

Food and Drug Administration Silver Spring MD 20993

NDA 21226/S-035

SUPPLEMENT APPROVAL

Abbott Laboratories Attention: Nancy P. Aiello Associate Director, Regulatory Affairs - PPG Dept. PA77/ Bldg. AP34-3 200 Abbott Park Road Abbott Park, IL 60064-6157

Dear Ms Aiello:

Please refer to your Supplemental New Drug Application (sNDA) dated and received November 18, 2011, submitted under section 505(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FDCA) for Kaletra® (lopinavir/ritonavir) Capsules, 133.3mg/33.3mg.

We acknowledge receipt of your amendments dated December 21, 2011 in response to our General Advice letter dated, December 12, 2011.

We also refer to our letter dated October 19, 2011, notifying you, under Section 505(o)(4) of the FDCA, of new safety information that we believe should be included in the labeling for antiretroviral products. This information pertains to the risk of the autoimmune disorder as syndromes that can occur in the setting of immune reconstitution with the use of antiretroviral products.

In addition, we refer to non-safety labeling changes in our October 19, 2011 letter for all antiretroviral products based on recent studies demonstrating decreased transmission of HIV when HIV-infected patients or their uninfected partners take antiretroviral medication.

This supplemental new drug application provides for revisions to the labeling for Kaletra® (lopinavir/ritonavir) Capsules, 133.3mg/33.3mg, consistent with our October 19 and December 12, 2011 letters, as follows (additions are noted by underline and deletions are noted by strikethrough).

1. The Table 3 and 4 in the **CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY/Drug-drug Interactions** subsection of the package insert has been revised as follows:

Table 3. Drug Interactions: Pharmacokinetic Parameters for Lopinavir in the Presence of the Co-administered Drug (See PRECAUTIONS – Table 11 for Recommended Alterations in Dose or Regimen)

Reference ID: 3089587

Co- administered Drug	Dose of Co- administer ed Drug (mg)	Dose of KALETRA (mg)	n	Ratio (in combination with Coadministered drug-/alone) of Lopinavir Pharmacokinetic Parameters (90% CI); No Effect = 1.00		
				C _{max}	AUC	C _{min}
Amprenavir	750 BID,	400/100	12	0.72	0.62	0.43
	10 d	BID, 21 d		(0.65, 0.79)	(0.56, 0.70)	(0.34, 0.56)
Atorvastatin	20 QD, 4 d	400/100	12	0.90	0.90	0.92
		BID, 14 d		(0.78, 1.06)	(0.79, 1.02)	(0.78, 1.10)
Efavirenz ¹	600 QHS,	400/100	11, 7*	0.97	0.81	0.61
	9 d	BID, 9 d		(0.78, 1.22)	(0.64, 1.03)	(0.38, 0.97)
Fosamprenavir ²	700 BID	400/100	18	1.30	1.37	1.52
	plus	BID, 14 d		(0.85, 1.47)	(0.80, 1.55)	(0.72, 1.82)
	ritonavir 100 BID, 14 d					
Ketoconazole	200 single	400/100	12	0.89	0.87	0.75
	dose	BID, 16 d		(0.80, 0.99)	(0.75, 1.00)	(0.55, 1.00)
Nelfinavir	1000 BID,	400/100	13	0.79	0.73	0.62
	10 d	BID, 21 d		(0.70, 0.89)	(0.63, 0.85)	(0.49, 0.78)
Nevirapine	200 BID,	400/100	22, 19*	0.81	0.73	0.49
	steady- state (> 1 yr) ³	BID, steady- state		(0.62, 1.05)	(0.53, 0.98)	(0.28, 0.74)
	7 mg/kg or 4 mg/kg QD, 2 wk; BID 1 wk ⁴	(> 1 yr) 300/75 mg/m ² BID, 3 wk	12, 15*	0.86 (0.64, 1.16)	0.78 (0.56, 1.09)	0.45 (0.25, 0.81)
Omeprazole	40 QD, 5 d	400/100 tablet BID, 10 d	12	1.08 (0.99, 1.17)	1.07 (0.99, 1.15)	1.03 (0.90, 1.18)
	40 QD, 5 d	800/200	12	0.94	0.92	0.71
		tablet QD, 10 d		(0.88, 1.00)	(0.86, 0.99)	(0.57, 0.89)
Pitavastatin ⁵	4 mg QD,	400/100	<u>23</u>	0.93	<u>0.91</u>	<u>NA</u>
	<u>5 d</u>	tablet BID, 16 d		(0.88-0.98)	(0.86-0.97)	
Pravastatin	20 QD, 4 d	400/100	12	0.98	0.95	0.88
		BID, 14 d		(0.89, 1.08)	(0.85, 1.05)	(0.77, 1.02)
Rifabutin	150 QD,	400/100	14	1.08	1.17	1.20
	10 d	BID, 20 d		(0.97, 1.19)	(1.04, 1.31)	(0.96, 1.65)

Ranitidine	150 single	400/100	12	0.99	0.97	0.90
	dose	tablet BID,		(0.95, 1.03)	(0.93, 1.01)	(0.85, 0.95)
		10 d				, , ,
	150 single	800/200	10	0.97	0.95	0.82
	dose	tablet QD,		(0.95, 1.00)	(0.91, 0.99)	(0.74, 0.91)
		10 d				
Rifampin	600 QD,	400/100	22	0.45	0.25	0.01
	10 d	BID, 20 d		(0.40, 0.51)	(0.21, 0.29)	(0.01, 0.02)
	600 QD,	800/200	10	1.02	0.84	0.43
	14 d	BID, 9 d ^{5<u>6</u>}		(0.85, 1.23)	(0.64, 1.10)	(0.19, 0.96)
	600 QD,	400/400	9	0.93	0.98	1.03
	14 d	BID, 9 d ⁶ 2		(0.81, 1.07)	(0.81, 1.17)	(0.68, 1.56)
					Co-administration of	
					KALETRA a	and rifampin
					is not reco	mmended.
					(See PRECAUTIONS – Table 10 and Table 11)	
Ritonavir ³	100 BID,	400/100	8, 21*	1.28	1.46	2.16
	3-4 wk	BID,		(0.94, 1.76)	(1.04, 2.06)	(1.29,
		3-4 wk				3.62)
Tenofovir ⁷⁸	300 mg	400/100	24	NC [†]	NC [†]	NC [†]
	QD, 14 d	BID, 14 d				
Tipranavir/riton	500/200	400/100	21	0.53 (0.40,	0.45 (0.32,	0.30 (0.17,
avir ³	mg BID	capsule BID	69	$0.69)^{89}$	$(0.63)^{89}$	$(0.51)^{89}$
	(28 doses)	(27 doses)				0.48 (0.40,
						$0.58)^{910}$

All interaction studies conducted in healthy, HIV-negative subjects unless otherwise indicated.

- 1 The pharmacokinetics of ritonavir are unaffected by concurrent efavirenz.
- 2 Data extracted from the fosamprenavir package insert.
- 3 Study conducted in HIV-positive adult subjects.
- 4 Study conducted in HIV-positive pediatric subjects ranging in age from 6 months to 12 years.
- 5 Data extracted from the pitavastatin package insert and results presented at the 2011 International AIDS Society Conference on HIV Pathogenesis, Treatment and Prevention (Morgan, et al, poster #MOPE170)
- <u>65</u> Titrated to 800/200 BID as 533/133 BID x 1 d, 667/167 BID x 1 d, then 800/200 BID x 7 d, compared to 400/100 BID x 10 days alone.
- $\underline{76}$ Titrated to 400/400 BID as 400/200 BID x 1 d, 400/300 BID x 1 d, then 400/400 BID x 7 d, compared to 400/100 BID x 10 days alone.
- <u>87</u> Data extracted from the tenofovir package insert.
- 98 Intensive PK analysis.
- 109 Drug levels obtained at 8-16 hrs post-dose.
- * Parallel group design; n for KALETRA + co-administered drug, n for KALETRA alone. N/A = Not available.
- † NC = No change.

Table 4. Drug Interactions: Pharmacokinetic Parameters for Co-administered Drug in the Presence of KALETRA (See PRECAUTIONS – Table 11 for Recommended Alterations in Dose or Regimen)

	Dose or Regimen)						
Co-	Dose of	Dose of	n	Ratio (in combination with			
administered	Co-	KALETRA		KALETRA	alone) of Co-a	dministered	
Drug	administer	(mg)		Drug Pharmacokinetic Parameters			
	ed Drug			(90% CI); No Effect = 1.00			
	(mg)						
				C _{max}	AUC	$\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{min}}$	
Amprenavir ¹	750 BID,	400/100 BID,	11	1.12	1.72	4.57	
	10 d	21 d		(0.91, 1.39)	(1.41, 2.09)	(3.51, 5.95)	
	combo vs.						
	1200 BID,						
	14 d alone						
Atorvastatin	20 QD, 4 d	400/100 BID,	12	4 .67	5.88	2.28	
		14 d		(3.35, 6.51)	(4.69, 7.37)	(1.91, 2.71)	
Desipramine ²	100 single	400/100 BID,	15	0.91	1.05	N/A	
	dose	10 d		(0.84, 0.97)	(0.96, 1.16)		
Efavirenz	600 QHS,	400/100 BID,	11, 12*	0.91	0.84	0.84	
	9 d	9 d		(0.72, 1.15)	(0.62, 1.15)	(0.58, 1.20)	
Ethinyl	35 μg QD,	400/100 BID,	12	0.59	0.58	0.42	
Estradiol	21 d	14 d		(0.52, 0.66)	(0.54, 0.62)	(0.36, 0.49)	
	(Ortho						
	Novum®)						
Fosamprenavir	700 BID	400/100 BID,	18	0.42	0.37	0.35	
3	plus	14 d		(0.30, 0.58)	(0.28, 0.49)	(0.27, 0.46)	
	ritonavir						
	100 BID,						
	14 d						
Indinavir ¹	600 BID,	400/100 BID,	13	0.71	0.91	3.47	
	10 d	15 d		(0.63, 0.81)	(0.75, 1.10)	(2.60, 4.64)	
	combo						
	nonfasting						
	vs. 800						
	TID, 5 d						
	alone						
	fasting						
Ketoconazole	200 single	400/100 BID,	12	1.13	3.04	N/A	
	dose	16 d		(0.91, 1.40)	(2.44, 3.79)		
Methadone	5 single	400/100 BID,	11	0.55	0.47	N/A	
	dose	10 d		(0.48, 0.64)	(0.42, 0.53)		

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Nelfinavir ¹	1000 BID,	400/100 BID,	13	0.93	1.07	1.86
	10 d	21 d		(0.82, 1.05)	(0.95, 1.19)	(1.57, 2.22)
	combo vs.					
	1250 BID,					
	14 d alone					
M8 metabolite				2.36	3.46	7.49
				(1.91, 2.91)	(2.78, 4.31)	(5.85, 9.58)
Nevirapine	200 QD,	400/100 BID,	5, 6*	1.05	1.08	1.15
	14 d; BID,	20 d		(0.72, 1.52)	(0.72, 1.64)	(0.71, 1.86)
	6 d					
Norethindrone	1 QD, 21 d	400/100 BID,	12	0.84	0.83	0.68
	(Ortho	14 d		(0.75, 0.94)	(0.73, 0.94)	(0.54, 0.85)
	Novum®)					
Pitavastatin ⁴	4 mg QD,	400/100 tablet	23	0.96		
	5 d	BID, 16 d		(0.84-1.10)	0.80	
				4	$(0.7\overline{3}-0.87)$	<u>N/A</u>
Pravastatin	20 QD, 4 d	400/100 BID,	12	1.26	1.33	N/A
1 100 (000 000 00111	20 (2),	14 d		(0.87, 1.83)	(0.91, 1.94)	1,171
Rifabutin	150 QD,	400/100 BID,	12	2.12	3.03	4.90
Tenaoum	10 d;	10 d	12	(1.89, 2.38)	(2.79, 3.30)	(3.18, 5.76)
	combo vs.	10 4		(1.05, 2.50)	(2.77, 3.30)	(3.10, 2.70)
	300 QD,					
	10 d; alone					
25-O-	10 0, 010110			23.6	47.5	94.9
desacetyl				(13.7, 25.3)	(29.3, 51.8)	(74.0, 122)
rifabutin				(13.7, 23.3)	(2).5, 51.0)	(71.0, 122)
Rifabutin +				3.46	5.73	9.53
25-O-				(3.07, 3.91)	(5.08, 6.46)	(7.56,
desacetyl				(3.07, 3.71)	(3.00, 0.40)	12.01)
rifabutin ⁴⁵						12.01)
Rosuvastatin ⁵⁶	20 mg QD,	400/100 tablet	15	4.66	2.08	1.04
Rosavastatiii	7 d	BID, 7 d	13	(3.4, 6.4)	(1.66, 2.6)	(0.9, 1.2)
Saquinavir ¹	800 BID,	400/100 BID,	14	6.34	9.62	16.74
Saquillavii	10 d	15 d	14	(5.32, 7.55)	(8.05,	(13.73,
	combo vs.	13 u		(3.32, 7.33)	11.49)	20.42)
	1200 TID,				11.49)	20.42)
	5 d alone,					
		400/100 DID	10	6.44	9.91	16.54
	1200 BID,	400/100 BID,	10			16.54
	5 d combo	20 d		(5.59, 7.41)	(8.28,	(10.91,
	vs. 1200				11.86)	25.08)
	TID, 5 d					
T6 • 6 7	alone	400/100 DID	2.4	NICT	1.22	1.71
Tenofovir ⁶⁷	300 mg	400/100 BID,	24	NC [†]	1.32	1.51
	QD, 14 d	14 d			(1.26, 1.38)	(1.32, 1.66)

All interaction studies conducted in healthy, HIV-negative subjects unless otherwise indicated.

- 1 Ratio of parameters for amprenavir, indinavir, nelfinavir, and saquinavir are not normalized for dose.
- 2 Desipramine is a probe substrate for assessing effects on CYP2D6-mediated metabolism.
- 3 Data extracted from the fosamprenavir package insert.
- 4 Data extracted from the pitavastatin package insert and results presented at the 2011 International AIDS Society Conference on HIV Pathogenesis, Treatment and Prevention (Morgan, et al, poster #MOPE170).
- <u>5</u>4 Effect on the dose-normalized sum of rifabutin parent and 25-O-desacetyl rifabutin active metabolite.
- <u>65 Data extracted from the rosuvastatin package insert and results presented at the 2007 Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infection (Hoody, et al, abstract L 107, poster #564). Kiser, et al. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr. 2008 Apr 15;47(5):570-8.</u>
- 76 Data extracted from the tenofovir package insert.
- * Parallel group design; n for KALETRA + co-administered drug, n for co-administered drug alone. N/A = Not available.
- † NC = No change.
- 2. In the "Warnings Drug Interactions" section, the paragraph on concomitant use of KALETRA and statins has been revised as follows:

Concomitant use of lovastatin or simvastatin is contraindicated. Use atorvastatin with caution and at the lowest necessary dose. Titrate rosuvastatin dose carefully and use the lowest necessary dose; do not exceed rosuvastatin 10 mg/day. See Precautions – Other Drugs and Tables 3 and 4 for drug interaction data with other HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors.

Concomitant use of KALETRA with lovastatin or simvastatin is not recommended. Caution should be exercised if HIV protease inhibitors, including KALETRA, are used concurrently with other HMG CoA reductase inhibitors that are also metabolized by the CYP3A4 pathway (e.g., atorvastatin). The risk of myopathy, including rhabdomyolysis may be increased when HIV protease inhibitors, including KALETRA, are used in combination with these drugs.

The PRECAUTIONS/Immune Reconstitution Syndrome sub-section has been revised as follows:

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

Autoimmune disorders (such as Graves' disease, polymyositis, and Guillain-Barré syndrome) have also been reported to occur in the setting of immune reconstitution; however, the time to onset is more variable, and can occur many months after initiation of treatment.

4. A paragraph begins with "Patients should be informed that KALETRA is not a cure for HIV....." in the **PRECAUTIONS/Information for Patients** sub-section has been revised as follows:

Patients should be informed that KALETRA is not a cure for HIV infection and that they may continue to develop opportunistic infections and other complications associated with HIV disease. The long term effects of KALETRA are unknown at this time. Patients should be told that there are currently no data demonstrating that therapy with KALETRA can reduce the risk of transmitting HIV to others through sexual contact. KALETRA is not a cure for HIV-1 infection and patients may continue to experience illnesses associated with HIV-1 infection, including opportunistic infections. Patients should remain under the care of a physician when using KALETRA.

Patients should be advised to avoid doing things that can spread HIV-1 infection to others.

- Do not share needles or other injection equipment.
- Do not share personal items that can have blood or body fluids on them, like toothbrushes and razor blades.
- Do not have any kind of sex without protection. Always practice safe sex by using
 a latex or polyurethane condom or other barrier method to lower the chance of sexual
 contact with semen, vaginal secretions, or blood.
- Do not breastfeed. We do not know if KALETRA can be passed to your the baby in through your breast milk and whether it could harm your the baby. Also, mothers with HIV-1 should not breastfeed because HIV-1 can be passed to the baby in the breast milk.
- 5. The **PRECAUTIONS/Drug Interactions** sub-section has been revised as follows:

Table 11. Established and Other Potentially Significant Drug Interactions: Alteration in Dose or Regimen May Be Recommended Based on Drug Interaction Studies or Predicte Interaction See CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY for Magnitude of Interaction – Table 3 and Table 4

Concomitant Drug Class: Drug Name	Effect on Concentration of lopinavir or Concomitant Drug	Clinical Comment
	Other A	Agents
Antiarrhythmics: amiodarone, bepridil, lidocaine (systemic) , and quinidine	↑ Antiarrhythmics	Caution is warranted and therapeutic concentration monitoring is recommended for antiarrhythmics when coadministered with KALETRA, if available.
Calcium Channel Blockers, dihydropyridine, e.g., felodipine, nifedipine, nicardipine	† Dihydropyridine calcium channel blockers	Caution is warranted and clinical monitoring of patients is recommended.
HMG-CoA Reductase Inhibitors: atorvastatin* rosuvastatin	↑ atorvastatin ↑ rosuvastatin	(b) (4
		Use lowest_possible dose of atorvastatin or_rosuvastatin with eareful monitoring, or . Ceonsider other HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors such as pitavastatin or pravastatin or fluvastatin in combination when coadministered with KALETRA

^{*} See **CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY** for Magnitude of Interaction - Table 3 and Table 4.

6. **PRECAUTIONS/Other Drugs** sub-section has been revised as follows:

Drug interaction studies reveal no clinically significant interaction between KALETRA and desipramine (CYP2D6 probe), <u>pitavastatin</u>, pravastatin, stavudine, lamivudine, omeprazole or ranitidine.

Based on known metabolic profiles, clinically significant drug interactions are not expected between KALETRA and fluvastatin, dapsone, trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole, azithromycin, erythromycin, or fluconazole.

7. Patient Information Labeling:

a. The "Does KALETRA cure HIV or AIDS?" section has been revised as follows:

KALETRA does not cure HIV infection or AIDS. The long term effects of KALETRA are not known at this time. People taking KALETRA may still get opportunistic infections or other conditions that happen with HIV infection. Some of these conditions are pneumonia, herpes virus infections, and Mycobacterium avium complex (MAC) infections. KALETRA does not cure HIV infection or AIDS and you may continue to experience illnesses associated with HIV-1 infection, including opportunistic infections. You should remain under the care of a doctor when using KALETRA.

Avoid doing things that can spread HIV-1 infection.

- Do not share needles or other injection equipment.
- Do not share personal items that can have blood or body fluids on them, like toothbrushes and razor blades.
- Do not have any kind of sex without protection. Always practice safe sex by using a latex or polyurethane condom or other barrier method to lower the chance of sexual contact with semen, vaginal secretions, or blood.
- b. The "Does KALETRA reduce the risk of passing HIV to others?" section has been deleted.

KALETRA does not reduce the risk of passing HIV to others through sexual contact or blood contamination. Continue to practice safe sex and do not use or share dirty needles

- c. In the Patient Information Labeling section, under "Medicines You Should Not Take with KALETRA," the statement on statins has been revised to read as follows:

 Do not take KALETRA with the cholesterol lowering medicinesMevacor® (lovastatin) or Zocor® (simvastatin) because of possible serious reactions. There is also an increased risk of drug interactions between KALETRA and Lipitor® (atorvastatin); talk to your doctor before you take any of these cholesterol reducing medicines with KALETRA. Do not take KALETRA with the cholesterol-lowering medicines Mevacor® (lovastatin) or Zocor® (simvastatin) because of possible serious reactions.
- d. Under the subsection, "Medicines that require dosage adjustment", the following

- statement has been added at the end of this section: <u>If you are taking the cholesterol</u> <u>lowering medicines Lipitor</u> (atorvastatin) or Crestor (rosuvastatin), your doctor may need to lower your dose of Lipitor or Crestor while you are taking KALETRA.
- e. The second bulleted paragraph in the "What should I tell my doctor before taking KALETRA?" section has been revised as follows: If you are breast-feeding: Do not breast feed if you are taking KALETRA. You should not breast feed if you have HIV. If you are a woman who has or will have a baby, talk with your doctor about the best way to feed your baby. You should be aware that if your baby does not already have HIV, there is a chance that HIV can be transmitted through breast—feeding. Do not breastfeed. We do not know if KALETRA can be passed to your the baby in through your breast milk and whether it could harm your the baby. Also, mothers with HIV-1 should not breastfeed because HIV-1 can be passed to the baby in the breast milk.
- 8. The revision date has been changed from 04/2010 to 12/2011 at the end of the label.

We have completed our review of this supplemental application, as amended. It is approved, effective on the date of this letter, for use as recommended in the enclosed, agreed-upon labeling text.

CONTENT OF LABELING

As soon as possible, but no later than 14 days from the date of this letter, submit the content of labeling [21 CFR 314.50(l)] in structured product labeling (SPL) format using the FDA automated drug registration and listing system (eLIST), as described at http://www.fda.gov/ForIndustry/DataStandards/StructuredProductLabeling/default.htm. Content of labeling must be identical to the enclosed labeling (text for the package insert, text for the Medication Guide), with the addition of any labeling changes in pending "Changes Being Effected" (CBE) supplements, as well as annual reportable changes not included in the enclosed labeling.

Information on submitting SPL files using eLIST may be found in the guidance for industry titled "SPL Standard for Content of Labeling Technical Qs and As" at http://www.fda.gov/downloads/DrugsGuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Guidances/UCM072392.pdf.

The SPL will be accessible from publicly available labeling repositories.

Also within 14 days, amend all pending supplemental applications for this NDA, including CBE supplements for which FDA has not yet issued an action letter, with the content of labeling [21 CFR 314.50(l)(1)(i)] in MS Word format, that includes the changes approved in this supplemental application, as well as annual reportable changes and annotate each change. To facilitate review of your submission, provide a highlighted or marked-up copy that shows all changes, as well as a clean Microsoft Word version. The marked-up copy should provide appropriate annotations, including supplement number(s) and annual report date(s).

PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS

You may request advisory comments on proposed introductory advertising and promotional labeling. To do so, submit the following, in triplicate, (1) a cover letter requesting advisory comments, (2) the proposed materials in draft or mock-up form with annotated references, and (3) the package insert(s) to:

Food and Drug Administration Center for Drug Evaluation and Research Office of Prescription Drug Promotion (OPDP) 5901-B Ammendale Road Beltsville, MD 20705-1266

You must submit final promotional materials and package insert(s), accompanied by a Form FDA 2253, at the time of initial dissemination or publication [21 CFR 314.81(b)(3)(i)]. Form FDA 2253 is available at http://www.fda.gov/opacom/morechoices/fdaforms/cder.html; instructions are provided on page 2 of the form. For more information about submission of promotional materials to the Office of Prescription Drug Promotion (OPDP), see http://www.fda.gov/AboutFDA/CentersOffices/CDER/ucm090142.htm.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

We remind you that you must comply with reporting requirements for an approved NDA (21 CFR 314.80 and 314.81).

If you have any questions, call Kyong Hyon, Safety Regulatory Project Manager, at (301) 796-0734.

Sincerely,

{See appended electronic signature page}

Kendall A. Marcus, MD Deputy Director for Safety Division of Antiviral Products Office Antimicrobial Products Center for Drug Evaluation and Research

ENCLOSURE(S):
Content of Labeling

This is a representation of an electronic record that was signed electronically and this page is the manifestation of the electronic signature.	
/s/	
KENDALL A MARCUS 02/17/2012	