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1 **REYATAZ<sup>®</sup>**

**Rx only**

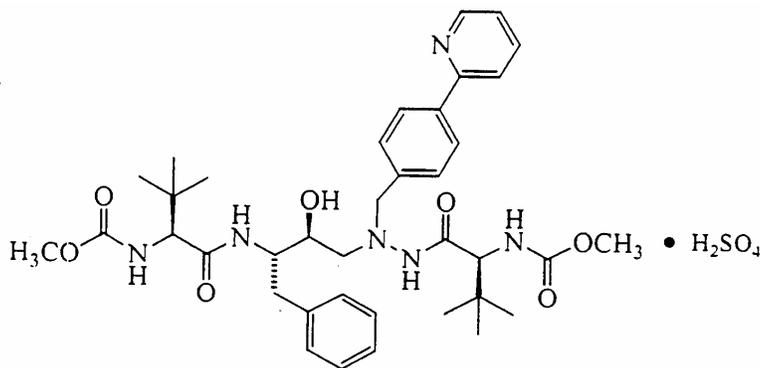
2 **(atazanavir sulfate) Capsules**

3 **(Patient Information Leaflet Included)**

4 **DESCRIPTION**

5 REYATAZ<sup>®</sup> (atazanavir sulfate) is an azapeptide inhibitor of HIV-1 protease.

6 The chemical name for atazanavir sulfate is (3*S*,8*S*,9*S*,12*S*)-3,12-Bis(1,1-  
7 dimethylethyl)-8-hydroxy-4,11-dioxo-9-(phenylmethyl)-6-[[4-(2-  
8 pyridinyl)phenyl]methyl]-2,5,6,10,13-pentaazatetradecanedioic acid dimethyl ester,  
9 sulfate (1:1). Its molecular formula is C<sub>38</sub>H<sub>52</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>7</sub>•H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, which corresponds to a  
10 molecular weight of 802.9 (sulfuric acid salt). The free base molecular weight is 704.9.  
11 Atazanavir sulfate has the following structural formula:



13 Atazanavir sulfate is a white to pale yellow crystalline powder. It is slightly soluble in  
14 water (4-5 mg/mL, free base equivalent) with the pH of a saturated solution in water being  
15 about 1.9 at 24 ± 3° C.

16 REYATAZ Capsules are available for oral administration in strengths containing  
17 the equivalent of 100 mg, 150 mg, or 200 mg of atazanavir as atazanavir sulfate and the  
18 following inactive ingredients: crospovidone, lactose monohydrate, and magnesium  
19 stearate. The capsule shells contain the following inactive ingredients: gelatin, FD&C  
20 Blue #2, and titanium dioxide. The capsules are printed with ink containing shellac,  
21 titanium dioxide, FD&C Blue #2, isopropyl alcohol, ammonium hydroxide, propylene  
22 glycol, n-butyl alcohol, simethicone, and dehydrated alcohol.

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## 1 **CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY**

### 2 **Microbiology**

#### 3 **Mechanism of Action**

4 Atazanavir (ATV) is an azapeptide HIV-1 protease inhibitor (PI). The compound  
5 selectively inhibits the virus-specific processing of viral Gag and Gag-Pol polyproteins in  
6 HIV-1 infected cells, thus preventing formation of mature virions.

#### 7 **Antiviral Activity *In Vitro***

8 Atazanavir exhibits anti-HIV-1 activity with a mean 50% inhibitory concentration (IC<sub>50</sub>)  
9 in the absence of human serum of 2 to 5 nM against a variety of laboratory and clinical  
10 HIV-1 isolates grown in peripheral blood mononuclear cells, macrophages, CEM-SS  
11 cells, and MT-2 cells. Two-drug combination studies with ATV showed additive to  
12 antagonistic antiviral activity *in vitro* with abacavir and the NNRTIs (delavirdine,  
13 efavirenz, and nevirapine) and additive antiviral activity *in vitro* with the PIs  
14 (amprenavir, indinavir, lopinavir, nelfinavir, ritonavir, and saquinavir), NRTIs  
15 (didanosine, emtricitabine, lamivudine, stavudine, tenofovir, zalcitabine, and zidovudine),  
16 the HIV-1 fusion inhibitor enfuvirtide, and two compounds used in the treatment of viral  
17 hepatitis, adefovir and ribavirin, without enhanced cytotoxicity.

#### 18 **Resistance**

19 *In vitro*: HIV-1 isolates with a decreased susceptibility to ATV have been selected  
20 *in vitro* and obtained from patients treated with ATV or atazanavir/ritonavir (ATV/RTV).  
21 HIV-1 isolates that were 93- to 183-fold resistant to ATV from three different viral  
22 strains were selected *in vitro* by 5 months. The mutations in these HIV-1 viruses that  
23 contributed to ATV resistance included I50L, N88S, I84V, A71V, and M46I. Changes  
24 were also observed at the protease cleavage sites following drug selection. Recombinant  
25 viruses containing the I50L mutation were growth impaired and displayed increased  
26 *in vitro* susceptibility to other PIs (amprenavir, indinavir, lopinavir, nelfinavir, ritonavir,  
27 and saquinavir). The I50L and I50V substitutions yielded selective resistance to ATV and  
28 amprenavir, respectively, and did not appear to be cross-resistant.

29 *Clinical Studies of Treatment-Naive Patients*: ATV-resistant clinical isolates from  
30 treatment-naive patients who experienced virologic failure developed an I50L mutation

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1 (after an average of 50 weeks of ATV therapy), often in combination with an A71V  
2 mutation. In treatment-naive patients, viral isolates that developed the I50L mutation  
3 showed phenotypic resistance to ATV but retained *in vitro* susceptibility to other PIs  
4 (amprenavir, indinavir, lopinavir, nelfinavir, ritonavir, and saquinavir); however, there  
5 are no clinical data available to demonstrate the effect of the I50L mutation on the  
6 efficacy of subsequently administered PIs.

7 *Clinical Studies of Treatment-Experienced Patients:* In contrast, from studies of  
8 treatment-experienced patients treated with ATV or ATV/RTV, most ATV-resistant  
9 isolates from patients who experienced virologic failure developed mutations that were  
10 associated with resistance to multiple PIs and displayed decreased susceptibility to  
11 multiple PIs. The most common protease mutations to develop in the viral isolates of  
12 patients who failed treatment with ATV 300 mg once daily and RTV 100 mg once daily  
13 (together with tenofovir and an NRTI) included V32I, L33F/V/I, E35D/G, M46I/L, I50L,  
14 F53L/V, I54V, A71V/T/I, G73S/T/C, V82A/T/L, I85V, and L89V/Q/M/T. Other  
15 mutations that developed on ATV/RTV treatment including E34K/A/Q, G48V, I84V,  
16 N88S/D/T, and L90M occurred in less than 10% of patient isolates. Generally, if  
17 multiple PI resistance mutations were present in the HIV-1 of the patient at baseline,  
18 ATV resistance developed through mutations associated with resistance to other PIs and  
19 could include the development of the I50L mutation.

## 20 **Cross-Resistance**

21 Cross-resistance among PIs has been observed. Baseline phenotypic and genotypic  
22 analyses of clinical isolates from ATV clinical trials of PI-experienced subjects showed  
23 that isolates cross-resistant to multiple PIs were cross-resistant to ATV. Greater than  
24 90% of the isolates with mutations that included I84V or G48V were resistant to ATV.  
25 Greater than 60% of isolates containing L90M, G73S/T/C, A71V/T, I54V, M46I/L, or a  
26 change at V82 were resistant to ATV, and 38% of isolates containing a D30N mutation in  
27 addition to other changes were resistant to ATV. Isolates resistant to ATV were also  
28 cross-resistant to other PIs with >90% of the isolates resistant to indinavir, lopinavir,  
29 nelfinavir, ritonavir, and saquinavir, and 80% resistant to amprenavir. In treatment-  
30 experienced patients, PI-resistant viral isolates that developed the I50L mutation in  
31 addition to other PI resistance-associated mutations were also cross-resistant to other PIs.

32 Genotypic and/or phenotypic analysis of baseline virus may aid in determining  
33 ATV susceptibility before initiation of ATV/RTV therapy. An association between  
34 virologic response at 48 weeks and the number and type of primary PI-resistance-

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1 associated mutations detected in baseline HIV-1 isolates from antiretroviral-experienced  
2 patients receiving ATV/RTV once daily or lopinavir (LPV)/RTV twice daily in Study  
3 AI424-045 is shown in Table 1.

4 Overall, both the number and type of baseline PI mutations affected response  
5 rates in treatment-experienced patients. In the ATV/RTV group, patients had lower  
6 response rates when 3 or more baseline PI mutations including a mutation at position 36,  
7 71, 77, 82, or 90 were present compared to patients with 1-2 PI mutations including one  
8 of these mutations.

**Table 1: HIV RNA Response by Number and Type of Baseline PI Mutation, Antiretroviral-Experienced Patients in Study AI424-045, As-Treated Analysis**

Number and Type of Baseline PI Mutations <sup>a</sup>	Virologic Response = HIV RNA <400 copies/mL <sup>b</sup>	
	ATV/RTV (n=110)	LPV/RTV (n=113)
<b>3 or more primary PI mutations including:<sup>c</sup></b>		
D30N	75% (6/8)	50% (3/6)
M36I/V	19% (3/16)	33% (6/18)
M46I/L/T	24% (4/17)	23% (5/22)
I54V/L/T/M/A	31% (5/16)	31% (5/16)
A71V/T/I/G	34% (10/29)	39% (12/31)
G73S/A/C/T	14% (1/7)	38% (3/8)
V77I	47% (7/15)	44% (7/16)
V82A/F/T/S/I	29% (6/21)	27% (7/26)
I84V/A	11% (1/9)	33% (2/6)
N88D	63% (5/8)	67% (4/6)
L90M	10% (2/21)	44% (11/25)
<b>Number of baseline primary PI mutations<sup>a</sup></b>		
All patients, as-treated	58% (64/110)	59% (67/113)
0-2 PI mutations	75% (50/67)	75% (50/67)
3-4 PI mutations	41% (14/34)	43% (12/28)
5 or more PI mutations	0% (0/9)	28% (5/18)

<sup>a</sup> Primary mutations include any change at D30, V32, M36, M46, I47, G48, I50, I54, A71, G73, V77, V82, I84, N88, and L90.

<sup>b</sup> Results should be interpreted with caution because the subgroups were small.

<sup>c</sup> There were insufficient data (n<3) for PI mutations V32I, I47V, G48V, I50V, and F53L.

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1           The response rates of antiretroviral-experienced patients in Study AI424-045 were  
2 analyzed by baseline phenotype (shift in *in vitro* susceptibility relative to reference, Table  
3 2). The analyses are based on a select patient population with 62% of patients receiving  
4 an NNRTI-based regimen before study entry compared to 35% receiving a PI-based  
5 regimen. Additional data are needed to determine clinically relevant break points for  
6 REYATAZ.

**Table 2:       Baseline Phenotype by Outcome, Antiretroviral-Experienced Patients  
in Study AI424-045, As-Treated Analysis**

Baseline Phenotype <sup>a</sup>	Virologic Response = HIV RNA <400 copies/mL <sup>b</sup>	
	ATV/RTV (n=111)	LPV/RTV (n=111)
0-2	71% (55/78)	70% (56/80)
>2-5	53% (8/15)	44% (4/9)
>5-10	13% (1/8)	33% (3/9)
>10	10% (1/10)	23% (3/13)

<sup>a</sup> Fold change in *in vitro* susceptibility relative to the wild-type reference.

<sup>b</sup> Results should be interpreted with caution because the subgroups were small.

7

## 8 **Pharmacokinetics**

9       The pharmacokinetics of atazanavir were evaluated in healthy adult volunteers and in  
10 HIV-infected patients after administration of REYATAZ 400 mg once daily and after  
11 administration of REYATAZ 300 mg with ritonavir 100 mg once (see Table 3).

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**Table 3: Steady-State Pharmacokinetics of Atazanavir in Healthy Subjects or HIV-Infected Patients in the Fed State**

Parameter	400 mg once daily		300 mg with ritonavir 100 mg once daily	
	Healthy Subjects (n=14)	HIV-Infected Patients (n=13)	Healthy Subjects (n=28)	HIV-Infected Patients (n=10)
$C_{max}$ (ng/mL)				
Geometric mean (CV%)	5199 (26)	2298 (71)	6129 (31)	4422 (58)
Mean (SD)	5358 (1371)	3152 (2231)	6450 (2031)	5233 (3033)
$T_{max}$ (h)				
Median	2.5	2.0	2.7	3.0
AUC (ng·h/mL)				
Geometric mean (CV%)	28132 (28)	14874 (91)	57039 (37)	46073 (66)
Mean (SD)	29303 (8263)	22262 (20159)	61435 (22911)	53761 (35294)
T-half (h)				
Mean (SD)	7.9 (2.9)	6.5 (2.6)	18.1 (6.2) <sup>a</sup>	8.6 (2.3)
$C_{min}$ (ng/mL)				
Geometric mean (CV%)	159 (88)	120 (109)	1227 (53)	636 (97)
Mean (SD)	218 (191)	273 (298) <sup>b</sup>	1441 (757)	862 (838)

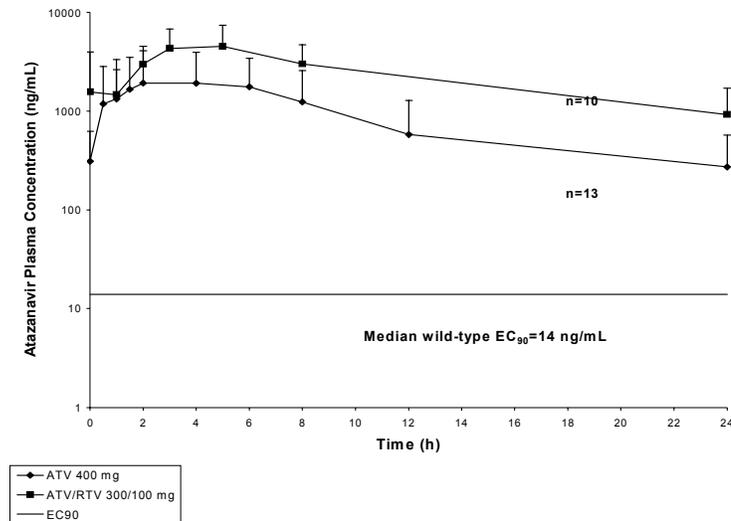
<sup>a</sup> n=26.

<sup>b</sup> n=12.

1           Figure 1 displays the mean plasma concentrations of atazanavir at steady state  
 2 after REYATAZ 400 mg once daily (as two 200-mg capsules) with a light meal and after  
 3 REYATAZ 300 mg (as two 150-mg capsules) with ritonavir 100 mg once daily with a  
 4 light meal in HIV-infected adult patients.

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1            Figure 1:        Mean (SD) Steady-State Plasma Concentrations of Atazanavir 400  
2            mg (n=13) and 300 mg with Ritonavir (n=10) for HIV-Infected Adult Patients



### 3        **Absorption**

4        Atazanavir is rapidly absorbed with a  $T_{max}$  of approximately 2.5 hours. Atazanavir  
5        demonstrates nonlinear pharmacokinetics with greater than dose-proportional increases in  
6        AUC and  $C_{max}$  values over the dose range of 200-800 mg once daily. Steady-state is  
7        achieved between Days 4 and 8, with an accumulation of approximately 2.3-fold.

### 8        **Food Effect**

9        Administration of REYATAZ with food enhances bioavailability and reduces  
10        pharmacokinetic variability. Administration of a single 400-mg dose of REYATAZ with  
11        a light meal (357 kcal, 8.2 g fat, 10.6 g protein) resulted in a 70% increase in AUC and  
12        57% increase in  $C_{max}$  relative to the fasting state. Administration of a single 400-mg dose  
13        of REYATAZ with a high-fat meal (721 kcal, 37.3 g fat, 29.4 g protein) resulted in a  
14        mean increase in AUC of 35% with no change in  $C_{max}$  relative to the fasting state.  
15        Administration of REYATAZ with either a light meal or high-fat meal decreased the  
16        coefficient of variation of AUC and  $C_{max}$  by approximately one half compared to the  
17        fasting state.

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1 **Distribution**

2 Atazanavir is 86% bound to human serum proteins and protein binding is independent of  
3 concentration. Atazanavir binds to both alpha-1-acid glycoprotein (AAG) and albumin to  
4 a similar extent (89% and 86%, respectively). In a multiple-dose study in HIV-infected  
5 patients dosed with REYATAZ 400 mg once daily with a light meal for 12 weeks,  
6 atazanavir was detected in the cerebrospinal fluid and semen. The cerebrospinal  
7 fluid/plasma ratio for atazanavir (n=4) ranged between 0.0021 and 0.0226 and seminal  
8 fluid/plasma ratio (n=5) ranged between 0.11 and 4.42.

9 **Metabolism**

10 Atazanavir is extensively metabolized in humans. The major biotransformation pathways  
11 of atazanavir in humans consisted of monooxygenation and dioxygenation. Other minor  
12 biotransformation pathways for atazanavir or its metabolites consisted of glucuronidation,  
13 N-dealkylation, hydrolysis, and oxygenation with dehydrogenation. Two minor  
14 metabolites of atazanavir in plasma have been characterized. Neither metabolite  
15 demonstrated *in vitro* antiviral activity. *In vitro* studies using human liver microsomes  
16 suggested that atazanavir is metabolized by CYP3A.

17 **Elimination**

18 Following a single 400-mg dose of <sup>14</sup>C-atazanavir, 79% and 13% of the total radioactivity  
19 was recovered in the feces and urine, respectively. Unchanged drug accounted for  
20 approximately 20% and 7% of the administered dose in the feces and urine, respectively.  
21 The mean elimination half-life of atazanavir in healthy volunteers (n=214) and HIV-  
22 infected adult patients (n=13) was approximately 7 hours at steady state following a dose  
23 of 400 mg daily with a light meal.

24 **Effects on Electrocardiogram**

25 Concentration- and dose-dependent prolongation of the PR interval in the  
26 electrocardiogram has been observed in healthy volunteers receiving atazanavir. In a  
27 placebo-controlled study (AI424-076), the mean (±SD) maximum change in PR interval  
28 from the predose value was 24 (±15) msec following oral dosing with 400 mg of  
29 atazanavir (n=65) compared to 13 (±11) msec following dosing with placebo (n=67). The  
30 PR interval prolongations in this study were asymptomatic. There is limited information

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1 on the potential for a pharmacodynamic interaction in humans between atazanavir and  
2 other drugs that prolong the PR interval of the electrocardiogram. (See **WARNINGS**.)

3 Electrocardiographic effects of atazanavir were determined in a clinical pharma-  
4 cology study of 72 healthy subjects. Oral doses of 400 mg and 800 mg were compared  
5 with placebo; there was no concentration-dependent effect of atazanavir on the QTc  
6 interval (using Fridericia's correction). In 1793 HIV-infected patients receiving  
7 antiretroviral regimens, QTc prolongation was comparable in the atazanavir and  
8 comparator regimens. No atazanavir-treated healthy subject or HIV-infected patient had a  
9 QTc interval >500 msec.

## 10 **Special Populations**

### 11 **Age/Gender**

12 A study of the pharmacokinetics of atazanavir was performed in young (n=29; 18-40  
13 years) and elderly (n=30; ≥65 years) healthy subjects. There were no clinically important  
14 pharmacokinetic differences observed due to age or gender.

### 15 **Race**

16 There are insufficient data to determine whether there are any effects of race on the  
17 pharmacokinetics of atazanavir.

### 18 **Pediatrics**

19 The pharmacokinetics of atazanavir in pediatric patients are under investigation. There  
20 are insufficient data at this time to recommend a dose.

### 21 **Impaired Renal Function**

22 In healthy subjects, the renal elimination of unchanged atazanavir was approximately 7%  
23 of the administered dose. There are no pharmacokinetic data available on patients with  
24 impaired renal function.

### 25 **Impaired Hepatic Function**

26 Atazanavir is metabolized and eliminated primarily by the liver. REYATAZ has been  
27 studied in adult subjects with moderate to severe hepatic impairment (14 Child-Pugh B

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1 and 2 Child-Pugh C subjects) after a single 400-mg dose. The mean  $AUC_{(0-\infty)}$  was 42%  
2 greater in subjects with impaired hepatic function than in healthy volunteers. The mean  
3 half-life of atazanavir in hepatically impaired subjects was 12.1 hours compared to  
4 6.4 hours in healthy volunteers. Increased concentrations of atazanavir are expected in  
5 patients with moderately or severely impaired hepatic function (see **PRECAUTIONS**  
6 and **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**). The pharmacokinetics of REYATAZ in  
7 combination with ritonavir have not been studied in subjects with hepatic impairment.

8 **Drug-Drug Interactions (see also CONTRAINDICATIONS,**  
9 **WARNINGS, and PRECAUTIONS: Drug Interactions)**

10 Atazanavir is metabolized in the liver by CYP3A. Atazanavir inhibits CYP3A and  
11 UGT1A1 at clinically relevant concentrations with  $K_i$  of 2.35  $\mu\text{M}$  (CYP3A4 isoform) and  
12 1.9  $\mu\text{M}$ , respectively. REYATAZ should not be administered concurrently with  
13 medications with narrow therapeutic windows that are substrates of CYP3A or UGT1A1  
14 (see **CONTRAINDICATIONS**).

15 Atazanavir competitively inhibits CYP1A2 and CYP2C9 with  $K_i$  values of 12  $\mu\text{M}$   
16 and a  $C_{\text{max}}/K_i$  ratio of  $\sim 0.25$ . There is a potential drug-drug interaction between  
17 atazanavir and CYP1A2 or CYP2C9 substrates. Atazanavir does not inhibit CYP2C19 or  
18 CYP2E1 at clinically relevant concentrations.

19 Atazanavir has been shown *in vivo* not to induce its own metabolism, nor to  
20 increase the biotransformation of some drugs metabolized by CYP3A. In a multiple-dose  
21 study, REYATAZ decreased the urinary ratio of endogenous  $6\beta\text{-OH}$  cortisol to cortisol  
22 versus baseline, indicating that CYP3A production was not induced.

23 Drugs that induce CYP3A activity may increase the clearance of atazanavir,  
24 resulting in lowered plasma concentrations. Coadministration of REYATAZ and other  
25 drugs that inhibit CYP3A may increase atazanavir plasma concentrations.

26 Drug interaction studies were performed with REYATAZ and other drugs likely  
27 to be coadministered and some drugs commonly used as probes for pharmacokinetic  
28 interactions. The effects of coadministration of REYATAZ on the AUC,  $C_{\text{max}}$ , and  $C_{\text{min}}$   
29 are summarized in Tables 4 and 5. For information regarding clinical recommendations,  
30 see **PRECAUTIONS: Drug Interactions**, Tables 10 and 11.

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**Table 4: Drug Interactions: Pharmacokinetic Parameters for Atazanavir in the Presence of Coadministered Drugs<sup>a</sup>**

Coadministered Drug	Coadministered Drug Dose/Schedule	REYATAZ Dose/Schedule	n	Ratio (90% Confidence Interval) of Atazanavir Pharmacokinetic Parameters with/without Coadministered Drug; No Effect = 1.00		
				C <sub>max</sub>	AUC	C <sub>min</sub>
atenolol	50 mg QD, d 7-11 and d 19-23	400 mg QD, d 1-11	19	1.00 (0.89, 1.12)	0.93 (0.85, 1.01)	0.74 (0.65, 0.86)
clarithromycin	500 mg BID, d 7-10 and d 18-21	400 mg QD, d 1-10	29	1.06 (0.93, 1.20)	1.28 (1.16, 1.43)	1.91 (1.66, 2.21)
didanosine (ddI) (buffered tablets) plus stavudine (d4T) <sup>b</sup>	ddI: 200 mg x 1 dose, d4T: 40 mg x 1 dose	400 mg x 1 dose simultaneously with ddI and d4T	32 <sup>c</sup>	0.11 (0.06, 0.18)	0.13 (0.08, 0.21)	0.16 (0.10, 0.27)
	ddI: 200 mg x 1 dose, d4T: 40 mg x 1 dose	400 mg x 1 dose 1 hour after ddI + d4T	32 <sup>c</sup>	1.12 (0.67, 1.18)	1.03 (0.64, 1.67)	1.03 (0.61, 1.73)
diltiazem	180 mg QD, d 7-11 and d 19-23	400 mg QD, d 1-11	30	1.04 (0.96, 1.11)	1.00 (0.95, 1.05)	0.98 (0.90, 1.07)
efavirenz	600 mg QD, d 7-20	400 mg QD, d 1-20	27	0.41 (0.33, 0.51)	0.26 (0.22, 0.32)	0.07 (0.05, 0.10)
	600 mg QD, d 7-20	400 mg QD, d 1-6 then 300 mg/ritonavir 100 mg QD, 2 h before efavirenz, d 7-20	13	1.14 (0.83, 1.58)	1.39 (1.02, 1.88)	1.48 (1.24, 1.76)
ketoconazole	200 mg QD, d 7-13	400 mg QD, d 1-13	14	0.99 (0.77, 1.28)	1.10 (0.89, 1.37)	1.03 (0.53, 2.01)
rifabutin	150 mg QD, d 15-28	400 mg QD, d 1-28	7	1.34 (1.14, 1.59)	1.15 (0.98, 1.34)	1.13 (0.68, 1.87)
ritonavir <sup>d</sup>	100 mg QD, d 11-20	300 mg QD, d 1-20	28	1.86 (1.69, 2.05)	3.38 (3.13, 3.63)	11.89 (10.23, 13.82)
tenofovir <sup>e</sup>	300 mg QD, d 9-16	400 mg QD, d 2-16	34	0.79 (0.73, 0.86)	0.75 (0.70, 0.81)	0.60 (0.52, 0.68)
	300 mg QD, d 15-42	300 mg/ritonavir 100 mg QD, d 1-42	10	0.72 <sup>f</sup> (0.50, 1.05)	0.75 <sup>f</sup> (0.58, 0.97)	0.77 <sup>f</sup> (0.54, 1.10)

<sup>a</sup> Data provided are under fed conditions unless otherwise noted.

<sup>b</sup> All drugs were given under fasted conditions.

<sup>c</sup> One subject did not receive REYATAZ.

<sup>d</sup> Compared with atazanavir 400 mg QD historical data, administration of atazanavir/ritonavir 300/100 mg QD increased the atazanavir geometric mean values of C<sub>max</sub>, AUC, and C<sub>min</sub> by 18%, 103%, and 671%, respectively.

<sup>e</sup> tenofovir disoproxil fumarate.

<sup>f</sup> Ratio of atazanavir plus ritonavir plus tenofovir to atazanavir plus ritonavir. Atazanavir 300 mg plus ritonavir 100 mg results in higher atazanavir exposure than atazanavir 400 mg (see footnote d). The geometric mean values of atazanavir pharmacokinetic parameters when coadministered with ritonavir and tenofovir were: C<sub>max</sub> = 3190 ng/mL, AUC = 34459 ng·h/mL, and C<sub>min</sub> = 491 ng/mL.

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**Table 5: Drug Interactions: Pharmacokinetic Parameters for Coadministered Drugs in the Presence of REYATAZ<sup>a</sup>**

Coadministered Drug	Coadministered Drug Dose/Schedule	REYATAZ Dose/Schedule	n	Ratio (90% Confidence Interval) of Coadministered Drug Pharmacokinetic Parameters with/without REYATAZ; No effect = 1.00		
				C <sub>max</sub>	AUC	C <sub>min</sub>
atenolol	50 mg QD, d 7-11 and d 19-23	400 mg QD, d 1-11	19	1.34 (1.26, 1.42)	1.25 (1.16, 1.34)	1.02 (0.88, 1.19)
clarithromycin	500 mg BID, d 7-10 and d 18-21	400 mg QD, d 1-10	21	1.50 (1.32, 1.71) OH- clarithromycin: 0.28 (0.24, 0.33)	1.94 (1.75, 2.16) OH- clarithromycin: 0.30 (0.26, 0.34)	2.60 (2.35, 2.88) OH- clarithromycin: 0.38 (0.34, 0.42)
didanosine (ddI) (buffered tablets) plus stavudine (d4T) <sup>b</sup>	ddI: 200 mg x 1 dose, d4T: 40 mg x 1 dose	400 mg x 1 dose simultaneous with ddI and d4T	32 <sup>c</sup>	ddI: 0.92 (0.84, 1.02) d4T: 1.08 (0.96, 1.22)	ddI: 0.98 (0.92, 1.05) d4T: 1.00 (0.97, 1.03)	NA  d4T: 1.04 (0.94, 1.16)
diltiazem	180 mg QD, d 7-11 and d 19-23	400 mg QD, d 1-11	28	1.98 (1.78, 2.19) desacetyl-diltiazem: 2.72 (2.44, 3.03)	2.25 (2.09, 2.16) desacetyl-diltiazem: 2.65 (2.45, 2.87)	2.42 (2.14, 2.73) desacetyl-diltiazem: 2.21 (2.02, 2.42)
ethinyl estradiol & norethindrone	Ortho-Novum <sup>®</sup> 7/7/7 QD, d 1-29	400 mg QD, d 16-29	19	ethinyl estradiol: 1.15 (0.99, 1.32) norethindrone: 1.67 (1.42, 1.96)	ethinyl estradiol: 1.48 (1.31, 1.68) norethindrone: 2.10 (1.68, 2.62)	ethinyl estradiol: 1.91 (1.57, 2.33) norethindrone: 3.62 (2.57, 5.09)
rifabutin	300 mg QD, d 1-10 then 150 mg QD, d 11-20	600 mg QD <sup>d</sup> , d 11-20	3	1.18 (0.94, 1.48) 25-O-desacetyl-rifabutin: 8.20 (5.90, 11.40)	2.10 (1.57, 2.79) 25-O-desacetyl-rifabutin: 22.01 (15.97, 30.34)	3.43 (1.98, 5.96) 25-O-desacetyl-rifabutin: 75.6 (30.1, 190.0)
saquinavir (soft gelatin capsules) <sup>e</sup>	1200 mg QD, d 1-13	400 mg QD, d 7-13	7	4.39 (3.24, 5.95)	5.49 (4.04, 7.47)	6.86 (5.29, 8.91)
tenofovir <sup>f</sup>	300 mg QD, d 9-16 and d 24-30	400 mg QD, d 2-16	33	1.14 (1.08, 1.20)	1.24 (1.21, 1.28)	1.22 (1.15, 1.30)
lamivudine + zidovudine	150 mg lamivudine + 300 mg zidovudine BID, d 1-12	400 mg QD, d 7-12	19	lamivudine: 1.04 (0.92, 1.16) zidovudine: 1.05 (0.88, 1.24) zidovudine glucuronide: 0.95 (0.88, 1.02)	lamivudine: 1.03 (0.98, 1.08) zidovudine: 1.05 (0.96, 1.14) zidovudine glucuronide: 1.00 (0.97, 1.03)	lamivudine: 1.12 (1.04, 1.21) zidovudine: 0.69 (0.57, 0.84) zidovudine glucuronide: 0.82 (0.62, 1.08)

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<sup>a</sup> Data provided are under fed conditions unless otherwise noted.

<sup>b</sup> All drugs were given under fasted conditions.

<sup>c</sup> One subject did not receive REYATAZ.

<sup>d</sup> Not the recommended therapeutic dose of atazanavir.

<sup>e</sup> The combination of atazanavir and saquinavir 1200 mg QD produced daily saquinavir exposures similar to the values produced by the standard therapeutic dosing of saquinavir at 1200 mg TID. However, the  $C_{max}$  is about 79% higher than that for the standard dosing of saquinavir (soft gelatin capsules) alone at 1200 mg TID.

<sup>f</sup> tenofovir disoproxil fumarate.

NA = not available.

1

## 2 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

3 REYATAZ is indicated in combination with other antiretroviral agents for the treatment  
4 of HIV-1 infection.

5 This indication is based on analyses of plasma HIV-1 RNA levels and CD4+ cell  
6 counts from controlled studies of 48 weeks duration in antiretroviral-naïve and  
7 antiretroviral-treatment-experienced patients.

8 The following points should be considered when initiating therapy with  
9 REYATAZ:

- 10 • In antiretroviral-experienced patients with prior virologic failure,  
11 coadministration of REYATAZ/ritonavir is recommended.
- 12 • In Study AI424-045 REYATAZ/ritonavir and lopinavir/ritonavir were similar  
13 for the primary efficacy outcome measure of time-averaged difference in  
14 change from baseline in HIV RNA level. This study was not large enough to  
15 reach a definitive conclusion that REYATAZ/ritonavir and lopinavir/ritonavir  
16 are equivalent on the secondary efficacy outcome measure of proportions  
17 below the HIV RNA lower limit of detection (see **Description of Clinical**  
18 **Studies**).
- 19 • The number of baseline primary protease inhibitor mutations affects the  
20 virologic response to REYATAZ/ritonavir (see **CLINICAL**  
21 **PHARMACOLOGY: Microbiology**).
- 22 • There are no data regarding the use of REYATAZ/ritonavir in therapy-naïve  
23 patients.

1 **Description of Clinical Studies**

2 **Patients Without Prior Antiretroviral Therapy**

3 *Study AI424-034: REYATAZ once daily compared to efavirenz once daily, each in*  
 4 *combination with fixed-dose lamivudine + zidovudine twice daily.* Study AI424-034 was  
 5 a randomized, double-blind, multicenter trial comparing REYATAZ (400 mg once daily)  
 6 to efavirenz (600 mg once daily), each in combination with a fixed-dose combination of  
 7 lamivudine (3TC) (150 mg) and zidovudine (ZDV) (300 mg) given twice daily, in 810  
 8 antiretroviral treatment-naive patients. Patients had a mean age of 34 years (range: 18 to  
 9 73), 36% were Hispanic, 33% were Caucasian, and 65% were male. The mean baseline  
 10 CD4+ cell count was 321 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> (range: 64 to 1424 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>) and the mean baseline  
 11 plasma HIV-1 RNA level was 4.8 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL (range: 2.2 to 5.9 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL).  
 12 Treatment response and outcomes through Week 48 are presented in Table 6.

**Table 6: Outcomes of Randomized Treatment Through Week 48  
(Study AI424-034)**

Outcome	REYATAZ 400 mg once daily + lamivudine + zidovudine <sup>d</sup> (n=405)	efavirenz 600 mg once daily + lamivudine + zidovudine <sup>d</sup> (n=405)
Responder <sup>a</sup>	67% (32%)	62% (37%)
Virologic failure <sup>b</sup>	20%	21%
Rebound	17%	16%
Never suppressed through Week 48	3%	5%
Death	–	<1%
Discontinued due to adverse event	5%	7%
Discontinued for other reasons <sup>c</sup>	8%	10%

<sup>a</sup> Patients achieved and maintained confirmed HIV RNA <400 copies/mL (<50 copies/mL) through Week 48. Roche Amplicor<sup>®</sup> HIV-1 Monitor<sup>™</sup> Assay, test version 1.0 or 1.5 as geographically appropriate.

<sup>b</sup> Includes confirmed viral rebound and failure to achieve confirmed HIV RNA <400 copies/mL through Week 48.

<sup>c</sup> Includes lost to follow-up, patient's withdrawal, noncompliance, protocol violation, and other reasons.

<sup>d</sup> As a fixed-dose combination: 150 mg lamivudine, 300 mg zidovudine twice daily.

13 Through 48 weeks of therapy, the proportion of responders among patients with high  
 14 viral loads (ie, baseline HIV RNA ≥100,000 copies/mL) was comparable for the REYATAZ  
 15 and efavirenz arms. The mean increase from baseline in CD4+ cell count was 176 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>  
 16 for the REYATAZ arm and 160 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> for the efavirenz arm.

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1 *Study AI424-008: REYATAZ 400 mg once daily compared to REYATAZ 600 mg once*  
2 *daily, and compared to nelfinavir 1250 mg twice daily, each in combination with*  
3 *stavudine and lamivudine twice daily.* Study AI424-008 was a 48-week, randomized,  
4 multicenter trial, blinded to dose of REYATAZ, comparing REYATAZ at two dose  
5 levels (400 mg and 600 mg once daily) to nelfinavir (1250 mg twice daily), each in  
6 combination with stavudine (40 mg) and lamivudine (150 mg) given twice daily, in 467  
7 antiretroviral treatment-naive patients. Patients had a mean age of 35 years (range: 18 to  
8 69), 55% were Caucasian, and 63% were male. The mean baseline CD4+ cell count was  
9 295 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> (range: 4 to 1003 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>) and the mean baseline plasma HIV-1 RNA  
10 level was 4.7 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL (range: 1.8 to 5.9 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL). Treatment response and  
11 outcomes through Week 48 are presented in Table 7.

**Table 7: Outcomes of Randomized Treatment Through Week 48 (Study AI424-008)**

Outcome	REYATAZ 400 mg once daily + lamivudine + stavudine (n=181)	nelfinavir 1250 mg twice daily + lamivudine + stavudine (n=91)
Responder <sup>a</sup>	67% (33%)	59% (38%)
Virologic failure <sup>b</sup>	24%	27%
Rebound	14%	14%
Never suppressed through Week 48	10%	13%
Death	<1%	—
Discontinued due to adverse event	1%	3%
Discontinued for other reasons <sup>c</sup>	7%	10%

<sup>a</sup> Patients achieved and maintained confirmed HIV RNA <400 copies/mL (<50 copies/mL) through Week 48. Roche Amplicor<sup>®</sup> HIV-1 Monitor<sup>™</sup> Assay, test version 1.0 or 1.5 as geographically appropriate.

<sup>b</sup> Includes confirmed viral rebound and failure to achieve confirmed HIV RNA <400 copies/mL through Week 48.

<sup>c</sup> Includes lost to follow-up, patient's withdrawal, noncompliance, protocol violation, and other reasons.

12 Through 48 weeks of therapy, the mean increase from baseline in CD4+ cell  
13 count was 234 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> for the REYATAZ 400-mg arm and 211 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> for the  
14 nelfinavir arm.

### 15 **Patients With Prior Antiretroviral Therapy**

16 *Study AI424-045: REYATAZ once daily + ritonavir once daily compared to REYATAZ*  
17 *once daily + saquinavir (soft gelatin capsules) once daily, and compared to lopinavir +*  
18 *ritonavir twice daily, each in combination with tenofovir + one NRTI.* Study AI424-045  
19 is an ongoing, randomized, multicenter trial comparing REYATAZ (300 mg once daily)

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1 with ritonavir (100 mg once daily) to REYATAZ (400 mg once daily) with saquinavir  
2 soft gelatin capsules (1200 mg once daily), and to lopinavir + ritonavir (400/100 mg  
3 twice daily), each in combination with tenofovir and one NRTI, in 347 (of 358  
4 randomized) patients who experienced virologic failure on HAART regimens containing  
5 PIs, NRTIs, and NNRTIs. The mean time of prior exposure to antiretrovirals was 139  
6 weeks for PIs, 283 weeks for NRTIs, and 85 weeks for NNRTIs. The mean age was 41  
7 years (range: 24 to 74); 60% were Caucasian, and 78% were male. The mean baseline  
8 CD4+ cell count was 338 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> (range: 14 to 1543 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>) and the mean baseline  
9 plasma HIV-1 RNA level was 4.4 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL (range: 2.6 to 5.88 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL).

10 Treatment outcomes through Week 48 for the REYATAZ/ritonavir and  
11 lopinavir/ritonavir treatment arms are presented in Table 8. **REYATAZ/ritonavir and**  
12 **lopinavir/ritonavir were similar for the primary efficacy outcome measure of time-**  
13 **averaged difference in change from baseline in HIV RNA level. Study AI424-045**  
14 **was not large enough to reach a definitive conclusion that REYATAZ/ritonavir and**  
15 **lopinavir/ritonavir are equivalent on the secondary efficacy outcome measure of**  
16 **proportions below the HIV RNA lower limit of detection.** See also Tables 1 and 2 in  
17 **CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY: Microbiology.**

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**Table 8: Outcomes of Treatment Through Week 48 in Study AI424-045 (Patients with Prior Antiretroviral Experience)**

Outcome	REYATAZ 300 mg + ritonavir 100 mg once daily + tenofovir + 1 NRTI (n=119)	lopinavir/ritonavir (400/100 mg) twice daily + tenofovir + 1 NRTI (n=118)	Difference <sup>a</sup> (REYATAZ- lopinavir/ritonavir) (CI)
HIV RNA Change from Baseline (log <sub>10</sub> copies/mL) <sup>b</sup>	-1.58	-1.70	+0.12 <sup>c</sup> (-0.17, 0.41)
CD4+ Change from Baseline (cells/mm <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>d</sup>	116	123	-7 (-67, 52)
Percent of Patients Responding <sup>e</sup>			
HIV RNA <400 copies/mL <sup>b</sup>	55%	57%	-2.2% (-14.8%, 10.5%)
HIV RNA <50 copies/mL <sup>b</sup>	38%	45%	-7.1% (-19.6%, 5.4%)

<sup>a</sup> Time-averaged difference through Week 48 for HIV RNA; Week 48 difference in HIV RNA percentages and CD4+ mean changes, REYATAZ/ritonavir vs lopinavir/ritonavir; CI = 97.5% confidence interval for change in HIV RNA; 95% confidence interval otherwise.

<sup>b</sup> Roche Amplicor<sup>®</sup> HIV-1 Monitor<sup>™</sup> Assay, test version 1.5.

<sup>c</sup> Protocol-defined primary efficacy outcome measure.

<sup>d</sup> Based on patients with baseline and Week 48 CD4+ cell count measurements (REYATAZ/ritonavir, n=85 ; lopinavir/ritonavir, n=93).

<sup>e</sup> Patients achieved and maintained confirmed HIV-1 RNA <400 copies/mL (<50 copies/mL) through Week 48.

1           No patients in the REYATAZ/ritonavir treatment arm and three patients in the  
2 lopinavir/ritonavir treatment arm experienced a new-onset CDC Category C event during  
3 the study.

4           In Study AI424-045, the mean change from baseline in plasma HIV-1 RNA for  
5 REYATAZ 400 mg with saquinavir (n=115) was -1.55 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL, and the time-  
6 averaged difference in change in HIV-1 RNA levels versus lopinavir/ritonavir was 0.33.  
7 The corresponding mean increase in CD4+ cell count was 72 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>. Through 48  
8 weeks of treatment, the proportion of patients in this treatment arm with plasma HIV-1  
9 RNA <400 (<50) copies/mL was 38% (26%). In this study, coadministration of  
10 REYATAZ and saquinavir did not provide adequate efficacy (see **PRECAUTIONS:**  
11 **Drug Interactions**, Table 11).

12           Study AI424-045 also compared changes from baseline in lipid values (see  
13 **ADVERSE REACTIONS**, Table 17).

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1 *Study AI424-043:* Study AI424-043 was a randomized, open-label, multicenter trial  
2 comparing REYATAZ (400 mg once daily) to lopinavir/ritonavir (400/100 mg twice  
3 daily), each in combination with two NRTIs, in 300 patients who experienced virologic  
4 failure to only one prior PI-containing regimen. Through 48 weeks, the proportion of  
5 patients with plasma HIV-1 RNA <400 (<50) copies/mL was 49% (35%) for patients  
6 randomized to REYATAZ (n=144) and 69% (53%) for patients randomized to  
7 lopinavir/ritonavir (n=146). The mean change from baseline was  $-1.59 \log_{10}$  copies/mL  
8 in the REYATAZ treatment arm and  $-2.02 \log_{10}$  copies/mL in the lopinavir/ritonavir  
9 arm. Based on the results of this study, REYATAZ without ritonavir is inferior to  
10 lopinavir/ritonavir in PI-experienced patients with prior virologic failure and is not  
11 recommended for such patients.

## 12 **CONTRAINDICATIONS**

13 REYATAZ is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to any of its  
14 ingredients, including atazanavir.

15 Coadministration of REYATAZ is contraindicated with drugs that are highly  
16 dependent on CYP3A for clearance and for which elevated plasma concentrations are  
17 associated with serious and/or life-threatening events. These drugs are listed in Table 9.

**Table 9: Drugs That Are Contraindicated with REYATAZ Due to Potential CYP450-Mediated Interactions\***

Drug class	Drugs within class that are contraindicated with REYATAZ
Benzodiazepines	midazolam, triazolam
Ergot Derivatives	dihydroergotamine, ergotamine, ergonovine, methylergonovine
GI Motility Agent	cisapride
Neuroleptic	pimozide

\*Please see Table 10 for additional drugs that should not be coadministered with REYATAZ.

## 18 **WARNINGS**

19 **ALERT: Find out about medicines that should NOT be taken with REYATAZ.**  
20 This statement is included on the product's bottle label. (See  
21 **CONTRAINDICATIONS, WARNINGS: Drug Interactions, and PRECAUTIONS:**  
22 **Drug Interactions.**)

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## 1 **Drug Interactions**

2 Atazanavir is an inhibitor of CYP3A and UGT1A1. Coadministration of REYATAZ and  
3 drugs primarily metabolized by CYP3A [eg, calcium channel blockers, HMG-CoA  
4 reductase inhibitors, immunosuppressants, and phosphodiesterase (PDE5) inhibitors] or  
5 UGT1A1 (eg, irinotecan) may result in increased plasma concentrations of the other drug  
6 that could increase or prolong its therapeutic and adverse effects. (Also see  
7 **PRECAUTIONS: Drug Interactions**, Tables 10 and 11.)

8 Particular caution should be used when prescribing PDE5 inhibitors for erectile  
9 dysfunction (eg, sildenafil, tadalafil, or vardenafil) for patients receiving protease  
10 inhibitors, including REYATAZ. Coadministration of a protease inhibitor with a PDE5  
11 inhibitor is expected to substantially increase the PDE5 inhibitor concentration and may  
12 result in an increase in PDE5 inhibitor-associated adverse events, including hypotension,  
13 visual changes, and priapism. (See **PRECAUTIONS: Drug Interactions** and  
14 **Information for Patients**, and the complete prescribing information for the PDE5  
15 inhibitor.)

16 Concomitant use of REYATAZ with lovastatin or simvastatin is not  
17 recommended. Caution should be exercised if HIV protease inhibitors, including  
18 REYATAZ, are used concurrently with other HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors that are  
19 also metabolized by the CYP3A pathway (eg, atorvastatin). The risk of myopathy,  
20 including rhabdomyolysis, may be increased when HIV protease inhibitors, including  
21 REYATAZ, are used in combination with these drugs.

22 A drug interaction study in healthy subjects has shown that ritonavir significantly  
23 increases plasma fluticasone propionate exposures, resulting in significantly decreased  
24 serum cortisol concentrations. Concomitant use of REYATAZ with ritonavir and  
25 fluticasone propionate is expected to produce the same effects. Systemic corticosteroid  
26 effects including Cushing's syndrome and adrenal suppression have been reported during  
27 postmarketing use in patients receiving ritonavir and inhaled or intranasally administered  
28 fluticasone propionate. Therefore, coadministration of fluticasone propionate and  
29 REYATAZ/ritonavir is not recommended unless the potential benefit to the patient  
30 outweighs the risk of systemic corticosteroid side effects (see **PRECAUTIONS: Drug**  
31 **Interactions**).

32 Concomitant use of REYATAZ and St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*), or  
33 products containing St. John's wort, is not recommended. Coadministration of protease

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1 inhibitors, including REYATAZ, with St. John's wort is expected to substantially  
2 decrease concentrations of the protease inhibitor and may result in suboptimal levels of  
3 atazanavir and lead to loss of virologic response and possible resistance to atazanavir or  
4 to the class of protease inhibitors.

## 5 **PR Interval Prolongation**

6 Atazanavir has been shown to prolong the PR interval of the electrocardiogram in some  
7 patients. In healthy volunteers and in patients, abnormalities in atrioventricular (AV)  
8 conduction were asymptomatic and generally limited to first-degree AV block. There  
9 have been rare reports of second-degree AV block and other conduction abnormalities  
10 and no reports of third-degree AV block (see **OVERDOSAGE**). In clinical trials,  
11 asymptomatic first-degree AV block was observed in 5.9% of atazanavir-treated patients  
12 (n=920), 5.2% of lopinavir/ritonavir-treated patients (n=252), 10.4% of nelfinavir-treated  
13 patients (n=48), and 3.0% of efavirenz-treated patients (n=329). In Study AI424-045,  
14 asymptomatic first-degree AV block was observed in 5% (6/118) of atazanavir/ritonavir-  
15 treated patients and 5% (6/116) of lopinavir/ritonavir-treated patients who had on-study  
16 electrocardiogram measurements. Because of limited clinical experience, atazanavir  
17 should be used with caution in patients with preexisting conduction system disease (eg,  
18 marked first-degree AV block or second- or third-degree AV block). (See **CLINICAL**  
19 **PHARMACOLOGY: Effects on Electrocardiogram.**)

20 In a pharmacokinetic study between atazanavir 400 mg once daily and diltiazem  
21 180 mg once daily, a CYP3A substrate, there was a 2-fold increase in the diltiazem  
22 plasma concentration and an additive effect on the PR interval. When used in  
23 combination with atazanavir, a dose reduction of diltiazem by one half should be  
24 considered and ECG monitoring is recommended. In a pharmacokinetic study between  
25 atazanavir 400 mg once daily and atenolol 50 mg once daily, there was no substantial  
26 additive effect of atazanavir and atenolol on the PR interval. When used in combination  
27 with atazanavir, there is no need to adjust the dose of atenolol. (See **PRECAUTIONS:**  
28 **Drug Interactions.**)

29 Pharmacokinetic studies between atazanavir and other drugs that prolong the PR  
30 interval including beta blockers (other than atenolol), verapamil, and digoxin have not  
31 been performed. An additive effect of atazanavir and these drugs cannot be excluded;  
32 therefore, caution should be exercised when atazanavir is given concurrently with these  
33 drugs, especially those that are metabolized by CYP3A (eg, verapamil). (See  
34 **PRECAUTIONS: Drug Interactions.**)

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## 1 **Diabetes Mellitus/Hyperglycemia**

2 New-onset diabetes mellitus, exacerbation of preexisting diabetes mellitus, and  
3 hyperglycemia have been reported during postmarketing surveillance in HIV-infected  
4 patients receiving protease inhibitor therapy. Some patients required either initiation or  
5 dose adjustments of insulin or oral hypoglycemic agents for treatment of these events. In  
6 some cases, diabetic ketoacidosis has occurred. In those patients who discontinued  
7 protease inhibitor therapy, hyperglycemia persisted in some cases. Because these events  
8 have been reported voluntarily during clinical practice, estimates of frequency cannot be  
9 made and a causal relationship between protease inhibitor therapy and these events has  
10 not been established.

## 11 **PRECAUTIONS**

### 12 **General**

#### 13 **Hyperbilirubinemia**

14 Most patients taking REYATAZ experience asymptomatic elevations in indirect  
15 (unconjugated) bilirubin related to inhibition of UDP-glucuronosyl transferase (UGT).  
16 This hyperbilirubinemia is reversible upon discontinuation of REYATAZ. Hepatic  
17 transaminase elevations that occur with hyperbilirubinemia should be evaluated for  
18 alternative etiologies. No long-term safety data are available for patients experiencing  
19 persistent elevations in total bilirubin >5 times ULN. Alternative antiretroviral therapy to  
20 REYATAZ may be considered if jaundice or scleral icterus associated with bilirubin  
21 elevations presents cosmetic concerns for patients. Dose reduction of atazanavir is not  
22 recommended since long-term efficacy of reduced doses has not been established. (See  
23 **ADVERSE REACTIONS: Laboratory Abnormalities**, Tables 14 and 16.)

#### 24 **Rash**

25 In controlled clinical trials (n=1597), rash (all grades, regardless of causality) occurred in  
26 21% of patients treated with REYATAZ. The median time to onset of rash was 8 weeks  
27 after initiation of REYATAZ and the median duration of rash was 1.3 weeks. Rashes  
28 were generally mild-to-moderate maculopapular skin eruptions. Dosing with REYATAZ  
29 was often continued without interruption in patients who developed rash. The  
30 discontinuation rate for rash in clinical trials was 0.4%. REYATAZ should be

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1 discontinued if severe rash develops. Cases of Stevens-Johnson syndrome and erythema  
2 multiforme have been reported in patients receiving REYATAZ.

### 3 **Hepatic Impairment and Toxicity**

4 Atazanavir is principally metabolized by the liver; caution should be exercised when  
5 administering this drug to patients with hepatic impairment because atazanavir  
6 concentrations may be increased (see **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**). Patients  
7 with underlying hepatitis B or C viral infections or marked elevations in transaminases  
8 prior to treatment may be at increased risk for developing further transaminase elevations  
9 or hepatic decompensation. There are no clinical trial data on the use of  
10 REYATAZ/ritonavir in patients with any degree of hepatic impairment.

### 11 **Resistance/Cross-Resistance**

12 Various degrees of cross-resistance among protease inhibitors have been observed.  
13 Resistance to atazanavir may not preclude the subsequent use of other protease inhibitors.  
14 (See **CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY: Microbiology**.)

### 15 **Hemophilia**

16 There have been reports of increased bleeding, including spontaneous skin hematomas  
17 and hemarthrosis, in patients with hemophilia type A and B treated with protease  
18 inhibitors. In some patients additional factor VIII was given. In more than half of the  
19 reported cases, treatment with protease inhibitors was continued or reintroduced. A  
20 causal relationship between protease inhibitor therapy and these events has not been  
21 established.

### 22 **Fat Redistribution**

23 Redistribution/accumulation of body fat including central obesity, dorsocervical fat  
24 enlargement (buffalo hump), peripheral wasting, facial wasting, breast enlargement, and  
25 "cushingoid appearance" have been observed in patients receiving antiretroviral therapy.  
26 The mechanism and long-term consequences of these events are currently unknown. A  
27 causal relationship has not been established.

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## 1 **Immune Reconstitution Syndrome**

2 Immune reconstitution syndrome has been reported in patients treated with combination  
3 antiretroviral therapy, including REYATAZ. During the initial phase of combination  
4 antiretroviral treatment, patients whose immune system responds may develop an  
5 inflammatory response to indolent or residual opportunistic infections (such as  
6 *Mycobacterium avium* infection, cytomegalovirus, *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia, or  
7 tuberculosis), which may necessitate further evaluation and treatment.

## 8 **Information for Patients**

9 A statement to patients and healthcare providers is included on the product's bottle label:  
10 **ALERT: Find out about medicines that should NOT be taken with REYATAZ.** A  
11 Patient Package Insert (PPI) for REYATAZ is available for patient information.

12 Patients should be told that sustained decreases in plasma HIV RNA have been  
13 associated with a reduced risk of progression to AIDS and death. Patients should remain  
14 under the care of a physician while using REYATAZ. Patients should be advised to take  
15 REYATAZ with food every day and take other concomitant antiretroviral therapy as  
16 prescribed. REYATAZ must always be used in combination with other antiretroviral  
17 drugs. Patients should not alter the dose or discontinue therapy without consulting with  
18 their doctor. If a dose of REYATAZ is missed, patients should take the dose as soon as  
19 possible and then return to their normal schedule. However, if a dose is skipped the  
20 patient should not double the next dose.

21 Patients should be informed that REYATAZ is not a cure for HIV infection and  
22 that they may continue to develop opportunistic infections and other complications  
23 associated with HIV disease. Patients should be told that there are currently no data  
24 demonstrating that therapy with REYATAZ can reduce the risk of transmitting HIV to  
25 others through sexual contact.

26 REYATAZ may interact with some drugs; therefore, patients should be advised to  
27 report to their doctor the use of any other prescription, nonprescription medication, or  
28 herbal products, particularly St. John's wort.

29 Patients receiving a PDE5 inhibitor and atazanavir should be advised that they  
30 may be at an increased risk of a PDE5 inhibitor-associated adverse events including

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1 hypotension, visual changes, and prolonged penile erection, and should promptly report  
2 any symptoms to their doctor.

3 Patients should be informed that atazanavir may produce changes in the  
4 electrocardiogram (PR prolongation). Patients should consult their physician if they are  
5 experiencing symptoms such as dizziness or lightheadedness.

6 REYATAZ should be taken with food to enhance absorption.

7 Patients should be informed that asymptomatic elevations in indirect bilirubin  
8 have occurred in patients receiving REYATAZ. This may be accompanied by yellowing  
9 of the skin or whites of the eyes and alternative antiretroviral therapy may be considered  
10 if the patient has cosmetic concerns.

11 Patients should be informed that redistribution or accumulation of body fat may  
12 occur in patients receiving antiretroviral therapy including protease inhibitors and that the  
13 cause and long-term health effects of these conditions are not known at this time. It is  
14 unknown whether long-term use of REYATAZ will result in a lower incidence of  
15 lipodystrophy than with other protease inhibitors.

## 16 **Drug Interactions**

17 Atazanavir is an inhibitor of CYP3A and UGT1A1. Coadministration of REYATAZ and  
18 drugs primarily metabolized by CYP3A (eg, calcium channel blockers, HMG-CoA  
19 reductase inhibitors, immunosuppressants, and PDE5 inhibitors) or UGT1A1 (eg,  
20 irinotecan) may result in increased plasma concentrations of the other drug that could  
21 increase or prolong both its therapeutic and adverse effects (see Tables 10 and 11).  
22 Atazanavir is metabolized in the liver by the cytochrome P450 enzyme system.  
23 Coadministration of REYATAZ and drugs that induce CYP3A, such as rifampin, may  
24 decrease atazanavir plasma concentrations and reduce its therapeutic effect.  
25 Coadministration of REYATAZ and drugs that inhibit CYP3A may increase atazanavir  
26 plasma concentrations.

27 The potential for drug interactions with REYATAZ changes when REYATAZ is  
28 coadministered with the potent CYP3A inhibitor ritonavir. The magnitude of CYP3A-  
29 mediated drug interactions (effect on atazanavir or effect on coadministered drug) may  
30 change when REYATAZ is coadministered with ritonavir. See the complete prescribing  
31 information for Norvir<sup>®</sup> (ritonavir) for information on drug interactions with ritonavir.

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1 Atazanavir solubility decreases as pH increases. Reduced plasma concentrations  
2 of atazanavir are expected if antacids, buffered medications, H<sub>2</sub>-receptor antagonists, and  
3 proton-pump inhibitors are administered with atazanavir.

4 Atazanavir has the potential to prolong the PR interval of the electrocardiogram in  
5 some patients. Caution should be used when coadministering REYATAZ with medicinal  
6 products known to induce PR interval prolongation (eg, atenolol, diltiazem [see Table  
7 11]).

8 Drugs that are contraindicated or not recommended for coadministration with  
9 REYATAZ are included in Table 10. These recommendations are based on either drug  
10 interaction studies or predicted interactions due to the expected magnitude of interaction  
11 and potential for serious events or loss of efficacy.

**Table 10: Drugs That Should Not Be Administered with REYATAZ**

<b>Drug class: Specific Drugs</b>	<b>Clinical Comment</b>
<i>Antimycobacterials:</i> rifampin	Decreases plasma concentrations and AUC of most protease inhibitors by about 90%. This may result in loss of therapeutic effect and development of resistance.
<i>Antineoplastics:</i> irinotecan	Atazanavir inhibits UGT and may interfere with the metabolism of irinotecan, resulting in increased irinotecan toxicities.
<i>Benzodiazepines:</i> midazolam, triazolam	CONTRAINDICATED due to potential for serious and/or life-threatening events such as prolonged or increased sedation or respiratory depression.
<i>Ergot Derivatives:</i> dihydroergotamine, ergotamine, ergonovine, methylergonovine	CONTRAINDICATED due to potential for serious and/or life-threatening events such as acute ergot toxicity characterized by peripheral vasospasm and ischemia of the extremities and other tissues.
<i>GI Motility Agent:</i> cisapride	CONTRAINDICATED due to potential for serious and/or life-threatening reactions such as cardiac arrhythmias.
<i>HMG-CoA Reductase Inhibitors:</i> lovastatin, simvastatin	Potential for serious reactions such as myopathy including rhabdomyolysis.
<i>Neuroleptic:</i> pimozide	CONTRAINDICATED due to potential for serious and/or life-threatening reactions such as cardiac arrhythmias.
<i>Protease Inhibitors:</i> indinavir	Both REYATAZ and indinavir are associated with indirect (unconjugated) hyperbilirubinemia. Combinations of these drugs have not been studied and coadministration of REYATAZ and indinavir is not recommended.
<i>Proton-Pump Inhibitors</i>	Concomitant use of REYATAZ and proton-pump inhibitors is not recommended. Coadministration of REYATAZ with proton-pump inhibitors is expected to substantially decrease REYATAZ plasma concentrations and reduce its therapeutic effect.
<i>Herbal Products:</i> St. John's wort ( <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> )	Patients taking REYATAZ should not use products containing St. John's wort ( <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> ) because coadministration may be expected to reduce plasma concentrations of atazanavir. This may result in loss of therapeutic effect and development of resistance.

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**Table 11: Established and Other Potentially Significant Drug Interactions: Alteration in Dose or Regimen May Be Recommended Based on Drug Interaction Studies<sup>a</sup> or Predicted Interactions (Information in the table applies to REYATAZ with or without ritonavir, unless otherwise indicated)**

<i>Concomitant Drug Class: Specific Drugs</i>	<i>Effect on Concentration of Atazanavir or Concomitant Drug</i>	<i>Clinical Comment</i>
<b>HIV Antiviral Agents</b>		
<i>Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NRTIs): didanosine buffered formulations</i>	↓ atazanavir	Coadministration of REYATAZ with didanosine buffered tablets did not alter exposure to didanosine; however, exposure to atazanavir was markedly decreased (presumably due to the increase in gastric pH caused by buffers in the didanosine tablets). In addition, it is recommended that didanosine be administered on an empty stomach; therefore, REYATAZ should be given (with food) 2 h before or 1 h after didanosine buffered formulations (see <b>CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY: Drug-Drug Interactions</b> ). Because didanosine EC capsules are to be given on an empty stomach and REYATAZ is to be given with food, they should be administered at different times.
<i>Nucleotide Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors: tenofovir disoproxil fumarate</i>	↓ atazanavir ↑ tenofovir	Tenofovir may decrease the AUC and C <sub>min</sub> of atazanavir. When coadministered with tenofovir, it is recommended that REYATAZ 300 mg be given with ritonavir 100 mg and tenofovir 300 mg (all as a single daily dose with food). <b>REYATAZ without ritonavir should not be coadministered with tenofovir.</b> REYATAZ increases tenofovir concentrations. The mechanism of this interaction is unknown. Higher tenofovir concentrations could potentiate tenofovir-associated adverse events, including renal disorders. Patients receiving REYATAZ and tenofovir should be monitored for tenofovir-associated adverse events.
<i>Non-nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NNRTIs): efavirenz</i>	↓ atazanavir	In treatment-naïve patients who receive efavirenz and REYATAZ, the recommended dose is REYATAZ 300 mg with ritonavir 100 mg and efavirenz 600 mg (all once daily), as this combination results in atazanavir exposure that approximates the mean exposure to atazanavir produced by 400 mg of REYATAZ alone. Dosing recommendations for efavirenz and REYATAZ in treatment-experienced patients have not been established.
<i>Non-nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors: nevirapine</i>	↓ atazanavir	<b>REYATAZ/ritonavir:</b> The effects of coadministration have not been studied. Nevirapine, an inducer of CYP3A, is expected to decrease atazanavir exposure. In the absence of data, coadministration is not recommended.
<i>Protease Inhibitors: saquinavir (soft gelatin capsules)</i>	↑ saquinavir	Appropriate dosing recommendations for this combination, with or without ritonavir, with respect to efficacy and safety have not been established. In a clinical study, saquinavir 1200 mg coadministered with REYATAZ 400 mg and tenofovir 300 mg (all given once daily) plus nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitors did not provide adequate efficacy (see <b>Description of Clinical Studies</b> ).
<i>Protease Inhibitors: ritonavir</i>	↑ atazanavir	If REYATAZ is coadministered with ritonavir, it is recommended that REYATAZ 300 mg once daily be given with ritonavir 100 mg once daily with food. See the complete prescribing information for Norvir <sup>®</sup> (ritonavir) for information on drug interactions with ritonavir.
<i>Protease Inhibitors: others</i>	↑ other protease inhibitor	<b>REYATAZ/ritonavir:</b> Although not studied, the coadministration of REYATAZ/ritonavir and other protease inhibitors would be expected to increase exposure to the other protease inhibitor. Such coadministration is not recommended.
<b>Other Agents</b>		
<i>Antacids and buffered medications</i>	↓ atazanavir	Reduced plasma concentrations of atazanavir are expected if antacids, including buffered medications, are administered with REYATAZ. REYATAZ should be administered 2 h before or 1 h after these medications.
<i>Antiarrhythmics: amiodarone, bepridil, lidocaine (systemic), quinidine</i>	↑ amiodarone, bepridil, lidocaine (systemic), quinidine	Coadministration with REYATAZ has the potential to produce serious and/or life-threatening adverse events and has not been studied. Caution is warranted and therapeutic concentration monitoring of these drugs is recommended if they are used concomitantly with REYATAZ.
<i>Anticoagulants: warfarin</i>	↑ warfarin	Coadministration with REYATAZ has the potential to produce serious and/or life-threatening bleeding and has not been studied. It is recommended that INR (International Normalized Ratio) be monitored.

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**Table 11: Established and Other Potentially Significant Drug Interactions: Alteration in Dose or Regimen May Be Recommended Based on Drug Interaction Studies<sup>a</sup> or Predicted Interactions (Information in the table applies to REYATAZ with or without ritonavir, unless otherwise indicated)**

<b>Concomitant Drug Class: Specific Drugs</b>	<b>Effect on Concentration of Atazanavir or Concomitant Drug</b>	<b>Clinical Comment</b>
<i>Antidepressants:</i> tricyclic antidepressants	↑ tricyclic antidepressants	Coadministration with REYATAZ has the potential to produce serious and/or life-threatening adverse events and has not been studied. Concentration monitoring of these drugs is recommended if they are used concomitantly with REYATAZ.
trazodone	↑ trazodone	Concomitant use of trazodone and REYATAZ with or without ritonavir may increase plasma concentrations of trazodone. Adverse events of nausea, dizziness, hypotension, and syncope have been observed following coadministration of trazodone and ritonavir. If trazodone is used with a CYP3A4 inhibitor such as REYATAZ, the combination should be used with caution and a lower dose of trazodone should be considered.
<i>Antifungals:</i> ketoconazole itraconazole	<b>REYATAZ/ ritonavir:</b> ↑ ketoconazole ↑ itraconazole	Coadministration of ketoconazole has only been studied with REYATAZ without ritonavir (negligible increase in atazanavir AUC and C <sub>max</sub> ). Due to the effect of ritonavir on ketoconazole, high doses of ketoconazole and itraconazole (>200 mg/day) should be used cautiously with REYATAZ/ritonavir.
<i>Antifungals:</i> voriconazole	Effect is unknown	Coadministration of voriconazole with REYATAZ, with or without ritonavir, has not been studied. However, administration of voriconazole with ritonavir 400 mg every 12 hours decreased voriconazole steady-state AUC by an average of 82%. The effect of lower ritonavir doses on voriconazole is not known at this time. Until data are available, voriconazole should not be administered to patients receiving REYATAZ/ritonavir. Coadministration of voriconazole with REYATAZ (without ritonavir) may increase atazanavir concentrations; however, no data are available.
<i>Antimycobacterials:</i> rifabutin	↑ rifabutin	A rifabutin dose reduction of up to 75% (eg, 150 mg every other day or 3 times per week) is recommended.
<i>Calcium channel blockers:</i> diltiazem	↑ diltiazem and desacetil-diltiazem	Caution is warranted. A dose reduction of diltiazem by 50% should be considered. ECG monitoring is recommended. Coadministration of REYATAZ/ritonavir with diltiazem has not been studied.
eg, felodipine, nifedipine, nicardipine, and verapamil	↑ calcium channel blocker	Caution is warranted. Dose titration of the calcium channel blocker should be considered. ECG monitoring is recommended.
<i>HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors:</i> atorvastatin	↑ atorvastatin	The risk of myopathy including rhabdomyolysis may be increased when protease inhibitors, including REYATAZ, are used in combination with atorvastatin. Caution should be exercised.
<i>H<sub>2</sub>-Receptor antagonists</i>	↓ atazanavir	Reduced plasma concentrations of atazanavir are expected if H <sub>2</sub> -receptor antagonists are administered with REYATAZ. This may result in loss of therapeutic effect and development of resistance. To lessen the effect of H <sub>2</sub> -receptor antagonists on atazanavir exposure, it is recommended that an H <sub>2</sub> -receptor antagonist and REYATAZ be administered as far apart as possible, preferably 12 hours apart.
<i>Immunosuppressants:</i> cyclosporin, sirolimus, tacrolimus	↑ immunosuppressants	Therapeutic concentration monitoring is recommended for immunosuppressant agents when coadministered with REYATAZ.
<i>Inhaled/nasal steroid:</i> fluticasone	<b>REYATAZ</b> ↑ fluticasone	Concomitant use of fluticasone propionate and REYATAZ (without ritonavir) may increase plasma concentrations of fluticasone propionate. Use with caution. Consider alternatives to fluticasone propionate, particularly for long-term use.
	<b>REYATAZ/ritonavir</b> ↑ fluticasone	Concomitant use of fluticasone propionate and REYATAZ/ritonavir may increase plasma concentrations of fluticasone propionate, resulting in significantly reduced serum cortisol concentrations. Coadministration of fluticasone propionate and REYATAZ/ritonavir is not recommended unless the potential benefit to the patient outweighs the risk of systemic corticosteroid side effects (see <b>WARNINGS</b> ).

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**Table 11: Established and Other Potentially Significant Drug Interactions: Alteration in Dose or Regimen May Be Recommended Based on Drug Interaction Studies<sup>a</sup> or Predicted Interactions (Information in the table applies to REYATAZ with or without ritonavir, unless otherwise indicated)**

<i>Concomitant Drug Class:</i> Specific Drugs	Effect on Concentration of Atazanavir or Concomitant Drug	Clinical Comment
<i>Macrolide antibiotics:</i> clarithromycin	↑ clarithromycin ↓ 14-OH clarithromycin ↑ atazanavir	Increased concentrations of clarithromycin may cause QTc prolongations; therefore, a dose reduction of clarithromycin by 50% should be considered when it is coadministered with REYATAZ. In addition, concentrations of the active metabolite 14-OH clarithromycin are significantly reduced; consider alternative therapy for indications other than infections due to <i>Mycobacterium avium</i> complex. Coadministration of REYATAZ/ritonavir with clarithromycin has not been studied.
<i>Hormonal contraceptives:</i> ethinyl estradiol and norethindrone	↑ ethinyl estradiol ↑ norethindrone	Coadministration of REYATAZ/ritonavir with hormonal contraceptives has not been studied. However, higher doses of ritonavir, without REYATAZ, decrease contraceptive steroid concentrations. Because contraceptive steroid concentrations may be altered when REYATAZ or REYATAZ/ritonavir is coadministered with oral contraceptives or with the contraceptive patch, alternate methods of nonhormonal contraception are recommended.
<i>PDE5 inhibitors:</i> sildenafil tadalafil vardenafil	↑ sildenafil ↑ tadalafil ↑ vardenafil	Coadministration with REYATAZ has not been studied but may result in an increase in PDE5 inhibitor-associated adverse events, including hypotension, visual changes, and priapism. Use sildenafil with caution at reduced doses of 25 mg every 48 hours with increased monitoring for adverse events. Use tadalafil with caution at reduced doses of 10 mg every 72 hours with increased monitoring for adverse events. Use vardenafil with caution at reduced doses of no more than 2.5 mg every 72 hours with increased monitoring for adverse events.

<sup>a</sup> For magnitude of interactions see **CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY**: Tables 4 and 5.

1 Based on known metabolic profiles, clinically significant drug interactions are not  
2 expected between REYATAZ and fluvastatin, pravastatin, dapson, trimethoprim/sulfa-  
3 methoxazole, azithromycin, erythromycin, or fluconazole. REYATAZ does not interact  
4 with substrates of CYP2D6 (eg, nortriptyline, desipramine, metoprolol).

## 5 **Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, and Impairment of Fertility**

6 Two-year carcinogenicity studies in mice and rats were conducted with atazanavir. At  
7 the high dose in female mice, the incidence of benign hepatocellular adenomas was  
8 increased at systemic exposures 7.2-fold higher than those in humans at the  
9 recommended 400-mg clinical dose. There were no increases in the incidence of tumors  
10 in male mice at any dose in the study. In rats, no significant positive trends in the  
11 incidence of neoplasms occurred at systemic exposures up to 5.7-fold higher than those  
12 in humans at the recommended 400-mg clinical dose. The clinical relevance of the  
13 carcinogenic findings in female mice is unknown.

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1           Atazanavir tested positive in an *in vitro* clastogenicity test using primary human  
2 lymphocytes, in the absence and presence of metabolic activation. Atazanavir tested  
3 negative in the *in vitro* Ames reverse-mutation assay, *in vivo* micronucleus and DNA  
4 repair tests in rats, and *in vivo* DNA damage test in rat duodenum (comet assay).

5           At the systemic drug exposure levels (AUC) equal to (in male rats) or two times  
6 (in female rats) those at the human clinical dose (400 mg once daily), atazanavir did not  
7 produce significant effects on mating, fertility, or early embryonic development.

## 8 **Pregnancy**

### 9 **Pregnancy Category B**

10 At maternal doses producing the systemic drug exposure levels equal to (in rabbits) or  
11 two times (in rats) those at the human clinical dose (400 mg once daily), atazanavir did  
12 not produce teratogenic effects. In the pre- and post-natal development assessment in  
13 rats, atazanavir, at maternally toxic drug exposure levels two times those at the human  
14 clinical dose, caused body weight loss or weight gain suppression in the offspring.  
15 Offspring were unaffected at a lower dose that produced maternal exposure equivalent to  
16 that observed in humans given 400 mg once daily.

17           Hyperbilirubinemia occurred frequently during treatment with REYATAZ. It is  
18 not known whether REYATAZ administered to the mother during pregnancy will  
19 exacerbate physiological hyperbilirubinemia and lead to kernicterus in neonates and  
20 young infants. In the prepartum period, additional monitoring and alternative therapy to  
21 REYATAZ should be considered.

22           There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Cases of  
23 lactic acidosis syndrome, sometimes fatal, and symptomatic hyperlactatemia have been  
24 reported in patients (including pregnant women) receiving REYATAZ in combination  
25 with nucleoside analogues, which are known to be associated with increased risk of lactic  
26 acidosis syndrome. REYATAZ should be used during pregnancy only if the potential  
27 benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

28           ***Antiretroviral Pregnancy Registry:*** To monitor maternal-fetal outcomes of  
29 pregnant women exposed to REYATAZ, an Antiretroviral Pregnancy Registry has been  
30 established. Physicians are encouraged to register patients by calling 1-800-258-4263.

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## 1 **Nursing Mothers**

2 **The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend that HIV-infected**  
3 **mothers not breast-feed their infants to avoid risking postnatal transmission of HIV.**

4 It is not known whether atazanavir is secreted in human milk. A study in lactating rats  
5 has demonstrated that atazanavir is secreted in milk. Because of both the potential for  
6 HIV transmission and the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants,  
7 **mothers should be instructed not to breast-feed if they are receiving REYATAZ.**

## 8 **Pediatric Use**

9 The optimal dosing regimen for use of REYATAZ in pediatric patients has not been  
10 established. REYATAZ should not be administered to pediatric patients below the age of  
11 3 months due to the risk of kernicterus.

## 12 **Geriatric Use**

13 Clinical studies of REYATAZ did not include sufficient numbers of patients aged 65 and  
14 over to determine whether they respond differently from younger patients. Based on a  
15 comparison of mean single-dose pharmacokinetic values for  $C_{max}$  and AUC, a dose  
16 adjustment based upon age is not recommended. In general, appropriate caution should  
17 be exercised in the administration and monitoring of REYATAZ in elderly patients  
18 reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of  
19 concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

## 20 **ADVERSE REACTIONS**

### 21 **Adult Patients**

#### 22 **Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events in Treatment-Naive Patients**

23 Selected drug-related clinical adverse events of moderate or severe intensity reported in  
24  $\geq 2\%$  of treatment-naive patients receiving combination therapy including REYATAZ are  
25 presented in Table 12. For other information regarding observed or potentially serious  
26 adverse events, see **WARNINGS** and **PRECAUTIONS**.

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**Table 12: Selected Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events<sup>a</sup> of Moderate or Severe Intensity Reported in  $\geq 2\%$  of Adult Treatment-Naive Patients<sup>b</sup>**

	Phase III Study AI424-034		Phase II Studies AI424-007, -008	
	64 weeks <sup>c</sup> REYATAZ 400 mg once daily + lamivudine + zidovudine <sup>e</sup> (n=404)	64 weeks <sup>c</sup> efavirenz 600 mg once daily + lamivudine + zidovudine <sup>e</sup> (n=401)	120 weeks <sup>c,d</sup> REYATAZ 400 mg once daily + stavudine + lamivudine or didanosine (n=279)	73 weeks <sup>c,d</sup> nelfinavir 750 mg TID or 1250 mg BID + stavudine + lamivudine or didanosine (n=191)
<b>Body as a Whole</b>				
Headache	6%	6%	1%	2%
<b>Digestive System</b>				
Nausea	14%	12%	6%	4%
Jaundice/scleral icterus	7%	*	7%	*
Vomiting	4%	7%	3%	3%
Diarrhea	1%	2%	3%	16%
Abdominal pain	4%	4%	4%	2%
<b>Nervous System</b>				
Dizziness	2%	7%	<1%	*
Insomnia	3%	3%	<1%	*
Peripheral neurologic symptoms	<1%	1%	4%	3%
<b>Skin and Appendages</b>				
Rash	7%	10%	5%	1%

\* None reported in this treatment arm.

<sup>a</sup> Includes events of possible, probable, certain, or unknown relationship to treatment regimen.

<sup>b</sup> Based on regimens containing REYATAZ.

<sup>c</sup> Median time on therapy.

<sup>d</sup> Includes long-term follow-up.

<sup>e</sup> As a fixed-dose combination: 150 mg lamivudine, 300 mg zidovudine twice daily.

**1 Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events in Treatment-Experienced Patients**

2 Selected drug-related clinical adverse events of moderate-severe intensity in  $\geq 2\%$  of  
3 treatment-experienced patients receiving REYATAZ/ritonavir are presented in Table 13.  
4 For other information regarding observed or potentially serious adverse events, see  
5 **WARNINGS** and **PRECAUTIONS**.

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**Table 13: Selected Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events<sup>a</sup> of Moderate or Severe Intensity Reported in  $\geq 2\%$  of Adult Treatment-Experienced Patients,<sup>b</sup> Study AI424-045**

	48 weeks <sup>c</sup> REYATAZ/ritonavir 300/100 mg once daily + tenofovir + NRTI (n=119)	48 weeks <sup>c</sup> lopinavir/ritonavir 400/100 mg twice daily <sup>d</sup> + tenofovir + NRTI (n=118)
<b>Body as a Whole</b>		
Fever	2%	*
<b>Digestive System</b>		
Jaundice/scleral icterus	9%	*
Diarrhea	3%	11%
Nausea	3%	2%
<b>Nervous System</b>		
Depression	2%	<1%
<b>Musculoskeletal System</b>		
Myalgia	4%	*

\* None reported in this treatment arm.

<sup>a</sup> Includes events of possible, probable, certain, or unknown relationship to treatment regimen.

<sup>b</sup> Based on the regimen containing REYATAZ.

<sup>c</sup> Median time on therapy.

<sup>d</sup> As a fixed-dose combination.

1 **Laboratory Abnormalities**

2 **Treatment-Naive Patients**

3 The percentages of adult treatment-naive patients treated with combination therapy  
 4 including REYATAZ with Grade 3-4 laboratory abnormalities are presented in Table 14.

5

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**Table 14: Grade 3-4 Laboratory Abnormalities Reported in ≥2% of Adult Treatment-Naive Patients<sup>a</sup>**

Variable	Limit <sup>d</sup>	Phase III Study AI424-034		Phase II Studies AI424-007, -008	
		64 weeks <sup>b</sup> REYATAZ 400 mg once daily + lamivudine + zidovudine <sup>c</sup> (n=404)	64 weeks <sup>b</sup> efavirenz 600 mg once daily + lamivudine + zidovudine <sup>c</sup> (n=401)	120 weeks <sup>b,c</sup> REYATAZ 400 mg once daily + stavudine + lamivudine or + stavudine + didanosine (n=279)	73 weeks <sup>b,c</sup> nelfinavir 750 mg TID or 1250 mg BID + stavudine + lamivudine or + stavudine + didanosine (n=191)
Chemistry		<u>High</u>			
SGOT/AST	≥5.1 x ULN	2%	2%	7%	5%
SGPT/ALT	≥5.1 x ULN	4%	3%	9%	7%
Total Bilirubin	≥2.6 x ULN	35%	<1%	47%	3%
Amylase	≥2.1 x ULN	*	*	14%	10%
Lipase	≥2.1 x ULN	<1%	1%	4%	5%
Creatine Kinase	≥5.1 x ULN	6%	6%	11%	9%
Total Cholesterol	≥240 mg/dL	6%	24%	19%	48%
Triglycerides	≥751 mg/dL	<1%	3%	4%	2%
Hematology		<u>Low</u>			
Hemoglobin	<8.0 g/dL	5%	3%	<1%	4%
Neutrophils	<750 cells/mm <sup>3</sup>	7%	9%	3%	7%

\* None reported in this treatment arm.

<sup>a</sup> Based on regimen(s) containing REYATAZ.

<sup>b</sup> Median time on therapy.

<sup>c</sup> Includes long-term follow-up.

<sup>d</sup> ULN = upper limit of normal.

<sup>e</sup> As a fixed-dose combination: 150 mg lamivudine, 300 mg zidovudine twice daily.

1 **Lipids, Change from Baseline**

2 For Study AI424-034, changes from baseline in fasting LDL-cholesterol, HDL-  
3 cholesterol, total cholesterol, and fasting triglycerides are shown in Table 15.

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**Table 15: Lipid Values, Mean Change from Baseline, Study AI424-034**

	REYATAZ <sup>a,b</sup>			efavirenz <sup>b,c</sup>		
	Baseline	Week 48		Baseline	Week 48	
	mg/dL (n=383 <sup>e</sup> )	mg/dL (n=283 <sup>e</sup> )	Change <sup>d</sup> (n=272 <sup>e</sup> )	mg/dL (n=378 <sup>e</sup> )	mg/dL (n=264 <sup>e</sup> )	Change <sup>d</sup> (n=253 <sup>e</sup> )
LDL-Cholesterol <sup>f</sup>	98	98	+1%	98	114	+18%
HDL-Cholesterol	39	43	+13%	38	46	+24%
Total Cholesterol	164	168	+2%	162	195	+21%
Triglycerides <sup>f</sup>	138	124	-9%	129	168	+23%

<sup>a</sup> REYATAZ 400 mg once daily with the fixed-dose combination: 150 mg lamivudine, 300 mg zidovudine twice daily.

<sup>b</sup> Values obtained after initiation of serum lipid-reducing agents were not included in these analyses. Use of serum lipid-reducing agents was more common in the efavirenz treatment arm (3%) than in the REYATAZ arm (1%).

<sup>c</sup> Efavirenz 600 mg once daily with the fixed-dose combination: 150 mg lamivudine, 300 mg zidovudine twice daily.

<sup>d</sup> The change from baseline is the mean of within-patient changes from baseline for patients with both baseline and Week 48 values and is not a simple difference of the baseline and Week 48 mean values.

<sup>e</sup> Number of patients with LDL-cholesterol measured.

<sup>f</sup> Fasting.

## 1 Treatment-Experienced Patients

2 The percentages of adult treatment-experienced patients treated with combination therapy  
3 including REYATAZ/ritonavir with Grade 3-4 laboratory abnormalities are presented in  
4 Table 16.

5

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**Table 16: Grade 3-4 Laboratory Abnormalities Reported in  $\geq 2\%$  of Adult Treatment-Experienced Patients, Study AI424-045<sup>a</sup>**

Variable	Limit <sup>c</sup>	48 weeks <sup>b</sup>	48 weeks <sup>b</sup>
		REYATAZ/ritonavir 300/100 mg once daily + tenofovir + NRTI (n=119)	lopinavir/ritonavir 400/100 mg twice daily <sup>d</sup> + tenofovir + NRTI (n=118)
Chemistry	<u>High</u>		
SGOT/AST	$\geq 5.1$ x ULN	3%	3%
SGPT/ALT	$\geq 5.1$ x ULN	4%	3%
Total Bilirubin	$\geq 2.6$ x ULN	49%	<1%
Lipase	$\geq 2.1$ x ULN	5%	6%
Creatine Kinase	$\geq 5.1$ x ULN	8%	8%
Total Cholesterol	$\geq 240$ mg/dL	25%	26%
Triglycerides	$\geq 751$ mg/dL	8%	12%
Glucose	$\geq 251$ mg/dL	5%	<1%
Hematology	<u>Low</u>		
Platelets	$< 50,000$ /mm <sup>3</sup>	2%	3%
Neutrophils	$< 750$ cells/mm <sup>3</sup>	7%	8%

<sup>a</sup> Based on regimen(s) containing REYATAZ.

<sup>b</sup> Median time on therapy.

<sup>c</sup> ULN = upper limit of normal.

<sup>d</sup> As a fixed-dose combination.

1 ***Lipids, Change from Baseline***

2 For Study AI424-045, changes from baseline in fasting LDL-cholesterol, HDL-  
3 cholesterol, total cholesterol, and fasting triglycerides are shown in Table 17. The  
4 observed magnitude of dyslipidemia was less with REYATAZ/ritonavir than with  
5 lopinavir/ritonavir. However, the clinical impact of such findings has not been  
6 demonstrated.

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**Table 17: Lipid Values, Mean Change from Baseline, Study AI424-045**

	REYATAZ/ritonavir <sup>a,b</sup>			lopinavir/ritonavir <sup>b,c</sup>		
	Baseline	Week 48		Baseline	Week 48	
	mg/dL (n=111 <sup>e</sup> )	mg/dL (n=75 <sup>e</sup> )	Change <sup>d</sup> (n=74 <sup>e</sup> )	mg/dL (n=108 <sup>e</sup> )	mg/dL (n=76 <sup>e</sup> )	Change <sup>d</sup> (n=73 <sup>e</sup> )
LDL-Cholesterol <sup>f</sup>	108	98	-10%	104	103	+1%
HDL-Cholesterol	40	39	-7%	39	41	+2%
Total Cholesterol	188	170	-8%	181	187	+6%
Triglycerides <sup>f</sup>	215	161	-4%	196	224	+30%

<sup>a</sup> REYATAZ 300 mg once daily + ritonavir + tenofovir + 1 NRTI.

<sup>b</sup> Values obtained after initiation of serum lipid-reducing agents were not included in these analyses. Use of serum lipid-reducing agents was more common in the lopinavir/ritonavir treatment arm (19%) than in the REYATAZ/ritonavir arm (8%).

<sup>c</sup> Lopinavir/ritonavir (400/100 mg) BID + tenofovir + 1 NRTI.

<sup>d</sup> The change from baseline is the mean of within-patient changes from baseline for patients with both baseline and Week 48 values and is not a simple difference of the baseline and Week 48 mean values.

<sup>e</sup> Number of patients with LDL-cholesterol measured.

<sup>f</sup> Fasting.

## 1 Patients Co-infected With Hepatitis B and/or Hepatitis C Virus

2 Liver function tests should be monitored in patients with a history of hepatitis B or C. In  
3 studies AI424-008 and AI424-034, 74 patients treated with 400 mg of REYATAZ once  
4 daily, 58 who received efavirenz, and 12 who received nelfinavir were seropositive for  
5 hepatitis B and/or C at study entry. ALT levels >5 times the upper limit of normal (ULN)  
6 developed in 15% of the REYATAZ-treated patients, 14% of the efavirenz-treated  
7 patients, and 17% of the nelfinavir-treated patients. AST levels >5 times ULN developed  
8 in 9% of the REYATAZ-treated patients, 5% of the efavirenz-treated patients, and 17%  
9 of the nelfinavir-treated patients. Within atazanavir and control regimens, no difference  
10 in frequency of bilirubin elevations was noted between seropositive and seronegative  
11 patients.

12 In study AI424-045, 20 patients treated with REYATAZ/ritonavir 300 mg/100 mg  
13 once daily and 18 patients treated with lopinavir/ritonavir 400 mg/100 mg twice daily  
14 were seropositive for hepatitis B and/or C at study entry. ALT levels >5 times ULN  
15 developed in 25% (5/20) of the REYATAZ/ritonavir-treated patients and 6% (1/18) of  
16 the lopinavir/ritonavir-treated patients. AST levels >5 times ULN developed in 10%  
17 (2/20) of the REYATAZ/ritonavir-treated patients and 6% (1/18) of the  
18 lopinavir/ritonavir-treated patients (see **PRECAUTIONS: General**).

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## 1 **OVERDOSAGE**

2 Human experience of acute overdose with REYATAZ is limited. Single doses up to 1200 mg  
3 have been taken by healthy volunteers without symptomatic untoward effects. A single self-  
4 administered overdose of 29.2 g of REYATAZ in an HIV-infected patient (73 times the  
5 400-mg recommended dose) was associated with asymptomatic bifascicular block and PR  
6 interval prolongation. These events resolved spontaneously. At high doses that lead to high  
7 drug exposures, jaundice due to indirect (unconjugated) hyperbilirubinemia (without  
8 associated liver function test changes) or PR interval prolongation may be observed. (See  
9 **WARNINGS, PRECAUTIONS, and CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY: Effects on**  
10 **Electrocardiogram.**)

11 Treatment of overdosage with REYATAZ should consist of general supportive  
12 measures, including monitoring of vital signs and ECG, and observations of the patient's  
13 clinical status. If indicated, elimination of unabsorbed atazanavir should be achieved by  
14 emesis or gastric lavage. Administration of activated charcoal may also be used to aid  
15 removal of unabsorbed drug. There is no specific antidote for overdose with REYATAZ.  
16 Since atazanavir is extensively metabolized by the liver and is highly protein bound,  
17 dialysis is unlikely to be beneficial in significant removal of this medicine.

## 18 **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**

### 19 **Adults**

20 REYATAZ Capsules must be taken with food.

21 The recommended oral dose of REYATAZ is as follows:

#### 22 *Therapy-Naive Patients*

- 23 • REYATAZ 400 mg (two 200-mg capsules) once daily taken with food.

24 There are no data regarding the use of REYATAZ/ritonavir in therapy-naive  
25 patients.

#### 26 *Therapy-Experienced Patients*

- 27 • REYATAZ 300 mg (two 150-mg capsules) once daily plus ritonavir 100  
28 mg once daily taken with food.

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1 REYATAZ without ritonavir is not recommended for treatment-experienced  
2 patients with prior virologic failure (see **Description of Clinical Studies**).

3 Efficacy and safety of REYATAZ with ritonavir in doses greater than 100 mg  
4 once daily have not been established. The use of higher ritonavir doses might alter the  
5 safety profile of atazanavir (cardiac effects, hyperbilirubinemia) and, therefore, is not  
6 recommended. Prescribers should consult the complete prescribing information for  
7 NORVIR<sup>®</sup> (ritonavir) when using this agent.

8 Important dosing information:

9 Efavirenz. In treatment-naive patients who receive efavirenz and  
10 REYATAZ, the recommended dose is REYATAZ 300 mg with ritonavir  
11 100 mg and efavirenz 600 mg (all once daily). Dosing  
12 recommendations for efavirenz and REYATAZ in treatment-  
13 experienced patients have not been established.

14 Didanosine. When coadministered with didanosine buffered  
15 formulations, REYATAZ should be given (with food) 2 hours before or  
16 1 hour after didanosine.

17 Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. When coadministered with tenofovir, it  
18 is recommended that REYATAZ 300 mg be given with ritonavir 100 mg  
19 and tenofovir 300 mg (all as a single daily dose with food). **REYATAZ**  
20 **without ritonavir should not be coadministered with tenofovir.**

21 For these drugs and other antiretroviral agents for which dosing modification may  
22 be appropriate, see **CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY: Drug-Drug Interactions** and  
23 **PRECAUTIONS**, Table 11.

## 24 **Patients with Renal Impairment**

25 There are insufficient data to recommend a dosage adjustment for patients with renal  
26 impairment (see **CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY: Special Populations, Impaired Renal**  
27 *Function*).

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## 1 Patients with Hepatic Impairment

2 REYATAZ should be used with caution in patients with mild to moderate hepatic  
3 impairment. For patients with moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class B) who  
4 have not experienced prior virologic failure, a dose reduction to 300 mg once daily  
5 should be considered. REYATAZ should not be used in patients with severe hepatic  
6 impairment (Child-Pugh Class C). REYATAZ/ritonavir has not been studied in subjects  
7 with hepatic impairment and is not recommended. (See **PRECAUTIONS** and  
8 **CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY: Special Populations, Impaired Hepatic Function.**)

## 9 HOW SUPPLIED

10 REYATAZ<sup>®</sup> (atazanavir sulfate) Capsules are available in the following strengths and  
11 configurations of plastic bottles with child-resistant closures.

Product Strength*	Capsule Shell Color (cap/body)	Markings on Capsule (ink color)		Capsules per Bottle	NDC Number
		cap	body		
100 mg	blue/white	BMS 100 mg (white)	3623 (blue)	60	0003-3623-12
150 mg	blue/powder blue	BMS 150 mg (white)	3624 (blue)	60	0003-3624-12
200 mg	blue/blue	BMS 200 mg (white)	3631 (white)	60	0003-3631-12

\* atazanavir equivalent as atazanavir sulfate.

12 REYATAZ (atazanavir sulfate) Capsules should be stored at 25° C (77° F);  
13 excursions permitted to 15–30° C (59–86° F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].

14 US Patent Nos: 5,849,911 and 6,087,383.

15

16 Bristol-Myers Squibb Company

17 Princeton, NJ 08543 USA

18

19 1193697

Revised June 2005

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1 **Patient Information**

2 **REYATAZ<sup>®</sup>** (RAY-ah-taz)

Rx only

3 (generic name = **atazanavir sulfate**)

4 **Capsules**

5 **ALERT: Find out about medicines that should NOT be taken with REYATAZ.**

6 Read the section "What important information should I know about taking REYATAZ  
7 with other medicines?"

8 Read the Patient Information that comes with REYATAZ before you start using it and  
9 each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This leaflet provides a  
10 summary about REYATAZ and does not include everything there is to know about your  
11 medicine. This information does not take the place of talking with your healthcare  
12 provider about your medical condition or treatment.

13 **What is REYATAZ?**

14 REYATAZ is a prescription medicine used with other anti-HIV medicines to treat people  
15 who are infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). HIV is the virus that  
16 causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). REYATAZ is a type of anti-HIV  
17 medicine called a protease inhibitor. HIV infection destroys CD4+ (T) cells, which are  
18 important to the immune system. The immune system helps fight infection. After a large  
19 number of T cells are destroyed, AIDS develops. REYATAZ helps to block HIV  
20 protease, an enzyme that is needed for the HIV virus to multiply. REYATAZ may lower  
21 the amount of HIV in your blood, help your body keep its supply of CD4+ (T) cells, and  
22 reduce the risk of death and illness associated with HIV.

23 **Does REYATAZ cure HIV or AIDS?**

24 **REYATAZ does not cure HIV infection or AIDS.** At present there is no cure for HIV  
25 infection. People taking REYATAZ may still get opportunistic infections or other  
26 conditions that happen with HIV infection. Opportunistic infections are infections that  
27 develop because the immune system is weak. Some of these conditions are pneumonia,  
28 herpes virus infections, and *Mycobacterium avium* complex (MAC) infections. **It is very**  
29 **important that you see your healthcare provider regularly while taking REYATAZ.**

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1           **REYATAZ does not lower your chance of passing HIV to other people**  
2 **through sexual contact, sharing needles, or being exposed to your blood.** For your  
3 health and the health of others, it is important to always practice safer sex by using a latex  
4 or polyurethane condom or other barrier to lower the chance of sexual contact with  
5 semen, vaginal secretions, or blood. Never use or share dirty needles.

## 6 **Who should not take REYATAZ?**

7 **Do not take REYATAZ if you:**

- 8 • **are taking certain medicines.** (See “What important information should I know  
9 about taking REYATAZ with other medicines?”) Serious life-threatening side effects  
10 or death may happen. Before you take REYATAZ, tell your healthcare provider  
11 about all medicines you are taking or planning to take. These include other  
12 prescription and nonprescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.
- 13 • **are allergic to REYATAZ or to any of its ingredients.** The active ingredient is  
14 atazanavir sulfate. See the end of this leaflet for a complete list of ingredients in  
15 REYATAZ. Tell your healthcare provider if you think you have had an allergic  
16 reaction to any of these ingredients.

## 17 **What should I tell my healthcare provider before I take** 18 **REYATAZ?**

19 **Tell your healthcare provider:**

- 20 • **If you are pregnant or planning to become pregnant.** It is not known if  
21 REYATAZ can harm your unborn baby. Pregnant women have experienced serious  
22 side effects when taking REYATAZ with other HIV medicines called nucleoside  
23 analogues. You and your healthcare provider will need to decide if REYATAZ is  
24 right for you. If you use REYATAZ while you are pregnant, talk to your healthcare  
25 provider about the Antiretroviral Pregnancy Registry.
- 26 • **If you are breast-feeding.** You should not breast-feed if you are HIV-positive  
27 because of the chance of passing HIV to your baby. Also, it is not known if  
28 REYATAZ can pass into your breast milk and if it can harm your baby. If you are a  
29 woman who has or will have a baby, talk with your healthcare provider about the best  
30 way to feed your baby.
- 31 • **If you have liver problems or are infected with the hepatitis B or C virus.** See  
32 “What are the possible side effects of REYATAZ?”

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- 1 • **If you have diabetes.** See "What are the possible side effects of REYATAZ?"
- 2 • **If you have hemophilia.** See "What are the possible side effects of REYATAZ?"
- 3 • **About all the medicines you take** including prescription and nonprescription  
4 medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Keep a list of your medicines with you  
5 to show your healthcare provider. For more information, see "What important  
6 information should I know about taking REYATAZ with other medicines?" and  
7 "Who should not take REYATAZ?" Some medicines can cause serious side effects if  
8 taken with REYATAZ.

## 9 **How should I take REYATAZ?**

- 10 • **Take REYATAZ once every day exactly as instructed by your healthcare**  
11 **provider.** Your healthcare provider will prescribe the amount of REYATAZ that is  
12 right for you.
  - 13 ▪ For adults who have never taken anti-HIV medicines before, the usual dose is 400  
14 mg (two 200-mg capsules) once daily taken with food.
  - 15 ▪ For adults who have taken anti-HIV medicines in the past, the usual dose is 300  
16 mg (two 150-mg capsules) plus 100 mg of NORVIR<sup>®</sup> (ritonavir) once daily taken  
17 with food.
- 18 Your dose will depend on your liver function and on the other anti-HIV medicines  
19 that you are taking. REYATAZ is always used with other anti-HIV medicines. If you  
20 are taking REYATAZ with SUSTIVA<sup>®</sup> (efavirenz) or with VIREAD<sup>®</sup> (tenofovir  
21 disoproxil fumarate), you should also be taking NORVIR<sup>®</sup> (ritonavir).
- 22 • **Always take REYATAZ with food** (a meal or snack) to help it work better. Swallow  
23 the capsules whole. **Do not open the capsules.** Take REYATAZ at the same time  
24 each day.
- 25 • **If you are taking antacids or VIDEX<sup>®</sup> (didanosine) Chewable/Dispersible**  
26 **Buffered Tablets,** take REYATAZ 2 hours before or 1 hour after these medicines.
- 27 • **Do not change your dose or stop taking REYATAZ without first talking with your**  
28 **healthcare provider.** It is important to stay under a healthcare provider's care while taking  
29 REYATAZ.
- 30 • **When your supply of REYATAZ starts to run low,** get more from your healthcare  
31 provider or pharmacy. It is important not to run out of REYATAZ. The amount of  
32 HIV in your blood may increase if the medicine is stopped for even a short time.

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- 1 • **If you miss a dose of REYATAZ**, take it as soon as possible and then take your next  
2 scheduled dose at its regular time. If, however, it is within 6 hours of your next dose,  
3 do not take the missed dose. Wait and take the next dose at the regular time. Do not  
4 double the next dose. **It is important that you do not miss any doses of REYATAZ**  
5 **or your other anti-HIV medicines.**
- 6 • **If you take more than the prescribed dose of REYATAZ**, call your healthcare  
7 provider or poison control center right away.

## 8 **Can children take REYATAZ?**

9 REYATAZ has not been fully studied in children under 16 years of age. REYATAZ  
10 should not be used in babies under the age of 3 months.

## 11 **What are the possible side effects of REYATAZ?**

12 The following list of side effects is **not** complete. Report any new or continuing  
13 symptoms to your healthcare provider. If you have questions about side effects, ask your  
14 healthcare provider. Your healthcare provider may be able to help you manage these side  
15 effects.

### 16 **The following side effects have been reported with REYATAZ:**

- 17 • **rash** (redness and itching) sometimes occurs in patients taking REYATAZ, most  
18 often in the first few weeks after the medicine is started. Rashes usually go away  
19 within 2 weeks with no change in treatment. Tell your healthcare provider if rash  
20 occurs.
- 21 • **yellowing of the skin or eyes.** These effects may be due to increases in bilirubin  
22 levels in the blood (bilirubin is made by the liver). Call your healthcare provider if  
23 your skin or the white part of your eyes turn yellow. Although these effects may not  
24 be damaging to your liver, skin, or eyes, it is important to tell your healthcare  
25 provider promptly if they occur.
- 26 • **a change in the way your heart beats (heart rhythm change).** Call your healthcare  
27 provider right away if you get dizzy or lightheaded. These could be symptoms of a  
28 heart problem.
- 29 • **diabetes and high blood sugar (hyperglycemia)** sometimes happen in patients  
30 taking protease inhibitor medicines like REYATAZ. Some patients had diabetes  
31 before taking protease inhibitors while others did not. Some patients may need  
32 changes in their diabetes medicine.

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- 1 • **if you have liver disease** including hepatitis B or C, your liver disease may get worse  
2 when you take anti-HIV medicines like REYATAZ.
- 3 • **some patients with hemophilia** have increased bleeding problems with protease  
4 inhibitors like REYATAZ.
- 5 • **changes in body fat.** These changes may include an increased amount of fat in the  
6 upper back and neck ("buffalo hump"), breast, and around the trunk. Loss of fat from  
7 the legs, arms, and face may also happen. The cause and long-term health effects of  
8 these conditions are not known at this time.

9 Other common side effects of REYATAZ taken with other anti-HIV medicines  
10 include nausea; headache; stomach pain; vomiting; diarrhea; depression; fever; dizziness;  
11 trouble sleeping; numbness, tingling, or burning of hands or feet; and muscle pain.

### 12 **What important information should I know about taking** 13 **REYATAZ with other medicines\*?**

14 **Do not take REYATAZ if you take the following medicines (not all brands may be**  
15 **listed; tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take). REYATAZ**  
16 **may cause serious, life-threatening side effects or death when used with these**  
17 **medicines.**

- 18 • Ergot medicines: dihydroergotamine, ergonovine, ergotamine, and methylergonovine  
19 such as CAFERGOT<sup>®</sup>, MIGRANAL<sup>®</sup>, D.H.E. 45<sup>®</sup>, ergotrate maleate,  
20 METHERGINE<sup>®</sup>, and others (used for migraine headaches).
- 21 • HALCION<sup>®</sup> (triazolam, used for insomnia).
- 22 • VERSED<sup>®</sup> (midazolam, used for sedation).
- 23 • ORAP<sup>®</sup> (pimozide, used for Tourette's disorder).
- 24 • PROPULSID<sup>®</sup> (cisapride, used for certain stomach problems).

25 **Do not take the following medicines with REYATAZ because of possible serious side**  
26 **effects:**

- 27 • CAMPTOSAR<sup>®</sup> (irinotecan, used for cancer),
- 28 • CRIXIVAN<sup>®</sup> (indinavir, used for HIV infection). Both REYATAZ and CRIXIVAN  
29 sometimes cause increased levels of bilirubin in the blood.
- 30 • Cholesterol-lowering medicines MEVACOR<sup>®</sup> (lovastatin) or ZOCOR<sup>®</sup> (simvastatin).

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1 **Do not take the following medicines with REYATAZ because they may lower the**  
2 **amount of REYATAZ in your blood.** This may lead to an increased HIV viral load.  
3 Resistance to REYATAZ or cross-resistance to other HIV medicines may develop:

- 4 • Rifampin (also known as RIMACTANE<sup>®</sup>, RIFADIN<sup>®</sup>, RIFATER<sup>®</sup>, or  
5 RIFAMATE<sup>®</sup>, used for tuberculosis).
- 6 • St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*), an herbal product sold as a dietary  
7 supplement, or products containing St. John's wort.
- 8 • "Proton-pump inhibitors" used for indigestion, heartburn, or ulcers such as AcipHex<sup>®</sup>  
9 (rabeprazole), NEXIUM<sup>®</sup> (esomeprazole), PREVACID<sup>®</sup> (lansoprazole),  
10 PRILOSEC<sup>®</sup> (omeprazole), or PROTONIX<sup>®</sup> (pantoprazole).

11 **Do not take the following medicine if you are taking REYATAZ and NORVIR<sup>®</sup>**  
12 **together.**

- 13 • VFEND<sup>®</sup> (voriconazole).

14 **The following medicines may require your healthcare provider to monitor your**  
15 **therapy more closely:**

- 16 • CIALIS<sup>®</sup> (tadalafil), LEVITRA<sup>®</sup> (vardenafil), or VIAGRA<sup>®</sup> (sildenafil). REYATAZ  
17 may increase the chances of serious side effects that can happen with CIALIS,  
18 LEVITRA, or VIAGRA. Do not use CIALIS, LEVITRA, or VIAGRA while you are  
19 taking REYATAZ unless your healthcare provider tells you it is okay.
- 20 • LIPITOR<sup>®</sup> (atorvastatin). There is an increased chance of serious side effects if you  
21 take REYATAZ with this cholesterol-lowering medicine.
- 22 • Medicines for abnormal heart rhythm: CORDARONE<sup>®</sup> (amiodarone), lidocaine,  
23 quinidine (also known as CARDIOQUIN<sup>®</sup>, QUINIDEX<sup>®</sup>, and others).
- 24 • VASCOR<sup>®</sup> (bepridil, used for chest pain).
- 25 • COUMADIN<sup>®</sup> (warfarin).
- 26 • Tricyclic antidepressants such as ELAVIL<sup>®</sup> (amitriptyline), NORPRAMIN<sup>®</sup>  
27 (desipramine), SINEQUAN<sup>®</sup> (doxepin), SURMONTIL<sup>®</sup> (trimipramine),  
28 TOFRANIL<sup>®</sup> (imipramine), or VIVACTIL<sup>®</sup> (protriptyline).
- 29 • Medicines to prevent organ transplant rejection: SANDIMMUNE<sup>®</sup> or NEORAL<sup>®</sup>  
30 (cyclosporin), RAPAMUNE<sup>®</sup> (sirolimus), or PROGRAF<sup>®</sup> (tacrolimus).

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- 1 • The antidepressant trazodone (DESYREL<sup>®</sup> and others).
- 2 • Fluticasone propionate (ADVAIR<sup>®</sup>, FLONASE<sup>®</sup>, FLOVENT<sup>®</sup>), given by nose or
- 3 inhaled to treat allergic symptoms or asthma. Your doctor may choose not to keep
- 4 you on fluticasone, especially if you are also taking NORVIR<sup>®</sup>.

5 **The following medicines may require a change in the dose or dose schedule of either**  
6 **REYATAZ or the other medicine:**

- 7 • FORTOVASE<sup>®</sup>, INVIRASE<sup>®</sup> (saquinavir).
- 8 • NORVIR<sup>®</sup> (ritonavir).
- 9 • SUSTIVA<sup>®</sup> (efavirenz).
- 10 • VIDEX<sup>®</sup> (didanosine) or antacids.
- 11 • VIREAD<sup>®</sup> (tenofovir disoproxil fumarate).
- 12 • MYCOBUTIN<sup>®</sup> (rifabutin).
- 13 • Calcium channel blockers such as CARDIZEM<sup>®</sup> or TIAZAC<sup>®</sup> (diltiazem),
- 14 COVERA-HS<sup>®</sup> or ISOPTIN SR<sup>®</sup> (verapamil) and others.
- 15 • BIAXIN<sup>®</sup> (clarithromycin).
- 16 • Medicines for indigestion, heartburn, or ulcers such as AXID<sup>®</sup> (nizatidine),
- 17 PEPCID AC<sup>®</sup> (famotidine), TAGAMET<sup>®</sup> (cimetidine), or ZANTAC<sup>®</sup> (ranitidine).

18 **Women who use birth control pills or “the patch” should choose a different kind of**  
19 **contraception.** REYATAZ may affect the safety and effectiveness of birth control pills  
20 or the patch. Talk to your healthcare provider about choosing an effective contraceptive.

21 **Remember:**

- 22 **1. Know all the medicines you take.**
- 23 **2. Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take.**
- 24 **3. Do not start a new medicine without talking to your healthcare provider.**

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## 1 **How should I store REYATAZ?**

- 2 • Store REYATAZ Capsules at room temperature, 59° to 86° F (15° to 30° C). Do **not**  
3 store this medicine in a damp place such as a bathroom medicine cabinet or near the  
4 kitchen sink.
- 5 • Keep your medicine in a tightly closed container.
- 6 • Throw away REYATAZ when it is outdated or no longer needed by flushing it down  
7 the toilet or pouring it down the sink.

## 8 **General information about REYATAZ**

9 This medicine was prescribed for your particular condition. Do not use REYATAZ for  
10 another condition. Do not give REYATAZ to other people, even if they have the same  
11 symptoms you have. It may harm them. **Keep REYATAZ and all medicines out of the**  
12 **reach of children and pets.**

13 This summary does not include everything there is to know about REYATAZ. Medicines  
14 are sometimes prescribed for conditions that are not mentioned in patient information  
15 leaflets. Remember no written summary can replace careful discussion with your  
16 healthcare provider. If you would like more information, talk with your healthcare  
17 provider or you can call 1-800-321-1335.

## 18 **What are the ingredients in REYATAZ?**

19 **Active Ingredient:** atazanavir sulfate

20 **Inactive Ingredients:** Crospovidone, lactose monohydrate (milk sugar), magnesium  
21 stearate, gelatin, FD&C Blue #2, and titanium dioxide.

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24 and SUSTIVA<sup>®</sup> are registered trademarks of Bristol-Myers Squibb Pharma Company.  
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26 listed are the trademarks of their respective owners and are not trademarks of Bristol-  
27 Myers Squibb Company.

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5 This Patient Information Leaflet has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug  
6 Administration.

7 1193697

Revised June 2005

8 Based on package insert dated June 2005