

ANNEX I
SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Betmiga 25 mg prolonged-release tablets
Betmiga 50 mg prolonged-release tablets

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Betmiga 25 mg prolonged-release tablets
Each tablet contains 25 mg of mirabegron.

Betmiga 50 mg prolonged-release tablets
Each tablet contains 50 mg of mirabegron.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Prolonged-release tablet.

Betmiga 25 mg tablets
Oval, brown tablet, debossed with the company logo and “325” on the same side.

Betmiga 50 mg tablets
Oval, yellow tablet, debossed with the company logo and “355” on the same side.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Symptomatic treatment of urgency, increased micturition frequency and/or urgency incontinence as may occur in adult patients with overactive bladder (OAB) syndrome.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

Adults (including elderly patients)

The recommended dose is 50 mg once daily

Special populations

Renal and hepatic impairment

Betmiga has not been studied in patients with end stage renal disease (GFR < 15 mL/min/1.73 m² or patients requiring haemodialysis) or severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class C) and it is therefore not recommended for use in these patient populations (see sections 4.4 and 5.2).

The following table provides the daily dosing recommendations for subjects with renal or hepatic impairment in the absence and presence of strong CYP3A inhibitors (see sections 4.4, 4.5 and 5.2).

Table 1: Daily dosing recommendations for subjects with renal or hepatic impairment in the absence and presence of strong CYP3A inhibitors

		Strong CYP3A inhibitors ⁽³⁾	
		Without inhibitor	With inhibitor
Renal impairment ⁽¹⁾	Mild	50 mg	25 mg
	Moderate	50 mg	25 mg
	Severe	25 mg	Not recommended
Hepatic impairment ⁽²⁾	Mild	50 mg	25 mg
	Moderate	25 mg	Not recommended

1. Mild: GFR 60 to 89 mL/min/1.73 m²; moderate: GFR 30 to 59 mL/min/1.73 m²; severe: GFR 15 to 29 mL/min/1.73 m².
2. Mild: Child-Pugh Class A; Moderate: Child-Pugh Class B.
3. Strong CYP3A inhibitors see section 4.5

Gender

No dose adjustment is necessary according to gender.

Paediatric population

The safety and efficacy of mirabegron in children below 18 years of age have not yet been established. No data are available.

Method of administration

The tablet is to be taken with liquids, swallowed whole and is not to be chewed, divided, or crushed. It may be taken with or without food.

4.3 Contraindications

- Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.
- Severe uncontrolled hypertension defined as systolic blood pressure \geq 180 mm Hg and/or diastolic blood pressure \geq 110 mm Hg.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Renal impairment

Betmiga has not been studied in patients with end stage renal disease (GFR < 15 mL/min/1.73 m² or patients requiring haemodialysis) and, therefore, it is not recommended for use in this patient population. Data are limited in patients with severe renal impairment (GFR 15 to 29 mL/min/1.73 m²); based on a pharmacokinetic study (see section 5.2) a dose reduction to 25 mg is recommended in this population. This medicinal product is not recommended for use in patients with severe renal impairment (GFR 15 to 29 mL/min/1.73 m²) concomitantly receiving strong CYP3A inhibitors (see section 4.5).

Hepatic impairment

Betmiga has not been studied in patients with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class C) and, therefore, it is not recommended for use in this patient population. This medicinal product is not recommended for use in patients with moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh B) concomitantly receiving strong CYP3A inhibitors (see section 4.5).

Hypertension

Mirabegron can increase blood pressure. Blood pressure should be measured at baseline and periodically during treatment with mirabegron, especially in hypertensive patients.

Data are limited in patients with stage 2 hypertension (systolic blood pressure \geq 160 mm Hg or diastolic blood pressure \geq 100 mm Hg).

Patients with congenital or acquired QT prolongation

Betmiga, at therapeutic doses, has not demonstrated clinically relevant QT prolongation in clinical studies (see section 5.1). However, since patients with a known history of QT prolongation or patients who are taking medicinal products known to prolong the QT interval were not included in these studies, the effects of mirabegron in these patients is unknown. Caution should be exercised when administering mirabegron in these patients.

Patients with bladder outlet obstruction and patients taking antimuscarinics medicinal products for OAB

Urinary retention in patients with bladder outlet obstruction (BOO) and in patients taking antimuscarinic medicinal products for the treatment of OAB has been reported in postmarketing experience in patients taking mirabegron. A controlled clinical safety study in patients with BOO did not demonstrate increased urinary retention in patients treated with Betmiga; however, Betmiga should be administered with caution to patients with clinically significant BOO. Betmiga should also be administered with caution to patients taking antimuscarinic medicinal products for the treatment of OAB.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

In vitro data

Mirabegron is transported and metabolised through multiple pathways. Mirabegron is a substrate for cytochrome P450 (CYP) 3A4, CYP2D6, butyrylcholinesterase, uridine diphospho-glucuronosyltransferases (UGT), the efflux transporter P-glycoprotein (P-gp) and the influx organic cation transporters (OCT) OCT1, OCT2, and OCT3. Studies of mirabegron using human liver microsomes and recombinant human CYP enzymes showed that mirabegron is a moderate and time-dependent inhibitor of CYP2D6 and a weak inhibitor of CYP3A. Mirabegron inhibited P-gp-mediated drug transport at high concentrations.

In vivo data

Drug-drug interactions

The effect of co-administered medicinal products on the pharmacokinetics of mirabegron and the effect of mirabegron on the pharmacokinetics of other medicinal products was studied in single and multiple dose studies. Most drug-drug interactions were studied using a dose of 100 mg mirabegron given as oral controlled absorption system (OCAS) tablets. Interaction studies of mirabegron with metoprolol and with metformin used mirabegron immediate-release (IR) 160 mg.

Clinically relevant drug interactions between mirabegron and medicinal products that inhibit, induce or are a substrate for one of the CYP isozymes or transporters are not expected except for the inhibitory effect of mirabegron on the metabolism of CYP2D6 substrates.

Effect of enzyme inhibitors

Mirabegron exposure (AUC) was increased 1.8-fold in the presence of the strong inhibitor of CYP3A/P-gp ketoconazole in healthy volunteers. No dose-adjustment is needed when Betmiga is combined with inhibitors of CYP3A and/or P-gp. However, in patients with mild to moderate renal impairment (GFR 30 to 89 mL/min/1.73 m²) or mild hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class A) concomitantly receiving strong CYP3A inhibitors, such as itraconazole, ketoconazole, ritonavir and clarithromycin, the recommended dose is 25 mg once daily with or without food (see section 4.2). Betmiga is not recommended in patients with severe renal impairment (GFR 15 to 29 mL/min/1.73 m²) or patients with moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class B) concomitantly receiving strong CYP3A inhibitors (see sections 4.2 and 4.4).

Effect of enzyme inducers

Substances that are inducers of CYP3A or P-gp decrease the plasma concentrations of mirabegron. No dose adjustment is needed for mirabegron when administered with therapeutic doses of rifampicin or other CYP3A or P-gp inducers.

Effect of CYP2D6 polymorphism

CYP2D6 genetic polymorphism has minimal impact on the mean plasma exposure to mirabegron (see section 5.2). Interaction of mirabegron with a known CYP2D6 inhibitor is not expected and was not studied. No dose adjustment is needed for mirabegron when administered with CYP2D6 inhibitors or in patients who are CYP2D6 poor metabolisers.

Effect of mirabegron on CYP2D6 substrates

In healthy volunteers, the inhibitory potency of mirabegron towards CYP2D6 is moderate and the CYP2D6 activity recovers within 15 days after discontinuation of mirabegron. Multiple once daily dosing of mirabegron IR resulted in a 90% increase in C_{max} and a 229% increase in AUC of a single dose of metoprolol. Multiple once daily dosing of mirabegron resulted in a 79% increase in C_{max} and a 241% increase in AUC of a single dose of desipramine.

Caution is advised if mirabegron is co-administered with medicinal products with a narrow therapeutic index and significantly metabolised by CYP2D6, such as thioridazine, Type 1C antiarrhythmics (e.g., flecainide, propafenone) and tricyclic antidepressants (e.g., imipramine, desipramine). Caution is also advised if mirabegron is co-administered with CYP2D6 substrates that are individually dose titrated.

Effect of mirabegron on transporters

Mirabegron is a weak inhibitor of P-gp. Mirabegron increased C_{max} and AUC by 29% and 27%, respectively, of the P-gp substrate digoxin in healthy volunteers. For patients who are initiating a combination of mirabegron and digoxin, the lowest dose for digoxin should be prescribed initially. Serum digoxin concentrations should be monitored and used for titration of the digoxin dose to obtain the desired clinical effect. The potential for inhibition of P-gp by mirabegron should be considered when Betmiga is combined with sensitive P-gp substrates e.g. dabigatran.

Other interactions

No clinically relevant interactions have been observed when mirabegron was co-administered with therapeutic doses of solifenacin, tamsulosin, warfarin, metformin or a combined oral contraceptive medicinal product containing ethinylestradiol and levonorgestrel. Dose-adjustment is not recommended.

Increases in mirabegron exposure due to drug-drug interactions may be associated with increases in pulse rate.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Woman of childbearing potential

Betmiga is not recommended in women of childbearing potential not using contraception.

Pregnancy

There are limited amount of data from the use of Betmiga in pregnant women. Studies in animals have shown reproductive toxicity (see section 5.3). This medicinal product is not recommended during pregnancy.

Breast-feeding

Mirabegron is excreted in the milk of rodents and therefore is predicted to be present in human milk (see section 5.3). No studies have been conducted to assess the impact of mirabegron on milk production in humans, its presence in human breast milk, or its effects on the breast-fed child.

Betmiga should not be administered during breast-feeding.

Fertility

There were no treatment-related effects of mirabegron on fertility in animals (see section 5.3). The effect of mirabegron on human fertility has not been established.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Betmiga has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Summary of the safety profile

The safety of Betmiga was evaluated in 8433 patients with OAB, of which 5648 received at least one dose of mirabegron in the phase 2/3 clinical program, and 622 patients received Betmiga for at least 1 year (365 days). In the three 12-week phase 3 double blind, placebo controlled studies, 88% of the patients completed treatment with this medicinal product, and 4% of the patients discontinued due to adverse events. Most adverse reactions were mild to moderate in severity.

The most common adverse reactions reported for patients treated with Betmiga 50 mg during the three 12-week phase 3 double blind, placebo controlled studies are tachycardia and urinary tract infections. The frequency of tachycardia was 1.2% in patients receiving Betmiga 50 mg. Tachycardia led to discontinuation in 0.1% patients receiving Betmiga 50 mg. The frequency of urinary tract infections was 2.9% in patients receiving Betmiga 50 mg. Urinary tract infections led to discontinuation in none of the patients receiving Betmiga 50 mg. Serious adverse reactions included atrial fibrillation (0.2%).

Adverse reactions observed during the 1-year (long term) active controlled (muscarinic antagonist) study were similar in type and severity to those observed in the three 12-week phase 3 double blind, placebo controlled studies.

Tabulated list of adverse reactions

The table below reflects the adverse reactions observed with mirabegron in the three 12-week phase 3 double blind, placebo controlled studies.

The frequency of adverse reactions is defined as follows: very common ($\geq 1/10$); common ($\geq 1/100$ to $< 1/10$); uncommon ($\geq 1/1,000$ to $< 1/100$); rare ($\geq 1/10,000$ to $< 1/1,000$); very rare ($< 1/10,000$) and not known (cannot be established from the available data). Within each frequency grouping, adverse reactions are presented in order of decreasing seriousness.

MedDRA System organ class	Common	Uncommon	Rare	Very rare	Not known (cannot be estimated from the available data)
Infections and infestations	Urinary tract infection	Vaginal infection Cystitis			
Psychiatric disorders					Insomnia* Confusional state*
Nervous system disorders	Headache* Dizziness*				
Eye disorders			Eyelid oedema		
Cardiac disorders	Tachycardia	Palpitation Atrial fibrillation			
Vascular disorders				Hypertensive crisis*	
Gastrointestinal disorders	Nausea* Constipation* Diarrhoea*	Dyspepsia Gastritis	Lip oedema		
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders		Urticaria Rash Rash macular Rash papular Pruritus	Leukocytoclastic vasculitis Purpura Angioedema*		
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders		Joint swelling			
Renal and urinary disorders			Urinary retention*		
Reproductive system and breast disorders		Vulvovaginal pruritus			
Investigations		Blood pressure increased GGT increased AST increased ALT increased			

*observed during post-marketing experience

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via the national reporting system listed in [Appendix V](#).

4.9 Overdose

Mirabegron has been administered to healthy volunteers at single doses up to 400 mg. At this dose, adverse events reported included palpitations (1 of 6 subjects) and increased pulse rate exceeding 100 beats per minute (bpm) (3 of 6 subjects). Multiple doses of mirabegron up to 300 mg daily for 10 days showed increases in pulse rate and systolic blood pressure when administered to healthy volunteers.

Treatment for overdose should be symptomatic and supportive. In the event of overdose, pulse rate, blood pressure, and ECG monitoring is recommended.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Urologicals, urinary antispasmodics ATC code: G04BD12.

Mechanism of action

Mirabegron is a potent and selective beta 3-adrenoceptor agonist. Mirabegron showed relaxation of bladder smooth muscle in rat and human isolated tissue, increased cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) concentrations in rat bladder tissue and showed a bladder relaxant effect in rat urinary bladder function models. Mirabegron increased mean voided volume per micturition and decreased the frequency of non-voiding contractions, without affecting voiding pressure, or residual urine in rat models of bladder overactivity. In a monkey model, mirabegron showed decreased voiding frequency. These results indicate that mirabegron enhances urine storage function by stimulating beta 3-adrenoceptors in the bladder.

During the urine storage phase, when urine accumulates in the bladder, sympathetic nerve stimulation predominates. Noradrenaline is released from nerve terminals, leading predominantly to beta adrenoceptor activation in the bladder musculature, and hence bladder smooth muscle relaxation. During the urine voiding phase, the bladder is predominantly under parasympathetic nervous system control. Acetylcholine, released from pelvic nerve terminals, stimulates cholinergic M2 and M3 receptors, inducing bladder contraction. The activation of the M2 pathway also inhibits beta 3-adrenoceptor induced increases in cAMP. Therefore beta 3-adrenoceptor stimulation should not interfere with the voiding process. This was confirmed in rats with partial urethral obstruction, where mirabegron decreased the frequency of non-voiding contractions without affecting the voided volume per micturition, voiding pressure, or residual urine volume.

Pharmacodynamic effects

Urodynamics

Betmiga at doses of 50 mg and 100 mg once daily for 12 weeks in men with lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) and bladder outlet obstruction (BOO) showed no effect on cystometry parameters and was safe and well tolerated. The effects of mirabegron on maximum flow rate and detrusor pressure at maximum flow rate were assessed in this urodynamic study consisting of 200 male patients with LUTS and BOO. Administration of mirabegron at doses of 50 mg and 100 mg once daily for 12 weeks did not adversely affect the maximum flow rate or detrusor pressure at maximum flow rate. In this study in male patients with LUTS/BOO, the adjusted mean (SE) change from baseline to end of treatment in post void residual volume (mL) was 0.55 (10.702), 17.89 (10.190), 30.77 (10.598) for the placebo, mirabegron 50 mg and mirabegron 100 mg treatment groups.

Effect on QT interval

Betmiga at doses of 50 mg or 100 mg had no effect on the QT interval individually corrected for heart rate (QTcI interval) when evaluated either by sex or by the overall group.

A thorough QT (TQT) study (n = 164 healthy male and n = 153 healthy female volunteers with a mean age of 33 years) evaluated the effect of repeat oral dosing of mirabegron at the indicated dose (50 mg once daily) and two supra-therapeutic doses (100 and 200 mg once daily) on the QTcI interval. The supra-therapeutic doses represent approximately 2.6- and 6.5-fold the exposure of the therapeutic dose, respectively. A single 400 mg dose of moxifloxacin was used as a positive control. Each dose level of mirabegron and moxifloxacin was evaluated in separate treatment arms each including placebo-control (parallel cross-over design). For both males and females administered mirabegron at 50 mg and 100 mg, the upper bound of the one-sided 95% confidence interval did not exceed 10 msec at any time point for the largest time-matched mean difference from placebo in the QTcI interval. In females

administered mirabegron at the 50 mg dose, the mean difference from placebo on QTcI interval at 5 hours post dose was 3.67 msec (upper bound of the one-sided 95% CI 5.72 msec). In males, the difference was 2.89 msec (upper bound of the one-sided 95% CI 4.90 msec). At a mirabegron dose of 200 mg, the QTcI interval did not exceed 10 msec at any time point in males, while in females the upper bound of the one-sided 95% confidence interval did exceed 10 msec between 0.5–6 hours, with a maximum difference from placebo at 5 hours where the mean effect was 10.42 msec (upper bound of the one-sided 95% CI 13.44 msec). Results for QTcF and QTcIf were consistent with QTcI.

In this TQT study, mirabegron increased heart rate on ECG in a dose dependent manner across the 50 mg to 200 mg dose range examined. The maximum mean difference from placebo in heart rate ranged from 6.7 bpm with mirabegron 50 mg up to 17.3 bpm with mirabegron 200 mg in healthy subjects.

Effects on pulse rate and blood pressure in patients with OAB

In OAB patients (mean age of 59 years) across three 12-week phase 3 double blind, placebo controlled studies receiving Betmiga 50 mg once daily, an increase in mean difference from placebo of approximately 1 bpm for pulse rate and approximately 1 mm Hg or less in systolic blood pressure/diastolic blood pressure (SBP/DBP) was observed. Changes in pulse rate and blood pressure are reversible upon discontinuation of treatment.

Effect on intraocular pressure (IOP)

Mirabegron 100 mg once daily did not increase IOP in healthy subjects after 56 days of treatment. In a phase 1 study assessing the effect of Betmiga on IOP using Goldmann applanation tonometry in 310 healthy subjects, a dose of mirabegron 100 mg was non-inferior to placebo for the primary endpoint of the treatment difference in mean change from baseline to day 56 in subject-average IOP; the upper bound of the two-sided 95% CI of the treatment difference between mirabegron 100 mg and placebo was 0.3 mm Hg.

Clinical efficacy and safety

Efficacy of Betmiga was evaluated in three phase 3 randomized, double blind, placebo controlled, 12-week studies for the treatment of overactive bladder with symptoms of urgency and frequency with or without incontinence. Female (72%) and male (28%) patients with a mean age of 59 years (range 18 – 95 years) were included. The study population consisted of approximately 48% antimuscarinic treatment naïve patients as well as approximately 52% patients previously treated with antimuscarinic medicinal products. In one study, 495 patients received an active control (tolterodine prolonged release formulation).

The co-primary efficacy endpoints were (1) change from baseline to end of treatment in mean number of incontinence episodes per 24 hours and (2) change from baseline to end of treatment in mean number of micturitions per 24 hours based on a 3-day micturition diary. Mirabegron demonstrated statistically significant larger improvements compared to placebo for both co-primary endpoints as well as secondary endpoints (see Tables 2 and 3).

Table 2: Co-primary and selected secondary efficacy endpoints at end of treatment for pooled studies

Parameter	Pooled studies (046, 047, 074)	
	Placebo	Mirabegron 50 mg
Mean number of incontinence episodes per 24 hours (FAS-I) (Co-primary)		
n	878	862
Mean baseline	2.73	2.71
Mean change from baseline†	-1.10	-1.49
Mean difference from placebo† (95% CI)	--	-0.40 (-0.58, -0.21)
p-value	--	< 0.001#
Mean number of micturitions per 24 hours (FAS) (Co-primary)		
n	1328	1324
Mean baseline	11.58	11.70
Mean change from baseline†	-1.20	-1.75
Mean difference from placebo† (95% CI)	--	-0.55 (-0.75, -0.36)
p-value	--	< 0.001#
Mean volume voided (mL) per micturition (FAS) (Secondary)		
n	1328	1322
Mean baseline	159.2	159.0
Mean change from baseline†	9.4	21.4
Mean difference from placebo† (95% CI)	--	11.9 (8.3, 15.5)
p-value	--	< 0.001#
Mean level of urgency (FAS) (Secondary)		
n	1325	1323
Mean baseline	2.39	2.42
Mean change from baseline†	-0.15	-0.26
Mean difference from placebo† (95% CI)	--	-0.11 (-0.16, -0.07)
p-value	--	< 0.001#
Mean number of urgency incontinence episodes per 24 hours (FAS-I) (Secondary)		
n	858	834
Mean baseline	2.42	2.42
Mean change from baseline†	-0.98	-1.38
Mean difference from placebo† (95% CI)	--	-0.40 (-0.57, -0.23)
p-value	--	< 0.001#
Mean number of episodes with urgency grades 3 or 4 per 24 hours (FAS) (Secondary)		
n	1324	1320
Mean baseline	5.61	5.80
Mean change from baseline†	-1.29	-1.93
Mean difference from placebo† (95% CI)	--	-0.64 (-0.89, -0.39)
p-value	--	< 0.001#
Treatment satisfaction – visual analogue scale (FAS) (Secondary)		
n	1195	1189
Mean baseline	4.87	4.82
Mean change from baseline†	1.25	2.01
Mean difference from placebo† (95% CI)	--	0.76 (0.52, 1.01)
p-value	--	< 0.001*

Pooled studies consisted of studies 046 (Europe/Australia), 047 (North America [NA]) and 074 (Europe/NA).

† Least squares mean adjusted for baseline, gender, and study.

* Statistically significantly superior compared to placebo at the 0.05 level without multiplicity adjustment.

Statistically significantly superior compared to placebo at the 0.05 level with multiplicity adjustment.

FAS: Full analysis set, all randomized patients who took at least 1 dose of double blind study drug and who had a micturition measurement in the baseline diary and at least 1 post-baseline visit diary with a micturition measurement.

FAS-I: Subset of FAS who also had at least 1 incontinence episode in the baseline diary.

CI: Confidence Interval

Table 3: Co-primary and selected secondary efficacy endpoints at end of treatment for studies 046, 047 and 074

Parameter	Study 046			Study 047		Study 074	
	Placebo	Mirabegron 50 mg	Tolterodine ER 4 mg	Placebo	Mirabegron 50 mg	Placebo	Mirabegron 50 mg
Mean number of incontinence episodes per 24 hours (FAS-I) (Co-primary)							
n	291	293	300	325	312	262	257
Mean baseline	2.67	2.83	2.63	3.03	2.77	2.43	2.51
Mean change from baseline†	-1.17	-1.57	-1.27	-1.13	-1.47	-0.96	-1.38
Mean difference from placebo†	--	-0.41	-0.10	--	-0.34	--	-0.42
95% Confidence Interval	--	(-0.72, -0.09)	(-0.42, 0.21)	--	(-0.66, -0.03)	--	(-0.76, -0.08)
p-value	--	0.003#	0.11	--	0.026#	--	0.001#
Mean number of micturitions per 24 hours (FAS) (Co-primary)							
n	480	473	475	433	425	415	426
Mean baseline	11.71	11.65	11.55	11.51	11.80	11.48	11.66
Mean change from baseline†	-1.34	-1.93	-1.59	-1.05	-1.66	-1.18	-1.60
Mean difference from placebo†	--	-0.60	-0.25	--	-0.61	--	-0.42
95% Confidence Interval	--	(-0.90, -0.29)	(-0.55, 0.06)	--	(-0.98, -0.24)	--	(-0.76, -0.08)
p-value	--	< 0.001#	0.11	--	0.001#	--	0.015#
Mean volume voided (mL) per micturition (FAS) (Secondary)							
n	480	472	475	433	424	415	426
Mean baseline	156.7	161.1	158.6	157.5	156.3	164.0	159.3
Mean change from baseline†	12.3	24.2	25.0	7.0	18.2	8.3	20.7
Mean difference from placebo†	--	11.9	12.6	--	11.1	--	12.4

Parameter	Study 046			Study 047		Study 074	
	Placebo	Mirabegron 50 mg	Tolterodine ER 4 mg	Placebo	Mirabegron 50 mg	Placebo	Mirabegron 50 mg
95% Confidence Interval	--	(6.3, 17.4)	(7.1, 18.2)	--	(4.4, 17.9)	--	(6.3, 18.6)
p-value	--	< 0.001#	< 0.001*	--	0.001#	--	< 0.001#
Mean level of urgency (FAS) (Secondary)							
n	480	472	473	432	425	413	426
Mean baseline	2.37	2.40	2.41	2.45	2.45	2.36	2.41
Mean change from baseline†	-0.22	-0.31	-0.29	-0.08	-0.19	-0.15	-0.29
Mean difference from placebo†	--	-0.09	-0.07	--	-0.11	--	-0.14
95% Confidence Interval	--	(-0.17, -0.02)	(-0.15, 0.01)	--	(-0.18, -0.04)	--	(-0.22, -0.06)
p-value	--	0.018*	0.085	--	0.004*	--	< 0.001‡
Mean number of urgency incontinence episodes per 24 hours (FAS-I) (Secondary)							
n	283	286	289	319	297	256	251
Mean baseline	2.43	2.52	2.37	2.56	2.42	2.24	2.33
Mean change from baseline†	-1.11	-1.46	-1.18	-0.89	-1.32	-0.95	-1.33
Mean difference from placebo†	--	-0.35	-0.07	--	-0.43	--	-0.39
95% Confidence Interval	--	(-0.65, -0.05)	(-0.38, 0.23)	--	(-0.72, -0.15)	--	(-0.69, -0.08)
p-value	--	0.003*	0.26	--	0.005*	--	0.002‡
Mean number of episodes with urgency grades 3 or 4 per 24 hours (FAS) (Secondary)							
n	479	470	472	432	424	413	426
Mean baseline	5.78	5.72	5.79	5.61	5.90	5.42	5.80
Mean change from baseline†	-1.65	-2.25	-2.07	-0.82	-1.57	-1.35	-1.94
Mean difference from placebo†	--	-0.60	-0.42	--	-0.75	--	-0.59
95% Confidence Interval	--	(-1.02, -0.18)	(-0.84, -0.00)	--	(-1.20, -0.30)	--	(-1.01, -0.16)
p-value	--	0.005*	0.050*	--	0.001*	--	0.007‡

Parameter	Study 046			Study 047		Study 074	
	Placebo	Mirabegron 50 mg	Tolterodine ER 4 mg	Placebo	Mirabegron 50 mg	Placebo	Mirabegron 50 mg
Treatment satisfaction – visual analogue scale (FAS) (Secondary)							
n	428	414	425	390	387	377	388
Mean baseline	4.11	3.95	3.87	5.5	5.4	5.13	5.13
Mean change from baseline†	1.89	2.55	2.44	0.7	1.5	1.05	1.88
Mean difference from placebo†	--	0.66	0.55	--	0.8	--	0.83
95% Confidence Interval	--	(0.25, 1.07)	(0.14, 0.95)	--	(0.4, 1.3)	--	(0.41, 1.25)
p-value	--	0.001*	0.008*	--	< 0.001*	--	< 0.001*

† Least squares mean adjusted for baseline, gender and geographical region.

* Statistically significantly superior compared with placebo at the 0.05 level without multiplicity adjustment.

Statistically significantly superior compared with placebo at the 0.05 level with multiplicity adjustment.

‡ Not statistically significantly superior compared to placebo at the 0.05 level with multiplicity adjustment.

FAS: Full analysis set, all randomized patients who took at least 1 dose of double blind study drug and who had a micturition measurement in the baseline diary and at least 1 post-baseline visit diary with a micturition measurement.

FAS-I: Subset of FAS who also had at least 1 incontinence episode in the baseline diary.

Betmiga 50 mg once daily was effective at the first measured time point of week 4, and efficacy was maintained throughout the 12-week treatment period. A randomized, active controlled, long term study demonstrated that efficacy was maintained throughout a 1-year treatment period.

Subjective improvement in health-related quality of life measurements

In the three 12-week phase 3 double blind, placebo controlled studies, treatment of the symptoms of OAB with mirabegron once daily resulted in a statistically significant improvement over placebo on the following health-related quality of life measures: treatment satisfaction and symptom bother.

Efficacy in patients with or without prior OAB antimuscarinic therapy

Efficacy was demonstrated in patients with and without prior OAB antimuscarinic therapy. In addition mirabegron showed efficacy in patients who previously discontinued OAB antimuscarinic therapy due to insufficient effect (see Table 4).

Table 4: Co-primary efficacy endpoints for patients with prior OAB antimuscarinic therapy

Parameter	Pooled studies (046, 047, 074)		Study 046		
	Placebo	Mirabegron 50 mg	Placebo	Mirabegron 50 mg	Tolterodine ER 4 mg
Patients with prior OAB antimuscarinic therapy					
Mean number of incontinence episodes per 24 hours (FAS-I)					
n	518	506	167	164	160
Mean baseline	2.93	2.98	2.97	3.31	2.86
Mean change from baseline†	-0.92	-1.49	-1.00	-1.48	-1.10
Mean difference from placebo†	--	-0.57	--	-0.48	-0.10
95% Confidence Interval	--	(-0.81, -0.33)	--	(-0.90, -0.06)	(-0.52, 0.32)
Mean number of micturitions per 24 hours (FAS)					
n	704	688	238	240	231
Mean baseline	11.53	11.78	11.90	11.85	11.76
Mean change from baseline†	-0.93	-1.67	-1.06	-1.74	-1.26
Mean difference from placebo†	--	-0.74	--	-0.68	-0.20
95% Confidence Interval	--	(-1.01, -0.47)	--	(-1.12, -0.25)	(-0.64, 0.23)
Patients with prior OAB antimuscarinic therapy who discontinued due to insufficient effect					
Mean number of incontinence episodes per 24 hours (FAS-I)					
n	336	335	112	105	102
Mean baseline	3.03	2.94	3.15	3.50	2.63
Mean change from baseline†	-0.86	-1.56	-0.87	-1.63	-0.93
Mean difference from placebo†	--	-0.70	--	-0.76	-0.06
95% Confidence Interval	--	(-1.01, -0.38)	--	(-1.32, -0.19)	(-0.63, 0.50)
Mean number of micturitions per 24 hours (FAS)					
n	466	464	159	160	155
Mean baseline	11.60	11.67	11.89	11.49	11.99
Mean change from baseline†	-0.86	-1.54	-1.03	-1.62	-1.11
Mean difference from placebo†	--	-0.67	--	-0.59	-0.08
95% Confidence Interval	--	(-0.99, -0.36)	--	(-1.15, -0.04)	(-0.64, 0.47)

Pooled studies consisted of 046 (Europe/Australia), 047 (North America [NA]) and 074 (Europe/NA).

† Least squares mean adjusted for baseline, gender, study, subgroup, and subgroup by treatment interaction for Pooled Studies and least squares mean adjusted for baseline, gender, geographical region, subgroup, and subgroup by treatment interaction for Study 046.

FAS: Full analysis set, all randomized patients who took at least 1 dose of double blind study drug and who had a micturition measurement in the baseline diary and at least 1 post-baseline visit diary with a micturition measurement.

FAS-I: Subset of FAS who also had at least 1 incontinence episode in the baseline diary.

Paediatric population

The European Medicines Agency has deferred the obligation to submit the results of studies with Betmiga in one or more subsets of the paediatric population in “Treatment of idiopathic overactive bladder” and “Treatment of neurogenic detrusor overactivity” (see section 4.2 for information on paediatric use).

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption

After oral administration of mirabegron in healthy volunteers mirabegron is absorbed to reach peak plasma concentrations (C_{max}) between 3 and 4 hours. The absolute bioavailability increased from 29%

at a dose of 25 mg to 35% at a dose of 50 mg. Mean C_{max} and AUC increased more than dose proportionally over the dose range. In the overall population of males and females, a 2-fold increase in dose from 50 mg to 100 mg mirabegron increased C_{max} and AUC_{tau} by approximately 2.9- and 2.6-fold, respectively, whereas a 4-fold increase in dose from 50 mg to 200 mg mirabegron increased C_{max} and AUC_{tau} by approximately 8.4- and 6.5-fold. Steady state concentrations are achieved within 7 days of once daily dosing with mirabegron. After once daily administration, plasma exposure of mirabegron at steady state is approximately double that seen after a single dose.

Effect of food on absorption

Co-administration of a 50 mg tablet with a high-fat meal reduced mirabegron C_{max} and AUC by 45% and 17%, respectively. A low-fat meal decreased mirabegron C_{max} and AUC by 75% and 51%, respectively. In the phase 3 studies, mirabegron was administered with or without food and demonstrated both safety and efficacy. Therefore, mirabegron can be taken with or without food at the recommended dose.

Distribution

Mirabegron is extensively distributed. The volume of distribution at steady state (V_{ss}) is approximately 1670 L. Mirabegron is bound (approximately 71%) to human plasma proteins, and shows moderate affinity for albumin and alpha-1 acid glycoprotein. Mirabegron distributes to erythrocytes. *In vitro* erythrocyte concentrations of ^{14}C -mirabegron were about 2-fold higher than in plasma.

Biotransformation

Mirabegron is metabolised via multiple pathways involving dealkylation, oxidation, (direct) glucuronidation, and amide hydrolysis. Mirabegron is the major circulating component following a single dose of ^{14}C -mirabegron. Two major metabolites were observed in human plasma; both are phase 2 glucuronides representing 16% and 11% of total exposure. These metabolites are not pharmacologically active.

Based on *in vitro* studies, mirabegron is unlikely to inhibit the metabolism of co-administered medicinal products metabolised by the following cytochrome P450 enzymes: CYP1A2, CYP2B6, CYP2C8, CYP2C9, CYP2C19 and CYP2E1 because mirabegron did not inhibit the activity of these enzymes at clinically relevant concentrations. Mirabegron did not induce CYP1A2 or CYP3A. Mirabegron is predicted not to cause clinically relevant inhibition of OCT-mediated drug transport.

Although *in vitro* studies suggest a role for CYP2D6 and CYP3A4 in the oxidative metabolism of mirabegron, *in vivo* results indicate that these isozymes play a limited role in the overall elimination. *In vitro* and *ex vivo* studies have shown the involvement from butyrylcholinesterase, UGT and possibly alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH) in the metabolism of mirabegron, in addition to CYP3A4 and CYP2D6.

CYP2D6 polymorphism

In healthy subjects who are genotypically poor metabolisers of CYP2D6 substrates (used as a surrogate for CYP2D6 inhibition), mean C_{max} and AUC_{inf} of a single 160 mg dose of a mirabegron IR formulation were 14% and 19% higher than in extensive metabolisers, indicating that CYP2D6 genetic polymorphism has minimal impact on the mean plasma exposure to mirabegron. Interaction of mirabegron with a known CYP2D6 inhibitor is not expected and was not studied. No dose adjustment is needed for mirabegron when administered with CYP2D6 inhibitors or in patients who are CYP2D6 poor metabolisers.

Elimination

Total body clearance (CL_{tot}) from plasma is approximately 57 L/h. The terminal elimination half-life ($t_{1/2}$) is approximately 50 hours. Renal clearance (CL_R) is approximately 13 L/h, which corresponds to nearly 25% of CL_{tot} . Renal elimination of mirabegron is primarily through active tubular secretion along with glomerular filtration. The urinary excretion of unchanged mirabegron is dose-dependent

and ranges from approximately 6.0% after a daily dose of 25 mg to 12.2% after a daily dose of 100 mg. Following the administration of 160 mg ¹⁴C-mirabegron to healthy volunteers, approximately 55% of the radiolabel was recovered in the urine and 34% in the faeces. Unchanged mirabegron accounted for 45% of the urinary radioactivity, indicating the presence of metabolites. Unchanged mirabegron accounted for the majority of the faecal radioactivity.

Age

The C_{max} and AUC of mirabegron and its metabolites following multiple oral doses in elderly volunteers (≥ 65 years) were similar to those in younger volunteers (18–45 years).

Gender

The C_{max} and AUC are approximately 40% to 50% higher in females than in males. Gender differences in C_{max} and AUC are attributed to differences in body weight and bioavailability.

Race

The pharmacokinetics of mirabegron are not influenced by race.

Renal impairment

Following single dose administration of 100 mg Betmiga in volunteers with mild renal impairment (eGFR-MDRD 60 to 89 mL/min/1.73 m²), mean mirabegron C_{max} and AUC were increased by 6% and 31% relative to volunteers with normal renal function. In volunteers with moderate renal impairment (eGFR-MDRD 30 to 59 mL/min/1.73 m²), C_{max} and AUC were increased by 23% and 66%, respectively. In volunteers with severe renal impairment (eGFR-MDRD 15 to 29 mL/min/1.73 m²), mean C_{max} and AUC values were 92% and 118% higher. Mirabegron has not been studied in patients with end stage renal disease (GFR < 15 mL/min/1.73 m² or patients requiring haemodialysis).

Hepatic impairment

Following single dose administration of 100 mg Betmiga in volunteers with mild hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class A), mean mirabegron C_{max} and AUC were increased by 9% and 19% relative to volunteers with normal hepatic function. In volunteers with moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class B), mean C_{max} and AUC values were 175% and 65% higher. Mirabegron has not been studied in patients with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class C).

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Pre-clinical studies have identified target organs of toxicity that are consistent with clinical observations. Transient increases in liver enzymes and hepatocyte changes (necrosis and decrease in glycogen particles) were seen in rats. An increase in heart rate was observed in rats, rabbits, dogs and monkeys. Genotoxicity and carcinogenicity studies have shown no genotoxic or carcinogenic potential *in vivo*.

No effects on fertility were seen at sub-lethal doses (human equivalent dose was 19-fold higher than the maximum human recommended dose (MHRD)). The main findings in rabbit embryofetal development studies included malformations of the heart (dilated aorta, cardiomegaly) at systemic exposures 36-fold higher than observed at the MHRD. In addition, malformations of the lung (absent accessory lobe of the lung) and increased post-implantation loss were observed in the rabbit at systemic exposures 14-fold higher than observed at the MHRD, while in the rat reversible effects on ossification were noted (wavy ribs, delayed ossification, decreased number of ossified sternebrae, metacarpi or metatarsi) at systemic exposures 22-fold higher than observed at the MHRD. The observed embryofetal toxicity occurred at doses associated with maternal toxicity. The cardiovascular malformations observed in the rabbit were shown to be mediated via activation of the beta 1-adrenoceptor.

Pharmacokinetic studies performed with radio-labelled mirabegron have shown that the parent compound and/or its metabolites are excreted in the milk of rats at levels that were approximately 1.7-fold higher than plasma levels at 4 hours post administration (see section 4.6).

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Core tablet

Macrogol 8,000 and 2,000,000
Hydroxypropylcellulose
Butylhydroxytoluene
Magnesium stearate

Film coating

Betmiga 25 mg prolonged-release tablets

Hypromellose 2910, 6 mPa.s
Macrogol 8,000
Iron oxide yellow (E172)
Iron oxide red (E172)

Betmiga 50 mg prolonged-release tablets

Hypromellose 2910, 6 mPa.s
Macrogol 8,000
Iron oxide yellow (E172)

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

3 years

6.4 Special precautions for storage

This medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Alu-Alu blisters in cartons containing 10, 20, 30, 50, 60, 90, 100 or 200 tablets.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal

Any unused medicinal product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Astellas Pharma Europe B.V.
Sylviusweg 62
2333 BE Leiden
The Netherlands

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/12/809/001 - 006

EU/1/12/809/008 - 013

EU/1/12/809/015 - 018

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

Date of first authorisation: 20 December 2012

Date of latest renewal: 18 September 2017

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

{DD/MM/YYYY}

Detailed information on this medicinal product is available on the website of the European Medicines Agency <http://www.ema.europa.eu>.

ANNEX II

- A. MANUFACTURER(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE**
- B. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS REGARDING SUPPLY AND USE**
- C. OTHER CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION**
- D. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

A. MANUFACTURER(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE

Name and address of the manufacturer(s) responsible for batch release

Delpharm Meppel B.V.
Hogemaat 2
7942 JG Meppel
The Netherlands

B. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS REGARDING SUPPLY AND USE

Medicinal product subject to medical prescription.

C. OTHER CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION

• Periodic Safety Update Reports

The requirements for submission of periodic safety update reports for this medicinal product are set out in the list of Union reference dates (EURD list) provided for under Article 107c(7) of Directive 2001/83/EC and any subsequent updates published on the European medicines web-portal.

D. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

• Risk Management Plan (RMP)

The MAH shall perform the required pharmacovigilance activities and interventions detailed in the agreed RMP presented in Module 1.8.2 of the Marketing Authorisation and any agreed subsequent updates of the RMP.

An updated RMP should be submitted:

- At the request of the European Medicines Agency;
- Whenever the risk management system is modified, especially as the result of new information being received that may lead to a significant change to the benefit/risk profile or as the result of an important (pharmacovigilance or risk minimisation) milestone being reached.

ANNEX III
LABELLING AND PACKAGE LEAFLET

A. LABELLING

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON FOR BLISTERS

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Betmiga 25 mg prolonged-release tablets
mirabegron

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each tablet contains 25 mg of mirabegron

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

10 prolonged-release tablets
20 prolonged-release tablets
30 prolonged-release tablets
50 prolonged-release tablets
60 prolonged-release tablets
90 prolonged-release tablets
100 prolonged-release tablets
200 prolonged-release tablets

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Swallow the tablet whole. Do not crush.
Read the package leaflet before use.
Oral use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Astellas Pharma Europe B.V.
Sylviusweg 62
2333 BE Leiden
The Netherlands

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/12/809/001	10 prolonged-release tablets
EU/1/12/809/002	20 prolonged-release tablets
EU/1/12/809/003	30 prolonged-release tablets
EU/1/12/809/004	60 prolonged-release tablets
EU/1/12/809/005	90 prolonged-release tablets
EU/1/12/809/006	200 prolonged-release tablets
EU/1/12/809/015	50 prolonged-release tablets
EU/1/12/809/016	100 prolonged-release tablets

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

betmiga 25 mg

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER - 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER - HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC: {number}
SN: {number}
NN:

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON FOR BLISTERS

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Betmiga 50 mg prolonged-release tablets
mirabegron

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each tablet contains 50 mg of mirabegron

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

10 prolonged-release tablets
20 prolonged-release tablets
30 prolonged-release tablets
50 prolonged-release tablets
60 prolonged-release tablets
90 prolonged-release tablets
100 prolonged-release tablets
200 prolonged-release tablets

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Swallow the tablet whole. Do not crush.
Read the package leaflet before use.
Oral use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Astellas Pharma Europe B.V.
Sylviusweg 62
2333 BE Leiden
The Netherlands

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/12/809/008	10 prolonged-release tablets
EU/1/12/809/009	20 prolonged-release tablets
EU/1/12/809/010	30 prolonged-release tablets
EU/1/12/809/011	60 prolonged-release tablets
EU/1/12/809/012	90 prolonged-release tablets
EU/1/12/809/013	200 prolonged-release tablets
EU/1/12/809/017	50 prolonged-release tablets
EU/1/12/809/018	100 prolonged-release tablets

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

betmiga 50 mg

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER - 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER - HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC: {number}
SN: {number}
NN:

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS

BLISTER

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Betmiga 25 mg prolonged-release tablets
mirabegron

2. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Astellas Pharma Europe B.V.

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP

4. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

5. OTHER

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS

BLISTER

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Betmiga 50 mg prolonged-release tablets
mirabegron

2. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Astellas Pharma Europe B.V.

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP

4. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

5. OTHER

B. PACKAGE LEAFLET

Package leaflet: Information for the patient

Betmiga 25 mg prolonged-release tablets **Betmiga 50 mg prolonged-release tablets** mirabegron

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet:

1. What Betmiga is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Betmiga
3. How to take Betmiga
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Betmiga
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Betmiga is and what it is used for

Betmiga contains the active substance mirabegron. It is a bladder muscle relaxant (a so called beta 3-adrenoceptor agonist), which reduces the activity of an overactive bladder and treats the related symptoms.

Betmiga is used to treat the symptoms of an overactive bladder in adults such as:

- suddenly needing to empty your bladder (called urgency)
- having to empty your bladder more than usual (called increased urinary frequency)
- not being able to control when to empty your bladder (called urgency incontinence)

2. What you need to know before you take Betmiga

Do not take Betmiga:

- if you are allergic to mirabegron or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- if you have very high uncontrolled blood pressure.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Betmiga:

- if you have trouble emptying your bladder or you have a weak urine stream or if you take other medicines for the treatment of overactive bladder such as anticholinergic medicines.
- if you have kidney or liver problems. Your doctor may need to reduce your dose or may tell you not to take Betmiga, especially if you are taking other medicines such as itraconazole, ketoconazole (fungal infections), ritonavir (HIV/AIDS) or clarithromycin (bacterial infections). Tell your doctor about the medicines that you take.
- if you have an ECG (heart tracing) abnormality known as QT prolongation or you are taking any medicine known to cause this such as:
 - o medicines used for abnormal heart rhythm such as quinidine, sotalol, procainamide, ibutilide, flecainide, dofetilide, and amiodarone;
 - o medicines used for allergic rhinitis;

- antipsychotic medicines (medicines for mental illness) such as thioridazine, mesoridazine, haloperidol, and chlorpromazine;
- anti-infectives such as pentamidine, moxifloxacin, erythromycin, and clarithromycin.

Mirabegron may cause your blood pressure to increase or make your blood pressure worse if you have a history of high blood pressure. It is recommended that your doctor check your blood pressure while you are taking Mirabegron.

Children and adolescents

Do not give this medicine to children and adolescents under the age of 18 years because the safety and efficacy of Betmiga in this age group has not been established.

Other medicines and Betmiga

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently used or might use any other medicines.

Betmiga may affect the way other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how this medicine works.

- Tell your doctor if you use thioridazine (a medicine for mental illness), propafenone or flecainide (medicines for abnormal heart rhythm), imipramine or desipramine (medicines used for depression). These specific medicines may require dose adjustment by your doctor.
- Tell your doctor if you use digoxin (a medicine for heart failure or abnormal heart rhythm). Blood levels of this medicine are measured by your doctor. If the blood level is out of range, your doctor may adjust the dose of digoxin.
- Tell your doctor if you use dabigatran etexilate (a medicine which is used to reduce the risk of brain or body vessel obstruction by blood clot formation in adult patients with an abnormal heart beat (atrial fibrillation) and additional risk factors). This medicine may require dose adjustment by your doctor.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

If you are pregnant, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby you should not take Betmiga.

If you are breast-feeding, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine. It is likely that this medicine passes into your breast milk. You and your doctor should decide if you should take Betmiga or breastfeed. You should not do both.

Driving and using machines

There is no information to suggest that this medicine affects your ability to drive or use machines.

3. How to take Betmiga

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

The recommended dose is one 50 mg tablet by mouth once daily. If you have kidney or liver problems, your doctor may need to reduce your dose to one 25 mg tablet by mouth once daily. You should take this medicine with liquids and swallow the tablet whole. Do not crush or chew the tablet. Betmiga can be taken with or without food.

If you take more Betmiga than you should

If you have taken more tablets than you have been told to take, or if someone else accidentally takes your tablets, contact your doctor, pharmacist or hospital for advice immediately.

Symptoms of overdose may include a forceful beating of the heart, an increased pulse rate or an increased blood pressure.

If you forget to take Betmiga

If you forget to take your medicine, take the missed dose as soon as you remember. If it is less than 6 hours before your next scheduled dose, skip the dose and continue to take your medicine at the usual time.

Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose. If you miss several doses, tell your doctor and follow the advice given to you.

If you stop taking Betmiga

Do not stop treatment with Betmiga early if you do not see an immediate effect. Your bladder might need some time to adapt. You should continue taking your tablets. Do not stop taking them when your bladder condition improves. Stopping treatment may result in recurrence of symptoms of overactive bladder.

Do not stop taking Betmiga without talking to your doctor first, as your overactive bladder symptoms may come back.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

The most serious side effects may include irregular heart beat (atrial fibrillation). This is an uncommon side effect (may affect up to 1 in 100 people), but if this side effect occurs, immediately stop taking the medicine and seek urgent medical advice.

If you get headaches, especially sudden, migraine-like (throbbing) headaches, tell your doctor. These may be signs of severely elevated blood pressure.

Other side effects include:

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- Increased heart rate (tachycardia)
- Infection of the structures that carry urine (urinary tract infections)
- Nausea
- Constipation
- Headache
- Diarrhoea
- Dizziness

Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- Bladder infection (cystitis)
- Feeling your heartbeat (palpitations)
- Vaginal infection
- Indigestion (dyspepsia)
- Infection of the stomach (gastritis)
- Swelling of the joints
- Itching of the vulva or vagina (vulvovaginal pruritus)
- Increased blood pressure
- Increase in liver enzymes (GGT, AST and ALT)
- Itching, rash or hives (urticaria, rash, rash macular, rash papular, pruritus)

Rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)

- Swelling of the eyelid (eyelid oedema)
- Swelling of the lip (lip oedema)
- Swelling of the deeper layers of the skin caused by a build-up of fluid, which can affect any part of the body including the face, tongue or throat and may cause difficulty in breathing (angioedema)
- Small purple spots on the skin (purpura)
- Inflammation of small blood vessels mainly affecting the skin (leukocytoclastic vasculitis)
- Inability to completely empty the bladder (urinary retention)

Very rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)

- Hypertensive crisis

Not known side effects (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)

- Insomnia
- Confusion

Betmiga may increase your chances of not being able to empty your bladder if you have bladder outlet obstruction or if you are taking other medicines to treat overactive bladder. Tell your doctor right away if you are unable to empty your bladder.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via [the national reporting system listed in Appendix V](#). By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Betmiga

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton or blister after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Betmiga contains

- The active substance is mirabegron.
Betmiga 25 mg prolonged-release tablets
Each tablet contains 25 mg of mirabegron.
Betmiga 50 mg prolonged-release tablets
Each tablet contains 50 mg of mirabegron.
- The other ingredients are:
Tablet core: Macrogols, hydroxypropylcellulose, butylhydroxytoluene, magnesium stearate
Film-coating: Hypromellose, macrogol, iron oxide yellow (E172), iron oxide red (E172) (25 mg tablet only).

What Betmiga looks like and contents of the pack

Betmiga 25 mg prolonged release film-coated tablets are oval, brown film-coated tablets, debossed with the company logo and “325” on the same side.

Betmiga 50 mg prolonged release film-coated tablets are oval, yellow film-coated tablets, debossed with the company logo and “355” on the same side.

Betmiga is available in aluminium-aluminium blister in packs containing 10, 20, 30, 50, 60, 90, 100 or 200 tablets.

Not all pack sizes may be available in your country.

Marketing Authorisation Holder

Astellas Pharma Europe B.V.
Sylviusweg 62
2333 BE Leiden
The Netherlands

Manufacturer

Delpharm Meppel B.V.
Hogemaat 2
7942 JG Meppel
The Netherlands

For any information about this medicine, please contact the local representative of the Marketing Authorisation Holder:

België/Belgique/Belgien

Astellas Pharma B.V. Branch
Tél/Tel: +32 (0)2 5580710

Lietuva

Biocodex UAB
Tel.: +370 37 408 681

България

Астелас Фарма ЕООД
Тел.: +359 2 862 53 72

Luxembourg/Luxemburg

Astellas Pharma B.V. Branch
Belgique/Belgien
Tél/Tel: +32 (0)2 5580710

Česká republika

Astellas Pharma s.r.o.
Tel: +420 221 401 500

Magyarország

Astellas Pharma Kft.
Tel.: +36 1 577 8200

Danmark

Astellas Pharma a/s
Tlf: +45 43 430355

Malta

Astellas Pharmaceuticals AEBE
Tel: +30 210 8189900

Deutschland

Astellas Pharma GmbH
Tel.: +49 (0)89 454401

Nederland

Astellas Pharma B.V.
Tel: +31 (0)71 5455745

Eesti

Biocodex OÜ
Tel: +372 6 056 014

Norge

Astellas Pharma
Tlf: +47 66 76 46 00

Ελλάδα

Astellas Pharmaceuticals AEBE
Τηλ: +30 210 8189900

Österreich

Astellas Pharma Ges.m.b.H.
Tel.: +43 (0)1 8772668

España

Astellas Pharma S.A.
Tel: +34 91 4952700

France

Astellas Pharma S.A.S.
Tél: +33 (0)1 55917500

Hrvatska

Astellas d.o.o
Tel: +385 1670 0102

Ireland

Astellas Pharma Co. Ltd.
Tel: +353 (0)1 4671555

Ísland

Vistor hf
Sími: +354 535 7000

Italia

Astellas Pharma S.p.A.
Tel: +39 (0)2 921381

Κύπρος

Ελλάδα
Astellas Pharmaceuticals AEBE
Τηλ: +30 210 8189900

Latvija

Biocodex SIA
Tel: +371 67 619365

Polska

Astellas Pharma Sp.z.o.o.
Tel.: +48 225451 111

Portugal

Astellas Farma, Lda.
Tel: +351 21 4401320

România

S.C.Astellas Pharma SRL
Tel: +40 (0)21 361 04 95/96/92

Slovenija

Astellas Pharma d.o.o
Tel: +386 14011400

Slovenská republika

Astellas Pharma s.r.o.
Tel: +421 2 4444 2157

Suomi/Finland

Astellas Pharma
Puh/Tel: +358 (0)9 85606000

Sverige

Astellas Pharma AB
Tel: +46 (0)40-650 15 00

United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)

Astellas Pharma Co., Limited
Free call from Northern Ireland: 0800 783 5018
International number: +353 (0)1 4671555

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Detailed information on this medicine is available on the European Medicines Agency website:

<http://www.ema.europa.eu>.