

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use **STERILE TALC POWDER** safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for **STERILE TALC POWDER**.

STERILE TALC POWDER (talc), for intrapleural use
Initial U.S. Approval: 2003

-----**INDICATIONS AND USAGE**-----

STERILE TALC POWDER is a sclerosing agent indicated to decrease the recurrence of malignant pleural effusions in symptomatic patients following maximal drainage of the pleural effusion. (1)

-----**DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**-----

- The recommended dose is 5 g, dissolved in 50 ml to 100 ml 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP , administered intrapleurally (2.1)
- Prepare and administer suspension as recommended (2.2)

-----**DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS**-----

5 g powder in a single-dose bottle, for suspension (3)

-----**CONTRAINDICATIONS**-----

None. (4)

-----**WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**-----

- Pneumonitis and Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS): Acute Pneumonitis and ARDS, including fatal cases, occur with intrapleural talc administration. (5.1)
- Interference with Future Procedures: Sclerosis of the pleural space may preclude or complicate subsequent ipsilateral surgery and diagnostic procedures. (5.2)

-----**ADVERSE REACTIONS**-----

Commonly observed adverse reactions are fever and pain. (6)

To report **SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS**, contact **Bryan Corporation** at 1-800-343-7711 or **FDA** at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch

See 17 for **PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION**

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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Sterile Talc Powder is indicated to decrease the recurrence of malignant pleural effusions in symptomatic patients following maximal drainage of the pleural effusion.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Recommended Dose

The recommended dose is 5 g, suspended in 50 ml to 100 ml 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP.

2.2 Preparation

Prepare the talc suspension using aseptic technique in an appropriate laminar flow hood as follows:

- Step 1. Using a 16 gauge needle attached to a 60-ml LuerLok syringe, draw up 50 ml of 0.9 % Sodium Chloride injection, USP. Vent the talc bottle using a needle. Slowly inject the 50 ml of 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP into the bottle.
- Step 2. Swirl the bottle to disperse the talc powder.
- Step 3. Divide the contents of the bottle equally into two 60 ml LuerLok syringes, each attached with a 16 gauge needle, by withdrawing 25 ml of the suspension into each syringe with continuous swirling. Add 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP to a total volume of 50 ml in each syringe. Draw 10 ml of air into each syringe to the 60 ml mark to serve as a headspace for mixing prior to administration. Each syringe should contain 2.5 g of Sterile Talc Powder in 50 ml of 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP with an air headspace of 10 ml.
- Step 4. Label the syringes with the talc concentration, the expiration date and time, the identity of the patient intended to receive the material, and the following statements:
“SHAKE SYRINGE WELL to resuspend before administration”

“FOR PLEURODESIS ONLY – not for intravenous administration”

Step 5. If not used immediately, store prepared suspension in refrigerator. Discard the prepared suspension if not used within 12 hours.

2.3 Administration

Prior to administration, continuously agitate the syringes to evenly redisperse the talc and avoid settlement. Immediately prior to administration, vent the 10 ml air headspace from each syringe. Administer the talc suspension through the chest tube according to standard procedures.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

5 gram white or off-white to light gray sterile powder for suspension in a single-dose glass bottle.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

None

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Pneumonitis and Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)

Acute Pneumonitis and ARDS, including fatal cases, occur with intrapleural talc administration.

5.2 Interference with Future Procedures

Sclerosis of the pleural space may preclude or complicate subsequent ipsilateral surgery and diagnostic procedures. Consider the possible effects of the use of Sterile Talc Powder on future diagnostic and therapeutic procedures prior to administration.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

Common adverse reactions observed with intrapleurally-administered talc are fever and pain. Other adverse reactions include dyspnea, arrhythmia, empyema, and acute respiratory distress syndrome.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Pregnancy Category B.

Risk Summary

A reproduction study performed in rabbits at doses up to approximately 5 times the human dose revealed no evidence of teratogenicity. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Because animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of human response, this drug should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed.

Animal Data

Rabbits were administered talc by oral gavage daily during the period of organogenesis at doses of up to 900 mg/kg (approximately 5 times the human dose on a mg/m² basis). No significant dose-related toxicity was reported except at maternally toxic doses. In multiple animal studies, intrapleurally administered talc was not absorbed systemically.

8.4 Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness have not been established in pediatric patients.

11 DESCRIPTION

STERILE TALC POWDER is a sclerosing agent for intrapleural administration. STERILE TALC POWDER is white or off-white to light gray, asbestos-free and brucite-free sterile talc powder of controlled particle size. The powder is $\geq 95\%$ hydrated magnesium silicate [$\text{Mg}_3\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$, molecular weight 379.3]; associated minerals include chlorite (hydrated aluminum and magnesium silicate), dolomite (calcium and magnesium carbonate), calcite (calcium carbonate), and quartz. Talc is insoluble in water.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Talc instilled into the pleural cavity is thought to result in an inflammatory reaction. This reaction can promote adherence of the visceral and parietal pleura, which may prevent reaccumulation of pleural fluid.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Studies on the carcinogenicity of talc have been performed using non-standard designs which prevent firm conclusions on its carcinogenicity. With single intraperitoneal administration to mice at 20 mg and observation for at least 6 months or 4 weekly doses administered intraperitoneally at 25 mg/dose to rats with observation for at least 84 weeks, tumor incidence was not increased. In these studies the talc and its asbestos content were not characterized. Genotoxicity was tested in cultures of rat pleural mesothelial cells (RPMC) as unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS) and sister chromatid exchanges (SCEs). None of the talc samples (which were asbestos-free) induced enhancement of UDS or SCEs in treated cultures. No information is available on impairment of fertility in animals by talc.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

STERILE TALC POWDER is supplied in a single use 100 ml brown glass bottle, sealed with a gray, 20 mm stopper and covered with a flip-off seal.

NDC 63256-200-05: 5 gram individual bottle packaged in a pouch.

NDC 63256-200-10: Carton of ten (10) 5-gram bottles.

Store the powder at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted between 15°C to 30°C (59°F - 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Protect against sunlight.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise patients to notify their healthcare provider if new or worsening pulmonary symptoms develop [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

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