

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use FOSRENOL safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for FOSRENOL.

FOSRENOL (lanthanum carbonate) Chewable Tablets

Initial U.S. Approval: 2004

RECENT MAJOR CHANGES

Contraindications (4) 4/2011
Warnings and Precautions, Gastrointestinal Adverse Effects (5.1) 4/2011

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

- FOSRENOL is a phosphate binder indicated to reduce serum phosphate in patients with end stage renal disease (ESRD). (1)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- Take FOSRENOL with or immediately after food. (2)
- The recommended initial total daily dose of FOSRENOL is 1500 mg. (2)
- Titrate the dose every 2-3 weeks until an acceptable serum phosphate level is reached. Monitor serum phosphate levels as needed during dose titration and on a regular basis thereafter. (2)
- Most patients required a total daily dose between 1500 mg and 3000 mg to reduce plasma phosphate levels to less than 6.0 mg/dL. (2)
- In clinical studies of ESRD patients, FOSRENOL doses up to 4500 mg were evaluated. (2)
- Chew tablets completely before swallowing. To aid in chewing, tablets may be crushed. Do not swallow intact tablets. (2)

DOSAGE FORM AND STRENGTHS

- Chewable Tablets: 500 mg, 750 mg, and 1000 mg. (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Bowel obstruction, ileus, and fecal impaction. (4)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Serious cases of gastrointestinal obstruction, ileus, and fecal impaction have been associated with lanthanum use, some requiring surgery or hospitalization. Risk factors include constipation and altered gastrointestinal anatomy (2, 5.1)
- FOSRENOL has radio-opaque properties and therefore may give the appearance typical of an imaging agent during abdominal X-ray procedures. (5.2)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

- The most common reactions included: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain. (6.1)
- The following adverse reactions have been identified during post-approval use of FOSRENOL: constipation, dyspepsia, allergic skin reactions, hypophosphatemia and tooth injury (6.2)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Shire US Inc. at 1-800-828-2088 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

- There is a potential for FOSRENOL to interact with compounds which bind to cationic antacids (i.e. aluminium-, magnesium-, or calcium-based). Therefore, do not take such compounds within 2 hours of dosing with FOSRENOL. (7.1)
- Oral quinolone antibiotics must be taken at least 1 hour before or 4 hours after FOSRENOL. (7.2)
- Do not take thyroid hormone replacement therapy within 2 hours of dosing with FOSRENOL. Monitoring of TSH levels is recommended in patients receiving both medicinal agents. (7.3)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION.

Revised: 4/2011

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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

FOSRENOL is a phosphate binder indicated to reduce serum phosphate in patients with end stage renal disease (ESRD).

Management of elevated serum phosphorous levels in end state renal disease patients usually includes all of the following: reduction in dietary intake of phosphate, removal of phosphate by dialysis and reduction of intestinal phosphate absorption with phosphate binders.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Divide the daily dose of FOSRENOL and take with or immediately after food. The recommended initial total daily dose of FOSRENOL is 1500 mg. Titrate the dose every 2-3 weeks until an acceptable serum phosphate level is reached. Monitor serum phosphate levels as needed during dose titration and on a regular basis thereafter.

In clinical studies of ESRD patients, FOSRENOL doses up to 4500 mg were evaluated. Most patients required a total daily dose between 1500 mg and 3000 mg to reduce plasma phosphate levels to less than 6.0 mg/dL. Doses were generally titrated in increments of 750 mg/day.

Chew tablets completely before swallowing. To aid in chewing, tablets may be crushed. Do not swallow intact tablets.

Consider potential drug interactions when prescribing FOSRENOL [see *Drug Interactions (7)*].

3 DOSAGE FORM AND STRENGTHS

Chewable Tablets: 500 mg, 750 mg, and 1000 mg.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

Bowel obstruction, ileus, and fecal impaction

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Gastrointestinal Adverse Effects

There have been reports of serious cases of gastrointestinal obstruction, ileus, and fecal impaction reported in association with lanthanum, some requiring surgery or hospitalization.

Risk factors for gastrointestinal obstruction identified from post-marketing reports include alteration in gastrointestinal anatomy (e.g., history of gastrointestinal surgery, colon cancer), hypomotility disorders (e.g., constipation, ileus, diabetes) and concomitant medications (e.g., calcium channel blockers). Some cases were reported in patients with no history of gastrointestinal disease.

Advise patients to chew the tablet thoroughly to reduce the risk of adverse gastrointestinal events.

Patients with acute peptic ulcer, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, or bowel obstruction were not included in FOSRENOL clinical studies [see *Contraindications (4)*].

5.2 Diagnostic Tests

FOSRENOL has radio-opaque properties and therefore may give the appearance typical of an imaging agent during abdominal X-ray procedures.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

Overall, the safety profile of FOSRENOL has been studied in over 5200 subjects in completed clinical trials. The most common adverse reactions for FOSRENOL were gastrointestinal events, such as nausea and vomiting and they generally abated over time with continued dosing.

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

In double-blind, placebo-controlled studies where a total of 180 and 95 ESRD patients were randomized to FOSRENOL and placebo, respectively, for 4-6 weeks of treatment, the most common reactions that were more frequent ($\geq 5\%$ difference) in the FOSRENOL group were nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain (Table 1).

Table 1. Adverse Reactions* That Were More Common on FOSRENOL in Placebo Controlled, Double-Blind Studies With Treatment Periods of 4-6 Weeks

	FOSRENOL % (N=180)	Placebo % (N=95)
Nausea	11	5
Vomiting	9	4
Abdominal pain	5	0

* expressed as the event rate for each term

In an open-label long-term 2 year extension study in 93 patients who had transitioned from other studies, resulting in a total of up to 6 years treatment, mean baseline values and changes in transaminases were similar to those observed in the earlier comparative studies, with little change during treatment.

The safety of FOSRENOL was studied in two long-term, open-labeled studies clinical trials, which included 1215 patients treated with FOSRENOL and 944 with alternative therapy. Fourteen percent (14%) of FOSRENOL treated patients discontinued treatment due to adverse events. Gastrointestinal adverse reactions, such as nausea, diarrhea and vomiting were the most common types of event leading to discontinuation.

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been identified during post-approval use of FOSRENOL: constipation, dyspepsia, allergic skin reactions, hypophosphatemia and tooth injury.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

Lanthanum in FOSRENOL has the potential to bind to drugs with anionic (e.g., carboxyl, carbonyl and hydroxyl) groups. FOSRENOL may decrease the bioavailability of tetracyclines or fluoroquinolones via this mechanism.

There are no empirical data on avoiding drug interactions between FOSRENOL and most concomitant drugs. When administering an oral medication where a reduction in the bioavailability of that medication would have a

clinically significant effect on its safety or efficacy, administer the drug at least one hour before or three hours after FOSRENOL. Monitor blood levels of the concomitant drugs that have a narrow therapeutic range.

7.1 Drugs Binding to Antacids

There is a potential for FOSRENOL to interact with compounds which bind to cationic antacids (i.e. aluminium-, magnesium-, or calcium-based). Therefore, do not administer such compounds within 2 hours of dosing with FOSRENOL. Examples of relevant classes of compounds where antacids have been demonstrated to reduce bioavailability include antibiotics (such as quinolones, ampicillin and tetracyclines), thyroid hormones, ACE-inhibitors, statin lipid regulators and anti-malarials.

7.2 Quinolone Antibiotics

Co-administration of FOSRENOL with quinolone antibiotics may reduce the extent of their absorption. The bioavailability of oral ciprofloxacin was decreased by approximately 50% when taken with FOSRENOL in a single dose study in healthy volunteers. Administer oral quinolone antibiotics at least 1 hour before or 4 hours after FOSRENOL. When oral quinolones are given for short courses, consider eliminating the doses of FOSRENOL that would be normally scheduled near the time of quinolone intake to improve quinolone absorption [see *Pharmacokinetics (12.3)*].

7.3 Levothyroxine

The bioavailability of levothyroxine was decreased by approximately 40% when taken together with FOSRENOL. Administer thyroid hormone replacement therapy at least 2 hours before or 2 hours after dosing with FOSRENOL and monitor thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) levels [see *Pharmacokinetics (12.3)*].

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Pregnancy Category C. No adequate and well-controlled studies have been conducted in pregnant women. The effect of FOSRENOL on the absorption of vitamins and other nutrients has not been studied in pregnant women. FOSRENOL is not recommended for use during pregnancy.

Studies in pregnant rabbits showed that oral administration of lanthanum carbonate at 1500 mg/kg/day (5 times the maximum recommended daily human dose (MRHD) of 5725 mg, on a mg/m² basis, assuming a 60 kg patient) was associated with increased post-implantation loss, reduced fetal weights, and delayed fetal ossification [see *Nonclinical Toxicology (13.3)*].

8.2 Labor and Delivery

No lanthanum carbonate treatment-related effects on labor and delivery were seen in animal studies. The effects of lanthanum carbonate on labor and delivery in humans is unknown.

8.3 Nursing Mothers

It is not known whether lanthanum carbonate is excreted in human milk. As many drugs are excreted in human milk, consider the possibility of infant exposure when FOSRENOL is administered to a nursing woman.

8.4 Pediatric Use

The safety and efficacy of FOSRENOL in pediatric patients have not been established. While growth abnormalities were not identified in long-term animal studies, lanthanum was deposited into developing bone including growth plate. The consequences of such deposition in developing bone in pediatric patients are unknown. Therefore, the use of FOSRENOL in this population is not recommended.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Of the total number of patients in clinical studies of FOSRENOL, 32% (538) were ≥ 65 , while 9.3% (159) were ≥ 75 . No overall differences in safety or effectiveness were observed between patients ≥ 65 years of age and younger patients.

10 OVERDOSAGE

The symptoms associated with overdose are adverse reactions such as headache, nausea and vomiting. In clinical trials, daily doses up to 6000 mg/day of lanthanum carbonate were well tolerated in healthy adults when administered with food, with the exception of GI symptoms. Given the topical activity of lanthanum in the gut, and the excretion in feces of the majority of the dose, supportive therapy is recommended for overdose. Lanthanum carbonate was not acutely toxic in animals by the oral route. No deaths and no adverse effects occurred in mice, rats or dogs after single oral doses of 2000 mg/kg (1.7, 3.4, and 11.3 times the MRHD, respectively, on a mg/m^2 basis).

11 DESCRIPTION

FOSRENOL contains lanthanum carbonate (2:3) hydrate with molecular formula $\text{La}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (on average $x=4-5$ moles of water) and molecular weight 457.8 (anhydrous mass). Lanthanum (La) is a naturally occurring rare earth element. Lanthanum carbonate is practically insoluble in water.

Each FOSRENOL, white to off-white, chewable tablet contains lanthanum carbonate hydrate equivalent to 500, 750, or 1000 mg of elemental lanthanum and the following inactive ingredients: dextrans (hydrated) NF, colloidal silicon dioxide NF, magnesium stearate NF.

FOSRENOL does not contain calcium or aluminum.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

FOSRENOL is a phosphate binder that reduces absorption of phosphate by forming insoluble lanthanum phosphate complexes that pass through the gastrointestinal (GI) tract unabsorbed. Both serum phosphate and calcium phosphate product are reduced as a consequence of the reduced dietary phosphate absorption.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

In vitro studies have shown that lanthanum effectively binds phosphate in the physiologically relevant pH range of 3 to 7. In simulated gastric fluid, lanthanum binds approximately 97% of the available phosphate at pH 3-5 and 67% at pH 7, when lanthanum is present in a two-fold molar excess to phosphate. Bile acids have not been shown to affect the phosphate binding affinity of lanthanum. In order to bind dietary phosphate efficiently, FOSRENOL must be administered with or immediately after food.

In five Phase I pharmacodynamic studies comparing the reduction from baseline of urinary phosphorus excretion in healthy volunteers (N=143 taking lanthanum carbonate), it was shown that the mean intestinal phosphate binding capacity of lanthanum ranged from 235 to 468 mg phosphorus/day when lanthanum was administered at a dose of 3 g per day with food. By comparison, in one study with an untreated control group (n=10) and another study with a placebo group (n=3), the corresponding mean changes from baseline were 3 mg phosphorus/day and 87 mg phosphorus/day, respectively.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Absorption and Distribution - Following single or multiple dose oral administration of FOSRENOL to healthy subjects, the concentration of lanthanum in plasma was very low (bioavailability $<0.002\%$). Following oral administration in patients, the mean lanthanum C_{max} was 1.0 ng/mL. During long-term administration (52

weeks) in ESRD patients, the mean lanthanum concentration in plasma was approximately 0.6 ng/mL. There was minimal increase in plasma lanthanum concentrations with increasing doses within the therapeutic dose range. The timing of food intake relative to lanthanum administration (during and 30 minutes after food intake) has a negligible effect on the systemic level of lanthanum.

In vitro, lanthanum is highly bound (>99%) to human plasma proteins, including human serum albumin, α 1-acid glycoprotein, and transferrin. Binding to erythrocytes *in vivo* is negligible in rats.

In animal studies, lanthanum concentrations in several tissues, particularly gastrointestinal tract, mesenteric lymph nodes, bone and liver, increased over time to levels several orders of magnitude higher than those in plasma. The level of lanthanum in the liver was higher in renally impaired rats due to higher intestinal absorption. Lanthanum was found in the lysosomes and the biliary canal consistent with transcellular transport. Steady state tissue concentrations in bone and liver were achieved in dogs between 4 and 26 weeks. Relatively high levels of lanthanum remained in these tissues for longer than 6 months after cessation of dosing in dogs. There is no evidence from animal studies that lanthanum crosses the blood-brain barrier.

In 105 bone biopsies from patients treated with FOSRENOL for up to 4.5 years, rising levels of lanthanum were noted over time. Estimates of elimination half-life from bone ranged from 2.0 to 3.6 years. Steady state bone concentrations were not reached during the period studied.

Metabolism and Elimination - Lanthanum is not metabolized. Lanthanum was cleared from plasma of patients undergoing dialysis with an elimination half-life of 53 hours following discontinuation of therapy.

No information is available regarding the mass balance of lanthanum in humans after oral administration. In rats and dogs, the mean recovery of lanthanum after an oral dose was about 99% and 94% respectively and was essentially all from feces. Biliary excretion is the predominant route of elimination for circulating lanthanum in rats. In healthy volunteers administered intravenous lanthanum as the soluble chloride salt (120 μ g), renal clearance was less than 2% of total plasma clearance. Quantifiable amounts of lanthanum were not measured in the dialysate of treated ESRD patients.

Drug Interactions

FOSRENOL has a low potential for systemic drug-drug interactions because of the very low bioavailability of lanthanum and because it is not a substrate or inhibitor of major cytochrome P450 enzyme groups involved in drug metabolism (CYP1A2, CYP2C9/10, CYP2C19, CYP2D6 and CYP3A4/5).

FOSRENOL does not alter gastric pH. Therefore, FOSRENOL drug interactions based on altered gastric pH are not expected.

In an *in vitro* investigation, lanthanum did not form insoluble complexes when mixed in simulated gastric fluid with warfarin, digoxin, furosemide, phenytoin, metoprolol and enalapril. Clinical studies have shown that FOSRENOL (three doses of 1000 mg on the day prior to exposure and one dose of 1000 mg on the day of co-administration) administered 30 minutes earlier did not alter the pharmacokinetics of oral warfarin (10 mg), digoxin (0.5 mg), or metoprolol (100 mg). Potential pharmacodynamic interactions between lanthanum and these drugs (e.g., bleeding time or prothrombin time) were not evaluated. None of the drug interaction studies were done with the maximum recommended therapeutic dose of lanthanum carbonate. No drug interaction studies assessed the effects of drugs on phosphate binding by lanthanum carbonate.

Ciprofloxacin

In a randomized, two-way crossover study in healthy volunteers examining the interaction potential of a single oral dose of ciprofloxacin (750 mg) alone and with lanthanum carbonate (1 g TID), the maximum plasma concentration of ciprofloxacin was reduced by 56% and the area under the ciprofloxacin plasma concentration-time curve was reduced by 54%. The 24-h urinary recovery of ciprofloxacin was reduced 52% by FOSRENOL [see *Drug Interactions* (7.2)].

Levothyroxine

In a single-dose crossover study of levothyroxine (1 mg) with or without simultaneous administration of a single dose of FOSRENOL (500 mg) in six euthyroid normal healthy volunteers, the area under the serum T4 concentration-time curve was decreased by 40% [see *Drug Interactions (7.3)*].

Fat Soluble Vitamins

FOSRENOL appears not to affect the availability of fat soluble vitamins (A, D, E and K) or other nutrients [see *Clinical Studies (14.2)*].

Citrate

Citrate did not increase the absorption of lanthanum.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Oral administration of lanthanum carbonate to rats for up to 104 weeks, at doses up to 1500 mg of the salt per kg/day [2.5 times the MRHD of 5725 mg, on a mg/m² basis, assuming a 60-kg patient] revealed no evidence of carcinogenic potential. In the mouse, oral administration of lanthanum carbonate for up to 99 weeks, at a dose of 1500 mg/kg/day (1.3 times the MRHD) was associated with an increased incidence of glandular stomach adenomas in male mice.

Lanthanum carbonate tested negative for mutagenic activity in an *in vitro* Ames assay using *Salmonella typhimurium* and *Escherichia coli* strains and *in vitro* HGPRT gene mutation and chromosomal aberration assays in Chinese hamster ovary cells. Lanthanum carbonate also tested negative in an oral mouse micronucleus assay at doses up to 2000 mg/kg (1.7 times the MRHD), and in micronucleus and unscheduled DNA synthesis assays in rats given IV lanthanum chloride at doses up to 0.1 mg/kg, a dose that produced plasma lanthanum concentrations >2000 times the peak human plasma concentration.

Lanthanum carbonate, at doses up to 2000 mg/kg/day (3.4 times the MRHD), did not affect fertility or mating performance of male or female rats.

13.3 Developmental Toxicity

In pregnant rats, oral administration of lanthanum carbonate at doses as high as 2000 mg/kg/day (3.4 times the MRHD) resulted in no evidence of harm to the fetus. In pregnant rabbits, oral administration of lanthanum carbonate at 1500 mg/kg/day (5 times the MRHD) was associated with a reduction in maternal body weight gain and food consumption, increased post-implantation loss, reduced fetal weights, and delayed fetal ossification. Lanthanum carbonate administered to rats from implantation through lactation at 2000 mg/kg/day (3.4 times the MRHD) caused delayed eye opening, reduction in body weight gain, and delayed sexual development (preputial separation and vaginal opening) of the offspring.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

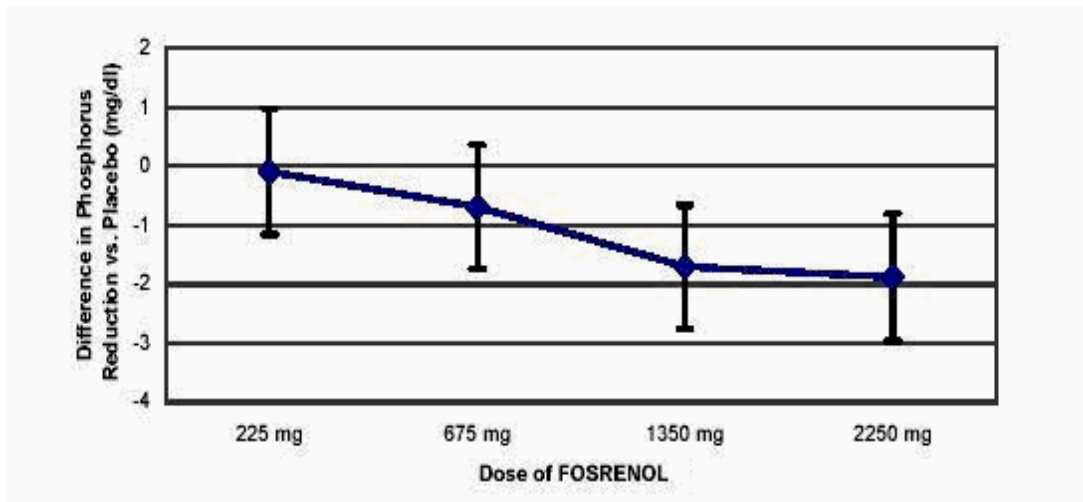
The effectiveness of FOSRENOL in reducing serum phosphorus in ESRD patients was demonstrated in one short-term, placebo-controlled, double-blind dose-ranging study, two placebo-controlled randomized withdrawal studies and two long-term, active-controlled, open-label studies in both hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis (PD) patients.

14.1 Double-Blind Placebo-Controlled Studies

One hundred and forty-four patients with chronic renal failure undergoing hemodialysis and with elevated phosphate levels were randomized to double-blind treatment at a fixed dose of lanthanum carbonate of 225 mg (n=27), 675 mg (n=29), 1350 mg (n=30) or 2250 mg (n=26) or placebo (n=32) in divided doses with meals. Fifty-five percent of subjects were male, 71% black, 25% white and 4% of other races. The mean age was 56

years and the duration of dialysis ranged from 0.5 to 15.3 years. Steady-state effects were achieved after two weeks. The effect after six weeks of treatment is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Difference in Phosphate Reduction in the FOSRENOL and Placebo Group in a 6-Week, Dose-Ranging, Double-Blind Study in ESRD Patients (with 95% Confidence Intervals)



One-hundred and eighty-five patients with end-stage renal disease undergoing either hemodialysis (n=146) or peritoneal dialysis (n=39) were enrolled in two placebo-controlled, randomized withdrawal studies. Sixty-four percent of subjects were male, 28% black, 62% white and 10% of other races. The mean age was 58.4 years and the duration of dialysis ranged from 0.2 to 21.4 years. After titration of lanthanum carbonate to achieve a phosphate level between 4.2 and 5.6 mg/dL in one study (doses up to 2250 mg/day) or ≤ 5.9 mg/dL in the second study (doses up to 3000 mg/day) and maintenance through 6 weeks, patients were randomized to lanthanum or placebo. During the placebo-controlled, randomized withdrawal phase (four weeks), the phosphorus concentration rose in the placebo group by 1.9 mg/dL in both studies relative to patients who remained on lanthanum carbonate therapy.

14.2 Open-Label Active-Controlled Studies

Two long-term open-label studies were conducted, involving a total of 2028 patients with ESRD undergoing hemodialysis. Patients were randomized to receive FOSRENOL or alternative phosphate binders for up to six months in one study and two years in the other. The daily FOSRENOL doses, divided and taken with meals, ranged from 375 mg to 3000 mg. Doses were titrated to reduce serum phosphate levels to a target level. The daily doses of the alternative therapy were based on current prescribing information or those commonly utilized. Both treatment groups had similar reductions in serum phosphate of about 1.8 mg/dL. Maintenance of reduction was observed for up to three years in patients treated with FOSRENOL in long-term, open-label extensions.

No effects of FOSRENOL on serum levels of 25-dihydroxy vitamin D3, vitamin A, vitamin B12, vitamin E and vitamin K were observed in patients who were monitored for 6 months.

Paired bone biopsies (at baseline and at one or two years) in 69 patients randomized to either FOSRENOL or calcium carbonate in one study and 99 patients randomized to either FOSRENOL or alternative therapy in a second study showed no differences in the development of mineralization defects between the groups.

Vital status was known for over 2000 patients, 97% of those participating in the clinical program during and after receiving treatment. The adjusted yearly mortality rate (rate/years of observation) for patients treated with FOSRENOL or alternative therapy was 6.6%.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

FOSRENOL is supplied as a chewable tablet in three dosage strengths for oral administration: 500 mg tablets, 750 mg tablets, and 1000 mg tablets. Each chewable tablet is white to off-white round, flat with a bevelled edge, and embossed on one side with 'S405' and the dosage strength corresponding to the content of elemental lanthanum.

500 mg Patient Pack (2 bottles of 45 tablets, NDC 54092-252-45, per each patient pack) NDC 54092-252-90.

750 mg Patient Pack (6 bottles of 15 tablets, NDC 54092-253-15, per each patient pack) NDC 54092-253-90.

1000 mg Patient Pack (9 bottles of 10 tablets, NDC 54092-254-10, per each patient pack) NDC 54092-254-90.

Storage - Store at 25°C (77°F): excursions permitted to 15-30°C (59-86°F).

[See USP controlled room temperature].

Protect from moisture.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise patients to take FOSRENOL tablets with or immediately after food and to chew or to crush tablets completely before swallowing.

Advise patients who are taking an oral medication where a reduction in the bioavailability of that medication would have a clinically significant effect on its safety or efficacy to separate the dosing of FOSRENOL from the affected drug by several hours [see *Drug Interactions (7)*]

Notify your physician that you are taking FOSRENOL prior to an abdominal x-ray [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].

Manufactured by DSM Pharmaceuticals Inc,
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Manufactured for Shire US Inc., Wayne, PA 19087.
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This product is covered by US patent 5,968,976

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