

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

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

RYDAPT® (midostaurin) capsules, for oral use

Initial U.S. Approval: 2017

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

RYDAPT is a kinase inhibitor indicated for the treatment of adult patients with:

- Newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia (AML) that is FLT3 mutation-positive as detected by an FDA-approved test, in combination with standard cytarabine and daunorubicin induction and cytarabine consolidation (1.1).

Limitations of Use:

RYDAPT is not indicated as a single-agent induction therapy for the treatment of patients with AML.

- Aggressive systemic mastocytosis (ASM), systemic mastocytosis with associated hematological neoplasm (SM-AHN), or mast cell leukemia (MCL). (1.2)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- AML: 50 mg orally twice daily with food. (2.1, 2.2, 2.4)
- ASM, SM-AHN, and MCL: 100 mg orally twice daily with food. (2.3, 2.4)

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Capsules: 25 mg (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Hypersensitivity to midostaurin or any of the excipients (4)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Embryo-fetal Toxicity: RYDAPT may cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Advise of the potential risk to a fetus. (5.1, 8 1).

- Pulmonary Toxicity: Monitor for symptoms of interstitial lung disease or pneumonitis. Discontinue RYDAPT in patients with signs or symptoms of pulmonary toxicity. Fatal cases have occurred. (5.2)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

- AML: The most common adverse reactions ($\geq 20\%$) were febrile neutropenia, nausea, mucositis, vomiting, headache, petechiae, musculoskeletal pain, epistaxis, device-related infection, hyperglycemia, and upper respiratory tract infection. (6.1)
- ASM, SM-AHN, or MCL: The most common adverse reactions ($\geq 20\%$) were nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, edema, musculoskeletal pain, abdominal pain, fatigue, upper respiratory tract infection, constipation, pyrexia, headache, and dyspnea. (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation at 1-888-669-6682 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

- Strong CYP3A4 Inhibitors: Strong CYP3A4 inhibitors may increase exposure to midostaurin and its active metabolites. Consider alternative therapies that do not strongly inhibit CYP3A4 or monitor for increased risk of adverse reactions. (7.1)
- Strong CYP3A4 Inducers: Avoid concomitant use as strong CYP3A4 inducers decrease exposure to midostaurin and its active metabolites. (7.1)

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

Lactation: Advise females not to breastfeed (8.2)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and FDA-approved patient labeling.

Revised: 4/2017

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

- 1.1 Acute Myeloid Leukemia
- 1.2 Systemic Mastocytosis

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- 2.1 Patient Selection
- 2.2 Recommended Dosage in Acute Myeloid Leukemia
- 2.3 Recommended Dosage in ASM, SM-AHN, and MCL
- 2.4 Recommended Administration

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- 5.1 Embryo-Fetal Toxicity
- 5.2 Pulmonary Toxicity

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

- 6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

- 7.1 Effect of Strong Cytochrome P450 (CYP) 3A Inhibitors and Inducers

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

- 8.1 Pregnancy

8.2 Lactation

8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

8.4 Pediatric Use

8.5 Geriatric Use

11 DESCRIPTION

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

- 12.1 Mechanism of Action
- 12.2 Pharmacodynamics
- 12.3 Pharmacokinetics

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

- 13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

- 14.1 Acute Myeloid Leukemia
- 14.2 Systemic Mastocytosis

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

*Sections or subsections omitted from the full prescribing information are not listed.

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

1.1 Acute Myeloid Leukemia

RYDAPT is indicated, in combination with standard cytarabine and daunorubicin induction and cytarabine consolidation chemotherapy, for the treatment of adult patients with newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia (AML) who are FLT3 mutation-positive, as detected by a FDA approved test [see *Dosage and Administration (2.1)*, *Clinical Studies (14.1)*].

Limitations of Use

RYDAPT is not indicated as a single-agent induction therapy for the treatment of patients with AML.

1.2 Systemic Mastocytosis

RYDAPT is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with aggressive systemic mastocytosis (ASM), systemic mastocytosis with associated hematological neoplasm (SM-AHN), or mast cell leukemia (MCL).

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Patient Selection

Select patients for the treatment of AML with RYDAPT based on the presence of FLT3 mutation positivity [see *Clinical Studies (14)*]. Information on FDA-approved tests for the detection of FLT3 mutation in AML is available at: <http://www.fda.gov/CompanionDiagnostics>.

2.2 Recommended Dosage in Acute Myeloid Leukemia

The recommended dose of RYDAPT for patients with acute myeloid leukemia is 50 mg orally twice daily with food on Days 8 to 21 of each cycle of induction with cytarabine and daunorubicin and on Days 8 to 21 of each cycle of consolidation with high-dose cytarabine [see *Clinical Studies (14.1)*]. For a description of the experience with single-agent treatment with RYDAPT beyond induction and consolidation, see *Clinical Studies (14.1)*.

2.3 Recommended Dosage in ASM, SM-AHN, and MCL

The recommended dose of RYDAPT for patients with ASM, SM-AHN, and MCL is 100 mg orally twice daily with food. Continue treatment until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity occurs. Table 1 provides recommendations for dose modifications of RYDAPT in patients with ASM, SM-AHN, and MCL. Monitor patients for toxicity at least weekly for the first 4 weeks, every other week for the next 8 weeks, and monthly thereafter while on treatment.

Table 1: RYDAPT Dose Modifications for Patients with Systemic Mastocytosis

Criteria	RYDAPT Dosing
ANC less than $1 \times 10^9/L$ attributed to RYDAPT in patients without MCL, or ANC less than $0.5 \times 10^9/L$ attributed to RYDAPT in patients with baseline ANC value of $0.5-1.5 \times 10^9/L$	Interrupt RYDAPT until ANC greater than or equal to $1 \times 10^9/L$, then resume RYDAPT at 50 mg twice daily, and if tolerated, increase to 100 mg twice daily. Discontinue RYDAPT if low ANC persists for > 21 days and is suspected to be related to RYDAPT.
Platelet count less than $50 \times 10^9/L$ attributed to RYDAPT in patients without MCL, or platelet count less than $25 \times 10^9/L$ attributed to RYDAPT in patients with baseline platelet count of $25-75 \times 10^9/L$	Interrupt RYDAPT until platelet count greater than or equal to $50 \times 10^9/L$, then resume RYDAPT at 50 mg twice daily, and if tolerated, increase to 100 mg twice daily. Discontinue if low platelet count persists for > 21 days and is suspected to be related to RYDAPT.
Hemoglobin less than 8 g/L attributed to RYDAPT in patients without MCL, or life-threatening anemia attributed to RYDAPT in patients with baseline hemoglobin value of 8 -10 g/L	Interrupt RYDAPT until hemoglobin greater than or equal to 8 g/L, then resume RYDAPT at 50 mg twice daily, and if tolerated, increase to 100 mg twice daily. Discontinue if low hemoglobin persists for > 21 days and is suspected to be related to RYDAPT.
Grade 3/4 nausea and/or vomiting despite optimal anti-emetic therapy	Interrupt RYDAPT for 3 days (6 doses), then resume RYDAPT at 50 mg twice daily, and if tolerated, increase to 100 mg twice daily.
Other Grade 3/4 non-hematological toxicities	Interrupt RYDAPT until event has resolved to \leq Grade 2, then resume RYDAPT at 50 mg twice daily, and if tolerated, increase to 100 mg twice daily.
<p>ANC Absolute Neutrophil Count CTCAE severity Grade 1 = mild symptoms; 2 = moderate symptoms; 3 = severe symptoms; 4 = life-threatening symptoms.</p>	

2.4 Recommended Administration

- Administer prophylactic anti-emetics before treatment with RYDAPT to reduce the risk of nausea and vomiting.
- Administer RYDAPT orally with food, twice daily at approximately 12 hour intervals [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*]. Do not open or crush RYDAPT capsules.
- If a dose of RYDAPT is missed or vomited, do not make up the dose; take the next dose at the usual scheduled time.
- Consider interval assessments of QT by EKG if RYDAPT is taken concurrently with medications that can prolong the QT interval.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

25 mg capsules: pale orange oblong soft capsule with red ink imprint 'PKC NVR'.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

RYDAPT is contraindicated in patients with hypersensitivity to midostaurin or to any of the excipients [see *Description (11)*]. Hypersensitivity reactions have included anaphylactic shock, dyspnea, flushing, chest pain, and angioedema (e.g., swelling of the airways or tongue, with or without respiratory impairment) [see *Adverse Reactions (6.1)*].

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Embryo-Fetal Toxicity

Based on its mechanism of action and findings from animal reproduction studies, RYDAPT may cause fetal harm when administered to pregnant women. In animal studies, midostaurin caused embryo-fetal toxicities, including late embryo-fetal death and reduced fetal birth weight, with delays in fetal growth at doses lower than the recommended human dose. Advise pregnant women of the potential risk to the fetus. Verify the pregnancy status of females of reproductive potential within 7 days prior to initiating RYDAPT therapy. Advise females of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with RYDAPT and for at least 4 months after the last dose. Advise males with female partners to use effective contraception during treatment with RYDAPT and for 4 months after the last dose [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.1, 8.3)*, *Clinical Pharmacology (12.1)*].

5.2 Pulmonary Toxicity

Cases of interstitial lung disease and pneumonitis, some fatal, have occurred in patients treated with RYDAPT as monotherapy or with chemotherapy. Monitor patients for pulmonary symptoms. Discontinue RYDAPT in patients who experience signs or symptoms of interstitial lung disease or pneumonitis without an infectious etiology.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following serious adverse reactions are described elsewhere in the labeling:

- Pulmonary Toxicity [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*]

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the 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.

Acute Myeloid Leukemia

The safety evaluation of RYDAPT (50 mg twice daily with food) in patients with newly diagnosed FLT3 mutated AML is based on a randomized, double-blind, trial of RYDAPT (n=345) or placebo (n=335) with chemotherapy [*see Clinical Studies (14.1)*]. The overall median duration of exposure was 42 days (range 2 to 576 days) for patients in the RYDAPT plus chemotherapy arm versus 34 days (range 1 to 465 days) for patients in the placebo plus chemotherapy arm. On the RYDAPT plus chemotherapy arm, 35% of patients completed induction and consolidation therapy, compared to 25% of patients on the placebo plus chemotherapy arm.

The most frequent (incidence greater than or equal to 20%) adverse drug reactions (ADRs) in the RYDAPT plus chemotherapy arm were febrile neutropenia, nausea, mucositis, vomiting, headache, petechiae, musculoskeletal pain, epistaxis, device-related infection, hyperglycemia, and upper respiratory tract infections. The most frequent Grade 3/4 adverse reactions (incidence greater than or equal to 10%) were febrile neutropenia, device-related infection and mucositis.

The most frequent serious adverse reaction ($\geq 10\%$) in patients in the RYDAPT plus chemotherapy arm was febrile neutropenia (16%), which occurred at a similar rate in the placebo arm (16%).

Discontinuation due to any adverse reaction occurred in 9% of patients in the RYDAPT arm versus 6% in the placebo arm. The most frequent ($> 1\%$) Grade 3/4 adverse reactions leading to discontinuation in the RYDAPT arm was renal insufficiency (1%).

Excluding deaths due to disease progression, no fatal adverse reactions occurred in the study. Overall, the most frequent non-treatment related cause of death in the RYDAPT plus chemotherapy arm was sepsis (2%) and occurred at a similar rate in the placebo arm (2%).

Table 2 presents the frequency category of adverse reactions reported in the randomized trial in patients with newly diagnosed FLT3 mutated AML. Adverse reactions are listed according to body system. Within each body system, the adverse reactions are ranked by frequency, with the most frequent reactions first. Table 3 presents the key laboratory abnormalities from the same randomized trial in patients with newly diagnosed FLT3 mutated AML.

Table 2: Common Adverse Reactions ($\geq 10\%$ Incidence and $\geq 2\%$ More Frequent on the Midostaurin Arm) of Patients with AML in Study 1

Adverse Reactions	All Grades		Grades ≥ 3	
	RYDAPT + chemo n=229 ¹ %	Placebo + chemo n=226 ¹ %	RYDAPT + chemo n=345 ¹ %	Placebo + chemo n=335 ¹ %
Gastrointestinal disorders				
Nausea	83	70	6	10
Mucositis ^a	66	62	11	13
Vomiting	61	53	3	5
Hemorrhoids	15	11	1	0
Blood and lymphatic system disorders				
Febrile neutropenia	83	81	84	83
Petechiae	36	27	1	1
Nervous system disorders				
Headache ^a	46	38	3	3
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders				
Musculoskeletal pain ^a	33	31	5	2
Arthralgia	14	8	< 1	< 1
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders				
Epistaxis	28	24	3	1
Infections and infestations				
Device-related infection	24	17	16	10
Upper respiratory tract infection ^a	20	15	4	3
Investigations				
Hyperglycemia ^a	20	17	7	6
Activated partial thromboplastin time prolonged	13	8	3	2
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders				
Hyperhidrosis	14	8	0	0
Renal and urinary disorders				
Renal insufficiency ^a	12	9	5	3
Psychiatric disorders				
Insomnia	12	8	0	< 1

¹ For trial sites in North America, only Grades 3 and 4 were collected.

^a based on grouping of individual PTs:

- Upper respiratory tract infections: e.g. nasopharyngitis, upper respiratory tract infections, sinusitis
- Mucositis: e.g. radiation mucositis, stomatitis, laryngeal pain
- Musculoskeletal pain: e.g. back pain, bone pain, pain in extremity
- Renal insufficiency: e.g. blood creatinine increased, renal failure, acute kidney injury
- Hyperglycemia: mainly hyperglycemia

Other notable adverse reactions occurring in less than 10% of patients treated with RYDAPT but at least 2% more frequently than in the placebo group included:

- **Infections and infestations:** Cellulitis^a (7%), fungal infection^a (7%)
- **Metabolism and nutrition disorders:** Hyperuricemia (8%)
- **Nervous system disorders:** Tremor (4%)
- **Eye disorders:** Eyelid edema (3%)
- **Cardiac disorders:** Hypertension^a (8%), pericardial effusion (4%)
- **Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders:** pleural effusion (6%)
- **Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders:** Dry skin (7%)
- **General disorders and administration site conditions:** Thrombosis^a (5%)
- **Investigations:** Weight increased (7%), hypercalcemia (3%)

^a based on grouping of individual PTs:

Thrombosis: e.g. thrombosis in device, thrombosis

Cellulitis: e.g. cellulitis, erysipelas

Fungal infection: e.g. Bronchopulmonary aspergillosis, pneumonia fungal, splenic infection fungal, hepatic candidiasis

Table 3: New or Worsening Laboratory Abnormalities (≥ 10% Incidence and ≥ 2% More Frequent on the Midostaurin Arm) Reported in Patients with AML on Study 1

Laboratory Abnormality	RYDAPT (50 mg twice daily) N=345 All Grades %	RYDAPT (50 mg twice daily) N=345 Grade 3/4 %	Placebo (N=335) All Grades %	Placebo (N=335) Grade 3/4 %
Alanine aminotransferase (ALT) increased	71	20	69	16
Hypernatremia	21	1	15	2
Hypocalcemia	74	7	70	8

In Study 1, 205 patients (120 in RYDAPT arm and 85 in placebo arm) who remained in remission following completion of consolidation continued to receive either single agent RYDAPT or placebo for a median of 11 months (range 0.5 to 17 months) with 69 in the RYDAPT arm and 51 in the placebo completing 12 treatment cycles. Common adverse reactions (greater than or equal to 5% difference between the RYDAPT and placebo arms) reported for these patients included nausea (47% vs. 18%), hyperglycemia (20% vs. 13%) and vomiting (19% vs. 5%).

Systemic Mastocytosis

Two single-arm, open-label multicenter trials (Study 2 and Study 3) evaluated the safety of RYDAPT (100 mg twice daily with food) as a single agent in 142 adult patients total with ASM, SM-AHN, or MCL. The median age was 63 (range: 24 to 82), 63% had an ECOG performance status of 0 or 1, and 75% had no hepatic impairment (bilirubin and AST ≤ ULN) at baseline. The median duration of exposure to RYDAPT was 11.4 months (range: 0 to 81 months), with 34% treated for ≥ 24 months.

The most frequent adverse reactions (≥ 20%), excluding laboratory terms, were nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, edema, musculoskeletal pain, abdominal pain, fatigue, upper respiratory tract infection, constipation, pyrexia, headache, and dyspnea (Table 4). Grade ≥ 3 adverse reactions reported in ≥ 5%, excluding laboratory terms, were fatigue, sepsis, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, pneumonia, diarrhea, febrile neutropenia, edema, dyspnea, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and renal insufficiency (Table 4).

Adverse reactions led to dose modifications (interruption or reduction) in 56% of patients. Among these, the most frequent adverse reactions (> 5%) were gastrointestinal symptoms, QT prolongation, neutropenia, pyrexia, thrombocytopenia, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, lipase increase, and fatigue. The median time to first dose modification for toxicity was 1.6 months, with 75% of dose modifications first occurring within 5 months of starting treatment.

Treatment discontinuation due to adverse reactions occurred in 21% of patients. The most frequent adverse reactions causing treatment discontinuation included infection, nausea or vomiting, QT prolongation, and gastrointestinal hemorrhage.

Serious adverse reactions were reported in 68% of patients, most commonly ($\geq 20\%$) due to infections and gastrointestinal disorders.

On-treatment deaths unrelated to the underlying malignancy occurred in 16 patients (11%), most commonly from infection (sepsis or pneumonia), followed by cardiac events. Of the on-treatment deaths from disease progression, 4 were also attributable to infection.

Table 4 summarizes the adverse reactions reported in $\geq 10\%$ of the patients with advanced SM.

Table 4: Adverse Reactions Reported in $\geq 10\%$ of Patients with Advanced SM (Study 2 and Study 3)

Adverse Reaction ^a	RYDAPT (100 mg twice daily) N=142	
	All Grades %	Grade ≥ 3 %
Gastrointestinal disorders		
Nausea	82	6
Vomiting	68	6
Diarrhea ^a	54	8
Abdominal pain ^a	34	6
Constipation	29	< 1
Gastrointestinal hemorrhage ^a	14	9
General disorders and administration site conditions		
Edema ^a	40	7
Fatigue ^a	34	9
Pyrexia	27	4
Infections and infestations		
Upper respiratory tract infection ^a	30	1
Urinary tract infection ^a	16	3
Pneumonia ^a	10	8
Herpesvirus infection ^a	10	1
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders		
Musculoskeletal pain ^a	35	4
Arthralgia	19	2
Nervous system disorders		
Headache ^a	26	1
Dizziness	13	0
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders		
Dyspnea ^a	23	7
Cough ^a	18	< 1
Pleural effusion	13	4
Epistaxis	12	3

Skin and subcutaneous disorders		
Rash ^a	14	3
Investigations		
QT prolonged	11	< 1
Psychiatric disorders		
Insomnia	11	0
Renal disorders		
Renal insufficiency ^a	11	5
<p><i>Toxicity was graded per NCI CTCAE v3. Represents adverse reactions, excluding laboratory terms, occurring up to 28 days after last midostaurin dose, regardless of baseline grade.</i></p> <p>^a Grouped terms</p> <p><i>Upper respiratory tract infection: e.g. nasopharyngitis, upper respiratory tract infections Urinary tract infection: e.g. urinary tract infection, cystitis Pneumonia: e.g. pneumonia, lung infection Herpesvirus infection: e.g. oral herpes, herpes zoster Headache: e.g. headache, sinus headache Dyspnea: e.g. dyspnea, bronchospasm, respiratory failure Cough: e.g. cough, productive cough Diarrhea: e.g. diarrhea, gastroenteritis, colitis Abdominal pain: e.g. abdominal pain, abdominal pain upper Gastrointestinal hemorrhage: e.g. gastrointestinal hemorrhage, hemorrhoidal hemorrhage, duodenal ulcer hemorrhage Fatigue: e.g. fatigue, asthenia Rash: e.g. rash, rash maculo-papular, erythema multiforme Musculoskeletal pain: e.g. back pain, musculoskeletal pain, pain in extremity Renal insufficiency: e.g. blood creatinine increased, renal failure, acute kidney injury Edema: e.g. edema, edema peripheral</i></p>		

Gastrointestinal Toxicities Leading to Treatment Modification:

In patients with advanced SM, the median time to onset of nausea was 9 days, with 75% of cases beginning within the first 3 months. The median time to onset of vomiting was 1 month.

Other clinically significant adverse reactions occurring in ≤ 10% of patients included:

Infections and infestations: Sepsis (9%)^a, bronchitis (6%), cellulitis or erysipelas (5%)

Blood and lymphatic system disorders: Febrile neutropenia (8%)

Cardiac disorders: Cardiac failure (6%), myocardial infarction or ischemia (4%)^a

Immune system disorders: Hypersensitivity (4%)^a

Nervous system disorders: Disturbance in attention (7%), tremor (6%), mental status changes (4%)

Ear and labyrinth disorders: Vertigo (5%)

Vascular disorders: Hypotension (9%), hematoma (6%)

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders: Oropharyngeal pain (4%), interstitial lung disease or pneumonitis (2%), pulmonary edema (3%)^a

Gastrointestinal disorders: Dyspepsia (6%), gastritis (3%)^a

General disorders and administration site conditions: Chills (5%)

Investigations: Weight increased (6%)

Injury, poisoning and procedural complications: Contusion (6%)

^a Grouped terms

Sepsis: e.g. sepsis, staphylococcal/Enterobacter/Escherichia sepsis

Hypersensitivity: includes one report of anaphylactic shock

Myocardial infarction or ischemia: e.g. myocardial infarction and acute myocardial infarction, angina pectoris

Gastritis: gastritis, gastritis erosive, gastritis hemorrhagic

Pulmonary edema: pulmonary edema, pulmonary congestion

Table 5 summarizes new or worsening laboratory abnormalities. Common ($\geq 10\%$) Grade 3 or higher non-hematologic laboratory abnormalities were hyperglycemia (non-fasting), lipase increase, and hyperuricemia. The most common ($\geq 20\%$) Grade 3 or higher hematologic laboratory abnormalities were lymphopenia, anemia, thrombocytopenia, and neutropenia. Grade 4 hematologic abnormalities occurring in $\geq 5\%$ were thrombocytopenia (13%), neutropenia (8%), anemia (6%), and lymphopenia (6%).

Table 5: Most Common ($\geq 20\%$) New or Worsening Laboratory Abnormalities Reported in Patients with Advanced SM (Study 2 and Study 3)

Test	RYDAPT (100 mg twice daily) N=142	
	All Grades %	Grade ≥ 3 %
Hematology		
Lymphopenia	66	42
Leukopenia	61	19
Anemia	60	38
Thrombocytopenia	50	27
Neutropenia	49	22
Chemistry		
Hyperglycemia ^a	80	18
Alk phos increase	39	9
Hypocalcemia	39	2
Lipase increase	37	18
Hyperuricemia	37	11
GGT increase ^b	35	9
Hyponatremia	34	5
AST increase	32	3
ALT increase	31	4
Hyperbilirubinemia	29	4
Hypoalbuminemia	27	1
Hypokalemia	25	6
Creatinine increase	25	< 1
Hyperkalemia	23	4
Hypophosphatemia	22	1
Amylase increase	20	7
Hypomagnesemia	20	0

Includes abnormalities occurring up to 28 days after last midostaurin dose, if new or worsened from baseline or if baseline was unknown.

^a Non-fasting

^b Among 116 evaluable patients.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Effect of Strong Cytochrome P450 (CYP) 3A Inhibitors and Inducers

Table 6 lists the potential effects of the coadministration of strong CYP3A modulators on RYDAPT.

Table 6: Drug Interactions with RYDAPT that Affect Midostaurin

Strong CYP3A Inhibitors	
Clinical Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coadministration of RYDAPT with strong CYP3A inhibitors may increase midostaurin concentrations. The increase in midostaurin concentrations may be pronounced if strong CYP3A inhibitors are administered during the first week of RYDAPT administration [see <i>Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)</i>]. • Increased midostaurin concentrations may increase the risk of toxicity.
Prevention or Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider alternative therapies that do not strongly inhibit CYP3A activity. • Alternatively, with coadministration of RYDAPT and strong CYP3A inhibitors, monitor patients for increased risk of adverse reactions, especially during the first week of consecutive RYDAPT administration in advanced SM population, and during first week of RYDAPT administration in each cycle of chemotherapy in AML population.
Examples	Boceprevir, clarithromycin, cobicistat, conivaptan, danoprevir and ritonavir, diltiazem, elvitegravir and ritonavir, grapefruit juice ^a , idelalisib, indinavir and ritonavir, itraconazole, ketoconazole, lopinavir and ritonavir, nefazodone, nelfinavir, paritaprevir and ritonavir and (ombitasvir and/or dasabuvir), posaconazole, ritonavir, saquinavir and ritonavir, tipranavir and ritonavir, troleandomycin, voriconazole
Strong CYP3A Inducers	
Clinical Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coadministration of RYDAPT with strong CYP3A inducers may decrease midostaurin concentrations [see <i>Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)</i>]. • Decreased midostaurin concentrations may reduce efficacy.
Prevention or Management	Avoid coadministration of RYDAPT with strong CYP3A4 inducers.
Examples	Carbamazepine, enzalutamide, mitotane, phenytoin, rifampin, St. John's wort ^b

^a The effect of grapefruit juice varies widely among brands and is concentration-, dose-, and preparation-dependent. Studies have shown that it can be classified as a "strong CYP3A inhibitor" when a certain preparation was used (e.g., high dose, double strength) or as a "moderate CYP3A inhibitor" when another preparation was used (e.g., low dose, single strength).

^b The induction potency of St. John's wort may vary widely based on preparation.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

Based on mechanism of action and findings in animal reproduction studies, RYDAPT may cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.1)*]. There are no available data on RYDAPT use in pregnant women to inform a drug-associated risk of major birth defects and miscarriage. In animal reproduction studies, oral administration of midostaurin to pregnant rats and rabbits during organogenesis caused embryo-fetal toxicities, including late embryo-fetal death and reduced fetal birth weight, with delays in fetal growth at doses lower than the recommended human dose [see *Data*]. Advise pregnant women of the potential risk to a fetus.

The background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population are unknown. Adverse outcomes in pregnancy occur regardless of the health of the mother or the use of medications. In the U.S. general population, the

estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2% to 4% and 15% to 20%, respectively.

Data

Animal Data

When midostaurin was administered to female rats prior to mating and through the first week of pregnancy at a dose of 60 mg/kg/day (approximately 0.1 times the human exposure at the recommended dose based on AUC), there were increases in pre- and post-implantation loss, including total litter loss, resulting in a reduction in the number of live embryos.

During organogenesis, midostaurin administered at oral doses greater than or equal to 3 mg/kg/day (approximately 0.004 times the human exposure at the recommended dose by AUC) to pregnant female rats caused late embryo-fetal death. Dilated lateral brain ventricles were observed in offspring of rats given doses greater than or equal to 3 mg/kg/day. Extra rib and reduced fetal birth weight with effects on fetal growth (severe renal pelvic cavitation and widened anterior fontanelle) were observed in the absence of maternal toxicity at the highest dose of 30 mg/kg/day (approximately 0.05 times the human exposure at the recommended dose by AUC). Midostaurin administered orally to pregnant rabbits during organogenesis led to maternal toxicity with spontaneous abortions and some delay in fetal growth (reduced fetal birth weight) at doses greater than or equal to 10 mg/kg/day (approximately 0.01 times the human exposure at the recommended dose by AUC).

In an oral pre- and postnatal development study in the rat, adverse effects upon maternal performance included dams with signs of dystocia and a lower live litter size at 30 mg/kg/day (approximately 0.05 times the human exposure at the recommended dose by AUC). For the F1 offspring, lower body weights, accelerated complete eye opening and delayed auricular startle ontogeny were noted at 30 mg/kg/day.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

There are no data on the presence of midostaurin or its active metabolites in human milk, the effect on the breastfed infant, or the effect on milk production. Orally administered midostaurin and its active metabolites pass into the milk of lactating rats within 1 hour of a 30 mg/kg/day dose, with approximately 5 times more in the milk of lactating rats compared to plasma. Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in breastfed infants from RYDAPT advise women not to breastfeed during treatment with RYDAPT and for at least 4 months after the last dose.

8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

Pregnancy Testing

Pregnancy testing is recommended for females of reproductive potential within seven days prior to initiating RYDAPT.

Contraception

Females

RYDAPT may cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.1)*]. Advise females of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with RYDAPT and for 4 months after the last dose.

Males

Males with female sexual partners of reproductive potential should use effective contraception during RYDAPT treatment and for at least 4 months after stopping treatment with RYDAPT [see *Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1)*].

Infertility

Based on findings in animals, RYDAPT may impair fertility in females and males of reproductive potential. It is not known whether these effects on fertility are reversible [see *Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1)*].

8.4 Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness of RYDAPT have not been established in pediatric patients.

8.5 Geriatric Use

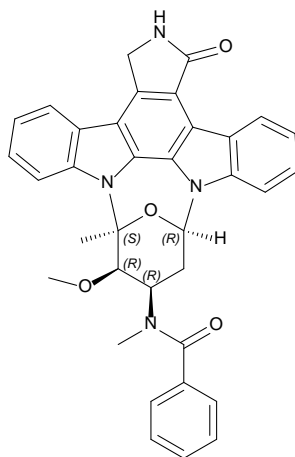
Of the 142 patients with advanced SM in clinical studies of RYDAPT, 64 (45%) were aged 65 and over, and 16 (11%) were aged 75 years and over. No overall differences in safety or response rate were observed between the subjects aged 65 and over compared with younger subjects. Greater sensitivity of older individuals cannot be ruled out.

Clinical studies in AML with RYDAPT did not include sufficient numbers of subjects aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects.

In general, administration for elderly patients should be cautious, based on patient's eligibility for concomitant chemotherapy and reflecting the greater frequency of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

11 DESCRIPTION

RYDAPT (midostaurin) is a multikinase inhibitor for oral use. The molecular formula for midostaurin is $C_{35}H_{30}N_4O_4$. The molecular weight is 570.65 g/mole. The chemical name of midostaurin is N-[(2S,3R,4R,6R)-3-Methoxy-2-methyl-16-oxo-29-oxa-1,7,17-triazaoctacyclo[12.12.2.12,6.07,28.08,13.015,19.020,27.021,26]nonacosan-8,10,12,14,19,21,23,25,27-nonaen-4-yl]-N-methylbenzamide. The chemical structure of midostaurin is shown below:



RYDAPT is supplied as a soft capsule containing 25 mg of midostaurin. The capsule contains polyoxyl 40 hydrogenated castor oil, gelatin, polyethylene glycol 400, glycerin 85%, dehydrated alcohol, corn oil mono-di-triglycerides, titanium dioxide, vitamin E, ferric oxide yellow, ferric oxide red, carmine, hypromellose 2910, propylene glycol, and purified water.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Midostaurin is a small molecule that inhibits multiple receptor tyrosine kinases. In vitro biochemical or cellular assays have shown that midostaurin or its major human active metabolites CGP62221 and CGP52421 inhibit the activity of wild type FLT3, FLT3 mutant kinases (ITD and TKD), KIT (wild type and D816V mutant), PDGFR α/β , VEGFR2, as well as members of the serine/threonine kinase PKC (protein kinase C) family.

Midostaurin demonstrated the ability to inhibit FLT3 receptor signaling and cell proliferation, and it induced apoptosis in leukemic cells expressing ITD and TKD mutant FLT3 receptors or overexpressing wild type FLT3 and PDGF receptors. Midostaurin also demonstrated the ability to inhibit KIT signaling, cell proliferation and histamine release and induce apoptosis in mast cells.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

Cardiac Electrophysiology

The effect of RYDAPT (75 mg twice daily for 3 days) on the QTc interval was evaluated in a randomized, placebo and moxifloxacin controlled, multiple-dose, blinded, parallel study. There was no clinically significant prolongation of QTc interval or relationship between changes in QTc and concentrations for midostaurin and its active metabolites (CGP62221 and CGP52421). The study duration was not long enough to estimate the effects of the metabolite CGP52421 on the QT/QTc interval.

In pooled clinical studies in patients with advanced SM, 4.7% patients had a post-baseline QTcF > 480 ms, no patients had a QTcF > 500 ms, and 6.3% patients had a QTcF > 60 ms compared to baseline.

In a randomized placebo-controlled study in patients with AML, the proportion of patients with QTc prolongation was higher in patients randomized to midostaurin as compared to placebo (QTcF > 480 ms: 10.1% vs 5.7%; QTcF > 500 ms: 6.2% vs 2.6%; QTcF > 60 ms: 18.4% vs 10.7%).

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Midostaurin exhibits time-dependent pharmacokinetics with an initial increase in minimum concentrations (C_{\min}) that reach the highest C_{\min} concentrations during the first week followed by a decline to a steady-state after approximately 28 days. The pharmacokinetics of the CGP62221 showed a similar trend. The plasma concentrations of CGP52421 continued to increase after one month of treatment.

The highest C_{\min} and steady-state of midostaurin, CGP62221, and CGP52421 were similar when RYDAPT was administered with food at a dose of 50 mg twice daily or 100 mg twice daily.

Absorption

The time to maximal concentrations (T_{\max}) occurred between 1 to 3 hours post dose in the fasted state.

Effect of Food

Midostaurin exposure, represented by area under the curve over time to infinity (AUC_{inf}), increased 1.2-fold when RYDAPT was coadministered with a standard meal (457 calories, 50 g fat, 21 g proteins, and 18 g carbohydrates) and 1.6-fold when coadministered with a high-fat meal (1007 calories, 66 g fat, 32 g proteins, and 64 g carbohydrates) compared to when RYDAPT was administered in a fasted state. Midostaurin maximum concentrations (C_{\max}) were reduced by 20% with a standard meal and by 27% with a high-fat meal compared to a fasted state. T_{\max} was delayed when RYDAPT was administered with a standard meal or a high-fat meal (median T_{\max} = 2.5 hrs to 3 hrs) [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.5)].

Distribution

Midostaurin has an estimated geometric mean volume of distribution (% coefficient of variation) of 95.2 L (31%). Midostaurin and its metabolites are distributed mainly in plasma in vitro. Midostaurin, CGP62221, and CGP52421 are greater than 99.8% bound to plasma protein in vitro. Midostaurin is mainly bound to α 1-acid glycoprotein in vitro.

Elimination

The geometric mean terminal half-life (% coefficient of variation) is 21 hours (19%) for midostaurin, 32 hours (31%) for CGP62221 and 482 hours (25%) for CGP52421

Metabolism

Midostaurin is primarily metabolized by CYP3A4. CGP62221 and CGP52421 (mean \pm standard deviation) account for $28 \pm 2.7\%$ and $38 \pm 6.6\%$ respectively of the total circulating radioactivity.

Excretion

Fecal excretion accounted for 95% of the recovered dose with 91% of the recovered dose excreted as metabolites and 4% of the recovered dose as unchanged midostaurin. Only 5% of the recovered dose was found in urine.

Specific Populations

Age (20-94 years), sex, race, and mild (total bilirubin greater than 1.0 to 1.5 times the upper limit of normal (ULN) or aspartate aminotransferase (AST) greater than the ULN) or moderate (total bilirubin 1.5 to 3.0 times the ULN and any value for AST) hepatic impairment or renal impairment (creatinine clearance (CLcr) \geq 30 mL/min) did not have clinically meaningful effects on the pharmacokinetics of midostaurin, CGP62221, or CGP52421. The pharmacokinetics of midostaurin in patients with baseline severe hepatic impairment (total bilirubin greater than 3.0 times the ULN and any value for AST) or severe renal impairment (CLcr 15 to 29 mL/min) is unknown.

Drug Interaction Studies

Effect of Strong CYP3A4 Inhibitors on Midostaurin

Coadministration of ketoconazole (400 mg daily for 10 days) with a single dose of RYDAPT (50 mg) on Day 6 increased AUC_{inf} of midostaurin by 10.4-fold and CGP62221 by 3.5-fold and area under the curve over time to last measurable concentrations (AUC_{0-t}) of CGP52421 by 1.2-fold compared to a single RYDAPT dose coadministered with placebo [see *Drug Interactions* (7.1)].

Coadministration of itraconazole (100 mg twice daily on Days 22-28 for 13 doses) with multiple doses of RYDAPT (100 mg twice daily on Days 1 to 2 and 50 mg twice daily on Days 3 to 28) increased Day 28 C_{\min} concentrations of midostaurin by 2.1-fold, CGP62221 by 1.2-fold, and CGP52421 by 1.3-fold compared to the respective Day 21 C_{\min} concentrations with RYDAPT alone [see *Drug Interactions (7.1)*].

Effect of Strong CYP3A4 Inducers on Midostaurin

Coadministration of rifampicin (600 mg daily on Days 1 to 14) with a single dose of RYDAPT (50 mg) on Day 9 decreased AUC_{inf} of midostaurin by 96% and CGP62221 by 92% and AUC_{0-t} of CGP52421 by 59% [see *Drug Interactions (7.1)*].

Effect of Midostaurin on Sensitive CYP3A substrates

Midazolam (sensitive CYP3A substrate) AUC_{inf} was not affected following 4 days of RYDAPT administration. The clinical relevance of this interaction is unknown as the RYDAPT was administered for only 4 days.

Effects of Midostaurin

Midostaurin, CGP52421 and CGP62221 inhibit CYP1A2, CYP2C8, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6, and CYP2E1, and induce CYP1A2, CYP2B6, CYP2C8, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, and CYP3A in vitro.

Midostaurin inhibits organic anion transporter polypeptide (OATP) 1A1 and induces multidrug resistance protein (MRP) 2 in vitro.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenicity studies have not been performed with midostaurin.

Midostaurin was not mutagenic in vitro in the bacterial reverse mutation assay (Ames test) or in Chinese hamster V97 cells. Midostaurin increased the frequency of polyploidy cells in an in vitro chromosomal aberrations assay in Chinese hamster ovary cells, but was not clastogenic in an in vivo rat bone marrow micronucleus assay when tested to the maximum tolerated dose (MTD) of 200 mg/kg (1200 mg/m²). This dose was approximately 20-fold the recommended human dose, based on body surface area.

Reproductive toxicity was observed in a fertility study, in male and female rats given oral doses of midostaurin at 10, 30 and 60 mg/kg/day (approximately 0.01, 0.05, and 0.1 times, respectively, the AUC at the recommended human dose). In males, testicular degeneration and atrophy was observed at doses greater than or equal to 10 mg/kg/day and reduced sperm count and motility, and a decrease in reproductive organ weights were observed at 60 mg/kg/day. In females, increased resorptions, decreased pregnancy rate, and decreased number of implants and live embryos were observed at 60 mg/kg/day. In a 3-month toxicology study in dogs, there was inhibition of spermatogenesis at doses greater than or equal to 3 mg/kg/day (approximately 0.01 times the exposure at the recommended human dose).

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Acute Myeloid Leukemia

Study 1

RYDAPT in combination with chemotherapy was investigated in a randomized, double-blind placebo-controlled trial of 717 patients with newly-diagnosed FLT3-mutated AML. In this study, FLT3 mutation status was determined prospectively with a clinical trial assay and verified retrospectively using the companion diagnostic LeukoStrat[®] CDx FLT3 Mutation Assay, which is an FDA-approved test for selection of patients with AML for RYDAPT treatment. Patients were stratified by FLT3 mutation status: TKD, ITD with allelic ratio less than 0.7, and ITD with allelic ratio greater than or equal to 0.7. Patients with acute promyelocytic leukemia or therapy-related AML were not eligible. Patients were randomized (1:1) to receive RYDAPT 50 mg twice daily (n=360) or placebo (n=357) with food on Days 8-21 in combination with daunorubicin (60 mg/m² daily on Days 1 to 3) /cytarabine (200 mg/m² daily on Days 1 to 7) for up to two cycles of induction and high dose cytarabine (3 g/m² every 12 hours on Days 1, 3 and 5) for up to four cycles of consolidation, followed by continuous RYDAPT or placebo treatment according to initial assignment for up to 12 additional 28-day cycles. There was no re-randomization at the start of post consolidation therapy. Patients who proceeded to hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (SCT) stopped receiving study treatment.

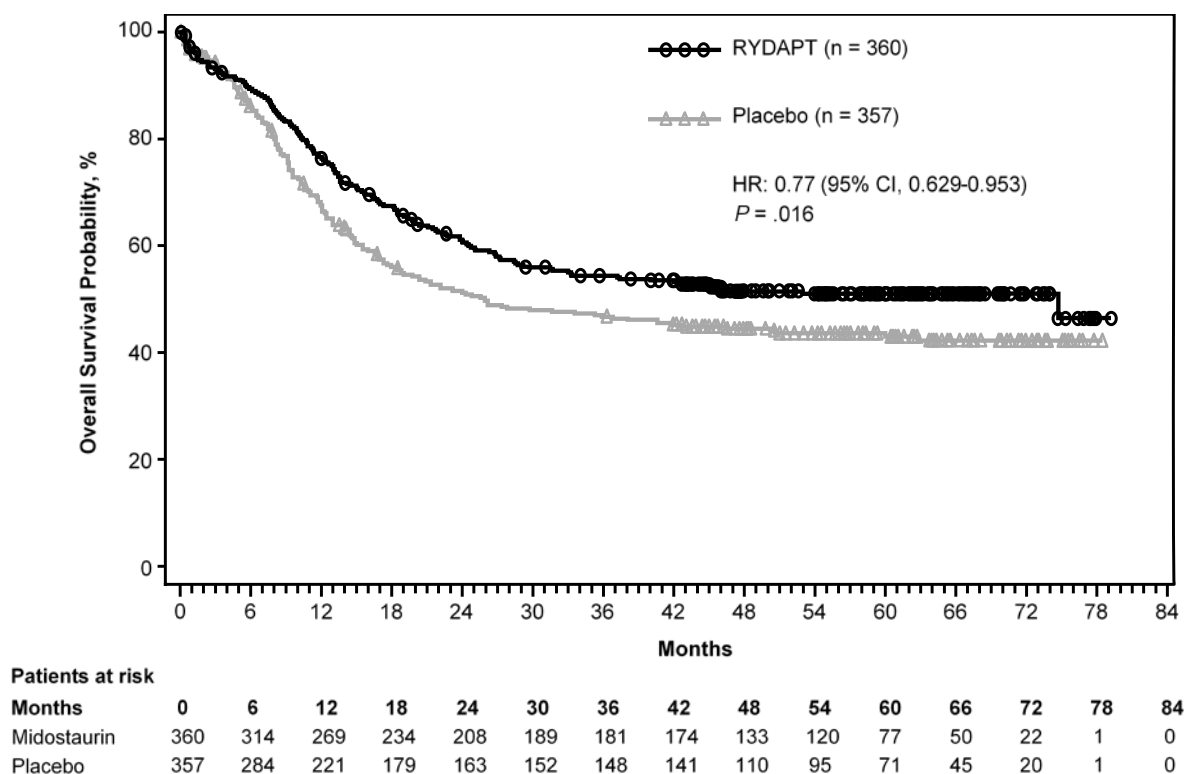
The randomized patients had a median age of 47 years (range, 18-60 years), 44% were male, and 88% had a performance status of 0-1. AML was de novo onset in 95%. The percentage of patients with FLT3-ITD allelic ratio < 0.7, FLT3-ITD

allelic ratio ≥ 0.7 , and FLT3-TKD mutations were identical (per randomized FLT3 stratum) on both arms (48%, 30%, and 23%, respectively). Of the 563 patients with NPM1 testing, 58% had an NPM1 mutation. The two treatment groups were generally balanced with respect to the baseline demographics and disease characteristics, except that the placebo arm had a higher percentage of females (59%) than in the midostaurin arm (52%). NPM1 mutations were identified in 55% of patients tested on the midostaurin arm and 60% of patients tested on the placebo arm.

A second course of induction was administered to 25% of the patients, 62% initiated at least one cycle of consolidation, 29% initiated maintenance, and 17% completed all 12 planned cycles of maintenance; 21% of the patients underwent SCT in first CR. The overall rate of SCT (induction failure, first CR or salvage after relapse) was 59% (214/360) of patients in the RYDAPT plus standard chemotherapy arm vs. 55% (197/357) in the placebo plus standard chemotherapy arm. All patients were followed for survival.

Efficacy was established on the basis of overall survival (OS), measured from the date of randomization until death by any cause. The primary analysis was conducted after a minimum follow-up of approximately 3.5 years after the randomization of the last patient. RYDAPT plus standard chemotherapy was superior to placebo plus standard chemotherapy in OS (HR 0.77; 95% CI 0.63, 0.95; 2 sided $p=0.016$) (Figure 1). Because survival curves plateaued before reaching the median, median survival could not be reliably estimated.

Figure 1: Kaplan-Meier Curve for Overall Survival in Study 1



The analysis of event-free survival (EFS), defined as a failure to obtain a complete remission (CR) within 60 days of initiation of protocol therapy, or relapse, or death from any cause, showed a statistically significant improvement with a median of 8.2 months for RYDAPT plus standard chemotherapy versus 3.0 months for placebo plus standard chemotherapy with HR 0.78 (95% CI 0.66, 0.93) and 2 sided $p=0.005$. In an exploratory analysis of EFS defined as a failure to obtain a CR any time during induction, or relapse, or death from any cause with failures assigned as an event on study day 1, the median EFS was 10.6 months for RYDAPT plus standard chemotherapy versus 5.6 months for placebo plus standard chemotherapy with HR 0.72 (95% CI 0.61, 0.86).

14.2 Systemic Mastocytosis

Study 2

A single-arm, open-label, multicenter trial evaluated the efficacy of RYDAPT as a single agent in ASM, SM-AHN, and MCL, collectively referred to as advanced SM. The study enrolled 116 adult patients with relapse or progression to 0, 1, or 2 prior regimens for SM. The study excluded patients with serum creatinine > 2.0 mg/dL, hepatic transaminases > 2.5 x upper limit of normal (ULN) or > 5 x ULN if disease-related, total bilirubin > 1.5 x ULN or > 3 x ULN if disease-related,

QTc > 450 msec, cardiovascular disease including left-ventricular ejection fraction < 50%, or any pulmonary infiltrates. In addition, the study excluded patients with acute-stage or life-threatening AHN. Patients received RYDAPT 100 mg orally twice daily in 28-day cycles until disease progression or intolerable toxicity.

Of the 116 patients treated, a study steering committee identified 89 patients who had measurable C-findings and were evaluable for response. The median age in this group was 64 years (range: 25 to 82), 64% of patients were male, and nearly all patients (97%) were Caucasian. Among these patients, 36% had prior therapy for SM, and 82% had the KIT D816V mutation detected at baseline. Their median duration of treatment was 11 months (range: < 1 to 68 months), with treatment ongoing in 17%.

Efficacy was established on the basis of confirmed complete remission (CR) plus incomplete remission (ICR) by 6 cycles of RYDAPT by modified Valent criteria for ASM and SM-AHN (Table 7). Table 7 shows responses to RYDAPT according to modified Valent criteria. Confirmed major or partial responses occurred in 46 of 73 patients with a documented KIT D816V mutation, 7 of 16 with wild-type or unknown status with respect to KIT D816V mutation, and 21 of 32 having prior therapy for SM.

Table 7: Efficacy of RYDAPT in Systemic Mastocytosis per Modified Valent Criteria (Study 2)

Modified Valent Criteria:	All patients evaluated^e (N = 89)	ASM (N = 16)	SM-AHN (N = 57)	MCL (N = 16)
CR+ICR by 6 cycles, n^{a,b} (95% CI, %)	19 (21%) (13, 31)	6 (38%) (15, 65)	9 (16%) (7, 28)	4 (25%) (7, 52)
Median Duration of CR+ICR (months)^c (95% CI) Range ^d	NR (24.1, NE) 6.6+, 65.8+	NR (24.1, NE) 12.1+, 36.8+	NR (7.4, NE) 6.6+, 52.1+	NR (NE, NE) 19.1+, 65.8+
Median Time to CR+ICR (months) Range	0.5 0.1, 3.0	0.7 0.3, 1.9	0.5 0.1, 3.0	0.3 0.1, 0.5

NE Not Estimated; NR Not Reached

^a Per Study Steering Committee. Response confirmation after ≥ 8 weeks was required. No CRs were reported.

^b Patients who received concomitant high-dose corticosteroids were considered unevaluable and were excluded from response assessment.

^c Among patients with a response of CR or ICR. The estimated median follow-up for duration of response was 35.4 months overall.

^d A + sign indicates a censored value.

^e 25 patients were not assessable for the presence of MCL on central histopathology review, and 11 patients with unconfirmed presence of AHN were regarded as not having AHN.

As a post-hoc exploratory analysis, efficacy was also assessed per the 2013 International Working Group-Myeloproliferative Neoplasms Research and Treatment-European Competence Network on Mastocytosis (IWG-MRT-ECNM) consensus criteria. Response after 6 cycles of RYDAPT was determined using a computational algorithm. The efficacy of RYDAPT for MCL was based on the CR results by IWG-MRT-ECNM. There were 115 patients evaluable for response assessment, of whom 47 (41%) had prior therapy for SM, and 93 (81%) had a documented D816V mutation at baseline. Table 8 provides the results of this analysis. Overall response by IWG-MRT-ECNM criteria was reported for 16 (17%) of 93 patients with a documented D816V mutation, and in 8 (17%) of 47 patients having prior therapy for SM.

Table 8: Efficacy of RYDAPT in Systemic Mastocytosis per IWG-MRT-ECNM Consensus Criteria Using an Algorithmic Approach (Study 2)

	All patients evaluated (N = 115) ^{b, c}	ASM (N = 16)	SM-AHN (N = 72)	MCL (N = 21)	Subtype not established (N = 6)
Overall Response in 6 cycles, n^a (95% CI)	19 (17%) (10, 25)	5 (31%) (11, 59)	8 (11%) (5, 21)	4 (19%) (5, 42)	2 (33%) (4, 78)
Best Overall Response, n					
Complete Remission	2 (2%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)	0 (0%)
Partial Remission	17 (15%)	4 (25%)	8 (11%)	3 (14%)	2 (33%)
Duration of Response (months)^d					
Range	6.8+, 60.5+	10.2+, 36.4+	6.8+, 51.8+	8.6+, 55.9+	27.3+, 60.5+
^a Determined with 12-week confirmation. Patients who received high-dose corticosteroids were considered evaluable for response. ^b Median exposure to midostaurin was 11.5 (range: 0.3, 68.3) months. ^c 31 patients were not assessable for MCL on central review, and 15 patients with unconfirmed AHN were classified as not having AHN. ^d Median DOR was not reached in any subtype. Median follow up for DOR, among all responders, was 35.0 months.					

Study 3

Study 3 was a single-arm, multicenter, open-label trial of 26 patients with advanced SM. RYDAPT was administered orally at 100 mg twice daily with food. The median age in this group was 64 years, 58% of patients were male and most were Caucasian (81%). Eligibility criteria were similar to Study 2. By Valent criteria per investigator assessment, of 17 patients with SM-AHN, 10 achieved a response (1 partial, 9 major) by 2 cycles that was sustained for at least 8 weeks. Patients who received concomitant corticosteroids were included. Of the 6 patients with MCL, 1 achieved partial response and 1 achieved major response. Median DOR for either group had not been reached, with DOR ranging from 3.4+ to 79.2+ months in patients with SM-AHN and 28.6+ to 32.1+ months in patients with MCL. The subtype of SM in the remaining 3 patients was unconfirmed.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

RYDAPT 25 mg capsules

Pale orange oblong soft capsule with red ink imprint 'PKC NVR'; available in:

56 soft capsules.....NDC 0078-0698-99

Contents: Each carton contains two inner packs, each with 28 capsules (7 blister cards with 4 capsules each)

112 soft capsules.....NDC 0078-0698-19

Contents: Each carton contains four inner packs, each with 28 capsules (7 blister cards with 4 capsules each)

Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15°C to 30°C (59°F to 86°F). See USP Controlled Room Temperature. Store in the original package to protect from moisture.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Patient Information).

- Pulmonary Adverse Reactions: Inform patients to seek medical attention for new cough, chest discomfort, or shortness of breath [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].
- Gastrointestinal Adverse Reactions: Inform patients that RYDAPT can cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Advise patients to contact their healthcare provider if these symptoms occur or are persisting despite supportive medications [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

- Embryo-Fetal Toxicity
 - Advise pregnant women and females of reproductive potential of the potential risk to a fetus. Advise females of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with RYDAPT and for at least 4 months after the last dose. Advise females to inform their healthcare provider of a known or suspected pregnancy [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1), Use in Specific Populations (8.1, 8.3)*].
 - Advise male patients with female partners of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with RYDAPT and for 4 months after the last dose [*see Use in Specific Populations (8.3)*].
- Lactation
 - Advise women not to breastfeed during treatment with RYDAPT and for at least 4 months after the final dose [*see Use in Specific Populations (8.2)*].
- Infertility
 - Advise females and males of reproductive potential that RYDAPT may impair fertility [*see Use in Specific Populations (8.3), Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1)*].

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East Hanover, New Jersey 07936

PATIENT INFORMATION
RYDAPT® (rye-dapt)
(midostaurin)
capsules

What is RYDAPT?

RYDAPT is an oral prescription medicine used to treat adults:

- with newly diagnosed with a certain type of acute myeloid leukemia (AML), in combination with certain chemotherapy medicines
 - Your healthcare provider will perform a test to make sure RYDAPT is right for you.
- with aggressive systemic mastocytosis (ASM), systemic mastocytosis with associated hematological neoplasm (SM-AHN), or mast cell leukemia (MCL)

It is not known if RYDAPT is safe and effective in children.

Do not take RYDAPT if you are allergic to midostaurin or any of the ingredients in RYDAPT. See the end of this leaflet for a complete list of ingredients in RYDAPT.

- Signs and symptoms of an allergic reaction to RYDAPT have included trouble breathing, flushing, chest pain, throat tightness, and swelling of your lips, mouth, or throat. Get medical help right away if you have any of these signs or symptoms.

Before you take RYDAPT, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have any lung or breathing problems
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. RYDAPT may cause harm to your unborn baby. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant during treatment with RYDAPT or think you may be pregnant.
 - If you are able to become pregnant, your healthcare provider may perform a pregnancy test within 7 days before you start RYDAPT.
 - **Females** who are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with RYDAPT and for at least 4 months after the last dose of RYDAPT.
 - **Males** who have female partners that are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control during treatment with RYDAPT and for at least 4 months after the last dose of RYDAPT.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if RYDAPT passes into your breast milk. You should not breastfeed during treatment with RYDAPT and for at least 4 months after the last dose of RYDAPT.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

How should I take RYDAPT?

- Take RYDAPT exactly as your healthcare provider tells you.
- Your healthcare provider will tell you how many capsules of RYDAPT you need to take. Do not change your dose unless your healthcare provider tells you to.
- Your healthcare provider will prescribe medicines to help prevent the nausea and vomiting during treatment with RYDAPT.
- Take RYDAPT 2 times a day (about every 12 hours apart)
- Take RYDAPT with food.
- Do not open or crush RYDAPT capsules.
- If you miss a dose of RYDAPT, take your next dose at your scheduled time. Do not take an extra dose to make up for a missed dose.
- If you vomit after taking a dose of RYDAPT, do not take an extra dose. Take your next dose at your scheduled time.

What are the possible side effects of RYDAPT?

RYDAPT may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Lung problems.** RYDAPT may cause lung problems that may lead to death when used alone or in combination with other chemotherapy medicines. Get medical help right away if you have any new or worsening lung symptoms, including cough, chest discomfort, or shortness of breath.

The most common side effects of RYDAPT in people with AML include:

- low white blood cell counts with fever (febrile neutropenia)
- nausea
- redness, pain or ulcers on the inside your mouth (mucositis)
- vomiting
- headache
- bruising
- muscle or bone pain
- nose bleeds
- device-related infection
- high blood sugar levels (hyperglycemia)
- upper respiratory tract infection

The most common side effects of RYDAPT in people with ASM, SM-AHN, or MCL include:

- nausea
- vomiting
- diarrhea
- swelling in your hands, feet, or ankles
- muscle or bone pain
- stomach-area pain
- tiredness
- upper respiratory tract infection
- constipation
- fever
- headache
- trouble breathing

Call or inform your healthcare provider if nausea, vomiting or diarrhea occurs, gets worse or does not go away.

RYDAPT may cause fertility problems in females and males, which may affect your ability to have children. Talk to your healthcare provider if you have concerns about fertility.

Your healthcare provider may tell you to decrease your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking RYDAPT if you develop certain side effects during treatment with RYDAPT.

Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check you for side effects during treatment with RYDAPT.

These are not all of the possible side effects of RYDAPT. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

How should I store RYDAPT?

- Store RYDAPT at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).
- Keep RYDAPT in the original package to protect from moisture.

Keep RYDAPT and all medicines out of the reach of children.

General information about the safe and effective use of RYDAPT.

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for conditions not listed in the Patient Information leaflet. Do not take RYDAPT for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give RYDAPT to other people, even if they have the same condition or symptoms you have. It may harm them. You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare provider for information about RYDAPT that is written for healthcare professionals.

What are the ingredients in RYDAPT?

Active ingredient: midostaurin

Inactive ingredients: polyoxyl 40 hydrogenated castor oil, gelatin, polyethylene glycol 400, glycerin 85%, dehydrated alcohol, corn oil mono-di-triglycerides, titanium dioxide, vitamin E, ferric oxide yellow, ferric oxide red, carmine, hypromellose 2910, propylene glycol, and purified water

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For more information about RYDAPT, ask your doctor or pharmacist, visit www.US.RYDAPT.com.

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

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