

ANNEX I
SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Mimpara 30 mg film-coated tablets
Mimpara 60 mg film-coated tablets
Mimpara 90 mg film-coated tablets

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Mimpara 30 mg film-coated tablets

Each tablet contains 30 mg cinacalcet (as hydrochloride).

Excipient with known effect

Each tablet contains 2.74 mg of lactose.

Mimpara 60 mg film-coated tablets

Each tablet contains 60 mg cinacalcet (as hydrochloride).

Excipient with known effect

Each tablet contains 5.47 mg of lactose.

Mimpara 90 mg film-coated tablets

Each tablet contains 90 mg cinacalcet (as hydrochloride).

Excipient with known effect

Each tablet contains 8.21 mg of lactose.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Film-coated tablet (tablet).

Mimpara 30 mg film-coated tablets

Light green, oval (approximately 9.7 mm long and 6.0 mm wide), film-coated tablet marked “AMG” on one side and “30” on the other.

Mimpara 60 mg film-coated tablets

Light green, oval (approximately 12.2 mm long and 7.6 mm wide), film-coated tablet marked “AMG” on one side and “60” on the other.

Mimpara 90 mg film-coated tablets

Light green, oval (approximately 13.9 mm long and 8.7 mm wide), film-coated tablet marked “AMG” on one side and “90” on the other.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Secondary hyperparathyroidism

Adults

Treatment of secondary hyperparathyroidism (HPT) in adult patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) on maintenance dialysis therapy.

Paediatric population

Treatment of secondary hyperparathyroidism (HPT) in children aged 3 years and older with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) on maintenance dialysis therapy in whom secondary HPT is not adequately controlled with standard of care therapy (see section 4.4).

Mimpara may be used as part of a therapeutic regimen including phosphate binders and/or Vitamin D sterols, as appropriate (see section 5.1).

Parathyroid carcinoma and primary hyperparathyroidism in adults

Reduction of hypercalcaemia in adult patients with:

- parathyroid carcinoma.
- primary HPT for whom parathyroidectomy would be indicated on the basis of serum calcium levels (as defined by relevant treatment guidelines), but in whom parathyroidectomy is not clinically appropriate or is contraindicated.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

Secondary hyperparathyroidism

Adults and elderly (> 65 years)

The recommended starting dose for adults is 30 mg once per day. Mimpara should be titrated every 2 to 4 weeks to a maximum dose of 180 mg once daily to achieve a target parathyroid hormone (PTH) in dialysis patients of between 150-300 pg/mL (15.9-31.8 pmol/L) in the intact PTH (iPTH) assay. PTH levels should be assessed at least 12 hours after dosing with Mimpara. Reference should be made to current treatment guidelines.

PTH should be measured 1 to 4 weeks after initiation or dose adjustment of Mimpara. PTH should be monitored approximately every 1-3 months during maintenance. Either the intact PTH (iPTH) or bio-intact PTH (biPTH) may be used to measure PTH levels; treatment with Mimpara does not alter the relationship between iPTH and biPTH.

Dose adjustment based on serum calcium levels

Corrected serum calcium should be measured and monitored and should be at or above the lower limit of the normal range prior to administration of first dose of Mimpara (see section 4.4). The normal calcium range may differ depending on the methods used by your local laboratory.

During dose titration, serum calcium levels should be monitored frequently, and within 1 week of initiation or dose adjustment of Mimpara. Once the maintenance dose has been established, serum calcium should be measured approximately monthly. In the event that corrected serum calcium levels fall below 8.4 mg/dL (2.1 mmol/L) and/or symptoms of hypocalcaemia occur the following management is recommended:

Corrected Serum calcium level or clinical symptoms of hypocalcaemia	Recommendations
< 8.4 mg/dL (2.1 mmol/L) and > 7.5 mg/dL (1.9 mmol/L), or in the presence of clinical symptoms of hypocalcaemia	Calcium-containing phosphate binders, vitamin D sterols and/or adjustment of dialysis fluid calcium concentrations can be used to raise serum calcium according to clinical judgment.
< 8.4 mg/dL (2.1 mmol/L) and > 7.5 mg/dL (1.9 mmol/L) or persistent symptoms of hypocalcaemia despite attempts to increase serum calcium	Reduce or withhold dose of Mimpara.
≤ 7.5 mg/dL (1.9 mmol/L) or persistent symptoms of hypocalcaemia and Vitamin D cannot be increased	Withhold administration of Mimpara until serum calcium levels reach 8.0 mg/dL (2.0 mmol/L) and/or symptoms of hypocalcaemia have resolved. Treatment should be reinitiated using the next lowest dose of Mimpara.

Paediatric population

Corrected serum calcium should be in the upper range of, or above, the age-specified reference interval prior to administration of first dose of Mimpara, and closely monitored (see section 4.4). The normal calcium range differs depending on the methods used by your local laboratory and the age of the child/patient.

The recommended starting dose for children aged ≥ 3 years to < 18 years is ≤ 0.20 mg/kg once daily based on the patient's dry weight (see table 1).

The dose can be increased to achieve a desired target iPTH range. The dose should be increased sequentially through available dose levels (see table 1) no more frequently than every 4 weeks. The dose can be increased up to a maximum dose of 2.5 mg/kg/day, not to exceed a total daily dose of 180 mg.

Table 1. Mimpara daily dose in paediatric patients

Patient dry weight (kg)	Starting dose (mg)	Available sequential dose levels (mg)
10 to < 12.5	1	1, 2.5, 5, 7.5, 10 and 15
≥ 12.5 to < 25	2.5	2.5, 5, 7.5, 10, 15, and 30
≥ 25 to < 36	5	5, 10, 15, 30, and 60
≥ 36 to < 50		5, 10, 15, 30, 60, and 90
≥ 50 to < 75	10	10, 15, 30, 60, 90, and 120
≥ 75	15	15, 30, 60, 90, 120, and 180

Dose adjustment based on PTH levels

PTH levels should be assessed at least 12 hours after dosing with Mimpara and iPTH should be measured 1 to 4 weeks after initiation or dose adjustment of Mimpara.

The dose should be adjusted based on iPTH as shown below:

- If iPTH is < 150 pg/mL (15.9 pmol/L) and ≥ 100 pg/mL (10.6 pmol/L), decrease the dose of Mimpara to the next lower dose.

- If iPTH < 100 pg/mL (10.6 pmol/L), stop Mimpara treatment, restart Mimpara at the next lower dose once the iPTH is > 150 pg/mL (15.9 pmol/L). If Mimpara treatment has been stopped for more than 14 days, restart at the recommended starting dose.

Dose adjustment based on serum calcium levels

Serum calcium should be measured within 1 week after initiation or dose adjustment of Mimpara.

Once the maintenance dose has been established, weekly measurement of serum calcium is recommended. Serum calcium levels in paediatric patients should be maintained within the normal range. If serum calcium levels decrease below the normal range or symptoms of hypocalcaemia occur, appropriate dose adjustment steps should be taken as shown in table 2 below:

Table 2. Dose adjustment in paediatric patients ≥ 3 to < 18 years of age

Corrected Serum calcium value or clinical symptoms of hypocalcaemia	Dosing recommendations
Corrected serum calcium is at or below age-specified lower limit of normal <u>or</u> if symptoms of hypocalcaemia occur, regardless of calcium level.	Stop treatment with Mimpara.* Administer calcium supplements, calcium-containing phosphate binders and/or vitamin D sterols, as clinically indicated.
Corrected total serum calcium is above age-specified lower limit of normal, <u>and</u> Symptoms of hypocalcaemia have resolved.	Restart at the next lower dose. If Mimpara treatment has been stopped for more than 14 days, restart at the recommended starting dose. If patient was receiving the lowest dose (1 mg/day) prior to discontinuation, restart at the same dose (1 mg/day).

*If the dose has been stopped, corrected serum calcium should be measured within 5 to 7 days

The safety and efficacy of Mimpara in children aged less than 3 years for the treatment of secondary hyperparathyroidism have not been established. Insufficient data are available.

Switch from etelcalcetide to Mimpara

The switch from etelcalcetide to Mimpara and the appropriate wash out period has not been studied in patients. In patients who have discontinued etelcalcetide, Mimpara should not be initiated until at least three subsequent haemodialysis sessions have been completed, at which time serum calcium should be measured. Ensure serum calcium levels are within the normal range before Mimpara is initiated (see sections 4.4 and 4.8).

Parathyroid carcinoma and primary hyperparathyroidism

Adults and elderly (> 65 years)

The recommended starting dose of Mimpara for adults is 30 mg twice per day. The dose of Mimpara should be titrated every 2 to 4 weeks through sequential doses of 30 mg twice daily, 60 mg twice daily, 90 mg twice daily, and 90 mg three or four times daily as necessary to reduce serum calcium concentration to or below the upper limit of normal. The maximum dose used in clinical trials was 90 mg four times daily.

Serum calcium should be measured within 1 week after initiation or dose adjustment of Mimpara. Once maintenance dose levels have been established, serum calcium should be measured every 2 to 3 months. After titration to the maximum dose of Mimpara, serum calcium should be periodically monitored; if clinically relevant reductions in serum calcium are not maintained, discontinuation of Mimpara therapy should be considered (see section 5.1).

Paediatric population

The safety and efficacy of Mimpara in children for the treatment of parathyroid carcinoma and primary hyperparathyroidism have not been established. No data are available.

Hepatic impairment

No change in starting dose is necessary. Mimpara should be used with caution in patients with moderate to severe hepatic impairment and treatment should be closely monitored during dose titration and continued treatment (see sections 4.4 and 5.2).

Method of administration

For oral use.

Tablets should be taken whole and should not be chewed, crushed or divided.

It is recommended that Mimpara be taken with food or shortly after a meal, as studies have shown that bioavailability of cinacalcet is increased when taken with food (see section 5.2).

Mimpara is also available as granules for paediatric use. Children who require doses lower than 30 mg, or who are unable to swallow tablets should receive Mimpara granules.

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

Hypocalcaemia (see sections 4.2 and 4.4).

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Serum calcium

Life threatening events and fatal outcomes associated with hypocalcaemia have been reported in adult and paediatric patients treated with Mimpara. Manifestations of hypocalcaemia may include paraesthesias, myalgias, cramping, tetany and convulsions. Decreases in serum calcium can also prolong the QT interval, potentially resulting in ventricular arrhythmia secondary to hypocalcaemia. Cases of QT prolongation and ventricular arrhythmia have been reported in patients treated with cinacalcet (see section 4.8). Caution is advised in patients with other risk factors for QT prolongation such as patients with known congenital long QT syndrome or patients receiving medicinal products known to cause QT prolongation.

Since cinacalcet lowers serum calcium, patients should be monitored carefully for the occurrence of hypocalcaemia (see section 4.2). Serum calcium should be measured within 1 week after initiation or dose adjustment of Mimpara.

Adults

Mimpara treatment should not be initiated in patients with a serum calcium (corrected for albumin) below the lower limit of the normal range.

In CKD patients receiving dialysis who were administered Mimpara, approximately 30% of patients had at least one serum calcium value less than 7.5 mg/dL (1.9 mmol/L).

Paediatric population

Mimpara should only be initiated for the treatment of secondary HPT in children ≥ 3 years old with ESRD on maintenance dialysis therapy, in whom secondary HPT is not adequately controlled with standard of care therapy, where serum calcium is in the upper range of, or above, the age-specified reference interval.

Closely monitor serum calcium levels (see section 4.2) and patient compliance during treatment with cinacalcet. Do not initiate cinacalcet or increase the dose if non-compliance is suspected.

Prior to initiating cinacalcet and during treatment, consider the risks and benefits of treatment and the ability of the patient to comply with the recommendations to monitor and manage the risk of hypocalcaemia.

Inform paediatric patients and/or their caregivers about the symptoms of hypocalcaemia and about the importance of adherence to instructions about serum calcium monitoring, and posology and method of administration.

CKD patients not on dialysis

Cinacalcet is not indicated for CKD patients not on dialysis. Investigational studies have shown that adult CKD patients not on dialysis treated with cinacalcet have an increased risk for hypocalcaemia (serum calcium levels < 8.4 mg/dL [2.1 mmol/L]) compared with cinacalcet-treated CKD patients on dialysis, which may be due to lower baseline calcium levels and/or the presence of residual kidney function.

Seizures

Cases of seizures have been reported in patients treated with Mimpara (see section 4.8). The threshold for seizures is lowered by significant reductions in serum calcium levels. Therefore, serum calcium levels should be closely monitored in patients receiving Mimpara, particularly in patients with a history of a seizure disorder.

Hypotension and/or worsening heart failure

Cases of hypotension and/or worsening heart failure have been reported in patients with impaired cardiac function, in which a causal relationship to cinacalcet could not be completely excluded and may be mediated by reductions in serum calcium levels (see section 4.8).

Co-administration with other medicinal products

Administer Mimpara with caution in patients receiving any other medicinal products known to lower serum calcium. Closely monitor serum calcium (see section 4.5).

Patients receiving Mimpara should not be given etelcalcetide. Concurrent administration may result in severe hypocalcaemia.

General

Adynamic bone disease may develop if PTH levels are chronically suppressed below approximately 1.5 times the upper limit of normal with the iPTH assay. If PTH levels decrease below the recommended target range in patients treated with Mimpara, the dose of Mimpara and/or vitamin D sterols should be reduced or therapy discontinued.

Testosterone levels

Testosterone levels are often below the normal range in patients with end-stage renal disease. In a clinical study of adult ESRD patients on dialysis, free testosterone levels decreased by a median of 31.3% in the Mimpara-treated patients and by 16.3% in the placebo-treated patients after 6 months of treatment. An open-label extension of this study showed no further reductions in free and total testosterone concentrations over a period of 3 years in Mimpara-treated patients. The clinical significance of these reductions in serum testosterone is unknown.

Hepatic impairment

Due to the potential for 2 to 4 fold higher plasma levels of cinacalcet in patients with moderate to severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh classification), Mimpara should be used with caution in these patients and treatment should be closely monitored (see sections 4.2 and 5.2).

Lactose

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

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Medicinal products known to reduce serum calcium

Concurrent administration of other medicinal products known to reduce serum calcium and Mimpara may result in an increased risk of hypocalcaemia (see section 4.4). Patients receiving Mimpara should not be given etelcalcetide (see section 4.4).

Effect of other medicinal products on cinacalcet

Cinacalcet is metabolised in part by the enzyme CYP3A4. Co-administration of 200 mg bid ketoconazole, a strong inhibitor of CYP3A4, caused an approximate 2-fold increase in cinacalcet levels. Dose adjustment of Mimpara may be required if a patient receiving Mimpara initiates or discontinues therapy with a strong inhibitor (e.g. ketoconazole, itraconazole, telithromycin, voriconazole, ritonavir) or inducer (e.g. rifampicin) of this enzyme.

In vitro data indicate that cinacalcet is in part metabolised by CYP1A2. Smoking induces CYP1A2; the clearance of cinacalcet was observed to be 36-38% higher in smokers than non-smokers. The effect of CYP1A2 inhibitors (e.g. fluvoxamine, ciprofloxacin) on cinacalcet plasma levels has not been studied. Dose adjustment may be necessary if a patient starts or stops smoking or when concomitant treatment with strong CYP1A2 inhibitors is initiated or discontinued.

Calcium carbonate

Co-administration of calcium carbonate (single 1,500 mg dose) did not alter the pharmacokinetics of cinacalcet.

Sevelamer

Co-administration of sevelamer (2,400 mg tid) did not affect the pharmacokinetics of cinacalcet.

Pantoprazole

Co-administration of pantoprazole (80 mg od) did not alter the pharmacokinetics of cinacalcet.

Effect of cinacalcet on other medicinal products

Medicinal products metabolised by the enzyme P450 2D6 (CYP2D6): Cinacalcet is a strong inhibitor of CYP2D6. Dose adjustments of concomitant medicinal products may be required when Mimpara is administered with individually titrated, narrow therapeutic index substances that are predominantly metabolised by CYP2D6 (e.g. flecainide, propafenone, metoprolol, desipramine, nortriptyline, clomipramine).

Desipramine: Concurrent administration of 90 mg cinacalcet once daily with 50 mg desipramine, a tricyclic antidepressant metabolised primarily by CYP2D6, significantly increased desipramine exposure 3.6-fold (90% CI 3.0, 4.4) in CYP2D6 extensive metabolisers.

Dextromethorphan: Multiple doses of 50 mg cinacalcet increased the AUC of 30 mg dextromethorphan (metabolised primarily by CYP2D6) by 11-fold in CYP2D6 extensive metabolisers.

Warfarin: Multiple oral doses of cinacalcet did not affect the pharmacokinetics or pharmacodynamics (as measured by prothrombin time and clotting factor VII) of warfarin.

The lack of effect of cinacalcet on the pharmacokinetics of R- and S-warfarin and the absence of auto-induction upon multiple dosing in patients indicates that cinacalcet is not an inducer of CYP3A4, CYP1A2 or CYP2C9 in humans.

Midazolam: Co-administration of cinacalcet (90 mg) with orally administered midazolam (2 mg), a CYP3A4 and CYP3A5 substrate, did not alter the pharmacokinetics of midazolam. These data suggest that cinacalcet would not affect the pharmacokinetics of those classes of medicines that are metabolised by CYP3A4 and CYP3A5, such as certain immunosuppressants, including cyclosporine and tacrolimus.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

There are no clinical data from the use of cinacalcet in pregnant women. Animal studies do not indicate direct harmful effects with respect to pregnancy, parturition or postnatal development. No embryonal/foetal toxicities were seen in studies in pregnant rats and rabbits with the exception of decreased foetal body weights in rats at doses associated with maternal toxicities (see section 5.3). Mimpara should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the foetus.

Breast-feeding

It is not known whether cinacalcet is excreted in human milk. Cinacalcet is excreted in the milk of lactating rats with a high milk to plasma ratio. Following careful benefit/risk assessment, a decision should be made to discontinue either breast-feeding or treatment with Mimpara.

Fertility

There are no clinical data relating to the effect of cinacalcet on fertility. There were no effects on fertility in animal studies.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Mimpara may have major influence on the ability to drive and use machines, since dizziness and seizures have been reported by patients taking this medicinal product (see section 4.4).

4.8 Undesirable effects

Summary of the safety profile

Secondary hyperparathyroidism, parathyroid carcinoma and primary hyperparathyroidism

Based on available data from patients receiving cinacalcet in placebo-controlled studies and single-arm studies the most commonly reported adverse reactions were nausea and vomiting. Nausea and vomiting were mild to moderate in severity and transient in nature in the majority of patients. Discontinuation of therapy as a result of undesirable effects was mainly due to nausea and vomiting.

Tabulated list of adverse reactions

Adverse reactions, considered at least possibly attributable to cinacalcet treatment in the placebo-controlled studies and single-arm studies based on best-evidence assessment of causality are listed below using the following convention: 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 ($< 1/10,000$).

Incidence of adverse reactions from controlled clinical studies and post-marketing experience are:

MedDRA system organ class	Frequency	Adverse reaction
Immune system disorders	Common*	Hypersensitivity reactions
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	Common	Anorexia Decreased appetite
Nervous system disorders	Common	Seizures [†] Dizziness Paraesthesia Headache
Cardiac disorders	Not known*	Worsening heart failure [†] QT prolongation and ventricular arrhythmia secondary to hypocalcaemia [†]
Vascular disorders	Common	Hypotension
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	Common	Upper respiratory infection Dyspnoea Cough
Gastrointestinal disorders	Very common	Nausea Vomiting
	Common	Dyspepsia Diarrhoea Abdominal pain Abdominal pain – upper Constipation
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	Common	Rash
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	Common	Myalgia Muscle spasms Back pain
General disorders and administration site conditions	Common	Asthenia
Investigations	Common	Hypocalcaemia [†] Hyperkalaemia Reduced testosterone levels [†]

[†]see section 4.4

*see section “Description of selected adverse reactions”

Description of selected adverse reactions

Hypersensitivity reactions

Hypersensitivity reactions including angioedema and urticaria have been identified during post-marketing use of Mimpara. The frequencies of the individual preferred terms including angioedema and urticaria cannot be estimated from available data.

Hypotension and/or worsening heart failure

There have been reports of idiosyncratic cases of hypotension and/or worsening heart failure in cinacalcet-treated patients with impaired cardiac function in post-marketing safety surveillance, the frequencies of which cannot be estimated from available data.

QT prolongation and ventricular arrhythmia secondary to hypocalcaemia

QT prolongation and ventricular arrhythmia secondary to hypocalcaemia have been identified during post-marketing use of Mimpara, the frequencies of which cannot be estimated from available data (see section 4.4).

Paediatric population

The safety of Mimpara for the treatment of secondary HPT in paediatric patients with ESRD receiving dialysis was evaluated in two randomised controlled studies and one single-arm study (see section 5.1). Among all paediatric subjects exposed to cinacalcet in clinical studies a total of 19 subjects (24.1%; 64.5 per 100 subject years) had at least one adverse event of hypocalcaemia. A fatal outcome was reported in a paediatric clinical trial patient with severe hypocalcaemia (see section 4.4).

Mimpara should be used in paediatric patients only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk.

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

Doses titrated up to 300 mg once daily have been administered to adult patients receiving dialysis without adverse outcome. A daily dose of 3.9 mg/kg was prescribed to a paediatric patient receiving dialysis in a clinical study with subsequent mild stomach ache, nausea and vomiting.

Overdose of Mimpara may lead to hypocalcaemia. In the event of overdose, patients should be monitored for signs and symptoms of hypocalcaemia, and treatment should be symptomatic and supportive. Since cinacalcet is highly protein-bound, haemodialysis is not an effective treatment for overdose.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Calcium homeostasis, anti-parathyroid agents. ATC code: H05BX01.

Mechanism of action

The calcium sensing receptor on the surface of the chief cell of the parathyroid gland is the principal regulator of PTH secretion. Cinacalcet is a calcimimetic agent which directly lowers PTH levels by increasing the sensitivity of the calcium sensing receptor to extracellular calcium. The reduction in PTH is associated with a concomitant decrease in serum calcium levels.

Reductions in PTH levels correlate with cinacalcet concentration.

After steady state is reached, serum calcium concentrations remain constant over the dosing interval.

Secondary hyperparathyroidism

Adults

Three, 6-month, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical studies were conducted in ESRD patients with uncontrolled secondary HPT receiving dialysis (n = 1,136). Demographic and baseline

characteristics were representative of the dialysis patient population with secondary HPT. Mean baseline iPTH concentrations across the 3 studies were 733 and 683 pg/mL (77.8 and 72.4 pmol/L) for the cinacalcet and placebo groups, respectively. 66% of patients were receiving vitamin D sterols at study entry, and > 90% were receiving phosphate binders. Significant reductions in iPTH, serum calcium-phosphorus product (Ca x P), calcium, and phosphorus were observed in the cinacalcet-treated patients compared with placebo-treated patients receiving standard of care, and the results were consistent across the 3 studies. In each of the studies, the primary endpoint (proportion of patients with an iPTH \leq 250 pg/mL (\leq 26.5 pmol/L)) was achieved by 41%, 46%, and 35% of patients receiving cinacalcet, compared with 4%, 7%, and 6% of patients receiving placebo. Approximately 60% of cinacalcet-treated patients achieved a \geq 30% reduction in iPTH levels, and this effect was consistent across the spectrum of baseline iPTH levels. The mean reductions in serum Ca x P, calcium, and phosphorus were 14%, 7% and 8%, respectively.

Reductions in iPTH and Ca x P were maintained for up to 12 months of treatment. Cinacalcet decreased iPTH and Ca x P, calcium and phosphorus levels regardless of baseline iPTH or Ca x P level, dialysis modality (PD versus HD), duration of dialysis, and whether or not vitamin D sterols were administered.

Reductions in PTH were associated with non-significant reductions of bone metabolism markers (bone specific alkaline phosphatase, N-telopeptide, bone turnover and bone fibrosis). In post-hoc analyses of pooled data from 6 and 12 months clinical studies, Kaplan-Meier estimates of bone fracture and parathyroidectomy were lower in the cinacalcet group compared with the control group.

Investigational studies in patients with CKD and secondary HPT not undergoing dialysis indicated that cinacalcet reduced PTH levels to a similar extent as in patients with ESRD and secondary HPT receiving dialysis. However, efficacy, safety, optimal doses and treatment targets have not been established in treatment of predialytic renal failure patients. These studies show that CKD patients not undergoing dialysis treated with cinacalcet have an increased risk for hypocalcaemia compared with cinacalcet-treated ESRD patients receiving dialysis, which may be due to lower baseline calcium levels and/or the presence of residual kidney function.

EVOLVE (EVALUATION OF Cinacalcet Therapy to Lower CardioVascular Events) was a randomised, double-blind clinical study evaluating cinacalcet versus placebo for the reduction of the risk of all-cause mortality and cardiovascular events in 3,883 patients with secondary HPT and CKD receiving dialysis. The study did not meet its primary objective of demonstrating a reduction in risk of all-cause mortality or cardiovascular events including myocardial infarction, hospitalisation for unstable angina, heart failure or peripheral vascular event (HR 0.93; 95% CI: 0.85, 1.02; p = 0.112). After adjusting for baseline characteristics in a secondary analysis, the HR for the primary composite endpoint was 0.88; 95% CI: 0.79, 0.97.

Paediatric population

The efficacy and safety of cinacalcet for the treatment of secondary HPT in paediatric patients with ESRD receiving dialysis was evaluated in two randomised controlled studies and one single-arm study.

Study 1 was a double-blind, placebo-controlled study in which 43 patients aged 6 to < 18 years were randomised to receive either cinacalcet (n = 22) or placebo (n = 21). The study consisted of a 24-week dose titration period followed by a 6-week efficacy assessment phase (EAP), and a 30-week open-label extension. The mean age at baseline was 13 (range 6 to 18) years. The majority of patients (91%) were using vitamin D sterols at baseline. The mean (SD) iPTH concentrations at baseline were 757.1 (440.1) pg/mL for the cinacalcet group and 795.8 (537.9) pg/mL for the placebo group. The mean (SD) corrected total serum calcium concentrations at baseline were 9.9 (0.5) mg/dL for the cinacalcet group and 9.9 (0.6) mg/dL for the placebo group. The mean maximum daily dose of cinacalcet was 1.0 mg/kg/day.

The percentage of patients who achieved the primary endpoint (\geq 30% reduction from baseline in mean plasma iPTH during the EAP; weeks 25 to 30) was 55% in the cinacalcet group and 19.0% in the placebo group (p = 0.02). The mean serum calcium levels during the EAP were within the normal

range for the cinacalcet treatment group. This study was terminated early due to a fatality with severe hypocalcaemia in the cinacalcet group (see section 4.8).

Study 2 was an open-label study in which 55 patients aged 6 to < 18 years (mean 13 years) were randomised to receive either cinacalcet in addition to standard of care (SOC, n = 27) or SOC alone (n = 28). The majority of patients (75%) were using vitamin D sterols at baseline. The mean (SD) iPTH concentrations at baseline were 946 (635) pg/mL for the cinacalcet + SOC group and 1228 (732) pg/mL for the SOC group. The mean (SD) corrected total serum calcium concentrations at baseline were 9.8 (0.6) mg/dL for the cinacalcet + SOC group and 9.8 (0.6) mg/dL for the SOC group. 25 subjects received at least one dose of cinacalcet and the mean maximum daily dose of cinacalcet was 0.55 mg/kg/day. The study did not meet its primary endpoint ($\geq 30\%$ reduction from baseline in mean plasma iPTH during the EAP; weeks 17 to 20). Reduction of $\geq 30\%$ from baseline in mean plasma iPTH during the EAP was achieved by 22% of patients in the cinacalcet + SOC group and 32% of patients in the SOC group.

Study 3 was a 26-week, open-label, single-arm safety study in patients aged 8 months to < 6 years (mean age 3 years). Patients receiving concomitant medicinal products known to prolong the corrected QT interval were excluded from the study. The mean dry weight at baseline was 12 kg. The starting dose of cinacalcet was 0.20 mg/kg. The majority of patients (89%) were using vitamin D sterols at baseline.

Seventeen patients received at least one dose of cinacalcet and 11 completed at least 12 weeks of treatment. None had corrected serum calcium < 8.4 mg/dL (2.1 mmol/L) for ages 2-5 years. iPTH concentrations from baseline were reduced by $\geq 30\%$ in 71% (12 out of 17) of patients in the study.

Parathyroid carcinoma and primary hyperparathyroidism

In one study, 46 adult patients (29 with parathyroid carcinoma and 17 with primary HPT and severe hypercalcaemia who had failed or had contraindications to parathyroidectomy) received cinacalcet for up to 3 years (mean of 328 days for patients with parathyroid carcinoma and mean of 347 days for patients with primary HPT). Cinacalcet was administered at doses ranging from 30 mg twice daily to 90 mg four times daily. The primary endpoint of the study was a reduction of serum calcium of ≥ 1 mg/dL (≥ 0.25 mmol/L). In patients with parathyroid carcinoma, mean serum calcium declined from 14.1 mg/dL to 12.4 mg/dL (3.5 mmol/L to 3.1 mmol/L), while in patients with primary HPT, serum calcium levels declined from 12.7 mg/dL to 10.4 mg/dL (3.2 mmol/L to 2.6 mmol/L). Eighteen (18) of 29 patients (62%) with parathyroid carcinoma and 15 of 17 subjects (88%) with primary HPT achieved a reduction in serum calcium of ≥ 1 mg/dL (≥ 0.25 mmol/L).

In a 28 week placebo-controlled study, 67 adult patients with primary HPT who met criteria for parathyroidectomy on the basis of corrected total serum calcium (> 11.3 mg/dL (2.82 mmol/L) but ≤ 12.5 mg/dL (3.12 mmol/L), but who were unable to undergo parathyroidectomy were included. Cinacalcet was initiated at a dose of 30 mg twice daily and titrated to maintain a corrected total serum calcium concentration within the normal range. A significantly higher percentage of cinacalcet-treated patients achieved mean corrected total serum calcium concentration ≤ 10.3 mg/dL (2.57 mmol/L) and ≥ 1 mg/dL (0.25 mmol/L) decrease from baseline in mean corrected total serum calcium concentration, when compared with the placebo-treated patients (75.8% versus 0% and 84.8% versus 5.9% respectively).

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption

After oral administration of Mimpara, maximum plasma cinacalcet concentration is achieved in approximately 2 to 6 hours. Based on between-study comparisons, the absolute bioavailability of cinacalcet in fasted subjects has been estimated to be about 20-25%. Administration of Mimpara with food results in an approximate 50-80% increase in cinacalcet bioavailability. Increases in plasma cinacalcet concentration are similar, regardless of the fat content of the meal.

At doses above 200 mg, the absorption was saturated probably due to poor solubility.

Distribution

The volume of distribution is high (approximately 1,000 litres), indicating extensive distribution. Cinacalcet is approximately 97% bound to plasma proteins and distributes minimally into red blood cells.

After absorption, cinacalcet concentrations decline in a biphasic fashion with an initial half-life of approximately 6 hours and a terminal half-life of 30 to 40 hours. Steady state levels of cinacalcet are achieved within 7 days with minimal accumulation. The pharmacokinetics of cinacalcet does not change over time.

Biotransformation

Cinacalcet is metabolised by multiple enzymes, predominantly CYP3A4 and CYP1A2 (the contribution of CYP1A2 has not been characterised clinically). The major circulating metabolites are inactive.

Based on *in vitro* data, cinacalcet is a strong inhibitor of CYP2D6, but is neither an inhibitor of other CYP enzymes at concentrations achieved clinically, including CYP1A2, CYP2C8, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, and CYP3A4 nor an inducer of CYP1A2, CYP2C19 and CYP3A4.

Elimination

After administration of a 75 mg radiolabelled dose to healthy volunteers, cinacalcet was rapidly and extensively metabolised by oxidation followed by conjugation. Renal excretion of metabolites was the prevalent route of elimination of radioactivity. Approximately 80% of the dose was recovered in the urine and 15% in the faeces.

Linearity/non-linearity

The AUC and C_{max} of cinacalcet increase approximately linearly over the dose range of 30 to 180 mg once daily.

Pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic relationship(s)

Soon after dosing, PTH begins to decrease until a nadir at approximately 2 to 6 hours post-dose, corresponding with cinacalcet C_{max} . Thereafter, as cinacalcet levels begin to decline, PTH levels increase until 12 hours post-dose, and then PTH suppression remains approximately constant to the end of the once daily dosing interval. PTH levels in Mimpara clinical trials were measured at the end of the dosing interval.

Elderly: There are no clinically relevant differences due to age in the pharmacokinetics of cinacalcet.

Renal insufficiency: The pharmacokinetic profile of cinacalcet in patients with mild, moderate, and severe renal insufficiency, and those on haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis is comparable to that in healthy volunteers.

Hepatic insufficiency: Mild hepatic impairment did not notably affect the pharmacokinetics of cinacalcet. Compared to subjects with normal liver function, average AUC of cinacalcet was approximately 2-fold higher in subjects with moderate impairment and approximately 4-fold higher in subjects with severe impairment. The mean half-life of cinacalcet is prolonged by 33% and 70% in patients with moderate and severe hepatic impairment, respectively. Protein binding of cinacalcet is not affected by impaired hepatic function. Because doses are titrated for each subject based on safety

and efficacy parameters, no additional dose adjustment is necessary for subjects with hepatic impairment (see sections 4.2 and 4.4).

Gender: Clearance of cinacalcet may be lower in women than in men. Because doses are titrated for each subject, no additional dose adjustment is necessary based on gender.

Paediatric population: The pharmacokinetics of cinacalcet was studied in paediatric patients with ESRD receiving dialysis aged 3 to 17 years of age. After single and multiple once daily oral doses of cinacalcet, plasma cinacalcet concentrations (C_{max} and AUC values after normalisation by dose and weight) were similar to those observed in adult patients.

A population pharmacokinetic analysis was performed to evaluate the effects of demographic characteristics. This analysis showed no significant impact of age, sex, race, body surface area, and body weight on cinacalcet pharmacokinetics.

Smoking: Clearance of cinacalcet is higher in smokers than in non-smokers, likely due to induction of CYP1A2-mediated metabolism. If a patient stops or starts smoking, cinacalcet plasma levels may change and dose adjustment may be necessary.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Cinacalcet was not teratogenic in rabbits when given at a dose of 0.4 times, on an AUC basis, the maximum human dose for secondary HPT (180 mg daily). The non-teratogenic dose in rats was 4.4 times, on an AUC basis, the maximum dose for secondary HPT. There were no effects on fertility in males or females at exposures up to 4 times a human dose of 180 mg/day (safety margins in the small population of patients administered a maximum clinical dose of 360 mg daily would be approximately half those given above).

In pregnant rats, there were slight decreases in body weight and food consumption at the highest dose. Decreased foetal weights were seen in rats at doses where dams had severe hypocalcaemia. Cinacalcet has been shown to cross the placental barrier in rabbits.

Cinacalcet did not show any genotoxic or carcinogenic potential. Safety margins from the toxicology studies are small due to the dose-limiting hypocalcaemia observed in the animal models. Cataracts and lens opacities were observed in the repeat dose rodent toxicology and carcinogenicity studies, but were not observed in dogs or monkeys or in clinical studies where cataract formation was monitored. Cataracts are known to occur in rodents as a result of hypocalcaemia.

In *in vitro* studies, IC_{50} values for the serotonin transporter and K_{ATP} channels were found to be 7 and 12-fold greater, respectively, than the EC_{50} for the calcium-sensing receptor obtained under the same experimental conditions. The clinical relevance is unknown, however, the potential for cinacalcet to act on these secondary targets cannot be fully excluded.

In toxicity studies in juvenile dogs, tremors secondary to decreased serum calcium, emesis, decreased body weight and body weight gain, decreased red cell mass, slight decreases in bone densitometry parameters, reversible widening of the growth plates of long bones, and histological lymphoid changes (restricted to the thoracic cavity and attributed to chronic emesis) were observed. All of these effects were seen at a systemic exposure, on an AUC basis, approximately equivalent to the exposure in patients at the maximum dose for secondary HPT.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Tablet core

Pre-gelatinised starch (maize)
Microcrystalline cellulose
Povidone
Crospovidone
Magnesium stearate
Colloidal anhydrous silica

Tablet coat

Carnauba wax
Lactose monohydrate
Hypromellose
Titanium dioxide (E171)
Glycerol triacetate
FD&C Blue (E132)
Iron oxide yellow (E172)
Macrogol

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

5 years.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

This medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Aclar/PVC/PVAc/Aluminium blister containing 14 tablets. Pack sizes of 14 tablets (1 blister), 28 tablets (2 blisters) and 84 tablets (6 blisters) per carton.

HDPE bottle with a cotton coil, and a child-resistant polypropylene cap with an induction seal, packed into a carton. Each bottle contains 30 tablets.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal

No special requirements.

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

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Amgen Europe B.V.
Minervum 7061
4817 ZK Breda
The Netherlands

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBERS

EU/1/04/292/001 – 30 mg carton with 14 tablets
EU/1/04/292/002 – 30 mg carton with 28 tablets
EU/1/04/292/003 – 30 mg carton with 84 tablets
EU/1/04/292/004 – 30 mg bottle with 30 tablets
EU/1/04/292/005 – 60 mg carton with 14 tablets
EU/1/04/292/006 – 60 mg carton with 28 tablets
EU/1/04/292/007 – 60 mg carton with 84 tablets
EU/1/04/292/008 – 60 mg bottle with 30 tablets
EU/1/04/292/009 – 90 mg carton with 14 tablets
EU/1/04/292/010 – 90 mg carton with 28 tablets
EU/1/04/292/011 – 90 mg carton with 84 tablets
EU/1/04/292/012 – 90 mg bottle with 30 tablets

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

Date of first authorisation: 22 October 2004
Date of latest renewal: 23 September 2009

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

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

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Mimpara 1 mg granules in capsules for opening
Mimpara 2.5 mg granules in capsules for opening
Mimpara 5 mg granules in capsules for opening

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Mimpara 1 mg granules in capsules for opening
Each capsule contains 1 mg cinacalcet (as hydrochloride).

Mimpara 2.5 mg granules in capsules for opening
Each capsule contains 2.5 mg cinacalcet (as hydrochloride).

Mimpara 5 mg granules in capsules for opening
Each capsule contains 5 mg cinacalcet (as hydrochloride).

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

White to off-white granules in capsules for opening.

Mimpara 1 mg granules in capsules for opening

Capsule consists of a dark green colour cap, marked “AMG” and white opaque body, marked “1 mg”.

Mimpara 2.5 mg granules in capsules for opening

Capsule consists of a rich yellow colour cap, marked “AMG” and white opaque body, marked “2.5 mg”.

Mimpara 5 mg granules in capsules for opening

Capsule consists of a blue colour cap, marked “AMG” and white opaque body, marked “5 mg”.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Secondary hyperparathyroidism

Adults

Treatment of secondary hyperparathyroidism (HPT) in adult patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) on maintenance dialysis therapy.

Paediatric population

Treatment of secondary hyperparathyroidism (HPT) in children aged 3 years and older with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) on maintenance dialysis therapy in whom secondary HPT is not adequately controlled with standard of care therapy (see section 4.4).

Mimpara may be used as part of a therapeutic regimen including phosphate binders and/or Vitamin D sterols, as appropriate (see section 5.1).

Parathyroid carcinoma and primary hyperparathyroidism in adults

Reduction of hypercalcaemia in adult patients with:

- parathyroid carcinoma.
- primary HPT for whom parathyroidectomy would be indicated on the basis of serum calcium levels (as defined by relevant treatment guidelines), but in whom parathyroidectomy is not clinically appropriate or is contraindicated.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

Secondary hyperparathyroidism

Adults and elderly (> 65 years)

The recommended starting dose for adults is 30 mg once per day. Mimpara should be titrated every 2 to 4 weeks to a maximum dose of 180 mg once daily to achieve a target parathyroid hormone (PTH) in dialysis patients of between 150-300 pg/mL (15.9-31.8 pmol/L) in the intact PTH (iPTH) assay. PTH levels should be assessed at least 12 hours after dosing with Mimpara. Reference should be made to current treatment guidelines.

PTH should be measured 1 to 4 weeks after initiation or dose adjustment of Mimpara. PTH should be monitored approximately every 1-3 months during maintenance. Either the intact PTH (iPTH) or bio-intact PTH (biPTH) may be used to measure PTH levels; treatment with Mimpara does not alter the relationship between iPTH and biPTH.

Dose adjustment based on serum calcium levels

Corrected serum calcium should be measured and monitored and should be at or above the lower limit of the normal range prior to administration of first dose of Mimpara (see section 4.4). The normal calcium range may differ depending on the methods used by your local laboratory.

During dose titration, serum calcium levels should be monitored frequently, and within 1 week of initiation or dose adjustment of Mimpara. Once the maintenance dose has been established, serum calcium should be measured approximately monthly. In the event that corrected serum calcium levels fall below 8.4 mg/dL (2.1 mmol/L) and/or symptoms of hypocalcaemia occur the following management is recommended:

Corrected Serum calcium value or clinical symptoms of hypocalcaemia	Recommendations
< 8.4 mg/dL (2.1 mmol/L) and > 7.5 mg/dL (1.9 mmol/L), or in the presence of clinical symptoms of hypocalcaemia	Calcium-containing phosphate binders, vitamin D sterols and/or adjustment of dialysis fluid calcium concentrations can be used to raise serum calcium according to clinical judgment.
< 8.4 mg/dL (2.1 mmol/L) and > 7.5 mg/dL (1.9 mmol/L) or persistent symptoms of hypocalcaemia despite attempts to increase serum calcium	Reduce or withhold dose of Mimpara.
≤ 7.5 mg/dL (1.9 mmol/L) or persistent symptoms of hypocalcaemia and Vitamin D cannot be increased	Withhold administration of Mimpara until serum calcium levels reach 8.0 mg/dL (2.0 mmol/L) and/or symptoms of hypocalcaemia have resolved. Treatment should be reinitiated using the next lowest dose of Mimpara.

Paediatric population

Corrected serum calcium should be in the upper range of, or above, the age-specified reference interval prior to administration of first dose of Mimpara, and closely monitored (see section 4.4). The normal calcium range differs depending on the methods used by your local laboratory and the age of the child/patient.

The recommended starting dose for children aged ≥ 3 years to < 18 years is ≤ 0.20 mg/kg once daily based on the patient's dry weight (see table 1).

The dose can be increased to achieve a desired target iPTH range. The dose should be increased sequentially through available dose levels (see table 1) no more frequently than every 4 weeks. The dose can be increased up to a maximum dose of 2.5 mg/kg/day, not to exceed a total daily dose of 180 mg.

Table 1. Mimpara daily dose in paediatric patients

Patient dry weight (kg)	Starting dose (mg)	Available sequential dose levels (mg)
10 to < 12.5	1	1, 2.5, 5, 7.5, 10 and 15
≥ 12.5 to < 25	2.5	2.5, 5, 7.5, 10, 15, and 30
≥ 25 to < 36	5	5, 10, 15, 30, and 60
≥ 36 to < 50		5, 10, 15, 30, 60, and 90
≥ 50 to < 75	10	10, 15, 30, 60, 90, and 120
≥ 75	15	15, 30, 60, 90, 120, and 180

Dose adjustment based on PTH levels

PTH levels should be assessed at least 12 hours after dosing with Mimpara and iPTH should be measured 1 to 4 weeks after initiation or dose adjustment of Mimpara.

The dose should be adjusted based on iPTH as shown below:

- If iPTH is < 150 pg/mL (15.9 pmol/L) and ≥ 100 pg/mL (10.6 pmol/L), decrease the dose of Mimpara to the next lower dose.
- If iPTH < 100 pg/mL (10.6 pmol/L), stop Mimpara treatment, restart Mimpara at the next lower dose once the iPTH is > 150 pg/mL (15.9 pmol/L). If Mimpara treatment has been stopped for more than 14 days, restart at the recommended starting dose.

Dose adjustment based on serum calcium levels

Serum calcium should be measured within 1 week after initiation or dose adjustment of Mimpara.

Once the maintenance dose has been established, weekly measurement of serum calcium is recommended. Serum calcium levels in paediatric patients should be maintained within the normal range. If serum calcium levels decrease below the normal range or symptoms of hypocalcaemia occur, appropriate dose adjustment steps should be taken as shown in table 2 below:

Table 2. Dose adjustment in paediatric patients ≥ 3 to < 18 years of age

Corrected Serum calcium value or clinical symptoms of hypocalcaemia	Dosing recommendations
Corrected serum calcium at or below age-specified lower limit of normal <u>or</u> if symptoms of hypocalcaemia occur, regardless of calcium level.	Stop treatment with Mimpara.* Administer calcium supplements, calcium-containing phosphate binders and/or vitamin D sterols, as clinically indicated.

Corrected Serum calcium value or clinical symptoms of hypocalcaemia	Dosing recommendations
Corrected total serum calcium is above age-specified lower limit of normal, <u>and</u> Symptoms of hypocalcaemia have resolved.	Restart at the next lower dose. If Mimpara treatment has been stopped for more than 14 days, restart at the recommended starting dose. If patient was receiving the lowest dose (1 mg/day) prior to discontinuation, restart at the same dose (1 mg/day).

*If the dose has been stopped, corrected serum calcium should be measured within 5 to 7 days

The safety and efficacy of Mimpara in children aged less than 3 years for the treatment of secondary hyperparathyroidism have not been established. Insufficient data are available.

Switch from etelcalcetide to Mimpara

The switch from etelcalcetide to Mimpara and the appropriate wash out period has not been studied in patients. In patients who have discontinued etelcalcetide, Mimpara should not be initiated until at least three subsequent haemodialysis sessions have been completed, at which time serum calcium should be measured. Ensure serum calcium levels are within the normal range before Mimpara is initiated (see sections 4.4 and 4.8).

Parathyroid carcinoma and primary hyperparathyroidism

Adults and elderly (> 65 years)

The recommended starting dose of Mimpara for adults is 30 mg twice per day. The dose of Mimpara should be titrated every 2 to 4 weeks through sequential doses of 30 mg twice daily, 60 mg twice daily, 90 mg twice daily, and 90 mg three or four times daily as necessary to reduce serum calcium concentration to or below the upper limit of normal. The maximum dose used in clinical trials was 90 mg four times daily.

Serum calcium should be measured within 1 week after initiation or dose adjustment of Mimpara. Once maintenance dose levels have been established, serum calcium should be measured every 2 to 3 months. After titration to the maximum dose of Mimpara, serum calcium should be periodically monitored; if clinically relevant reductions in serum calcium are not maintained, discontinuation of Mimpara therapy should be considered (see section 5.1).

Paediatric population

The safety and efficacy of Mimpara in children for the treatment of parathyroid carcinoma and primary hyperparathyroidism have not been established. No data are available.

Hepatic impairment

No change in starting dose is necessary. Mimpara should be used with caution in patients with moderate to severe hepatic impairment and treatment should be closely monitored during dose titration and continued treatment (see sections 4.4 and 5.2).

Method of administration

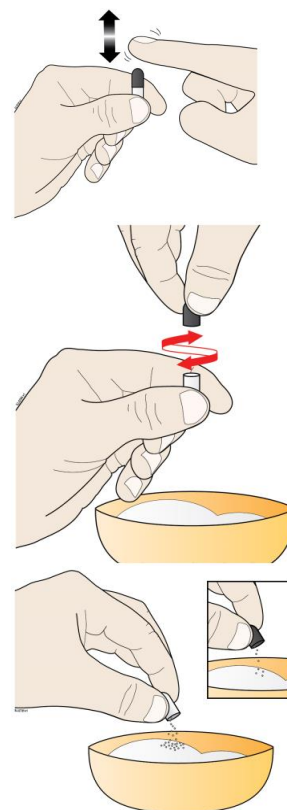
Mimpara granules can be administered orally or through nasogastric or gastrostomy tubes.

The capsules should **not** be swallowed. The capsule must be opened and the entire contents of a capsule should be sprinkled in food or liquid and administered. In order to avoid dosing errors, capsules of different strengths (1, 2.5, or 5 mg) should **not** be mixed to achieve the desired dose.

It is recommended that Mimpara be taken with food or shortly after a meal, as studies have shown that bioavailability of cinacalcet is increased when taken with food (see section 5.2).

Oral administration

Capsules should be opened by gently squeezing and twisting the coloured top from the white body of the capsule, having first tapped the capsule gently so the contents settle in the bottom of the capsule (white part of the capsule). While opening it is recommended to hold the capsule upright over the small amount of soft food or liquid.



The entire granules should be sprinkled on to a small amount of soft food (e.g. apple sauce or yogurt) or liquid (e.g. apple juice or renal infant formula), and swallowed. If 1-3 capsules are used per day use at least 15 mL food; if 4-6 capsules are used per day use at least 30 mL food.

Patients should drink fluids after oral administration to make sure all of the mixture is swallowed. Mixing granules in water for oral use is not recommended as it may lead to a bitter taste. Granules mixed with soft food or liquid should be administered immediately.

Administration using nasogastric or gastrostomy tubes

- For patients who have nasogastric or gastrostomy tubes, the granules can be administered with a small amount (at least 5 mL) of water using PVC tubing. Flush with adequate volume for the used enteral tube. The granules are not compatible with tubes made of polyurethane and silicone.

Mimpara is also available as tablets. Children who require doses of 30 mg or more and who are able to swallow tablets may receive appropriate doses of Mimpara tablets.

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

Hypocalcaemia (see sections 4.2 and 4.4).

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Serum calcium

Life threatening events and fatal outcomes associated with hypocalcaemia have been reported in adult and paediatric patients treated with Mimpara. Manifestations of hypocalcaemia may include paraesthesias, myalgias, cramping, tetany and convulsions. Decreases in serum calcium can also prolong the QT interval, potentially resulting in ventricular arrhythmia secondary to hypocalcaemia. Cases of QT prolongation and ventricular arrhythmia have been reported in patients treated with cinacalcet (see section 4.8). Caution is advised in patients with other risk factors for QT prolongation such as patients with known congenital long QT syndrome or patients receiving medicinal products known to cause QT prolongation.

Since cinacalcet lowers serum calcium, patients should be monitored carefully for the occurrence of hypocalcaemia (see section 4.2). Serum calcium should be measured within 1 week after initiation or dose adjustment of Mimpara.

Adults

Mimpara treatment should not be initiated in patients with a serum calcium (corrected for albumin) below the lower limit of the normal range.

In CKD patients receiving dialysis who were administered Mimpara, approximately 30% of patients had at least one serum calcium value less than 7.5 mg/dL (1.9 mmol/L).

Paediatric population

Mimpara should only be initiated for the treatment of secondary HPT in children ≥ 3 years old with ESRD on maintenance dialysis therapy, in whom secondary HPT is not adequately controlled with standard of care therapy, where serum calcium is in the upper range of, or above, the age-specified reference interval.

Closely monitor serum calcium levels (see section 4.2) and patient compliance during treatment with cinacalcet. Do not initiate cinacalcet or increase the dose if non-compliance is suspected.

Prior to initiating cinacalcet and during treatment, consider the risks and benefits of treatment and the ability of the patient to comply with the recommendations to monitor and manage the risk of hypocalcaemia.

Inform paediatric patients and/or their caregivers about the symptoms of hypocalcaemia and about the importance of adherence to instructions about serum calcium monitoring, and posology and method of administration.

CKD patients not on dialysis

Cinacalcet is not indicated for CKD patients not on dialysis. Investigational studies have shown that adult CKD patients not on dialysis treated with cinacalcet have an increased risk for hypocalcaemia (serum calcium levels < 8.4 mg/dL [2.1 mmol/L]) compared with cinacalcet-treated CKD patients on dialysis, which may be due to lower baseline calcium levels and/or the presence of residual kidney function.

Seizures

Cases of seizures have been reported in patients treated with Mimpara (see section 4.8). The threshold for seizures is lowered by significant reductions in serum calcium levels. Therefore, serum calcium levels should be closely monitored in patients receiving Mimpara, particularly in patients with a history of a seizure disorder.

Hypotension and/or worsening heart failure

Cases of hypotension and/or worsening heart failure have been reported in patients with impaired cardiac function, in which a causal relationship to cinacalcet could not be completely excluded and may be mediated by reductions in serum calcium levels (see section 4.8).

Co-administration with other medicinal products

Administer Mimpara with caution in patients receiving any other medicinal products known to lower serum calcium. Closely monitor serum calcium (see section 4.5).

Patients receiving Mimpara should not be given etelcalcetide. Concurrent administration may result in severe hypocalcaemia.

General

Adynamic bone disease may develop if PTH levels are chronically suppressed below approximately 1.5 times the upper limit of normal with the iPTH assay. If PTH levels decrease below the recommended target range in patients treated with Mimpara, the dose of Mimpara and/or vitamin D sterols should be reduced or therapy discontinued.

Testosterone levels

Testosterone levels are often below the normal range in patients with end-stage renal disease. In a clinical study of adult ESRD patients on dialysis, free testosterone levels decreased by a median of 31.3% in the Mimpara-treated patients and by 16.3% in the placebo-treated patients after 6 months of treatment. An open-label extension of this study showed no further reductions in free and total testosterone concentrations over a period of 3 years in Mimpara-treated patients. The clinical significance of these reductions in serum testosterone is unknown.

Hepatic impairment

Due to the potential for 2 to 4 fold higher plasma levels of cinacalcet in patients with moderate to severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh classification), Mimpara should be used with caution in these patients and treatment should be closely monitored (see sections 4.2 and 5.2).

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Medicinal products known to reduce serum calcium

Concurrent administration of other medicinal products known to reduce serum calcium and Mimpara may result in an increased risk of hypocalcaemia (see section 4.4). Patients receiving Mimpara should not be given etelcalcetide (see section 4.4).

Effect of other medicinal products on cinacalcet

Cinacalcet is metabolised in part by the enzyme CYP3A4. Co-administration of 200 mg bid ketoconazole, a strong inhibitor of CYP3A4, caused an approximate 2-fold increase in cinacalcet levels. Dose adjustment of Mimpara may be required if a patient receiving Mimpara initiates or discontinues therapy with a strong inhibitor (e.g. ketoconazole, itraconazole, telithromycin, voriconazole, ritonavir) or inducer (e.g. rifampicin) of this enzyme.

In vitro data indicate that cinacalcet is in part metabolised by CYP1A2. Smoking induces CYP1A2; the clearance of cinacalcet was observed to be 36-38% higher in smokers than non-smokers. The effect of CYP1A2 inhibitors (e.g. fluvoxamine, ciprofloxacin) on cinacalcet plasma levels has not been studied. Dose adjustment may be necessary if a patient starts or stops smoking or when concomitant treatment with strong CYP1A2 inhibitors is initiated or discontinued.

Calcium carbonate

Co-administration of calcium carbonate (single 1,500 mg dose) did not alter the pharmacokinetics of cinacalcet.

Sevelamer

Co-administration of sevelamer (2,400 mg tid) did not affect the pharmacokinetics of cinacalcet.

Pantoprazole

Co-administration of pantoprazole (80 mg od) did not alter the pharmacokinetics of cinacalcet.

Effect of cinacalcet on other medicinal products

Medicinal products metabolised by the enzyme P450 2D6 (CYP2D6): Cinacalcet is a strong inhibitor of CYP2D6. Dose adjustments of concomitant medicinal products may be required when Mimpara is administered with individually titrated, narrow therapeutic index substances that are predominantly metabolised by CYP2D6 (e.g. flecainide, propafenone, metoprolol, desipramine, nortriptyline, clomipramine).

Desipramine: Concurrent administration of 90 mg cinacalcet once daily with 50 mg desipramine, a tricyclic antidepressant metabolised primarily by CYP2D6, significantly increased desipramine exposure 3.6-fold (90% CI 3.0, 4.4) in CYP2D6 extensive metabolisers.

Dextromethorphan: Multiple doses of 50 mg cinacalcet increased the AUC of 30 mg dextromethorphan (metabolised primarily by CYP2D6) by 11-fold in CYP2D6 extensive metabolisers.

Warfarin: Multiple oral doses of cinacalcet did not affect the pharmacokinetics or pharmacodynamics (as measured by prothrombin time and clotting factor VII) of warfarin.

The lack of effect of cinacalcet on the pharmacokinetics of R- and S-warfarin and the absence of auto-induction upon multiple dosing in patients indicates that cinacalcet is not an inducer of CYP3A4, CYP1A2 or CYP2C9 in humans.

Midazolam: Co-administration of cinacalcet (90 mg) with orally administered midazolam (2 mg), a CYP3A4 and CYP3A5 substrate, did not alter the pharmacokinetics of midazolam. These data suggest that cinacalcet would not affect the pharmacokinetics of those classes of medicines that are metabolised by CYP3A4 and CYP3A5, such as certain immunosuppressants, including cyclosporine and tacrolimus.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

There are no clinical data from the use of cinacalcet in pregnant women. Animal studies do not indicate direct harmful effects with respect to pregnancy, parturition or postnatal development. No embryonal/foetal toxicities were seen in studies in pregnant rats and rabbits with the exception of decreased foetal body weights in rats at doses associated with maternal toxicities (see section 5.3). Mimpara should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the foetus.

Breast-feeding

It is not known whether cinacalcet is excreted in human milk. Cinacalcet is excreted in the milk of lactating rats with a high milk to plasma ratio. Following careful benefit/risk assessment, a decision should be made to discontinue either breast-feeding or treatment with Mimpara.

Fertility

There are no clinical data relating to the effect of cinacalcet on fertility. There were no effects on fertility in animal studies.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Mimpara may have major influence on the ability to drive and use machines, since dizziness and seizures have been reported by patients taking this medicinal product (see section 4.4).

4.8 Undesirable effects

Summary of the safety profile

Secondary hyperparathyroidism, parathyroid carcinoma and primary hyperparathyroidism

Based on available data from patients receiving cinacalcet in placebo-controlled studies and single-arm studies the most commonly reported adverse reactions were nausea and vomiting. Nausea and vomiting were mild to moderate in severity and transient in nature in the majority of patients. Discontinuation of therapy as a result of undesirable effects was mainly due to nausea and vomiting.

Tabulated list of adverse reactions

Adverse reactions, considered at least possibly attributable to cinacalcet treatment in the placebo-controlled studies and single-arm studies based on best-evidence assessment of causality are listed below using the following convention: 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 ($< 1/10,000$).

Incidence of adverse reactions from controlled clinical studies and post-marketing experience are:

MedDRA system organ class	Frequency	Adverse reaction
Immune system disorders	Common*	Hypersensitivity reactions
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	Common	Anorexia Decreased appetite
Nervous system disorders	Common	Seizures [†] Dizziness Paraesthesia Headache
Cardiac disorders	Not known*	Worsening heart failure [†] QT prolongation and ventricular arrhythmia secondary to hypocalcaemia [†]
Vascular disorders	Common	Hypotension
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	Common	Upper respiratory infection Dyspnoea Cough
Gastrointestinal disorders	Very common	Nausea Vomiting
	Common	Dyspepsia Diarrhoea Abdominal pain Abdominal pain – upper Constipation
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	Common	Rash
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	Common	Myalgia Muscle spasms Back pain
General disorders and administration site conditions	Common	Asthenia
Investigations	Common	Hypocalcaemia [†] Hyperkalaemia Reduced testosterone levels [†]

[†]see section 4.4

*see section “Description of selected adverse reactions”

Description of selected adverse reactions

Hypersensitivity reactions

Hypersensitivity reactions including angioedema and urticaria have been identified during post-marketing use of Mimpara. The frequencies of the individual preferred terms including angioedema and urticaria cannot be estimated from available data.

Hypotension and/or worsening heart failure

There have been reports of idiosyncratic cases of hypotension and/or worsening heart failure in cinacalcet-treated patients with impaired cardiac function in post-marketing safety surveillance, the frequencies of which cannot be estimated from available data.

QT prolongation and ventricular arrhythmia secondary to hypocalcaemia

QT prolongation and ventricular arrhythmia secondary to hypocalcaemia have been identified during post-marketing use of Mimpara, the frequencies of which cannot be estimated from available data (see section 4.4).

Paediatric population

The safety of Mimpara for the treatment of secondary HPT in paediatric patients with ESRD receiving dialysis was evaluated in two randomised controlled studies and one single-arm study (see section 5.1). Among all paediatric subjects exposed to cinacalcet in clinical studies a total of 19 subjects (24.1%; 64.5 per 100 subject years) had at least one adverse event of hypocalcaemia. A fatal outcome was reported in a paediatric clinical trial patient with severe hypocalcaemia (see section 4.4).

Mimpara should be used in paediatric patients only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk.

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

Doses titrated up to 300 mg once daily have been administered to adult patients receiving dialysis without adverse outcome. A daily dose of 3.9 mg/kg was prescribed to a paediatric patient receiving dialysis in a clinical study with subsequent mild stomach ache, nausea and vomiting.

Overdose of Mimpara may lead to hypocalcaemia. In the event of overdose, patients should be monitored for signs and symptoms of hypocalcaemia, and treatment should be symptomatic and supportive. Since cinacalcet is highly protein-bound, haemodialysis is not an effective treatment for overdose.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Calcium homeostasis, anti-parathyroid agents. ATC code: H05BX01.

Mechanism of action

The calcium sensing receptor on the surface of the chief cell of the parathyroid gland is the principal regulator of PTH secretion. Cinacalcet is a calcimimetic agent which directly lowers PTH levels by

increasing the sensitivity of the calcium sensing receptor to extracellular calcium. The reduction in PTH is associated with a concomitant decrease in serum calcium levels.

Reductions in PTH levels correlate with cinacalcet concentration.

After steady state is reached, serum calcium concentrations remain constant over the dosing interval.

Secondary hyperparathyroidism

Adults

Three, 6-month, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical studies were conducted in ESRD patients with uncontrolled secondary HPT receiving dialysis (n = 1,136). Demographic and baseline characteristics were representative of the dialysis patient population with secondary HPT. Mean baseline iPTH concentrations across the 3 studies were 733 and 683 pg/mL (77.8 and 72.4 pmol/L) for the cinacalcet and placebo groups, respectively. 66% of patients were receiving vitamin D sterols at study entry, and > 90% were receiving phosphate binders. Significant reductions in iPTH, serum calcium-phosphorus product (Ca x P), calcium, and phosphorus were observed in the cinacalcet-treated patients compared with placebo-treated patients receiving standard of care, and the results were consistent across the 3 studies. In each of the studies, the primary endpoint (proportion of patients with an iPTH \leq 250 pg/mL (\leq 26.5 pmol/L)) was achieved by 41%, 46%, and 35% of patients receiving cinacalcet, compared with 4%, 7%, and 6% of patients receiving placebo. Approximately 60% of cinacalcet-treated patients achieved a \geq 30% reduction in iPTH levels, and this effect was consistent across the spectrum of baseline iPTH levels. The mean reductions in serum Ca x P, calcium, and phosphorus were 14%, 7% and 8%, respectively.

Reductions in iPTH and Ca x P were maintained for up to 12 months of treatment. Cinacalcet decreased iPTH and Ca x P, calcium and phosphorus levels regardless of baseline iPTH or Ca x P level, dialysis modality (PD versus HD), duration of dialysis, and whether or not vitamin D sterols were administered.

Reductions in PTH were associated with non-significant reductions of bone metabolism markers (bone specific alkaline phosphatase, N-telopeptide, bone turnover and bone fibrosis). In post-hoc analyses of pooled data from 6 and 12 months clinical studies, Kaplan-Meier estimates of bone fracture and parathyroidectomy were lower in the cinacalcet group compared with the control group.

Investigational studies in patients with CKD and secondary HPT not undergoing dialysis indicated that cinacalcet reduced PTH levels to a similar extent as in patients with ESRD and secondary HPT receiving dialysis. However, efficacy, safety, optimal doses and treatment targets have not been established in treatment of predialytic renal failure patients. These studies show that CKD patients not undergoing dialysis treated with cinacalcet have an increased risk for hypocalcaemia compared with cinacalcet-treated ESRD patients receiving dialysis, which may be due to lower baseline calcium levels and/or the presence of residual kidney function.

EVOLVE (EValuation Of Cinacalcet Therapy to Lower CardioVascular Events) was a randomised, double-blind clinical study evaluating cinacalcet versus placebo for the reduction of the risk of all-cause mortality and cardiovascular events in 3,883 patients with secondary HPT and CKD receiving dialysis. The study did not meet its primary objective of demonstrating a reduction in risk of all-cause mortality or cardiovascular events including myocardial infarction, hospitalisation for unstable angina, heart failure or peripheral vascular event (HR 0.93; 95% CI: 0.85, 1.02; p = 0.112). After adjusting for baseline characteristics in a secondary analysis, the HR for the primary composite endpoint was 0.88; 95% CI: 0.79, 0.97.

Paediatric population

The efficacy and safety of cinacalcet for the treatment of secondary HPT in paediatric patients with ESRD receiving dialysis was evaluated in two randomised controlled studies and one single-arm study.

Study 1 was a double-blind, placebo-controlled study in which 43 patients aged 6 to < 18 years were randomised to receive either cinacalcet (n = 22) or placebo (n = 21). The study consisted of a 24-week dose titration period followed by a 6-week efficacy assessment phase (EAP), and a 30-week open-label extension. The mean age at baseline was 13 (range 6 to 18) years. The majority of patients (91%) were using vitamin D sterols at baseline. The mean (SD) iPTH concentrations at baseline were 757.1 (440.1) pg/mL for the cinacalcet group and 795.8 (537.9) pg/mL for the placebo group. The mean (SD) corrected total serum calcium concentrations at baseline were 9.9 (0.5) mg/dL for the cinacalcet group and 9.9 (0.6) mg/dL for the placebo group. The mean maximum daily dose of cinacalcet was 1.0 mg/kg/day.

The percentage of patients who achieved the primary endpoint ($\geq 30\%$ reduction from baseline in mean plasma iPTH during the EAP; weeks 25 to 30) was 55% in the cinacalcet group and 19.0% in the placebo group (p = 0.02). The mean serum calcium levels during the EAP were within the normal range for the cinacalcet treatment group. This study was terminated early due to a fatality with severe hypocalcaemia in the cinacalcet group (see section 4.8).

Study 2 was an open-label study in which 55 patients aged 6 to < 18 years (mean 13 years) were randomised to receive either cinacalcet in addition to standard of care (SOC, n = 27) or SOC alone (n = 28). The majority of patients (75%) were using vitamin D sterols at baseline. The mean (SD) iPTH concentrations at baseline were 946 (635) pg/mL for the cinacalcet + SOC group and 1228 (732) pg/mL for the SOC group. The mean (SD) corrected total serum calcium concentrations at baseline were 9.8 (0.6) mg/dL for the cinacalcet + SOC group and 9.8 (0.6) mg/dL for the SOC group. 25 subjects received at least one dose of cinacalcet and the mean maximum daily dose of cinacalcet was 0.55 mg/kg/day. The study did not meet its primary endpoint ($\geq 30\%$ reduction from baseline in mean plasma iPTH during the EAP; weeks 17 to 20). Reduction of $\geq 30\%$ from baseline in mean plasma iPTH during the EAP was achieved by 22% of patients in the cinacalcet + SOC group and 32% of patients in the SOC group.

Study 3 was a 26-week, open-label, single-arm safety study in patients aged 8 months to < 6 years (mean age 3 years). Patients receiving concomitant medicinal products known to prolong the corrected QT interval were excluded from the study. The mean dry weight at baseline was 12 kg. The starting dose of cinacalcet was 0.20 mg/kg. The majority of patients (89%) were using vitamin D sterols at baseline.

Seventeen patients received at least one dose of cinacalcet and 11 completed at least 12 weeks of treatment. None had corrected serum calcium < 8.4 mg/dL (2.1 mmol/L) for ages 2-5 years. iPTH concentrations from baseline were reduced by $\geq 30\%$ in 71% (12 out of 17) of patients in the study.

Parathyroid carcinoma and primary hyperparathyroidism

In one study, 46 adult patients (29 with parathyroid carcinoma and 17 with primary HPT and severe hypercalcaemia who had failed or had contraindications to parathyroidectomy) received cinacalcet for up to 3 years (mean of 328 days for patients with parathyroid carcinoma and mean of 347 days for patients with primary HPT). Cinacalcet was administered at doses ranging from 30 mg twice daily to 90 mg four times daily. The primary endpoint of the study was a reduction of serum calcium of ≥ 1 mg/dL (≥ 0.25 mmol/L). In patients with parathyroid carcinoma, mean serum calcium declined from 14.1 mg/dL to 12.4 mg/dL (3.5 mmol/L to 3.1 mmol/L), while in patients with primary HPT, serum calcium levels declined from 12.7 mg/dL to 10.4 mg/dL (3.2 mmol/L to 2.6 mmol/L). Eighteen (18) of 29 patients (62%) with parathyroid carcinoma and 15 of 17 subjects (88%) with primary HPT achieved a reduction in serum calcium of ≥ 1 mg/dL (≥ 0.25 mmol/L).

In a 28 week placebo-controlled study, 67 adult patients with primary HPT who met criteria for parathyroidectomy on the basis of corrected total serum calcium (> 11.3 mg/dL (2.82 mmol/L) but ≤ 12.5 mg/dL (3.12 mmol/L)), but who were unable to undergo parathyroidectomy were included. Cinacalcet was initiated at a dose of 30 mg twice daily and titrated to maintain a corrected total serum calcium concentration within the normal range. A significantly higher percentage of cinacalcet-treated patients achieved mean corrected total serum calcium concentration ≤ 10.3 mg/dL (2.57 mmol/L) and

≥ 1 mg/dL (0.25 mmol/L) decrease from baseline in mean corrected total serum calcium concentration, when compared with the placebo-treated patients (75.8% versus 0% and 84.8% versus 5.9% respectively).

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption

After oral administration of Mimpara, maximum plasma cinacalcet concentration is achieved in approximately 2 to 6 hours. Based on between-study comparisons, the absolute bioavailability of cinacalcet in fasted subjects has been estimated to be about 20-25%. Administration of Mimpara with food results in an approximate 50–80% increase in cinacalcet bioavailability. Increases in plasma cinacalcet concentration are similar, regardless of the fat content of the meal.

At doses above 200 mg, the absorption was saturated probably due to poor solubility.

Distribution

The volume of distribution is high (approximately 1,000 litres), indicating extensive distribution. Cinacalcet is approximately 97% bound to plasma proteins and distributes minimally into red blood cells.

After absorption, cinacalcet concentrations decline in a biphasic fashion with an initial half-life of approximately 6 hours and a terminal half-life of 30 to 40 hours. Steady state levels of cinacalcet are achieved within 7 days with minimal accumulation. The pharmacokinetics of cinacalcet does not change over time.

Biotransformation

Cinacalcet is metabolised by multiple enzymes, predominantly CYP3A4 and CYP1A2 (the contribution of CYP1A2 has not been characterised clinically). The major circulating metabolites are inactive.

Based on *in vitro* data, cinacalcet is a strong inhibitor of CYP2D6, but is neither an inhibitor of other CYP enzymes at concentrations achieved clinically, including CYP1A2, CYP2C8, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, and CYP3A4 nor an inducer of CYP1A2, CYP2C19 and CYP3A4.

Elimination

After administration of a 75 mg radiolabelled dose to healthy volunteers, cinacalcet was rapidly and extensively metabolised by oxidation followed by conjugation. Renal excretion of metabolites was the prevalent route of elimination of radioactivity. Approximately 80% of the dose was recovered in the urine and 15% in the faeces.

Linearity/non-linearity

The AUC and C_{\max} of cinacalcet increase approximately linearly over the dose range of 30 to 180 mg once daily.

Pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic relationship(s)

Soon after dosing, PTH begins to decrease until a nadir at approximately 2 to 6 hours post-dose, corresponding with cinacalcet C_{\max} . Thereafter, as cinacalcet levels begin to decline, PTH levels increase until 12 hours post-dose, and then PTH suppression remains approximately constant to the end of the once daily dosing interval. PTH levels in Mimpara clinical trials were measured at the end of the dosing interval.

Elderly: There are no clinically relevant differences due to age in the pharmacokinetics of cinacalcet.

Renal insufficiency: The pharmacokinetic profile of cinacalcet in patients with mild, moderate, and severe renal insufficiency, and those on haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis is comparable to that in healthy volunteers.

Hepatic insufficiency: Mild hepatic impairment did not notably affect the pharmacokinetics of cinacalcet. Compared to subjects with normal liver function, average AUC of cinacalcet was approximately 2-fold higher in subjects with moderate impairment and approximately 4-fold higher in subjects with severe impairment. The mean half-life of cinacalcet is prolonged by 33% and 70% in patients with moderate and severe hepatic impairment, respectively. Protein binding of cinacalcet is not affected by impaired hepatic function. Because doses are titrated for each subject based on safety and efficacy parameters, no additional dose adjustment is necessary for subjects with hepatic impairment (see sections 4.2 and 4.4).

Gender: Clearance of cinacalcet may be lower in women than in men. Because doses are titrated for each subject, no additional dose adjustment is necessary based on gender.

Paediatric population: The pharmacokinetics of cinacalcet was studied in paediatric patients with ESRD receiving dialysis aged 3 to 17 years of age. After single and multiple once daily oral doses of cinacalcet, plasma cinacalcet concentrations (C_{max} and AUC values after normalisation by dose and weight) were similar to those observed in adult patients.

A population pharmacokinetic analysis was performed to evaluate the effects of demographic characteristics. This analysis showed no significant impact of age, sex, race, body surface area, and body weight on cinacalcet pharmacokinetics.

Smoking: Clearance of cinacalcet is higher in smokers than in non-smokers, likely due to induction of CYP1A2-mediated metabolism. If a patient stops or starts smoking, cinacalcet plasma levels may change and dose adjustment may be necessary.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Cinacalcet was not teratogenic in rabbits when given at a dose of 0.4 times, on an AUC basis, the maximum human dose for secondary HPT (180 mg daily). The non-teratogenic dose in rats was 4.4 times, on an AUC basis, the maximum dose for secondary HPT. There were no effects on fertility in males or females at exposures up to 4 times a human dose of 180 mg/day (safety margins in the small population of patients administered a maximum clinical dose of 360 mg daily would be approximately half those given above).

In pregnant rats, there were slight decreases in body weight and food consumption at the highest dose. Decreased foetal weights were seen in rats at doses where dams had severe hypocalcaemia. Cinacalcet has been shown to cross the placental barrier in rabbits.

Cinacalcet did not show any genotoxic or carcinogenic potential. Safety margins from the toxicology studies are small due to the dose-limiting hypocalcaemia observed in the animal models. Cataracts and lens opacities were observed in the repeat dose rodent toxicology and carcinogenicity studies, but were not observed in dogs or monkeys or in clinical studies where cataract formation was monitored. Cataracts are known to occur in rodents as a result of hypocalcaemia.

In *in vitro* studies, IC_{50} values for the serotonin transporter and K_{ATP} channels were found to be 7 and 12-fold greater, respectively, than the EC_{50} for the calcium-sensing receptor obtained under the same experimental conditions. The clinical relevance is unknown, however, the potential for cinacalcet to act on these secondary targets cannot be fully excluded.

In toxicity studies in juvenile dogs, tremors secondary to decreased serum calcium, emesis, decreased body weight and body weight gain, decreased red cell mass, slight decreases in bone densitometry

parameters, reversible widening of the growth plates of long bones, and histological lymphoid changes (restricted to the thoracic cavity and attributed to chronic emesis) were observed. All of these effects were seen at a systemic exposure, on an AUC basis, approximately equivalent to the exposure in patients at the maximum dose for secondary HPT.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Granules

Pre-gelatinised starch (maize)
Microcrystalline cellulose
Povidone
Crospovidone
Silica, dental type

Capsule

Printing ink: iron oxide black, shellac, propylene glycol

Mimpara 1 mg granules in capsules for opening

Gelatin
Iron oxide yellow (E172)
Indigo carmine (E132)
Titanium dioxide (E171)

Mimpara 2.5 mg granules in capsules for opening

Gelatin
Iron oxide yellow (E172)
Titanium dioxide (E171)

Mimpara 5 mg granules in capsules for opening

Gelatin
Indigo carmine (E132)
Titanium dioxide (E171)

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

4 years

6.4 Special precautions for storage

This medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Granules are provided in capsules for opening. See section 6.1

The capsules are provided in HDPE bottle with a foil induction seal and a child-resistant polypropylene cap, packed into a carton. Each bottle contains 30 capsules.

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

Amgen Europe B.V.
Minervum 7061
4817 ZK Breda
The Netherlands

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBERS

EU/1/04/292/013 – 1 mg capsules for opening
EU/1/04/292/014 – 2.5 mg capsules for opening
EU/1/04/292/015 – 5 mg capsules for opening

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

Date of first authorisation: 22 October 2004
Date of latest renewal: 23 September 2009

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

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

ANNEX II

- A. MANUFACTURERS 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. MANUFACTURERS RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE

Name and address of the manufacturers responsible for batch release

Amgen Europe B.V.
Minervum 7061
4817 ZK Breda
The Netherlands

Amgen NV
Telecomlaan 5-7
1831 Diegem
Belgium

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 (PSURs)**

The requirements for submission of PSURs 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 marketing authorization holder (MAH) shall perform the 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.

As per the CHMP Guideline on Risk Management Systems for medicinal products for human use, the updated RMP should be submitted at the same time as the next Periodic Safety Update Report (PSUR).

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 PACKAGING LEAFLET

A. LABELLING

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON FOR BLISTER

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Mimpara 30 mg film-coated tablets
Cinacalcet

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each tablet contains 30 mg of cinacalcet (as hydrochloride).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Lactose monohydrate. See package leaflet for further information.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

14 tablets
28 tablets
84 tablets

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Read the package leaflet before use.
For 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

Amgen Europe B.V.
Minervum 7061,
4817 ZK Breda,
The Netherlands

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBERS

EU/1/04/292/001 – carton of 14 tablets
EU/1/04/292/002 – carton of 28 tablets
EU/1/04/292/003 – carton of 84 tablets

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

Medicinal product subject to medical prescription.

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

mimpara 30 mg tablet

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC
SN
NN

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS

BLISTER

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Mimpara 30 mg tablet
Cinacalcet

2. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Amgen Europe B.V.

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP

4. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

5. OTHER

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON FOR BOTTLE

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Mimpara 30 mg film-coated tablets
Cinacalcet

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each tablet contains 30 mg of cinacalcet (as hydrochloride).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Lactose monohydrate. See package leaflet for further information.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

One bottle containing 30 tablets.

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Read the package leaflet before use.
For 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

Amgen Europe B.V.
Minervum 7061,
4817 ZK Breda,
The Netherlands

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

EU/1/04/292/004

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

Medicinal product subject to medical prescription.

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

mimpara 30 mg tablet

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC
SN
NN

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE IMMEDIATE PACKAGING

BOTTLE

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Mimpara 30 mg film-coated tablets
Cinacalcet

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each tablet contains 30 mg of cinacalcet (as hydrochloride).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Lactose monohydrate. See package leaflet for further information.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

30 tablets

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Read the package leaflet before use.
For 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

Amgen Europe B.V.
Minervum 7061,
4817 ZK Breda,
The Netherlands

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

EU/1/04/292/004

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

Medicinal product subject to medical prescription.

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – HUMAN READABLE DATA

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON FOR BLISTER

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Mimpara 60 mg film-coated tablets
Cinacalcet

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each tablet contains 60 mg of cinacalcet (as hydrochloride).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Lactose monohydrate. See package leaflet for further information.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

14 tablets
28 tablets
84 tablets

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Read the package leaflet before use.
For 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

Amgen Europe B.V.
Minervum 7061,
4817 ZK Breda,
The Netherlands

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBERS

EU/1/04/292/005 – carton of 14 tablets
EU/1/04/292/006 – carton of 28 tablets
EU/1/04/292/007 – carton of 84 tablets

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

Medicinal product subject to medical prescription.

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

mimpara 60 mg tablet

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC
SN
NN

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS

BLISTER

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Mimpara 60 mg tablet
Cinacalcet

2. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Amgen Europe B.V.

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP

4. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

5. OTHER

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON FOR BOTTLE

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Mimpara 60 mg film-coated tablets
Cinacalcet

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each tablet contains 60 mg of cinacalcet (as hydrochloride).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Lactose monohydrate. See package leaflet for further information.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

One bottle containing 30 tablets.

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Read the package leaflet before use.
For 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

Amgen Europe B.V.
Minervum 7061,
4817 ZK Breda,
The Netherlands

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

EU/1/04/292/008

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

Medicinal product subject to medical prescription.

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

mimpara 60 mg tablet

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC
SN
NN

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE IMMEDIATE PACKAGING

BOTTLE

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Mimpara 60 mg film-coated tablets
Cinacalcet

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each tablet contains 60 mg of cinacalcet (as hydrochloride).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Lactose monohydrate. See package leaflet for further information.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

30 tablets

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Read the package leaflet before use.
For 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

Amgen Europe B.V.
Minervum 7061,
4817 ZK Breda,
The Netherlands

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

EU/1/04/292/008

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

Medicinal product subject to medical prescription.

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – HUMAN READABLE DATA

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON FOR BLISTER

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Mimpara 90 mg film-coated tablets
Cinacalcet

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each tablet contains 90 mg of cinacalcet (as hydrochloride).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Lactose monohydrate. See package leaflet for further information.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

14 tablets
28 tablets
84 tablets

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Read the package leaflet before use.
For 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

Amgen Europe B.V.
Minervum 7061,
4817 ZK Breda,
The Netherlands

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBERS

EU/1/04/292/009 – carton of 14 tablets
EU/1/04/292/010 – carton of 28 tablets
EU/1/04/292/011 – carton of 84 tablets

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

Medicinal product subject to medical prescription.

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

mimpara 90 mg tablet

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC
SN
NN

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS

BLISTER

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Mimpara 90 mg tablet
Cinacalcet

2. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Amgen Europe B.V.

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP

4. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

5. OTHER

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON FOR BOTTLE

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Mimpara 90 mg film-coated tablets
Cinacalcet

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each tablet contains 90 mg of cinacalcet (as hydrochloride).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Lactose monohydrate. See package leaflet for further information.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

One bottle containing 30 tablets.

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Read the package leaflet before use.
For 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

Amgen Europe B.V.
Minervum 7061,
4817 ZK Breda,
The Netherlands

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

EU/1/04/292/012

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

Medicinal product subject to medical prescription.

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

mimpara 90 mg tablet

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC
SN
NN

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE IMMEDIATE PACKAGING

BOTTLE

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Mimpara 90 mg film-coated tablets
Cinacalcet

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each tablet contains 90 mg of cinacalcet (as hydrochloride).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Lactose monohydrate. See package leaflet for further information.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

30 tablets

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Read the package leaflet before use.
For 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

Amgen Europe B.V.
Minervum 7061,
4817 ZK Breda,
The Netherlands

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

EU/1/04/292/012

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

Medicinal product subject to medical prescription.

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – HUMAN READABLE DATA

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON FOR BOTTLE

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Mimpara 1 mg granules in capsules for opening
cinacalcet

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each capsule contains 1 mg of cinacalcet (as hydrochloride).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Granules in capsules for opening
30 capsules

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Do not swallow the capsule. Open and sprinkle onto food. Read the package leaflet before use.
For 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

Amgen Europe B.V.
Minervum 7061,
4817 ZK Breda,
The Netherlands

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

EU/1/04/292/013

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

mimpara 1 mg capsule for opening

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC
SN
NN

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE IMMEDIATE PACKAGING

BOTTLE LABEL

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Mimpara 1 mg granules in capsules for opening
cinacalcet

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each capsule contains 1 mg of cinacalcet (as hydrochloride).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Granules in capsules for opening
30 capsules

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Do not swallow the capsule. Open and sprinkle onto food. Read the package leaflet before use.
For 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

Amgen Europe B.V.
Minervum 7061,
4817 ZK Breda,
The Netherlands

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

EU/1/04/292/013

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – HUMAN READABLE DATA

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON FOR BOTTLE

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Mimpara 2.5 mg granules in capsules for opening
cinacalcet

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each capsule contains 2.5 mg of cinacalcet (as hydrochloride).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Granules in capsules for opening
30 capsules

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Do not swallow the capsule. Open and sprinkle onto food. Read the package leaflet before use.
For 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

Amgen Europe B.V.
Minervum 7061,
4817 ZK Breda,
The Netherlands

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

EU/1/04/292/014

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

mimpara 2.5 mg capsule for opening

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC
SN
NN

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE IMMEDIATE PACKAGING

BOTTLE LABEL

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Mimpara 2.5 mg granules in capsules for opening
cinacalcet

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each capsule contains 2.5 mg of cinacalcet (as hydrochloride).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Granules in capsules for opening
30 capsules

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Do not swallow the capsule. Open and sprinkle onto food. Read the package leaflet before use.
For 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

Amgen Europe B.V.
Minervum 7061,
4817 ZK Breda,
The Netherlands

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

EU/1/04/292/014

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – HUMAN READABLE DATA

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON FOR BOTTLE

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Mimpara 5 mg granules in capsules for opening
cinacalcet

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each capsule contains 5 mg of cinacalcet (as hydrochloride).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Granules in capsules for opening
30 capsules

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Do not swallow the capsule. Open and sprinkle onto food. Read the package leaflet before use.
For 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

Amgen Europe B.V.
Minervum 7061,
4817 ZK Breda,
The Netherlands

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

EU/1/04/292/015

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

mimpara 5 mg capsule for opening

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC
SN
NN

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE IMMEDIATE PACKAGING

BOTTLE LABEL

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Mimpara 5 mg granules in capsules for opening
cinacalcet

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each capsule contains 5 mg of cinacalcet (as hydrochloride).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Granules in capsules for opening
30 capsules

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Do not swallow the capsule. Open and sprinkle onto food. Read the package leaflet before use.
For 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

Amgen Europe B.V.
Minervum 7061,
4817 ZK Breda,
The Netherlands

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

EU/1/04/292/015

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – HUMAN READABLE DATA

B. PACKAGE LEAFLET

Package leaflet: Information for the patient

Mimpara 30 mg film-coated tablets

Mimpara 60 mg film-coated tablets

Mimpara 90 mg film-coated tablets

Cinacalcet

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking 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, pharmacist or nurse.
- 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, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

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

1. What Mimpara is and what it is used for

Mimpara works by controlling the levels of parathyroid hormone (PTH), calcium and phosphorous in your body. It is used to treat problems with organs called parathyroid glands. The parathyroids are four small glands in the neck, near the thyroid gland, that produce parathyroid hormone (PTH).

Mimpara is used in adults:

- to treat secondary hyperparathyroidism in adults with serious kidney disease who need dialysis to clear their blood of waste products.
- to reduce high levels of calcium in the blood (hypercalcaemia) in adult patients with parathyroid cancer.
- to reduce high levels of calcium in the blood (hypercalcaemia) in adult patients with primary hyperparathyroidism when removal of the gland is not possible.

Mimpara is used in children aged 3 years to less than 18 years of age:

- to treat secondary hyperparathyroidism in patients with serious kidney disease who need dialysis to clear their blood of waste products, whose condition is not controlled with other treatments.

In primary and secondary hyperparathyroidism too much PTH is produced by the parathyroid glands. “Primary” means that the hyperparathyroidism is not caused by any other condition and “secondary” means that the hyperparathyroidism is caused by another condition, e.g. kidney disease. Both primary and secondary hyperparathyroidism can cause the loss of calcium in the bones, which can lead to bone pain and fractures, problems with blood and heart vessels, kidney stones, mental illness and coma.

2. What you need to know before you take Mimpara

Do not take Mimpara if you are allergic to cinacalcet or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).

Do not take Mimpara if you have low levels of calcium in your blood. Your doctor will monitor your blood calcium levels.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before taking Mimpara.

Before you start taking Mimpara, tell your doctor if you have or have ever had:

- **seizures** (fits or convulsions). The risk of having seizures is higher if you have had them before;
- **liver problems;**
- **heart failure.**

Mimpara reduces calcium levels. Life threatening events and fatal outcomes associated with low calcium levels (hypocalcaemia) have been reported in adults and children treated with Mimpara.

Please tell your doctor if you experience any of the following which may be signs of low calcium levels: spasms, twitches, or cramps in your muscles, or numbness or tingling in your fingers, toes or around your mouth or seizures, confusion or loss of consciousness while being treated with Mimpara.

Low calcium levels can have an effect on your heart rhythm. Tell your doctor if you experience an unusually fast or pounding heartbeat, if you have heart rhythm problems, or if you take medicines known to cause heart rhythm problems, while taking Mimpara.

For additional information see section 4.

During treatment with Mimpara, tell your doctor:

- if you start or stop smoking, as this may affect the way Mimpara works.

Children and adolescents

Children under the age of 18 with parathyroid cancer or primary hyperparathyroidism must not take Mimpara.

If you are being treated for secondary hyperparathyroidism, your doctor should monitor your calcium levels before starting treatment with Mimpara and during treatment with Mimpara. You should inform your doctor if you experience any of the signs of low calcium levels as described above.

It is important that you take your dose of Mimpara as advised by your doctor.

Other medicines and Mimpara

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines particularly etelcalcetide or any other medicines that lower the level of calcium in your blood.

You should not receive Mimpara together with etelcalcetide.

Tell your doctor if you are taking the following medicines

Medicines such as these can affect how Mimpara works:

- medicines used to treat **skin** and **fungal infections** (ketoconazole, itraconazole and voriconazole);
- medicines used to treat **bacterial infections** (telithromycin, rifampicin and ciprofloxacin);
- a medicine used to treat **HIV** infection and AIDS (ritonavir);
- a medicine used to treat **depression** (fluvoxamine).

Mimpara may affect how medicines such as the following work:

- medicines used to treat **depression** (amitriptyline, desipramine, nortriptyline and clomipramine);
- a medicine used to relieve **cough** (dextromethorphan);

- medicines used to treat **changes in heart rate** (flecainide and propafenone);
- a medicine used to treat **high blood pressure** (metoprolol).

Mimpara with food and drink

Mimpara should be taken with or shortly after food.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Mimpara has not been tested in pregnant women. In case of pregnancy, your doctor may decide to modify your treatment, as Mimpara might harm the unborn baby.

It is not known whether Mimpara is excreted in human milk. Your doctor will discuss with you if you should discontinue either breast-feeding or treatment with Mimpara.

Driving and using machines

Dizziness and seizures have been reported by patients taking Mimpara. If you experience these side effects, do not drive or operate machines.

Mimpara contains lactose

If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.

3. How to take Mimpara

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are unsure. Your doctor will tell you how much Mimpara you must take.

Mimpara must be taken orally, with or shortly after food. The tablets must be taken whole and are not to be chewed, crushed or divided.

Mimpara is also available as granules in capsules for opening. Children who require doses lower than 30 mg, or who are unable to swallow tablets should receive Mimpara granules.

Your doctor will take regular blood samples during treatment to monitor your progress and will adjust your dose if necessary.

If you are being treated for secondary hyperparathyroidism

The usual starting dose for Mimpara in adults is 30 mg (one tablet) once per day.

The usual starting dose of Mimpara for children aged 3 years to less than 18 years of age is no more than 0.20 mg/kg of body weight daily.

If you are being treated for parathyroid cancer or primary hyperparathyroidism

The usual starting dose for Mimpara in adults is 30 mg (one tablet) twice per day.

If you take more Mimpara than you should

If you take more Mimpara than you should you must contact your doctor immediately. Possible signs of overdose include numbness or tingling around the mouth, muscle aches or cramps and seizures.

If you forget to take Mimpara

Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you have forgotten a dose of Mimpara, you should take your next dose as normal.

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

4. Possible side effects

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

Please tell your doctor immediately:

- If you start to get numbness or tingling around the mouth, muscle aches or cramps and seizures. These may be signs that your calcium levels are too low (hypocalcaemia).
- If you experience swelling of the face, lips, mouth, tongue or throat which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing (angioedema).

Very common: may affect more than 1 in 10 people

- nausea and vomiting, these side effects are normally quite mild and do not last for long.

Common: may affect up to 1 in 10 people

- dizziness
- numbness or tingling sensation (paraesthesia)
- loss (anorexia) or decrease of appetite
- muscle pain (myalgia)
- weakness (asthenia)
- rash
- reduced testosterone levels
- high potassium levels in the blood (hyperkalaemia)
- allergic reactions (hypersensitivity)
- headache
- seizures (convulsions or fits)
- low blood pressure (hypotension)
- upper respiratory infection
- breathing difficulties (dyspnoea)
- cough
- indigestion (dyspepsia)
- diarrhoea
- abdominal pain, abdominal pain – upper
- constipation
- muscle spasms
- back pain
- low calcium levels in the blood (hypocalcaemia).

Not known: frequency cannot be estimated from available data

- Hives (urticaria)
- Swelling of the face, lips, mouth, tongue or throat which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing (angioedema)
- Unusually fast or pounding heart beat which may be associated with low levels of calcium in your blood (QT prolongation and ventricular arrhythmia secondary to hypocalcaemia).

After taking Mimpara a very small number of patients with heart failure had worsening of their condition and/or low blood pressure (hypotension).

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. 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 Mimpara

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 and blister after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

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

This medicinal product 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 protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Mimpara contains

- The active substance is cinacalcet. Each film-coated tablet contains 30 mg, 60 mg or 90 mg of cinacalcet (as hydrochloride).
- The other ingredients are:
 - Pre-gelatinised maize starch
 - Microcrystalline cellulose
 - Povidone
 - Crospovidone
 - Magnesium stearate
 - Colloidal anhydrous silica
- The tablets are coated with:
 - Carnauba wax
 - Opadry green (containing lactose monohydrate, hypromellose, titanium dioxide (E171), glycerol triacetate, FD&C Blue (E132), iron oxide yellow (E172))
 - Opadry clear (containing hypromellose, macrogol)

What Mimpara looks like and contents of the pack

Mimpara is a light green film-coated tablet. They are oval-shaped and have “30”, “60” or “90” marked on one side and “AMG” on the other side.

30 mg tablets are approximately 9.7 mm long and 6.0 mm wide.

60 mg tablets are approximately 12.2 mm long and 7.6 mm wide.

90 mg tablets are approximately 13.9 mm long and 8.7 mm wide.

Mimpara is available in blisters of 30 mg, 60 mg or 90 mg film-coated tablets. Each blister pack contains either 14, 28 or 84 tablets in a carton.

Mimpara is available in bottles of 30 mg, 60 mg or 90 mg film-coated tablets, inside a carton. Each bottle holds 30 tablets.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

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This leaflet was last revised in

Other sources of information

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

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

Package leaflet: Information for the patient

Mimpara 1 mg granules in capsules for opening Mimpara 2.5 mg granules in capsules for opening Mimpara 5 mg granules in capsules for opening Cinacalcet

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking 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, pharmacist or nurse.
- 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, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

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

1. What Mimpara is and what it is used for

Mimpara works by controlling the levels of parathyroid hormone (PTH), calcium and phosphorous in your body. It is used to treat problems with organs called parathyroid glands. The parathyroids are four small glands in the neck, near the thyroid gland, that produce parathyroid hormone (PTH).

Mimpara is used in adults:

- to treat secondary hyperparathyroidism in adults with serious kidney disease who need dialysis to clear their blood of waste products.
- to reduce high levels of calcium in the blood (hypercalcaemia) in adult patients with parathyroid cancer.
- to reduce high levels of calcium in the blood (hypercalcaemia) in adult patients with primary hyperparathyroidism when removal of the gland is not possible.

Mimpara is used in children aged 3 years to less than 18 years of age:

- to treat secondary hyperparathyroidism in patients with serious kidney disease who need dialysis to clear their blood of waste products, whose condition is not controlled with other treatments.

In primary and secondary hyperparathyroidism too much PTH is produced by the parathyroid glands. “Primary” means that the hyperparathyroidism is not caused by any other condition and “secondary” means that the hyperparathyroidism is caused by another condition, e.g. kidney disease. Both primary and secondary hyperparathyroidism can cause the loss of calcium in the bones, which can lead to bone pain and fractures, problems with blood and heart vessels, kidney stones, mental illness and coma.

2. What you need to know before you take Mimpara

Do not take Mimpara if you are allergic to cinacalcet or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).

Do not take Mimpara if you have low levels of calcium in your blood. Your doctor will monitor your blood calcium levels.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before taking Mimpara.

Before you start taking Mimpara, tell your doctor if you have or have ever had:

- **seizures** (fits or convulsions). The risk of having seizures is higher if you have had them before;
- **liver problems;**
- **heart failure.**

Mimpara reduces calcium levels. Life threatening events and fatal outcomes associated with low calcium levels (hypocalcaemia) have been reported in adults and children treated with Mimpara.

Please tell your doctor if you experience any of the following which may be signs of low calcium levels: spasms, twitches, or cramps in your muscles, or numbness or tingling in your fingers, toes or around your mouth or seizures, confusion or loss of consciousness while being treated with Mimpara.

Low calcium levels can have an effect on your heart rhythm. Tell your doctor if you experience an unusually fast or pounding heartbeat, if you have heart rhythm problems, or if you take medicines known to cause heart rhythm problems, while taking Mimpara.

For additional information see section 4.

During treatment with Mimpara, tell your doctor:

- if you start or stop smoking, as this may affect the way Mimpara works.

Children and adolescents

Children under the age of 18 with parathyroid cancer or primary hyperparathyroidism must not take Mimpara.

If you are being treated for secondary hyperparathyroidism, your doctor should monitor your calcium levels before starting treatment with Mimpara and during treatment with Mimpara. You should inform your doctor if you experience any of the signs of low calcium levels as described above.

It is important that you take your dose of Mimpara as advised by your doctor.

Other medicines and Mimpara

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines, particularly etelcalcetide or any other medicines that lower the level of calcium in your blood.

You should not receive Mimpara together with etelcalcetide.

Tell your doctor if you are taking the following medicines.

Medicines such as these can affect how Mimpara works:

- medicines used to treat **skin** and **fungal infections** (ketoconazole, itraconazole and voriconazole);
- medicines used to treat **bacterial infections** (telithromycin, rifampicin and ciprofloxacin);
- a medicine used to treat **HIV** infection and AIDS (ritonavir);
- a medicine used to treat **depression** (fluvoxamine).

Mimpara may affect how medicines such as the following work:

- medicines used to treat **depression** (amitriptyline, desipramine, nortriptyline and clomipramine);

- a medicine used to relieve **cough** (dextromethorphan);
- medicines used to treat **changes in heart rate** (flecainide and propafenone);
- a medicine used to treat **high blood pressure** (metoprolol).

Mimpara with food and drink

Mimpara should be taken with or shortly after food.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Mimpara has not been tested in pregnant women. In case of pregnancy, your doctor may decide to modify your treatment, as Mimpara might harm the unborn baby.

It is not known whether Mimpara is excreted in human milk. Your doctor will discuss with you if you should discontinue either breast-feeding or treatment with Mimpara.

Driving and using machines

Dizziness and seizures have been reported by patients taking Mimpara. If you experience these side effects, do not drive or operate machines

3. How to take Mimpara

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are unsure. Your doctor will tell you how much Mimpara you must take.

Do not swallow the capsules whole. You must open the capsules and administer the entire content of granules. For instructions on how to use Mimpara granules, read the section at the end of this leaflet.

Different strengths of granules should not be mixed, in order to avoid dosing errors.

The granules should be taken with or shortly after food

Mimpara is also available as tablets. Children who require doses of 30 mg or more and who are able to swallow tablets may receive Mimpara tablets.

Your doctor will take regular blood samples during treatment to monitor your progress and will adjust your dose if necessary.

If you are being treated for secondary hyperparathyroidism

The usual starting dose for Mimpara in adults is 30 mg (one tablet) once per day.

The usual starting dose of Mimpara for children aged 3 years to less than 18 years of age is no more than 0.20 mg/kg of body weight daily.

If you are being treated for parathyroid cancer or primary hyperparathyroidism

The usual starting dose for Mimpara in adults is 30 mg (one tablet) twice per day.

If you take more Mimpara than you should

If you take more Mimpara than you should you must contact your doctor immediately. Possible signs of overdose include numbness or tingling around the mouth, muscle aches or cramps and seizures.

If you forget to take Mimpara

Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you have forgotten a dose of Mimpara, you should take your next dose as normal.

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

4. Possible side effects

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

Please tell your doctor immediately:

- If you start to get numbness or tingling around the mouth, muscle aches or cramps and seizures. These may be signs that your calcium levels are too low (hypocalcaemia).
- If you experience swelling of the face, lips, mouth, tongue or throat which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing (angioedema).

Very common: may affect more than 1 in 10 people

- nausea and vomiting, these side effects are normally quite mild and do not last for long.

Common: may affect up to 1 in 10 people

- dizziness
- numbness or tingling sensation (paraesthesia)
- loss (anorexia) or decrease of appetite
- muscle pain (myalgia)
- weakness (asthenia)
- rash
- reduced testosterone levels
- high potassium levels in the blood (hyperkalaemia)
- allergic reactions (hypersensitivity)
- headache
- seizures (convulsions or fits)
- low blood pressure (hypotension)
- upper respiratory infection
- breathing difficulties (dyspnoea)
- cough
- indigestion (dyspepsia)
- diarrhoea
- abdominal pain, abdominal pain – upper
- constipation
- muscle spasms
- back pain
- low calcium levels in the blood (hypocalcaemia).

Not known: frequency cannot be estimated from available data

- Hives (urticaria)
- Swelling of the face, lips, mouth, tongue or throat which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing (angioedema)
- Unusually fast or pounding heart beat which may be associated with low levels of calcium in your blood (QT prolongation and ventricular arrhythmia secondary to hypocalcaemia).

After taking Mimpara a very small number of patients with heart failure had worsening of their condition and/or low blood pressure (hypotension).

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. 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 Mimpara

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 and bottle. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

This medicinal product 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 protect the environment.

Do not store Mimpara mixed with food or liquid.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Mimpara contains

- The active substance is cinacalcet. Each capsule contains 1 mg, 2.5 mg or 5 mg of cinacalcet (as hydrochloride) granules.
- The other ingredients of the granules are:
 - Pre-gelatinised maize starch
 - Microcrystalline cellulose
 - Povidone
 - Crospovidone
 - Silica, dental type
- The capsule shell contains:
 - Printing ink: iron oxide black, shellac, propylene glycol
 - Gelatin
 - Iron oxide yellow (E172) (1 mg and 2.5 mg capsules)
 - Indigo carmine (E132) (1 mg and 5 mg capsules)
 - Titanium dioxide (E171) (1 mg, 2.5 mg and 5 mg capsules)

What Mimpara looks like and contents of the pack

Mimpara granules are white to off-white in appearance and are presented in capsules for opening. The capsules have a white body and coloured caps “1 mg” (dark green cap), “2.5 mg” (yellow cap) or “5 mg” (blue cap) marked on one side and “AMG” on the other side.

Mimpara is available in bottles of 1 mg, 2.5 mg or 5 mg capsules, inside a carton. Each bottle contains 30 capsules.

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This leaflet was last revised in

Other sources of information

Detailed information on this medicine is available on the European Medicines Agency web site:
<http://www.ema.europa.eu>

Instructions for taking Mimpara granules

Only the granules should be swallowed. The capsule shell is not for ingestion.

You should take the granules with food or liquid. For patients who cannot swallow, you can administer the granules through a tube into the stomach (“nasogastric” or “gastrostomy” tubes, made of polyvinylchloride) in a small amount of water (at least 5 mL).

For patients that can swallow you will need:

A small bowl, cup or spoon with soft food (such as apple sauce or yogurt) or liquid (such as apple juice or renal infant formula). Using water is not recommended as it may make the medicine taste bitter. The amount of food you use will depend on how many capsules you need to use every day:

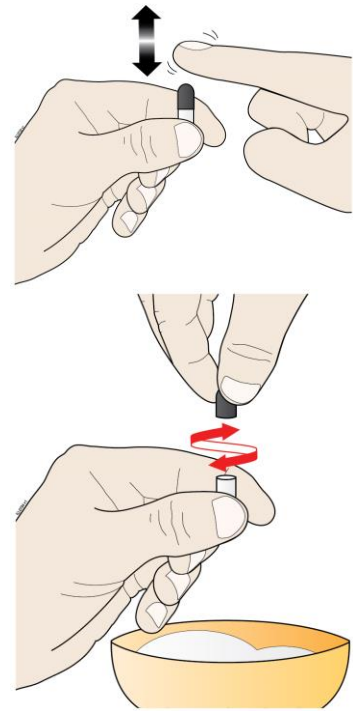
- 1 to 3 capsules a day use at least 1 tablespoon (15 mL)
- 4 to 6 capsules a day use at least 2 tablespoons (30 mL)

- Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water.
- Check that you have the correct strength of capsules.
- Over a clean work surface remove from the bottle the number of capsules your doctor or pharmacist told you to use.
- Do not mix granules of different strengths to avoid incorrect dosing.

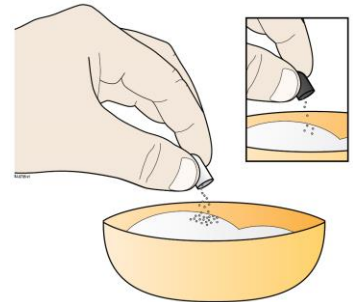


To open the capsule:

- Hold each capsule upright (with the coloured cap on top).
- Tap the capsule gently so the contents settle on the bottom of the capsule (white part of capsule).
- Hold the capsule upright over the soft food or liquid.
- Gently squeeze the top and twist slightly to remove, taking care not to spill the contents.



- Empty the entire contents of the bottom of the capsule onto the food or liquid.
- Make sure remaining content from the top is also emptied on the food or liquid.



Dispose of the capsule shells.



Take all food or liquid immediately. If you used food to take Mimpara granules, drink something afterwards to make sure all the medicine is swallowed.