

Public Assessment Report

Scientific discussion

**Modolew 0.02 mg/3 mg film-coated tablets
Baradly 0.03 mg/3 mg film-coated tablets**

(Ethinylestradiol/Drospirenone)

NL/H/2888/001-002/DC

Date: 18 June 2014

This module reflects the scientific discussion for the approval of Modolew 0.02 mg/3 mg and Baradly 0.03 mg/3 mg film-coated tablets. The procedure was finalised on 21 November 2014. For information on changes after this date please refer to the module 'Update'.

This report includes a summary, on pages 11-13.

I. INTRODUCTION

Based on the review of the quality, safety and efficacy data, the Member States have granted a marketing authorisation for Modolew 0.02 mg/3 mg and Baradly 0.03 mg/3 mg film-coated tablets from Laboratorios Liconsa S.A.

The product is indicated for oral contraception.

A comprehensive description of the indication and posology is given in the SmPC.

This decentralised procedure concerns a generic application claiming essential similarity with the innovator products Yasminelle, film-coated tablets 0.02/3 mg (NL/H/0701/001/MR, registered since 4 August 2005) and Yasmin, film-coated tablets 0.03/3 mg (NL/H/0215/001/MR, registered since 7 March 2000).

The concerned member states (CMS) involved in this procedure were Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland for both strengths, and Czech Republic and Slovakia for Baradly 0.03 mg/3 mg only.

The marketing authorisation has been granted pursuant to Article 10(1) of Directive 2001/83/EC.

II. QUALITY ASPECTS

II.1 Introduction

Modolew 0.02 mg/3 mg is a pink, round film-coated tablet of 5.7 mm diameter. Each film-coated tablet contains 0.02 mg of ethinylestradiol and 3 mg of drospirenone.

Baradly 0.03 mg/3 mg is a yellow round film-coated tablets of 5.7 mm diameter. Each film-coated tablet contains 0.03 mg of ethinylestradiol and 3 mg of drospirenone.

The film-coated tablets are packed in clear to slightly opaque transparent PVC/PVDC/Al blister containing 21 tablets.

The excipients are:

Tablet core - lactose monohydrate, maize starch, pregelatinised starch (maize), crospovidone type B, povidone K-30 (E1201), polysorbate 80 (E433), magnesium stearate (E470b)

Coating - poly (vinyl alcohol), titanium dioxide (E171), macrogol 3350, talc (E553b), yellow iron oxide (E172), red & black iron oxide (E172) (only 0.02/3 mg strength)

II.2 Drug Substances

Ethinylestradiol

The active substance ethinylestradiol is an established active substance, described in the European Pharmacopoeia (Ph.Eur.). It is a white or slightly yellowish-white crystalline powder, which is practically insoluble in water and freely soluble in alcohol. It dissolves in dilute alkaline solutions. Ethinylestradiol exhibits only one not solvated polymorphic form.

The CEP procedure is used for the active substance ethinylestradiol. Under the official Certification Procedures of the EDQM of the Council of Europe, manufacturers or suppliers of substances for pharmaceutical use can apply for a certificate of suitability concerning the control of the chemical purity and microbiological quality of their substance according to the corresponding specific monograph, or the evaluation of reduction of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (TSE) risk, according to the general monograph, or both. This procedure is meant to ensure that the quality of substances is guaranteed and that these substances comply with the European Pharmacopoeia.

Manufacturing process

A CEP has been submitted; therefore no details on the manufacturing process have been included.

Quality control of drug substance

The drug substance specification is in line with the Ph.Eur. and the CEP. An additional test for one residual solvent is included. The specification is acceptable in view of the route of synthesis and the various European guidelines. Batch analytical data have been provided.

Stability of drug substance

The active substance is stable for 5 years when stored under the stated conditions. Assessment thereof was part of granting the CEP and has been granted by the EDQM.

Drospirenone

The active substance drospirenone is an established active substance, described in the Ph.Eur. It is a white or almost white powder. Water solubility is 10.9 mg/l. Drospirenone does not show polymorphic forms. The CEP procedure is used for this active substance.

Manufacturing process

A CEP has been submitted; therefore no details on the manufacturing process have been included.

Quality control of drug substance

The drug substance specification is based on the Ph.Eur. monograph and the CEP with additional tests for one residual solvent. The specifications are acceptable in view of the route of synthesis and the Ph.Eur. Batch analytical data demonstrating compliance with the drug substance specification have been provided for two batches.

Stability of drug substance

The active substance is stable for 4 years when stored under the stated conditions. No special storage conditions are required. The assessment was part of granting the CEP and has been granted by the EDQM.

II.3 Medicinal Product

Pharmaceutical development

The development of the product has been described, the choice of excipients is justified and their functions explained. The product development objective was to develop film-coated tablets that would be bioequivalent to the medicinal products Yasminelle® and Yasmin®, having the same qualitative and quantitative composition in drug substances per tablet and the same pharmaceutical form.

Development of the drospirenone 3 mg/ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg was simultaneous to that of the drospirenone 3 mg/ethinylestradiol 0.02 mg. Therefore, a common development strategy was followed for both formulations. The formulation with lower concentration of ethinylestradiol (*i.e.* 0.02 mg) was selected for testing. A water based wet granulation process was tried and experimental batches were tested and dissolution profiles were compared to the dissolution profile of the reference product.

Dissolution profiles at three different pH values were determined for test and reference batches used in the bioequivalence studies.

Additionally, a comparison of three industrial validation batches against the bioequivalence pilot batch and both reference products was performed. It was shown that all profiles are comparable. Sufficient in-vitro data have been presented.

A compatibility study was performed to describe potential interactions between the individual excipients and the active drug substances.

The container closure system (PVC-PVdC/aluminium blisters) is usual for this type of dosage form.

Manufacturing process

The drug product is manufactured by wet granulation. The process consists of blending, granulation, drying, milling, tablet compression and coating. The in-process controls for the manufacturing process of the active tablets are acceptable. The manufacturing process has been adequately validated according to relevant European Guidelines.

Control of excipients

All excipients are tested in accordance with their respective Ph.Eur. monograph, except for Opadry® II Pink and Opadry® II Yellow, which are tested according to in-house procedures. The specifications are acceptable.

Quality control of drug product

The active drug product specification includes tests for appearance, identification (release only), dissolution, assay, related substances, content uniformity (release only), residual solvents (release only) and microbial control. For appearance, dissolution, drospirenone assay, drospirenone related

substances and microbial control, the shelf-life specifications are the same as the release specifications. For assay of ethinylestradiol, the shelf-life specification is wider than the release specification, which is supported by stability data.

The analytical methods have been adequately described and validated. The HPLC methods for assay and related substances are considered to be stability indicating.

Batch analytical data for two pilot batches and three industrial batches of each of the strengths of the drug product have been provided, demonstrating compliance with the release specifications.

Stability of drug product

Stability data on the drug product have been provided on two pilot-scale and three commercial-scale batches of each strength. The batches were stored at 25°C/60% RH (36 months for the pilot-scale and 12 months for the commercial-scale batches), 30°C/65% RH (12 months for two commercial scale batches) and 40°C/75%RH (6 months for all batches). The conditions used in the stability studies are according to the ICH stability guideline. The batches were stored in PVC/PVdC-Al blisters.

A photostability study in compliance with the NfG on Photostability Testing has been performed, which shows that the product is not sensitive to light. In view of the provided stability data, the claimed shelf-life of 36 months and the proposed storage conditions "Store below 30°C" were granted.

Specific measures concerning the prevention of the transmission of animal spongiform encephalopathies

TSE declarations have been provided for lactose monohydrate and lactose anhydrous, as they are of animal origin.

II.4 Discussion on chemical, pharmaceutical and biological aspects

Based on the submitted dossier, the member states consider that Modolew and Baradly film-coated tablets have a proven chemical-pharmaceutical quality. Sufficient controls have been laid down for the active substance and finished product.

No post-approval commitments were made.

III. NON-CLINICAL ASPECTS

III.1 Ecotoxicity/environmental risk assessment (ERA)

Since Modolew and Baradly are intended for generic substitution, this will not lead to an increased exposure to the environment. An environmental risk assessment is therefore not deemed necessary.

III.2 Discussion on the non-clinical aspects

These products are generic formulations of Yasmin and Yasminelle, which are available on the European market. Reference is made to the preclinical data obtained with the innovator product. A non-clinical overview on the pharmacology, pharmacokinetics and toxicology has been provided, which is based on up-to-date and adequate scientific literature. The overview justifies why there is no need to generate additional non-clinical pharmacology, pharmacokinetics and toxicology data. Therefore, the member states agreed that no further non-clinical studies are required.

IV. CLINICAL ASPECTS

IV.1 Introduction

Drospirenone and ethinylestradiol are well-known active substances with established efficacy and tolerability.

A clinical overview has been provided, which is based on scientific literature. The overview justifies why there is no need to generate additional clinical data. Therefore, the member states agreed that no further clinical studies are required.

For this generic application, the MAH has submitted two bioequivalence studies, which is discussed below.

IV.2 Pharmacokinetics

The MAH conducted two bioequivalence studies in which the pharmacokinetic profile of the test products Modolew 0.02 mg/3 mg and Baradly 0.03 mg/3 mg (Laboratorios Liconsa S.A., Spain) is compared with the pharmacokinetic profile of the reference products Jasminelle 3.0 mg/0.02 mg and Jasmine 3.0 mg/0.03 mg film-coated tablets (Schering S.A.S, France).

The choice of the reference product

The choice of the reference products in the bioequivalence studies has been justified by comparison of dissolution results and compositions of reference products in different member states. The formula and preparation of the bioequivalence batch is identical to the formula proposed for marketing.

Analytical/statistical methods

The analytical methods have been adequately validated and are considered acceptable for analysis of the plasma samples. The methods used in this study for the pharmacokinetic calculations and statistical evaluation are considered acceptable.

Bioequivalence studies

Bioequivalence study I – 3 mg/0.02 mg strength

Design

A single-dose, randomised, two-period, two-treatment, two-sequence, crossover bioequivalence study was carried out under fasted conditions in 34 healthy females of childbearing potential, aged 20-43 years old. Each subject received a single dose of three tablets (3 x 3 mg/0.02 mg) of one of the 2 drospirenone/ethinylestradiol formulations. The tablets were orally administered with 240 ml water after a fasting period of at least 10 hours. There were 2 dosing periods, separated by a washout period of 28 days.

Blood samples were collected pre-dose and at 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1, 1.25, 1.5, 1.75, 2, 2.5, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 36, 48, 72, 96, 120 hours after administration of the products.

The design is acceptable for this kind of application, the wash-out of 28 days is sufficient and the sampling period long enough. Furthermore, the sampling scheme is adequate to estimate pharmacokinetic parameters. The administration of 3 tablets was considered necessary to achieve measurable plasma ethinylestradiol levels and justified by dose-linearity of drospirenone (1–10 mg) and Ethinylestradiol (20–60 µg). This is acceptable.

Results

Two subjects withdrew and did not show up for the second period of the study. Therefore a number of 32 subjects completed the study. However, one subject was excluded from the analysis since pre-dose concentrations of >5% of C_{max} were observed in both periods for both compounds. Statistical analysis was performed with 31 subjects.

Table 1. Pharmacokinetic parameters (non-transformed values; arithmetic mean \pm SD, t_{max} (median, range)) of drospirenone under fasted conditions.

Treatment N=31	AUC _{0-t} µg.h/ml	AUC _{0-∞} µg.h/ml	C _{max} ng/ml	t _{max} h	t _{1/2} h
Test	1.3 \pm 0.3	1.4 \pm 0.4	85 \pm 15	1.75	32.7
Reference	1.3 \pm 0.3	1.4 \pm 0.4	85 \pm 17	1.75	31.9
*Ratio (90% CI)	1.00 (0.97-1.02)	1.00 (0.98-1.02)	1.01 (0.94-1.07)	--	--
CV (%)	5.1	5.1	14.9	--	--
AUC_{0-∞} area under the plasma concentration-time curve from time zero to infinity AUC_{0-t} area under the plasma concentration-time curve from time zero to t hours C_{max} maximum plasma concentration t_{max} time for maximum concentration t_{1/2} half-life					

**In-transformed values*

Table 2. Pharmacokinetic parameters (non-transformed values; arithmetic mean \pm SD, t_{max} (median, range)) of ethinylestradiol under fasted conditions.

Treatment N=31	AUC_{0-t} ng.h/ml	AUC_{0-∞} ng.h/ml	C_{max} pg/ml	t_{max} h	t_{1/2} h
Test	1.4 \pm 0.3	1.6 \pm 0.3	142 \pm 29	1.75	32.7
Reference	1.5 \pm 0.3	1.7 \pm 0.3	147 \pm 29	1.75	31.9
*Ratio (90% CI)	0.95 (0.90-0.99)	0.95 (0.90-0.99)	0.96 (0.91-1.02)	--	--
CV (%)	11.1	10.5	13.8	--	--
AUC_{0-∞} area under the plasma concentration-time curve from time zero to infinity AUC_{0-t} area under the plasma concentration-time curve from time zero to t hours C_{max} maximum plasma concentration t_{max} time for maximum concentration t_{1/2} half-life					

**In-transformed values*

The 90% confidence intervals calculated for AUC_{0-t}, AUC_{0-∞} and C_{max} are in agreement with those calculated by the MAH and are within the bioequivalence acceptance range of 0.80–1.25. Based on the pharmacokinetic parameters of drospirenone and ethinylestradiol under fasted conditions, it can be concluded that Modolew 0.02 mg/3 mg and Jasminelle, 3.0 mg/0.02 mg, film-coated tablets are bioequivalent with respect to rate and extent of absorption, and fulfil the bioequivalence requirements outlined in the relevant CHMP Note for Guidance.

A significant treatment effect was observed for the AUC_(0-∞) of ethinylestradiol and a significant period effect for the AUC_(0-t) and AUC_(0-∞) of drospirenone. The observed treatment effect is considered due to the high power of the study and therefore clinically not relevant since bioequivalence has been shown. The period effect for drospirenone is neither judged to influence the conclusion of the study since only 1 case of a pre-dose level was detected and therefore no carry-over effect could be concluded.

Bioequivalence study II – 3 mg/0.03 mg strength

Design

A single-dose, randomised, two-period, two-treatment, two-sequence, crossover bioequivalence study was carried out under fasted conditions in 46 healthy females of childbearing potential, aged 19-44 years old. Each subject received a single dose of two tablets (2 x 3 mg/0.03 mg) of one of the 2 drospirenone/ethinylestradiol formulations under fasted conditions. There were 2 dosing periods, separated by a washout period of 28 days.

Blood samples were collected pre-dose and at 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0, 1.25, 1.5, 1.75, 2, 2.5, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 36 and 48 hours after administration of the products.

The design is acceptable for this kind of application, the wash-out of 28 days is sufficient and the sampling period long enough. Furthermore, the sampling scheme is adequate to estimate pharmacokinetic parameters. The administration of 2 tablets was considered necessary to achieve measurable plasma ethinylestradiol levels.

Results

A total of 43 subjects finished both treatment periods of the study; a total of 3 subjects discontinued before the start of the 2nd treatment period. One of them discontinued because of fainting before dosing, another due to disallowed concomitant medication during the wash-out period and a third subject due to difficulty with blood collection during period 1.

Table 3. Pharmacokinetic parameters (non-transformed values; arithmetic mean \pm SD, t_{max} (median, range)) of drospirenone under fasted conditions.

Treatment	AUC_{0-t}	AUC_{0-∞}	C_{max}	t_{max}	t_{1/2}
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N=43	µg.h/ml	µg.h/ml	ng/ml	h	h
Test	0.9 ± 0.2	1.0 ± 0.2	65 ± 12	1.5 (0.83-4.0)	32.7
Reference	0.9 ± 0.2	0.9 ± 0.2	64 ± 13	1.25 (0.75-4.0)	31.9
*Ratio (90% CI)	1.05 (1.03-1.07)	1.06 (1.04-1.08)	1.01 (0.96-1.06)	--	--
AUC_{0-∞} area under the plasma concentration-time curve from time zero to infinity AUC_{0-t} area under the plasma concentration-time curve from time zero to t hours C_{max} maximum plasma concentration t_{max} time for maximum concentration t_{1/2} half-life					

**In-transformed values*

Table 4. Pharmacokinetic parameters (non-transformed values; arithmetic mean ± SD, t_{max} (median, range)) of ethinylestradiol under fasted conditions.

Treatment N=43	AUC_{0-t} ng.h/ml	AUC_{0-∞} ng.h/ml	C_{max} ng/ml	t_{max} h	t_{1/2} h
Test	1.3 ± 0.4	1.5 ± 0.4	0.15 ± 0.04	1.5 (1.0-2.5)	32.7
Reference	1.3 ± 0.4	1.4 ± 0.4	0.14 ± 42	1.5 (1.25-2.5)	31.9
*Ratio (90% CI)	1.05 (1.01-1.08)	1.05 (1.02-1.08)	1.01 (0.98-1.04)	--	--
AUC_{0-∞} area under the plasma concentration-time curve from time zero to infinity AUC_{0-t} area under the plasma concentration-time curve from time zero to t hours C_{max} maximum plasma concentration t_{max} time for maximum concentration t_{1/2} half-life					

**In-transformed values*

The 90% confidence intervals calculated for AUC_{0-t}, AUC_{0-∞} and C_{max} are in agreement with those calculated by the MAH and are within the bioequivalence acceptance range of 0.80–1.25. Based on the pharmacokinetic parameters of drospirenone and ethinylestradiol under fasted conditions, it can be concluded that Baradly 0.03 mg/3 mg and Jasmine 3.0 mg/0.03 mg, film-coated tablets are bioequivalent with respect to rate and extent of absorption, and fulfil the bioequivalence requirements outlined in the relevant CHMP Note for Guidance.

There were no pre-dose levels. A treatment effect was observed for AUC_{0-t} and AUC_{0-∞} for both ethinylestradiol and drospirenone. For drospirenone alone a significant period effect was observed for AUC_{0-t} and AUC_{0-∞}. The observed treatment effect is considered due to the high power of the study and therefore clinically not relevant since bioequivalence has been shown.

Drospirenone/ethinylestradiol may be taken without reference to food intake. From the literature it is known that food does not interact with the absorption of the active substances. Therefore, a food interaction study is not deemed necessary. The bioequivalence study under fasting conditions is in accordance with CPMP/EWP/QWP/1401/98 Note for Guidance on the investigation of bioavailability and bioequivalence.

The MEB has been assured that the bioequivalence studies have been conducted in accordance with acceptable standards of Good Clinical Practice (GCP, see Directive 2005/28/EC) and Good Laboratory Practice (GLP, see Directives 2004/9/EC and 2004/10/EC).

IV.3 Risk Management Plan

The MAH has submitted a risk management plan, in accordance with the requirements of Directive 2001/83/EC as amended, describing the pharmacovigilance activities and interventions designed to

identify, characterise, prevent or minimise risks relating to Modolew 0.02 mg/3 mg and Baradly 0.03 mg/3 mg film-coated tablets.

Summary table of safety concerns as approved in RMP

Important identified risks	Venous thromboembolism, Arterial thromboembolism Breast cancer Benign and malignant liver tumours Disturbances of liver function Pancreatitis Increased blood pressure Effect on hereditary angioedema
Important potential risks	Cervical cancer Worsening of endogenous depression Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis Insulin resistance Hyperkalemia
Important missing information	-

The safety concerns included in the RMPs are considered appropriate. The member states agreed that routine pharmacovigilance activities and routine risk minimisation activities are considered sufficient for this product.

IV.4 Discussion on the clinical aspects

For this authorisation, reference is made to the clinical studies and experience with the innovator products Yasminelle® and Yasmin®. No new clinical studies were conducted. The MAH demonstrated through a bioequivalence study that the pharmacokinetic profile of the two products is similar to the pharmacokinetic profile of these reference products. Risk management is adequately addressed. These generic medicinal products can be used instead of the reference products.

V. USER CONSULTATION

The package leaflet has not been evaluated via a user consultation study. For the PLs a bridging report has been provided referring to the user test conducted for the PL approved in procedure NL/H/2632/002/DC: ethinylestradiol/drospirenone 0.03/3 mg 28 (21 active and 7 inert tablets). In the bridging report differences between Daughter and Parent PL are presented along with an analysis and evidence which adequately show that these differences have little material impact on the readability. Separate user testing is not required.

VI. OVERALL CONCLUSION, BENEFIT/RISK ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

Modolew 0.02 mg/3 mg and Baradly 0.03 mg/3 mg film-coated tablets have a proven chemical-pharmaceutical quality and are generic forms of Yasminelle, film-coated tablets 0.02/3 mg and Yasmin, film-coated tablets 0.03/3 mg. Yasmin and Yasminelle are well-known medicinal products with an established favourable efficacy and safety profile.

Bioequivalence has been shown to be in compliance with the requirements of European guidance documents.

The MAH has provided written confirmation that systems and services are in place to ensure compliance with their pharmacovigilance obligations.

The SmPC is consistent with that of the reference product. The SmPC, package leaflet and labelling are in the agreed templates.

The Board followed the advice of the assessors.

There was no discussion in the CMD(h). Agreement between member states was reached during a written procedure. The member states, on the basis of the data submitted, considered that essential similarity has been demonstrated for Modolew 0.02 mg/3 mg and Baradly 0.03 mg/3 mg film-coated tablets with the reference product, and have therefore granted a marketing authorisation. The decentralised procedure was finished on 21 November 2013. Modolew 0.02 mg/3 mg and Baradly 0.03 mg/3 mg film-coated tablets were authorised in the Netherlands on 26 March 2014.

STEPS TAKEN AFTER THE FINALISATION OF THE INITIAL PROCEDURE - SUMMARY

Scope	Procedure number	Type of modification	Date of start of the procedure	Date of end of the procedure	Approval/ non approval	Assessment report attached

Summary Public Assessment Report

Generics

Modolew 0.02 mg/3 mg film-coated tablets

Baradly 0.03 mg/3 mg film-coated tablets

ethinylestradiol/drospirenone

NL/H/2888/001-002/DC

Date: 18 June 2014

Summary Public Assessment Report

Generics

Modolew 0.02 mg/3 mg film-coated tablets

Baradly 0.03 mg/3 mg film-coated tablets

Active substances: ethinylestradiol and drospirenone

This is a summary of the public assessment report (PAR) for Modolew and Baradly film-coated tablets. It explains how these medicines were assessed and the authorisations recommended as well as their conditions of use. It is not intended to provide practical advice on how to use Modolew or Baradly.

For practical information about using these medicines, patients should read the package leaflet or contact their doctor or pharmacist.

What are Modolew and Baradly and what are they used for?

Modolew en Baradly are 'generic medicines'. This means that they are similar to 'reference medicines' already authorised in the European Union (EU): for Modolew this reference is Yasminelle 0.02 mg/3 mg film-coated tablets, and for Baradly reference is made to Yasmin 0.03 mg/3 mg film-coated tablets.

Modolew and Baradly are contraceptive pills that contain two different female hormones. These are used to prevent pregnancy.

How are these medicines used?

These medicines can only be obtained with a prescription. The pills are taken during 21 days, followed by 7 tablet-free days (a stop week). In the course of this interval a menstrual-like bleed occurs, a so-called "withdrawal bleeding". The strip contains 21 tablets. Next to each tablet is printed the day of the week that it should be taken. If, for example, one starts on a Wednesday, a tablet with "WED" next to it should be taken. The direction of the arrow on the strip should then be followed until all 21 tablets have been taken. The tablet should be taken every day around the same time, with or without food.

If you require further information, for example on how to start taking this medicine, about missed tablets or delaying a period, refer to the package leaflet.

How do these medicines work?

The combination of the two hormones in these pills, oestrogen and progestogen hormones, suppresses ovulation and prevents the release of an egg-cell during the menstrual cycle. It also thickens the mucus in the cervix, making it difficult for semen to enter the uterus. In addition, it thins the lining of the uterus, making it less likely that a fertilised egg can attach to it.

How have these medicines been studied?

Because Modolew and Baradly are generic medicines, studies in patients have been limited to tests to determine that the tablets are bioequivalent to the reference medicines, Yasminelle and Yasmin. Two medicines are bioequivalent when they produce the same levels of the active substance in the body.

What are the benefits and risks of these medicines?

Because Modolew and Baradly are generic medicines and are bioequivalent to the reference medicines, their benefits and risks are taken as being the same as those for Yasminelle and Yasmin.

Why are these medicines approved?

It was concluded that, in accordance with EU requirements, Modolew and Baradly have been shown to have comparable quality and to be bioequivalent to Yasminelle and Yasmin. Therefore, the view was that, as for Yasminelle and Yasmin, the benefit outweighs the identified risk.

What measures are being taken to ensure the safe and effective use of these medicines?

A risk management plan has been developed to ensure that these medicines are used as safely as possible. Based on this plan, safety information has been included in the summary of product characteristics and the package leaflets for Modolew and Baradly, including the appropriate precautions to be followed by healthcare professionals and patients.

Other information about these medicines

In the Netherlands, the marketing authorisations for Modolew 0.02 mg/3 mg and Baradly 0.03 mg/3 mg film-coated tablets were granted on 26 March 2014.

The full PAR for these medicines can be found on the website <http://mri.medagencies.org/Human>. For more information about treatment with Modolew or Baradly, read the package leaflet (http://mri.medagencies.org/download/NL_H_2888_001_FinalPL.pdf for Modolew and http://mri.medagencies.org/download/NL_H_2888_002_FinalPL.pdf for Baradly) or contact your doctor or pharmacist.

This summary was last updated in June 2014.