

Copaid®



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It is important that you keep up with the changes that occur daily in the world of HIV, so you can educate yourself about these changes and discuss them with your healthcare provider.

COPAID, in combination with other antiretroviral agents, is indicated for the treatment of HIV-1 infection in adults.

Composition

(abacavir sulfate and lamivudine)

Each tablet contains

abacavir sulfate.... 600mg

lamivudine.....300 mg

Indication and Usage

COPAID, in combination with other antiretroviral agents, is indicated for the treatment of HIV-1 infection in adults.

COPAID is one of 3 medicines containing abacavir. Before starting COPAID, your healthcare professional will review your medical history in order to avoid the use of abacavir if you have experienced a hypersensitivity reaction to abacavir in the past.

In one study, more patients had a severe hypersensitivity reaction in the abacavir once-daily group than in the abacavir twice-daily group.

COPAID should not be used as part of a triple-nucleoside regimen.

COPAID does not cure HIV infection/AIDS or prevent passing HIV to others.

Important Safety Information

COPAID contains abacavir, which is also contained in ZIAVIR® (abacavir sulfate) and TRIIVIR® (abacavir sulfate, lamivudine, and zidovudine). Patients taking COPAID may have a serious allergic reaction (hypersensitivity reaction) that can cause death.

If you get a symptom from 2 or more of the following groups while taking COPAID, stop taking COPAID and call your doctor right away.

Abacavir and lamivudine, two medications that have been used for years to treat HIV infection, are available as COPAID. Take one COPAID Tablet once a day as part of your HIV combination regimen. COPAID has no food or fluid requirements.

Information contained within this Web site does not cover all possible uses, actions, warnings, precautions, side effects, or interactions of COPAID™ (which contains abacavir sulfate and lamivudine) with other medicines you may take.



Taj Pharmaceuticals Limited, **Taj Group Pharmaceuticals Division**

Andheri (w), Maharashtra 4000 53, INDIA

Revised Every Year

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www.tajpharmaceuticals.com

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If you have questions about the information provided, ask your healthcare professional. More information, written in technical medical language for healthcare professionals, is available. You can request this information from your healthcare professional.

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COPAID should not be used as part of a triple nucleoside regimen.

COPAID does not cure HIV infection/AIDS or prevent passing HIV to others.

What's the most important information I should know about taking COPAID?

COPAID contains abacavir, which is also contained in ZIAGEN® (abacavir sulfate) and TRIZIVIR® (abacavir sulfate, lamivudine, and zidovudine). Patients taking COPAID may have a serious allergic reaction (hypersensitivity reaction) that can cause death.

If you get a symptom from 2 or more of the following groups while taking COPAID, stop taking COPAID and call your doctor right away.

Symptom(s)

Group 1 Fever

Group 2 Rash

Group 3 Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, or abdominal (stomach area) pain

Group 4 Generally ill feeling, extreme tiredness, or achiness

Group 5 Shortness of breath, or sore throat

Read the list of problems that can happen on the Warning Card that your pharmacist gives you. Carry the Warning Card with you.

If you stop COPAID because you have had an allergic reaction to abacavir, NEVER take COPAID or another abacavir-containing medicine (ZIAVIR® and TRIIVIR®) again. If you take COPAID or another abacavir-containing medicine again after you have had an allergic reaction, WITHIN HOURS you may get life-threatening symptoms that may include very low blood pressure or death.



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If you stop COPAID for any other reason, even for a few days, and you are not allergic to COPAID, talk with your healthcare professional before taking it again. Taking COPAID again can cause a serious or life-threatening reaction, even if you never had an allergic reaction before. If your healthcare professional tells you that you can take COPAID again, start taking it when you are around medical help or people who can call a doctor if you need one.

What other safety information should I know about COPAID™ (abacavir sulfate and lamivudine)?

COPAID, like other HIV medicines, can cause a condition called lactic acidosis and severe liver problems. Lactic acidosis occurs when acid builds up in the blood, which can affect how the body functions. In some cases, lactic acidosis can cause death. Nausea and tiredness that don't get better may be symptoms of lactic acidosis. Women are more likely than men to get this serious side effect.

Patients with hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection, who take COPAID and then stop it, may get "flare-ups" of their hepatitis. A "flare-up" is when the disease suddenly returns in a worse way than before. If you have HBV infection, your doctor should closely monitor your liver function for several months after stopping COPAID. You may need to take anti-HBV medicines.

Worsening of liver disease (sometimes resulting in death) has occurred in patients infected with both HIV and hepatitis C virus who are taking anti-HIV medicines and are also being treated for hepatitis C with interferon with or without ribavirin. If you are taking COPAID as well as interferon with or without ribavirin and you experience side effects, be sure to tell your doctor.

When you start taking HIV medicine, your immune system may get stronger and could begin to fight infections that have been hidden in your body, such as pneumonia, herpes virus or tuberculosis. If you have new symptoms after starting your HIV medicine, be sure to tell your doctor.

Changes in body fat may occur in some patients taking antiretroviral therapy. These changes may include an increased amount of fat in the upper back and neck ("buffalo hump"), breast, and around the trunk. Loss of fat from the legs, arms, and face may also occur. The cause and long-term health effects of these conditions are not known at this time.

The most common side effects seen with COPAID were allergic reaction, trouble sleeping, depression, headache, tiredness, dizziness, nausea, diarrhea, rash, fever, stomach pain, abnormal dreams, and anxiety. Most of these side effects did not cause people to stop taking this combination of medicines in clinical studies.

These are not all the side effects you could have when taking this medicine. Your healthcare professional can discuss a full list of side effects with COPAID.

Presentation
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