Product Information

Circadin® Prolonged Release Tablets

**Name of the medicine**

Melatonin

Chemical name: N-[2-(5-Methoxyindol-3-yl)ethyl]acetamide. Melatonin is a slightly off-white, odourless crystalline powder.

Structural formula:

![Structural formula of melatonin](image)

Molecular formula: C\textsubscript{13}H\textsubscript{16}N\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{2}
Molecular weight: 232.27
CAS number: 73-31-4
pKa: 12.3 – 12.7

**Description**

The active ingredient in Circadin prolonged release tablets is a melatonin NOT of plant or animal origin. Circadin prolonged release tablets also contain the excipients: Ammonio methacrylate copolymer, calcium hydrogen phosphate, lactose, colloidal anhydrous silica, purified talc and magnesium stearate. Melatonin is very slightly soluble in water and in dilute hydrochloric acid.

**Pharmacology**

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Melatonin Receptor Agonists, ATC code: N05CH01

**Pharmacological actions:**

Melatonin is a naturally occurring hormone produced by the pineal gland and is structurally related to serotonin. Physiologically, melatonin secretion increases soon after the onset of darkness, peaks at 2-4 am and diminishes during the second half of the night. Melatonin is associated with the control of circadian rhythms and
entrainment to the light-dark cycle. It is also associated with a hypnotic effect and increased propensity for sleep.

**Mechanism of action**
The activity of melatonin at the MT1 MT2 receptors is believed to contribute to its sleep-promoting properties via their distinct actions on the circadian clock. The MT1 receptors are thought to inhibit neuronal firing, while the MT2 receptors have been implicated in the phase-shifting response.

**Rationale for use**
Because of the role of melatonin in sleep and circadian rhythm regulation, and the age related decrease in endogenous melatonin production, melatonin may effectively improve sleep quality particularly in patients who are over 55 with primary insomnia.

**Pharmacokinetics:**
The absolute bioavailability of melatonin from CIRCADIN has not been assessed. Other oral formulations of melatonin have an absolute bioavailability in the region of 15% but this is highly variable with high first-pass metabolism. The relative bioavailability of melatonin from CIRCADIN is comparable to that of an oral melatonin solution.

Data from other formulations of melatonin indicate that the absorption of orally ingested melatonin is complete in adults and may be decreased by up to 50% in the elderly. The kinetics of melatonin is linear over the range of 2-8 mg as obtained from published results using a formulation other than CIRCADIN.

Bioavailability as assessed from other oral formulations of melatonin is in the order of 15%. There is a significant first pass effect with an estimated first pass metabolism of 85% as assess from other oral formulations of melatonin. $T_{\text{max}}$ occurs after 2.6 hours in a fed state. The rate of melatonin absorption following Circadin 2 mg oral administration is affected by food. The presence of food delayed the absorption of the melatonin resulting in a later $T_{\text{max}}$ ($T_{\text{max}}$= 2.6 h versus $T_{\text{max}}$ = 1.6 h). $C_{\text{max}}$ and AUC levels were not affected by food.

**Distribution**
The *in vitro* plasma protein binding of melatonin is approximately 60%. Melatonin is mainly bound to albumin, alpha1-acid glycoprotein and high density lipoprotein. The binding to the other serum proteins is insignificant. The melatonin binding was constant over the range of the studied concentrations in serum. Literature data indicates that melatonin is distributed in all body fluids and is accessible at all tissues.

**Biotransformation**
Experimental data suggest that isoenzymes CYP1A1, CYP1A2 and possibly CYP2C19 of the cytochrome P450 system are involved in melatonin metabolism. The principal metabolite is 6-sulphatoxy-melatonin (6-S-MT), which is inactive. The site of biotransformation is the liver. The excretion of the metabolite is completed within 12 hours after ingestion.

**Elimination**
Terminal half life ($t_{1/2}$) is 3.5-4 hours. Elimination is by renal excretion of metabolites, 89% as sulphated and glucuronide conjugates of 6-hydroxymelatonin and 2% is excreted as melatonin (unchanged drug).
**Gender**
A 3-4-fold increase in $C_{\text{max}}$ is apparent for women compared to men. A five-fold variability in $C_{\text{max}}$ between different members of the same sex has also been observed. However, no pharmacodynamic differences between males and females were found despite differences in blood levels.

**Elderly**
Melatonin metabolism is known to decline with age. Across a range of doses, higher AUC and Cmax levels have been reported in older subjects compared to younger subjects, reflecting the lower metabolism of melatonin in the elderly. $C_{\text{max}}$ levels around 500 pg/ml in adults (18-45) versus 1200 pg/ml in the elderly (55-65); AUC levels around 3,000 pg*h/mL in adults versus 6000 pg*h/mL in the elderly.

**Renal impairment**
Melatonin did not accumulate after repeated dosing with CIRCADIN. This finding is compatible with the short half-life of melatonin in humans. The levels assessed in the blood of patients at 23:00 (2 hours after administration) following 1 and 3 weeks of daily administration were 411.4 ± 56.5 and 432.00 ± 83.2 pg/ml respectively, and are similar to those found in healthy volunteers following a single dose of Circadin 2 mg.

**Hepatic impairment**
The liver is the primary site of melatonin metabolism and therefore, hepatic impairment results in higher endogenous melatonin levels. Plasma melatonin levels in patients with cirrhosis were significantly increased during daylight hours. Patients had a significantly decreased total excretion of 6-sulfatoxymelatonin compared with controls.

**Clinical trials**

Three Phase 3 studies and a sleep laboratory study were considered pivotal. These studies enrolled patients with primary insomnia who were aged at least 55 years. Patients suffering from severe neurological, psychiatric or neurosurgical diseases or taking CNS medications including benzodiazepines or other hypnotic agents were excluded.

The primary assessment tool was the Leeds Sleep Evaluation Questionnaire (LSEQ), comprising 10 self-rated 100 mm-line analogue questions concerning aspects of sleep and early morning behaviour. The LSEQ measures ease of getting to sleep (GTS), quality of sleep (QOS), ease of waking from sleep (AFS) and behaviour following wakefulness (BFW). The primary outcome variable in the pivotal clinical trials was QOS, or a combination on QOS and BFW, where a patient had to show a clinically relevant improvement on both QOS and BFW. Time to onset of sleep and duration of sleep were measured objectively only in a polysomnography study. Efficacy of Circadin in combination with other hypnotic agents has not been assessed.

In a polysomnographic (PSG) study (N=40; 20 Circadin, 20 placebo) with a run-in of 2 weeks (single-blind with placebo treatment), followed by a treatment period of 3 weeks (double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel group design) and a 3-week withdrawal period, time to onset of sleep was shortened significantly by 9 minutes.
compared to placebo. A statistically significant difference favouring Circadin was seen for total duration of time awake prior to sleep onset (approx change from 10 to 11 minutes for Circadin and from 21 to 20 minutes for placebo). There were no modifications of sleep architecture and no effect on REM sleep duration by Circadin. Modifications in diurnal functioning did not occur with Circadin 2 mg. Circadin did not prolong the duration of sleep significantly compared to placebo.

In the outpatient studies patients who failed to meet the inclusion criteria at the end of the run-in period due to the instability of their disorder (16% of the total population) were not included in the efficacy analysis.

In an outpatient study (Neurim VII: N=170; 82 Circadin, 88 placebo) with two week run in baseline period with placebo, a randomised, double blind, placebo controlled, parallel group treatment period of 3 weeks and two week withdrawal period with placebo, the primary efficacy endpoint was Quality of Sleep (QOS). The rate of patients who showed a clinically significant improvement in both quality of sleep and morning alertness was 47% in the Circadin group as compared to 27% in the placebo group. There was a mean difference of approximately 6 mm in quality of sleep and approximately 9 mm in morning alertness, both favouring Circadin compared to placebo. Sleep variables gradually returned to baseline with no rebound, no increase in adverse events and no increase in withdrawal symptoms.

In a second outpatient study (N=334; 169 Circadin, 165 placebo) with two week run in baseline period with placebo and a randomised, double blind, placebo controlled, parallel group treatment period of 3 weeks, the rate of patients who showed a clinically significant improvement in both quality of sleep and morning alertness was 26% in the Circadin group as compared to 15% in the placebo group. Circadin shortened patients' reported time to onset of sleep by 24.3 minutes vs 12.9 minutes with placebo. In addition, patients' self-reported quality of sleep, number of awakenings and morning alertness significantly improved with Circadin compared to placebo. Quality of life was improved significantly with Circadin 2 mg compared to placebo.

A third study involved more than 600 patients over 55, over 400 of whom were on Circadin treatment for up to 6 months. Patients given Circadin demonstrated a difference from placebo in mean change from baseline in subjective sleep latency, assessed using a sleep diary, of -7.8 minutes after 3 weeks (p=0.014). Small differences in sleep latency were generally maintained over 13 weeks of placebo-controlled treatment. The percentage of patients showing both remission of insomnia (PSQI of <6) and a clinically relevant improvement of 10% in quality of life scores (WHO-5 index) increased from 16.7% (cf. 10.6% placebo, p=0.044) at week 3 to 25.8% at week 13 (cf. 15.7% placebo, p=0.006).

This study also examined the effect of Circadin on sleep latency in younger subjects with primary insomnia and low excretion of melatonin. Clinically significant effects on sleep latency were not demonstrated in these patients.

Long term safety: The safety profile both during 3 weeks and during the 26 week periods was comparable to placebo with no withdrawal and rebound effects.
In an open study where 96 subjects completed 12 months treatment with Circadin no tolerance, rebound or withdrawal effects were reported.

**Indications**
Monotherapy for the short term treatment of primary insomnia characterized by poor quality of sleep in patients who are aged 55 or over.

**Contra-indications**
Circadin prolonged release tablets are contraindicated in patients with a known hypersensitivity to any ingredient of the product (see DESCRIPTION).

**Precautions**

*Drowsiness:* Circadin may cause drowsiness. Therefore the product should be used with caution if the effects of drowsiness are likely to be associated with a risk to safety.

*Effects on ability to drive and operate machinery:* Circadin has negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines. Nevertheless, patients should avoid engaging in hazardous activities (such as driving or operating machinery) after taking Circadin.

*Autoimmune diseases:* No clinical data exist concerning the use of Circadin in individuals with autoimmune diseases. Therefore Circadin is not recommended for use in patients with autoimmune diseases.

*Excipients:* The tablets contain lactose. Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, the LAPP lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine.

*Effects on fertility:* No significant effects on fertility or reproductive performance were observed in rats given oral melatonin prior to mating through to early gestation at doses over 900-fold the recommended clinical dose, based on body surface area.

*Use in pregnancy:* Category B3.

No significant effects on embryofetal development were observed in rats given oral melatonin during the period of organogenesis at doses over 900-fold the recommended clinical dose, based on body surface area.

No clinical data on exposed pregnancies are available. In view of the lack of clinical data, use in pregnant women and by women intended to become pregnant is not recommended.
**Use in lactation:**
Maternal transfer of exogenous melatonin to the fetus via the placenta or milk has been demonstrated in several animal species including rats, hamsters, goats, monkeys and cows. A slight reduction in post-natal growth, viability and development was found in rats given oral melatonin during gestation through weaning at doses over 900-fold the recommended clinical dose, based on body surface area; the no-effect dose was over 250-fold the clinical dose.

Endogenous melatonin has been detected in human breast milk, thus exogenous melatonin is likely excreted into human milk. The effects of melatonin on the nursing infant have not been established. Therefore, breast-feeding is not recommended in women under treatment with melatonin.

**Paediatric use:**
Circadin is not recommended for use in children and adolescents below 18 years of age due to insufficient data on safety and efficacy.

**Use in the elderly:**
Melatonin metabolism is known to decline with age. Across a range of doses, higher AUC and $C_{\text{max}}$ levels have been reported in older subjects compared to younger subjects, reflecting the lower metabolism of melatonin in the elderly.

**Carcinogenicity**
An oral lifetime carcinogenicity study with melatonin in rats showed an increased incidence of thyroid follicular cell adenomas in males at doses around 700-fold the recommended clinical dose, based on body surface area. No neoplastic tissue histopathology was examined at lower doses and therefore the no-effect dose could not be determined. These effects were associated with liver enzyme induction in this species and are unlikely to be relevant to humans.

**Genotoxicity:**
Results from a standard battery of *in vitro* and *in vivo* assays showed no evidence of a genotoxic potential for melatonin.

**Interactions with other medicines:**

**Pharmacokinetic interactions**

**Hepatic enzymes** - Melatonin has been observed to induce CYP3A *in vitro* at supra-therapeutic concentrations. The clinical relevance of the finding is unknown. If induction occurs, plasma concentrations of concomitantly administered drugs can be reduced.

Melatonin does not appear to induce CYP1A enzymes *in vitro* at supra-therapeutic concentrations. Therefore, interactions between melatonin and other active substances as a consequence of melatonin’s effect on CYP1A enzymes are not likely to be significant.

Melatonin’s metabolism is mainly mediated by CYP1A enzymes. Therefore, interactions between melatonin and other active substances as a consequence of their effect on CYP1A enzymes is possible:
**Quinolones** - CYP1A2 inhibitors such as quinolones may give rise to increased melatonin exposure.

**Carbamazepine and rifampicin** - CYP1A2 inducers such as carbamazepine and rifampicin may give rise to reduced plasma concentrations of melatonin.

**Fluvoxamine** - Caution should be exercised in patients on fluvoxamine, which increases melatonin levels (17-fold higher AUC and 12-fold higher serum $C_{\text{max}}$) by inhibiting its metabolism by hepatic cytochrome P450 (CYP) isozymes CYP1A2 and CYP2C19. The combination should be avoided.

**5- or 8-methoxypsoralen** - Caution should be exercised in patients on 5- or 8-methoxypsoralen (5 and 8-MOP), which increases melatonin levels by inhibiting its metabolism.

**Cimetidine** - Coadministration of CIRCADIN with cimetidine resulted in a 1.7 fold increase in exposure to melatonin with no change in the exposure to cimetidine. Caution should be exercised in patients on cimetidine, a CYP2D inhibitor which increases plasma melatonin levels by inhibiting its metabolism.

**Cigarette smoking** - Cigarette smoking may decrease melatonin levels due to induction of CYP1A2.

**Oestrogens** - Caution should be exercised in patients on oestrogens (e.g. contraceptives or hormone replacement therapy), which increase melatonin levels by inhibiting its metabolism by CYP1A1 and CYP1A2.

**Other** - There is a large amount of data in the literature regarding the effect of adrenergic agonists/antagonists, opiate agonists/antagonists, antidepressant medicinal products, prostaglandin inhibitors, benzodiazepines, tryptophan and alcohol, on endogenous melatonin secretion. Whether or not these active substances interfere with the dynamic or kinetic effects of Circadin or vice versa has not been studied.

**Pharmacodynamic interactions**

**Alcohol** - Alcohol should not be taken with Circadin, because it reduces the effectiveness of Circadin on sleep. The prolonged release characteristics of Circadin may be altered by alcohol, resulting in immediate release of melatonin.

**Hypnotics** - Circadin may enhance the sedative properties of benzodiazepines and non-benzodiazepine hypnotics, such as zaleplon, zolpidem and zopiclone. In a clinical trial, there was clear evidence for a transitory pharmacodynamic interaction between Circadin and zolpidem one hour following co-dosing. Concomitant administration resulted in increased impairment of attention, memory and co-ordination compared to zolpidem alone.
Thioridazine and imipramine - Circadin has been co-administered in studies with thioridazine and imipramine, active substances which affect the central nervous system. No clinically significant pharmacokinetic interactions were found in each case. However, Circadin co-administration resulted in increased feelings of tranquility and difficulty in performing tasks compared to imipramine alone, and increased feelings of “muzzy-headedness” compared to thioridazine alone.

Effect on laboratory tests:
No information is available on the effect of melatonin on laboratory tests.

Adverse Effects
In clinical trials (in which a total of 1931 patients were taking Circadin and 1642 patients were taking placebo), 48.8% of patients receiving Circadin reported an adverse reaction compared with 37.8% taking placebo. Comparing the rate of patients with adverse reactions per 100 patient weeks, the rate was higher for placebo than Circadin (5.743 - placebo vs. 3.013 - Circadin). The most common adverse reactions were headache, nasopharyngitis, back pain, and arthralgia, which were common, by MedDRA definition, in both the Circadin and placebo treated groups. In the Circadin group, there were 72 cases (2.9% of the safety population) of adverse events leading to discontinuation of the patient. In the placebo group there were 62 cases (4.0% of the safety population) of adverse events leading to discontinuation of the patient.

Overall Adverse Experience for adverse events occurring with a frequency ≥ 1%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body System/Adverse Experience</th>
<th>Circadin % (N=1931)</th>
<th>Placebo % (N=1642)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal Pain</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal Pain Upper</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Disorders and administration site conditions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthenia</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infections and infestations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower respiratory tract infection</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasopharyngitis</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharyngitis</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper respiratory tract infection</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary tract infection</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthralgia</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Pain</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscle cramp</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck pain</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain in extremity</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nervous system disorders
Dizziness 1.6 1.2
Headache 5.7 6.2
Migraine 1.1 1.2

Psychiatric disorders
Anxiety 1.0 1.2

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders
Cough 2.2 1.3
Pharyngolaryngeal pain 1.5 0.9
Rhinitis 1.1 0.9

The adverse reactions in the table below were reported in clinical trials and were defined as possibly, probably or definitely related to treatment. A total of 9.5% of subjects receiving Circadin reported an adverse reaction compared with 7.4% of subjects taking placebo. Only those adverse events occurring in subjects at an equivalent or greater rate than placebo have been included.

Within each frequency grouping, undesirable effects are presented in order of decreasing seriousness.

Very common (≥ 1/10); Common (≥ 1/100 to <1/10); Uncommon (≥ 1/1,000 to <1/100); Rare (≥ 1/10,000 to <1/1,000); Very rare (<1/10,000), Not known (cannot be established from the available data).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System Organ Class</th>
<th>Uncommon</th>
<th>Rare</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infections and Infestations</td>
<td></td>
<td>Herpes zoster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td>Leukopenia, Thrombocytopenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac Disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td>Angina Pectoris, Palpitations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hypertriglyceridaemia, Hypocalcaemia, Hyponatraemia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatric Disorders</td>
<td>Irritability, Nervousness, Restlessness, Insomnia, Abnormal dreams, Anxiety</td>
<td>Mood altered, Aggression, Agitation, Crying, Stress Symptoms, Disorientation, Early morning awakening, Libido increased, Depressed mood, Depression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nervous System Disorders</td>
<td>Migraine, Lethargy Psychomotor hyperactivity, Dizziness, Somnolence</td>
<td>Syncope, Memory impairment, Disturbance in attention, Dreamy state, Restless Legs Syndrome, Poor quality sleep, Paresthesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye Disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td>Visual acuity reduced, Vision blurred, Lacrimation increased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear and Labyrinth Disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vertigo positional, Vertigo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vascular Disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hot flush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal Disorders</td>
<td>Abdominal pain, Abdominal pain upper, Mouth Ulceration, Dry mouth</td>
<td>Gastrooeshophageal Reflux Disease, Gastrointestinal disorder, oral Mucosal Blistering, Tongue Ulceration, Gastrointestinal upset, Vomiting, Bowel sounds abnormal, Flatulence, Salivary hypersecretion, Halitosis, Abdominal Discomfort, Gastric disorder, Gastritis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatobiliary Disorders</td>
<td>Hyperbilirubinaemia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders</td>
<td>Dermatitis, Night Sweats, Pruritus, Rash, Pruritus Generalised, Dry Skin</td>
<td>Eczema, Erythema, Hand Dermatitis, Psoriasis, Rash Generalised, Rash pruritic, Nail disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders</td>
<td>Pain in extremity</td>
<td>Arthritis, Muscle, Neck pain, Night cramps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive System and Breast Disorders</td>
<td>Menopausal symptoms</td>
<td>Priapism Prostatitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Disorders and Administration Site</td>
<td>Asthenia, Chest Pain</td>
<td>Fatigue, Pain, Thirst</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Renal and Urinary Disorders</th>
<th>Glycosuria, Proteinuria</th>
<th>Polyuria, Hematuria, Nocturia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investigations</td>
<td>Liver Function Test Abnormal, Weight increased</td>
<td>Hepatic enzyme increased, Blood Electrolytes Abnormal, Laboratory Test Abnormal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dosage and Administration**

*Oral use.* Tablets should be swallowed whole.

The recommended dose is 2 mg once daily, 1-2 hours before bedtime and after food. This dosage may be continued for up to thirteen weeks.

*Paediatric use*

Circadin is not recommended for use in children and adolescents below 18 years of age due to insufficient data on safety and efficacy.

*Renal insufficiency*

The effect of any stage of renal insufficiency on melatonin pharmacokinetics has not been studied. Caution should be used when melatonin is administered to such patients.

*Hepatic impairment*

There is no experience of the use of Circadin in patients with liver impairment. Published data demonstrates markedly elevated endogenous melatonin levels during daytime hours due to decreased clearance in patients with hepatic impairment. Therefore, Circadin is not recommended for use in patients with hepatic impairment.

*Overdosage*

In general, the main therapy for all overdoses is supportive and symptomatic care.

*Symptoms*

No case of overdose has been reported. Circadin has been administered at 5 mg daily doses in clinical trials over 12 months without significantly changing the nature of the adverse reactions reported.

Administration of daily doses of up to 300 mg of melatonin without causing clinically significant adverse reactions have been reported in the literature.

If overdose occurs, drowsiness is to be expected.

*Treatment*

Clearance of the active substance is expected within 12 hours after ingestion. No special treatment is required.
For further advice on management of overdose please contact the Poisons Information Centre (Tel: 13 11 26 for Australia and Tel: 0800 764 766 for New Zealand).

**Presentation and storage conditions**

**Presentation**
Circadin 2 mg prolonged release tablets: White to off-white, round, biconvex tablets in blister packs of 21. AUST R 153959

**Storage conditions**
Store below 25ºC. Protect from light

**Name and address of the sponsor**

**Sponsor:**
RAD Data Australia Pty Ltd
Level 7, Suite 2, 100 Walker St
North Sydney, NSW 2060

**Distributor:**
Sigma Pharmaceuticals (Australia) Pty Ltd
96 Merrindale Drive
Croydon VIC 3136
Ph: 1300 656 755

**Poisons schedule of the medicine**
S.4.

**Date of approval:**
04 January 2011

CIRCADIN is a registered trademark of Neurim Pharmaceuticals