-observed-effect dose level for overt toxicity  
631 and impairment of fertility was 60 mg/kg/day (10 times the MRHD as mg/m<sup>2</sup>).

## 632 **14 CLINICAL STUDIES**

### 633 **14.1 Heart Failure**

634 A total of 6,975 patients with mild to severe heart failure were evaluated in  
635 placebo-controlled studies of carvedilol.

636 Mild-to-Moderate Heart Failure: Carvedilol was studied in 5 multicenter,  
637 placebo-controlled studies, and in 1 active-controlled study (COMET study) involving patients  
638 with mild-to-moderate heart failure.

639 Four US multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled studies enrolled 1,094 patients  
640 (696 randomized to carvedilol) with NYHA class II-III heart failure and ejection fraction  $\leq 0.35$ .  
641 The vast majority were on digitalis, diuretics, and an ACE inhibitor at study entry. Patients were  
642 assigned to the studies based upon exercise ability. An Australia-New Zealand double-blind,  
643 placebo-controlled study enrolled 415 patients (half randomized to carvedilol) with less severe  
644 heart failure. All protocols excluded patients expected to undergo cardiac transplantation during  
645 the 7.5 to 15 months of double-blind follow-up. All randomized patients had tolerated a 2-week  
646 course on carvedilol 6.25 mg twice daily.

647 In each study, there was a primary end point, either progression of heart failure (1 US  
648 study) or exercise tolerance (2 US studies meeting enrollment goals and the Australia-New  
649 Zealand study). There were many secondary end points specified in these studies, including  
650 NYHA classification, patient and physician global assessments, and cardiovascular  
651 hospitalization. Other analyses not prospectively planned included the sum of deaths and total  
652 cardiovascular hospitalizations. In situations where the primary end points of a trial do not show  
653 a significant benefit of treatment, assignment of significance values to the other results is  
654 complex, and such values need to be interpreted cautiously.

655 The results of the US and Australia-New Zealand trials were as follows:

656 *Slowing Progression of Heart Failure:* One US multicenter study (366 subjects) had as  
657 its primary end point the sum of cardiovascular mortality, cardiovascular hospitalization, and  
658 sustained increase in heart failure medications. Heart failure progression was reduced, during an  
659 average follow-up of 7 months, by 48% ( $p = 0.008$ ).

660 In the Australia-New Zealand study, death and total hospitalizations were reduced by  
661 about 25% over 18 to 24 months. In the 3 largest US studies, death and total hospitalizations  
662 were reduced by 19%, 39%, and 49%, nominally statistically significant in the last 2 studies. The  
663 Australia-New Zealand results were statistically borderline.

664 *Functional Measures:* None of the multicenter studies had NYHA classification as a  
665 primary end point, but all such studies had it as a secondary end point. There was at least a trend  
666 toward improvement in NYHA class in all studies. Exercise tolerance was the primary end point  
667 in 3 studies; in none was a statistically significant effect found.

668 *Subjective Measures:* Health-related quality of life, as measured with a standard  
669 questionnaire (a primary end point in 1 study), was unaffected by carvedilol. However, patients'  
670 and investigators' global assessments showed significant improvement in most studies.

671 *Mortality:* Death was not a pre-specified end point in any study, but was analyzed in all  
672 studies. Overall, in these 4 US trials, mortality was reduced, nominally significantly so in 2  
673 studies.

674 *COMET Trial:* In this double-blind trial, 3,029 patients with NYHA class II-IV heart  
675 failure (left ventricular ejection fraction  $\leq 35\%$ ) were randomized to receive either carvedilol  
676 (target dose: 25 mg twice daily) or immediate-release metoprolol tartrate (target dose: 50 mg  
677 twice daily). The mean age of the patients was approximately 62 years, 80% were males, and the  
678 mean left ventricular ejection fraction at baseline was 26%. Approximately 96% of the patients  
679 had NYHA class II or III heart failure. Concomitant treatment included diuretics (99%), ACE  
680 inhibitors (91%), digitalis (59%), aldosterone antagonists (11%), and "statin" lipid-lowering  
681 agents (21%). The mean duration of follow-up was 4.8 years. The mean dose of carvedilol was  
682 42 mg per day.

683 The study had 2 primary end points: All-cause mortality and the composite of death plus  
684 hospitalization for any reason. The results of COMET are presented in Table 3 below. All-cause  
685 mortality carried most of the statistical weight and was the primary determinant of the study size.  
686 All-cause mortality was 34% in the patients treated with carvedilol and was 40% in the

687 immediate-release metoprolol group (p = 0.0017; hazard ratio = 0.83, 95% CI 0.74-0.93). The  
 688 effect on mortality was primarily due to a reduction in cardiovascular death. The difference  
 689 between the 2 groups with respect to the composite end point was not significant (p = 0.122).  
 690 The estimated mean survival was 8.0 years with carvedilol and 6.6 years with immediate-release  
 691 metoprolol.

692  
 693

**Table 3. Results of COMET**

End point	Carvedilol N = 1,511	Metoprolol N = 1,518	Hazard ratio	(95% CI)
All-cause mortality	34%	40%	0.83	0.74 – 0.93
Mortality + all hospitalization	74%	76%	0.94	0.86 – 1.02
Cardiovascular death	30%	35%	0.80	0.70 – 0.90
Sudden death	14%	17%	0.81	0.68 – 0.97
Death due to circulatory failure	11%	13%	0.83	0.67 – 1.02
Death due to stroke	0.9%	2.5%	0.33	0.18 – 0.62

694

695 It is not known whether this formulation of metoprolol at any dose or this low dose of  
 696 metoprolol in any formulation has any effect on survival or hospitalization in patients with heart  
 697 failure. Thus, this trial extends the time over which carvedilol manifests benefits on survival in  
 698 heart failure, but it is not evidence that carvedilol improves outcome over the formulation of  
 699 metoprolol (TOPROL-XL<sup>®</sup>) with benefits in heart failure.

700 **Severe Heart Failure (COPERNICUS):** In a double-blind study (COPERNICUS),  
 701 2,289 patients with heart failure at rest or with minimal exertion and left ventricular ejection  
 702 fraction <25% (mean 20%), despite digitalis (66%), diuretics (99%), and ACE inhibitors (89%)  
 703 were randomized to placebo or carvedilol. Carvedilol was titrated from a starting dose of  
 704 3.125 mg twice daily to the maximum tolerated dose or up to 25 mg twice daily over a minimum  
 705 of 6 weeks. Most subjects achieved the target dose of 25 mg. The study was conducted in  
 706 Eastern and Western Europe, the United States, Israel, and Canada. Similar numbers of subjects  
 707 per group (about 100) withdrew during the titration period.

708 The primary end point of the trial was all-cause mortality, but cause-specific mortality  
 709 and the risk of death or hospitalization (total, cardiovascular [CV], or heart failure [HF]) were  
 710 also examined. The developing trial data were followed by a data monitoring committee, and  
 711 mortality analyses were adjusted for these multiple looks. The trial was stopped after a median  
 712 follow-up of 10 months because of an observed 35% reduction in mortality (from 19.7% per  
 713 patient year on placebo to 12.8% on carvedilol, hazard ratio 0.65, 95% CI 0.52 – 0.81,  
 714 p = 0.0014, adjusted) (see Figure 1). The results of COPERNICUS are shown in Table 4.

715

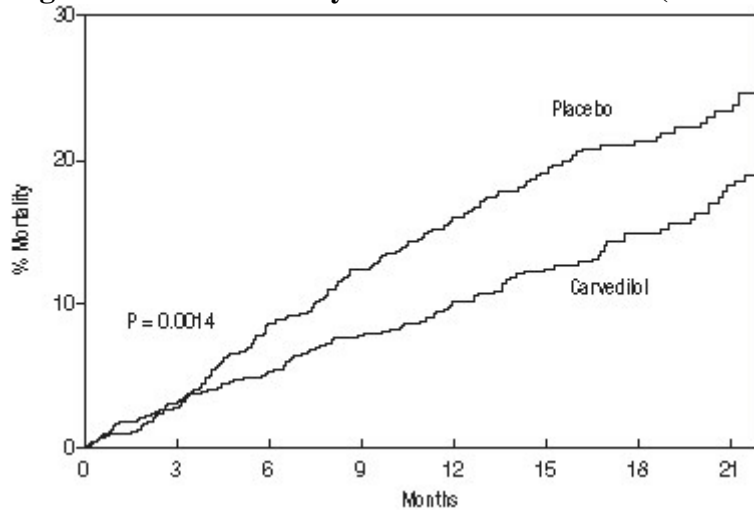
716 **Table 4. Results of COPERNICUS Trial in Patients With Severe Heart Failure**

End point	Placebo (N = 1,133)	Carvedilol (N = 1,156)	Hazard ratio (95% CI)	% Reduction	Nominal p value
Mortality	190	130	0.65 (0.52 – 0.81)	35	0.00013
Mortality + all hospitalization	507	425	0.76 (0.67 – 0.87)	24	0.00004
Mortality + CV hospitalization	395	314	0.73 (0.63 – 0.84)	27	0.00002
Mortality + HF hospitalization	357	271	0.69 (0.59 – 0.81)	31	0.000004

717 Cardiovascular = CV; Heart failure = HF.

718

719 **Figure 1. Survival Analysis for COPERNICUS (intent-to-treat)**



720

721

722 The effect on mortality was principally the result of a reduction in the rate of sudden  
723 death among patients without worsening heart failure.

724 Patients' global assessments, in which carvedilol-treated patients were compared to  
725 placebo, were based on pre-specified, periodic patient self-assessments regarding whether  
726 clinical status post-treatment showed improvement, worsening or no change compared to  
727 baseline. Patients treated with carvedilol showed significant improvements in global assessments  
728 compared with those treated with placebo in COPERNICUS.

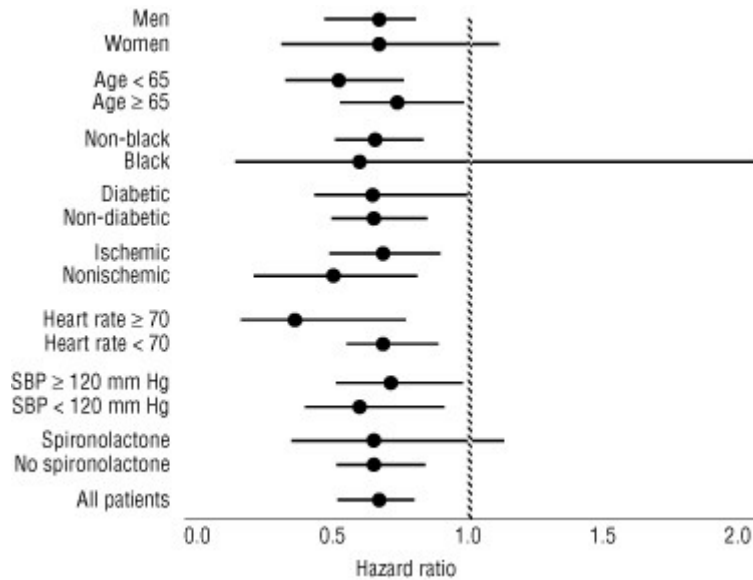
729 The protocol also specified that hospitalizations would be assessed. Fewer patients on  
730 COREG than on placebo were hospitalized for any reason (372 versus 432,  $p = 0.0029$ ), for  
731 cardiovascular reasons (246 versus 314,  $p = 0.0003$ ), or for worsening heart failure (198 versus  
732 268,  $p = 0.0001$ ).

733 COREG had a consistent and beneficial effect on all-cause mortality as well as the  
734 combined end points of all-cause mortality plus hospitalization (total, CV, or for heart failure) in

735 the overall study population and in all subgroups examined, including men and women, elderly  
 736 and non-elderly, blacks and non-blacks, and diabetics and non-diabetics (see Figure 2).

737

738 **Figure 2. Effects on Mortality for Subgroups in COPERNICUS**



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740

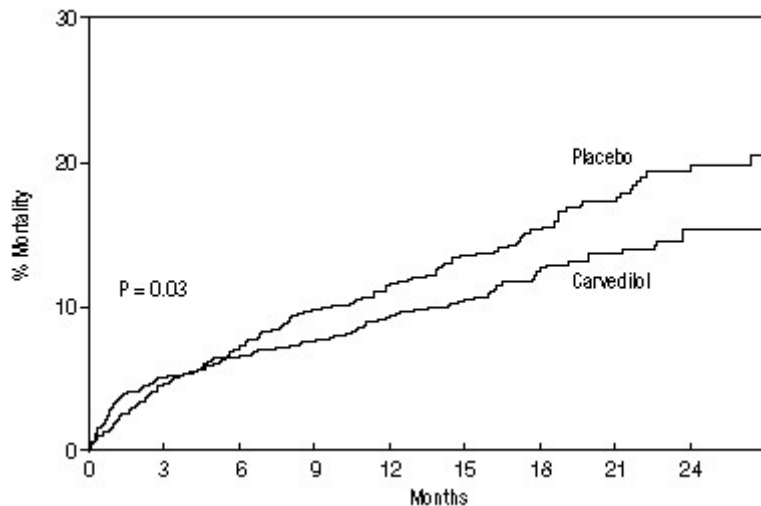
741 **14.2 Left Ventricular Dysfunction Following Myocardial Infarction**

742 CAPRICORN was a double-blind study comparing carvedilol and placebo in  
 743 1,959 patients with a recent myocardial infarction (within 21 days) and left ventricular ejection  
 744 fraction of  $\leq 40\%$ , with (47%) or without symptoms of heart failure. Patients given carvedilol  
 745 received 6.25 mg twice daily, titrated as tolerated to 25 mg twice daily. Patients had to have a  
 746 systolic blood pressure  $>90$  mm Hg, a sitting heart rate  $>60$  beats/minute, and no  
 747 contraindication to  $\beta$ -blocker use. Treatment of the index infarction included aspirin (85%), IV  
 748 or oral  $\beta$ -blockers (37%), nitrates (73%), heparin (64%), thrombolytics (40%), and acute  
 749 angioplasty (12%). Background treatment included ACE inhibitors or angiotensin receptor  
 750 blockers (97%), anticoagulants (20%), lipid-lowering agents (23%), and diuretics (34%).  
 751 Baseline population characteristics included an average age of 63 years, 74% male, 95%  
 752 Caucasian, mean blood pressure 121/74 mm Hg, 22% with diabetes, and 54% with a history of  
 753 hypertension. Mean dosage achieved of carvedilol was 20 mg twice daily; mean duration of  
 754 follow-up was 15 months.

755 All-cause mortality was 15% in the placebo group and 12% in the carvedilol group,  
 756 indicating a 23% risk reduction in patients treated with carvedilol (95% CI 2-40%,  $p = 0.03$ ), as  
 757 shown in Figure 3. The effects on mortality in various subgroups are shown in Figure 4. Nearly  
 758 all deaths were cardiovascular (which were reduced by 25% by carvedilol), and most of these  
 759 deaths were sudden or related to pump failure (both types of death were reduced by carvedilol).  
 760 Another study end point, total mortality and all-cause hospitalization, did not show a significant  
 761 improvement.

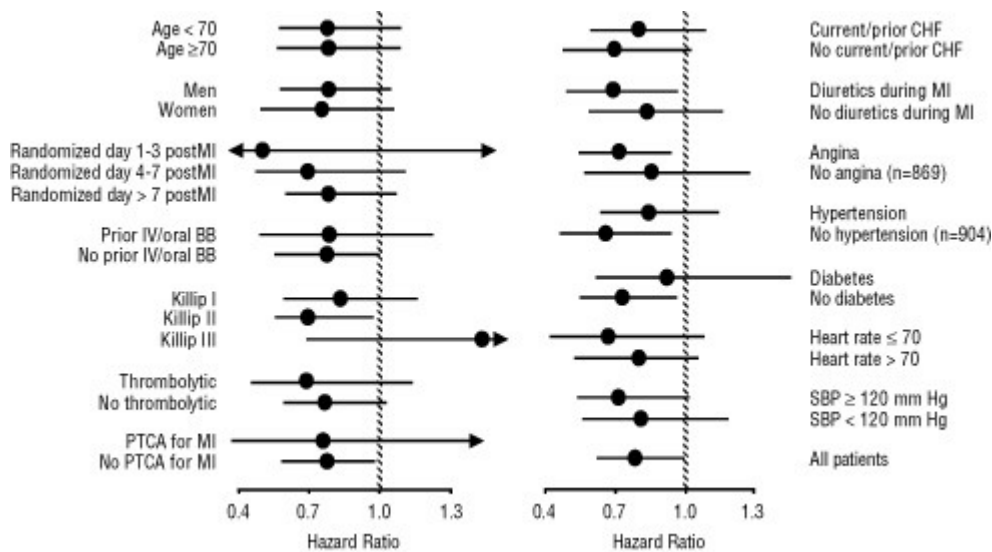
762 There was also a significant 40% reduction in fatal or non-fatal myocardial infarction  
 763 observed in the group treated with carvedilol (95% CI 11% to 60%,  $p = 0.01$ ). A similar  
 764 reduction in the risk of myocardial infarction was also observed in a meta-analysis of placebo-  
 765 controlled trials of carvedilol in heart failure.  
 766

767 **Figure 3. Survival Analysis for CAPRICORN (intent-to-treat)**



768  
 769  
 770

**Figure 4. Effects on Mortality for Subgroups in CAPRICORN**



771  
 772  
 773

### 14.3 Hypertension

774 COREG was studied in 2 placebo-controlled trials that utilized twice-daily dosing, at  
 775 total daily doses of 12.5 to 50 mg. In these and other studies, the starting dose did not exceed  
 776 12.5 mg. At 50 mg/day, COREG reduced sitting trough (12-hour) blood pressure by about  
 777 9/5.5 mm Hg; at 25 mg/day the effect was about 7.5/3.5 mm Hg. Comparisons of trough to peak  
 778 blood pressure showed a trough to peak ratio for blood pressure response of about 65%. Heart



779 rate fell by about 7.5 beats/minute at 50 mg/day. In general, as is true for other  $\beta$ -blockers,  
780 responses were smaller in black than non-black patients. There were no age- or gender-related  
781 differences in response.

782 The peak antihypertensive effect occurred 1 to 2 hours after a dose. The dose-related  
783 blood pressure response was accompanied by a dose-related increase in adverse effects [*see*  
784 *Adverse Reactions (6)*].

#### 785 **14.4 Hypertension With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus**

786 In a double-blind study (GEMINI), COREG, added to an ACE inhibitor or angiotensin  
787 receptor blocker, was evaluated in a population with mild-to-moderate hypertension and well-  
788 controlled type 2 diabetes mellitus. The mean HbA1c at baseline was 7.2%. COREG was titrated  
789 to a mean dose of 17.5 mg twice daily and maintained for 5 months. COREG had no adverse  
790 effect on glycemic control, based on HbA1c measurements (mean change from baseline of  
791 0.02%, 95% CI -0.06 to 0.10, p = NS) [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*].

### 792 **16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING**

793 The white, oval, film-coated tablets are available in the following strengths: 3.125 mg–  
794 engraved with 39 and SB, in bottles of 100; 6.25 mg–engraved with 4140 and SB, in bottles of  
795 100; 12.5 mg–engraved with 4141 and SB, in bottles of 100; 25 mg–engraved with 4142 and SB,  
796 in bottles of 100. The 6.25 mg, 12.5 mg, and 25 mg tablets are TILTAB tablets.

- 797 • 3.125 mg 100's: NDC 0007-4139-20
- 798 • 6.25 mg 100's: NDC 0007-4140-20
- 799 • 12.5 mg 100's: NDC 0007-4141-20
- 800 • 25 mg 100's: NDC 0007-4142-20

801 Store below 30°C (86°F). Protect from moisture. Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container.

### 802 **17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION**

803 *See FDA-Approved Patient Labeling (17.2).*

#### 804 **17.1 Patient Advice**

805 Patients taking COREG should be advised of the following:

- 806 • Patients should take COREG with food.
- 807 • Patients should not interrupt or discontinue using COREG without a physician's advice.
- 808 • Patients with heart failure should consult their physician if they experience signs or  
809 symptoms of worsening heart failure such as weight gain or increasing shortness of breath.
- 810 • Patients may experience a drop in blood pressure when standing, resulting in dizziness and,  
811 rarely, fainting. Patients should sit or lie down when these symptoms of lowered blood  
812 pressure occur.
- 813 • If experiencing dizziness or fatigue, patients should avoid driving or hazardous tasks.
- 814 • Patients should consult a physician if they experience dizziness or faintness, in case the  
815 dosage should be adjusted.
- 816 • Diabetic patients should report any changes in blood sugar levels to their physician.
- 817 • Contact lens wearers may experience decreased lacrimation.

818

819 COREG and TILTAB are registered trademarks of GlaxoSmithKline.

820 TOPROL-XL is a registered trademark of the AstraZeneca group of companies.

821



822

823 GlaxoSmithKline

824 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

825

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827

**17.2 FDA-Approved Patient Labeling**

**PATIENT INFORMATION**  
**COREG<sup>®</sup> (Co-REG)**  
**Carvedilol Tablets**

Read the Patient Information that comes with COREG before you start taking it and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This information does not take the place of talking with your doctor about your medical condition or your treatment. If you have any questions about COREG, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

**WHAT IS COREG?**

COREG is a prescription medicine that belongs to a group of medicines called “beta-blockers”. COREG is used, often with other medicines, for the following conditions:

- To treat patients with high blood pressure (hypertension)
- To treat patients who had a heart attack that worsened how well the heart pumps
- To treat patients with certain types of heart failure

COREG is not approved for use in children under 18 years of age.

**WHO SHOULD NOT TAKE COREG?**

Do not take COREG if you:

- Have severe heart failure and are hospitalized in the intensive care unit or require certain intravenous medications that help support circulation (inotropic medications)
- Are prone to asthma or other breathing problems
- Have a slow heartbeat or a heart that skips a beat (irregular heartbeat)
- Have liver problems
- Are allergic to any of the ingredients in COREG. The active ingredient is carvedilol. See the end of this leaflet for a list of all the ingredients in COREG.

**WHAT SHOULD I TELL MY DOCTOR BEFORE TAKING COREG?**

Tell your doctor about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- Have asthma or other lung problems (such as bronchitis or emphysema)
- Have problems with blood flow in your feet and legs (peripheral vascular disease) COREG can make some of your symptoms worse.
- Have diabetes
- Have thyroid problems
- Have a condition called pheochromocytoma

- 868 • Have had severe allergic reactions  
869 • Are pregnant or trying to become pregnant. It is not known if COREG is safe for your unborn  
870 baby. You and your doctor should talk about the best way to control your high blood pressure  
871 during pregnancy.  
872 • Are breastfeeding. It is not known if COREG passes into your breast milk. You should not  
873 breastfeed while using COREG.  
874 • Are scheduled for surgery and will be given anesthetic agents  
875 • Are taking prescription or non-prescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.  
876 COREG and certain other medicines can affect each other and cause serious side effects.  
877 COREG may affect the way other medicines work. Also, other medicines may affect how  
878 well COREG works.

879

880 Keep a list of all the medicines you take. Show this list to your doctor and pharmacist before you  
881 start a new medicine.

882

### 883 **HOW SHOULD I TAKE COREG?**

884 **It is important for you to take your medicine every day as directed by your doctor. If you**  
885 **stop taking COREG suddenly, you could have chest pain and/or a heart attack. If your**  
886 **doctor decides that you should stop taking COREG, your doctor may slowly lower your**  
887 **dose over a period of time before stopping it completely.**

- 888 • Take COREG exactly as prescribed. Your doctor will tell you how many tablets to take and  
889 how often. In order to minimize possible side effects, your doctor might begin with a low  
890 dose and then slowly increase the dose.  
891 • **Do not stop taking COREG and do not change the amount of COREG you take without**  
892 **talking to your doctor.**  
893 • Tell your doctor if you gain weight or have trouble breathing while taking COREG.  
894 • Take COREG with food.  
895 • If you miss a dose of COREG, take your dose as soon as you remember, unless it is time to  
896 take your next dose. Take your next dose at the usual time. Do not take 2 doses at the same  
897 time.  
898 • If you take too much COREG, call your doctor or poison control center right away.

899

### 900 **WHAT SHOULD I AVOID WHILE TAKING COREG?**

901 COREG can cause you to feel dizzy, tired, or faint. Do not drive a car, use machinery, or do  
902 anything that needs you to be alert if you have these symptoms.

903

### 904 **WHAT ARE POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS OF COREG?**

- 905 • **Low blood pressure (which may cause dizziness or fainting when you stand up).** If these  
906 happen, sit or lie down right away and tell your doctor.

- 907 • **Tiredness.** If you feel tired or dizzy you should not drive, use machinery, or do anything that
- 908 needs you to be alert.
- 909 • **Slow heartbeat.**
- 910 • **Changes in your blood sugar. If you have diabetes, tell your doctor if you have any**
- 911 **changes in your blood sugar levels.**
- 912 • COREG may hide some of the symptoms of low blood sugar, especially a fast heartbeat.
- 913 • COREG may mask the symptoms of hyperthyroidism (overactive thyroid).
- 914 • **Worsening of severe allergic reactions.**

915

916 Other side effects of COREG include shortness of breath, weight gain, diarrhea, and fewer tears

917 or dry eyes that become bothersome if you wear contact lenses.

918 Call your doctor if you have any side effects that bother you or don't go away.

919

## 920 **HOW SHOULD I STORE COREG?**

- 921 • Store COREG at less than 86°F (30°C). Keep the tablets dry.
- 922 • Safely, throw away COREG that is out of date or no longer needed.
- 923 • Keep COREG and all medicines out of the reach of children.

924

## 925 **GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT COREG**

926 Medicines are sometimes prescribed for conditions other than those described in patient

927 information leaflets. Do not use COREG for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not

928 give COREG to other people, even if they have the same symptoms you have. It may harm them.

929

930 This leaflet summarizes the most important information about COREG. If you would like more

931 information, talk with your doctor. You can ask your doctor or pharmacist for information about

932 COREG that is written for healthcare professionals. You can also find out more about COREG

933 by visiting the website [www.COREG.com](http://www.COREG.com) or calling 1-888-825-5249. This call is free.

934

## 935 **WHAT ARE THE INGREDIENTS IN COREG?**

936 Active Ingredient: Carvedilol.

937

938 Inactive Ingredients: Colloidal silicon dioxide, crospovidone, hypromellose, lactose, magnesium

939 stearate, polyethylene glycol, polysorbate 80, povidone, sucrose, and titanium dioxide.

940

941 Carvedilol tablets come in the following strengths: 3.125 mg, 6.25 mg, 12.5 mg, 25 mg.

942

943 COREG is a registered trademark of GlaxoSmithKline.

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