Brivaracetam + Rifampicine M1362

Onderbouwend	Stof	Effect	Code
Stockis A. Drug Metab Dispos 2016;44:792-9. inactieve metabolieten: BRV-OH = hydroxymetaboliet BRV-AC = carboxylzuurmetaboliet BRV-OHAC = gehydroxyleerd zuur	brivaracetam + rifampicine	brivaracetam: afname AUC en t½ met 45%; toename hydroxylatie rate constants van BRV naar BRV-OH 3.7x BRV-OH: toename AUC 2.1x (via 2C19) BRV-AC: afname AUC met 53% (via hydrolyse) Regime: oraal brivaracetam 150 mg 1-malig, na 4 weken washout rifampicine 600 mg/dag op dag 1-8 en brivaracetam 150 mg oraal op dag 5; 26 vrijwilligers. rifampin had little effect on BRV-OHAC (-10%)	3A
SPC Briviact	brivaracetam + rifampicine	getallen als Stockis Overweeg dosisaanpassing brivaracetam bij starten of stoppen rifampicine	2A

Overig	Stof	Effect
EPAR Briviact	brivaracetam	p. 89: Having identified BRV 50 mg/day as the lowest effective dose, the CHMP was furthermore of the view that this dose should be used when initiating treatment with BRV, in line with common clinical practice in the therapy of epilepsy. The applicant however also proposed a starting dose of BRV 100 mg/day without prior titration as differences in tolerability were small and the efficacy at 100 mg/day is higher in the fixed dose clinical trials
Briviact Prescribing Information www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2016/205836Orig1s000,205837Orig1s000,205838Orig1s000lbl.pdf geraadpleegd 2-6-2016	brivaracetam + rifampicine	Co-administration with rifampin decreases brivaracetam plasma concentrations by 45%, an effect that is probably the result of CYP2C19 induction. Prescribers should increase the BRIVIACT dose by up to 100% (i.e., double the dosage) in patients while receiving concomitant treatment with rifampin.

Opmerkingen

Risicofactoren	
Mitigerende factoren	

	Interactie	Actie	Datum
Beslissing WFG	Ja	Ja	12 juli 2016