INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Edarbi is an angiotensin II receptor blocker indicated for the treatment of hypertension to lower blood pressure, thereby reducing the risk of future cardiovascular events, primarily strokes and myocardial infarctions. Edarbi may be used either alone or in combination with other antihypertensive agents.

DOSE AND ADMINISTRATION

The recommended dose in adults is 80 mg taken once daily. Consider a starting dose of 40 mg for patients who are treated with high doses of diuretics. (2.1)

Edarbi or other antihypertensive agents. (2.1)

Edarbi may be administered with other antihypertensive agents. (2.1)

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Dual inhibition of the renin-angiotensin system: increased risk of renal impairment, hypotension, and hyperkalemia. (7)

Table: tablets: 40 mg and 80 mg. (3)

Pediatric Use: Safety and efficacy in children have not been established. (5.2)

AZILSARTAN MEDOXOMIL

AZILSARTAN MEDOXOMIL TABLETS

AZILSARTAN MEDOXOMIL TABLETS are available for oral use as tablets. The tablets have a characteristic odor. Each tablet contains azilsartan medoxomil, which is chemically described as (5-Methyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxol-4-yl)methyl 2-ethoxy-1-[2’- (hydroxyethylidene)iminomethyl]benzenemethanol monopotassium salt. (6)

Practically insoluble in water and freely soluble in methanol. (6)

AZILSARTAN MEDOXOMIL TABLETS contain 42.68 or 85.36 mg of azilsartan medoxomil, which is equivalent to containing 40 mg or 80 mg of azilsartan monopotassium salt. (6)

The antihypertensive effect of angiotensin II receptor antagonists, including azilsartan, may be attenuated by NSAIDs, including selective COX-2 inhibitors. The antihypertensive effect may be further diminished by coadministration of NSAIDs during treatment with azilsartan. (8)

Edarbi is available for oral use as tablets. The tablets have a characteristic odor. Each tablet contains 42.68 or 85.36 mg of azilsartan medoxomil, which is equivalent to containing 40 mg or 80 mg of azilsartan monopotassium salt. (6)

AZILSARTAN MEDOXOMIL TABLETS contain 42.68 or 85.36 mg of azilsartan medoxomil, which is equivalent to containing 40 mg or 80 mg of azilsartan monopotassium salt. (6)

Drug Interactions

Azilsartan is a substrate of CYP3A4. The concomitant use of azilsartan with azole antifungal and macrolide antibiotics is contraindicated. (6.1)

The recommended dose in adults is 80 mg taken once daily. Consider a starting dose of 40 mg for patients who are treated with high doses of diuretics. (2.1)

Edarbi may be administered with other antihypertensive agents. (2.1)

Table: tablets: 40 mg and 80 mg. (3)

Pediatric Use: Safety and efficacy in children have not been established. (5.2)
Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.

Azilsartan has more than a 10,000-fold greater affinity for the AT1 receptor than for the AT2 receptor.