

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

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

INBRIJA™ (levodopa inhalation powder), for oral inhalation use
Initial U.S. Approval: 1970

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

INBRIJA is an aromatic amino acid indicated for the intermittent treatment of OFF episodes in patients with Parkinson's disease treated with carbidopa/levodopa (1)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- For oral inhalation only. DO NOT swallow INBRIJA capsules. Only use INBRIJA capsules with the INBRIJA inhaler (2.1)
- Inhale the contents of two INBRIJA capsules (84 mg) as needed for OFF symptoms, up to 5 times daily (2.2)
- The maximum dose per OFF period is 84 mg, and the maximum recommended daily dosage of INBRIJA is 420 mg (2.2)

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Inhalation powder: INBRIJA capsules contain 42 mg levodopa for use with the INBRIJA inhaler (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

INBRIJA is contraindicated in patients currently taking a nonselective monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitor or who have recently (within 2 weeks) taken a nonselective MAO inhibitor (4, 7.1)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- May cause falling asleep during activities of daily living (5.1)

- Avoid sudden discontinuation or rapid dose reduction to reduce the risk of withdrawal-emergent hyperpyrexia and confusion (5.2)
- Hallucinations/ exacerbation of psychosis may occur. Patients with a major psychotic disorder should not be treated with INBRIJA (5.3, 7.2)
- Impulse Control Disorders: consider dose reduction or stopping INBRIJA (5.4)
- May cause or exacerbate dyskinesia: adjustment of levodopa therapy may be considered, including stopping INBRIJA (5.5)
- Not recommended in patients with asthma, COPD, or other chronic underlying lung disease (5.6)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The most common adverse reactions (incidence \geq 5% and higher than placebo) were cough, nausea, upper respiratory tract infection, and sputum discolored (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Acorda Therapeutics, Inc. at 1-800-367-5109 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

- Monitor patients on MAO-B inhibitors for orthostatic hypotension (7.1)
- Dopamine D2 antagonists, isoniazid, and iron salts: May reduce the effectiveness of INBRIJA (7.2, 7.3)

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

Pregnancy: Based on animal data, may cause fetal harm (8.1)

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

Revised: 12/2018

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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

INBRIJA is indicated for the intermittent treatment of OFF episodes in patients with Parkinson's disease treated with carbidopa/levodopa.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

INBRIJA capsules are for oral inhalation only and should be used only with the INBRIJA inhaler.

2.1 Important Administration Instructions

INBRIJA capsules are for oral inhalation only and should be used only with the INBRIJA inhaler. INBRIJA capsules must not be swallowed as the intended effect will not be obtained. INBRIJA capsules should be stored in their blister package and only removed immediately before use [*see [How Supplied/Storage and Handling \(16.2\)](#)*].

2.2 Recommended Dosage

INBRIJA should be taken when symptoms of an OFF period start to return.

The recommended dosage of INBRIJA is oral inhalation of the contents of two 42 mg capsules (84 mg) as needed, up to 5 times a day. The maximum dose per OFF period is 84 mg, and the maximum daily dosage is 420 mg. INBRIJA has been shown to be effective only in combination with carbidopa/levodopa [*see [Indications and Usage \(1\)](#)*].

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

INBRIJA (levodopa inhalation powder) consists of INBRIJA capsules and the INBRIJA inhaler. INBRIJA capsules contain 42 mg dry powder formulation of levodopa in a white capsule with two black color bands, and "A42" printed on one side.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

INBRIJA is contraindicated in patients currently taking a nonselective monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitor (e.g., phenelzine and tranylcypromine) or who have recently (within 2 weeks) taken a nonselective MAO inhibitor. Hypertension can occur if these drugs are used concurrently [*see [Drug Interactions \(7.1\)](#)*].

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Falling Asleep During Activities of Daily Living and Somnolence

Patients treated with levodopa, the active ingredient in INBRIJA, have reported falling asleep while engaged in activities of daily living, including the operation of motor vehicles, which sometimes resulted in accidents. Although many of these patients reported somnolence, some reported no warning signs (sleep attack) and believed that they were alert immediately prior to the event. Some of these events have been reported more than 1 year after the initiation of treatment.

Prescribers should reassess patients for drowsiness or sleepiness. Prescribers should also be aware that patients may not acknowledge drowsiness or sleepiness until directly questioned about drowsiness or sleepiness during specific activities.

Before initiating treatment with INBRIJA, advise patients about the potential to develop drowsiness and ask about factors that may increase the risk for somnolence with INBRIJA such as the concomitant use of sedating medications and the presence of sleep disorders. Consider discontinuing INBRIJA in patients who report significant daytime sleepiness or episodes of falling asleep during activities that require active participation (e.g., conversations, eating, etc.).

If treatment with INBRIJA continues, patients should be advised not to drive and to avoid other activities that might result in harm if the patients become somnolent. There is insufficient information to establish that dose reduction will eliminate episodes of falling asleep while engaged in activities of daily living.

5.2 Withdrawal-Emergent Hyperpyrexia and Confusion

A symptom complex that resembles neuroleptic malignant syndrome (characterized by elevated temperature, muscular rigidity, altered consciousness, and autonomic instability), with no other obvious etiology, has been reported in association with rapid dose reduction, withdrawal of, or changes in dopaminergic therapy.

5.3 Hallucinations/Psychosis

In placebo-controlled trials [see *Clinical Studies (14)*], hallucinations were reported in less than 2% of patients treated with INBRIJA. Hallucinations may be responsive to reducing levodopa therapy. Hallucinations may be accompanied by confusion, insomnia, and excessive dreaming. Abnormal thinking and behavior may present with one or more symptoms, including paranoid ideation, delusions, hallucinations, confusion, psychotic-like behavior, disorientation, aggressive behavior, agitation, and delirium.

Because of the risk of exacerbating psychosis, patients with a major psychotic disorder should ordinarily not be treated with INBRIJA. In addition, medications that antagonize the effects of dopamine used to treat psychosis may exacerbate the symptoms of Parkinson's disease and may decrease the effectiveness of INBRIJA [see *Drug Interactions (7.2)*].

5.4 Impulse Control/Compulsive Behaviors

Patients treated with INBRIJA can experience intense urges to gamble, increased sexual urges, intense urges to spend money, binge eating, and/or other intense urges, and the inability to control these urges while taking one or more of the medications that increase central dopaminergic tone. In some cases, although not all, these urges were reported to have stopped when the dose was reduced or the medication was discontinued.

Because patients may not recognize these behaviors as abnormal, it is important for prescribers to specifically ask patients or their caregivers about the development of new or increased gambling urges, sexual urges, uncontrolled spending or other urges while being treated with INBRIJA. Consider stopping the medication if a patient develops such urges while taking INBRIJA.

5.5 Dyskinesia

INBRIJA may cause or exacerbate dyskinesias. If troublesome dyskinesias occur, prescribers may need to consider stopping treatment with INBRIJA and/or adjusting the patient's daily medications for the treatment of Parkinson's disease. In Study 1, 4% patients treated with INBRIJA 84 mg reported dyskinesia, compared with 1% for patients on placebo [*see Adverse Reactions (6.1)*].

5.6 Bronchospasm in Patients with Lung Disease

Because of the risk of bronchospasm, use of INBRIJA in patients with asthma, COPD, or other chronic underlying lung disease is not recommended.

In a double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover clinical study, 25 otherwise healthy subjects with mild or moderate asthma on a stable regimen of asthma medication received placebo or INBRIJA 84 mg every 4 hours for a total of three doses. Cough was the most frequent adverse reaction, reported by 60% of subjects following administration of INBRIJA and 0% following administration of placebo. Following administration of INBRIJA, 10 subjects (40%) had temporary reductions from baseline (between 15% and 59%) for FEV₁; 4 of these subjects also had a reduction in FEV₁ following administration of placebo. Subjects with a reduction in FEV₁ remained asymptomatic and did not require rescue treatment.

5.7 Glaucoma

INBRIJA may cause increased intraocular pressure in patients with glaucoma. Monitor patients for increased intraocular pressure during therapy with INBRIJA.

5.8 Laboratory Test Abnormalities

Abnormalities in laboratory tests may include elevations of liver function tests such as alkaline phosphatase, AST, ALT, lactic dehydrogenase (LDH), and bilirubin. Abnormalities in blood urea nitrogen (BUN), hemolytic anemia and positive direct antibody test have also been reported.

Patients taking levodopa or carbidopa-levodopa may have increased levels of catecholamines and their metabolites in plasma and urine giving false positive results suggesting the diagnosis of pheochromocytoma in patients on levodopa and carbidopa-levodopa.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following serious adverse reactions are discussed below and elsewhere in the labeling:

- Falling Asleep During Activities of Daily Living and Somnolence [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]
- Withdrawal-Emergent Hyperpyrexia and Confusion [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*]
- Hallucinations/Psychosis [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*]
- Impulse Control/Compulsive Behaviors [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*]
- Dyskinesia [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)*]
- Bronchospasm in Patients with Lung Disease [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*]
- Glaucoma [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)*]

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 clinical practice.

Adverse Reactions in Study 1

Table 1 lists the adverse reactions that occurred in at least 2% of patients with Parkinson's disease who were treated with INBRIJA 84 mg and higher than placebo for OFF periods in Study 1 [*see Clinical Studies (14)*]. Study 1 was a double-blind, placebo-controlled study, in which 114 patients received INBRIJA 84 mg (two 42 mg capsules) for an average of 2 doses per day, to a maximum of 5 times a day, and 112 patients received placebo. INBRIJA-treated patients were 45-82 years of age (mean 63.5 years of age) and were predominantly male (72%) and white (94%). All patients were also treated with oral carbidopa/levodopa. The most common adverse reactions ($\geq 5\%$ and higher than placebo) in Study 1 were cough, nausea, upper respiratory tract infection, and sputum discolored.

Table 1: Adverse Reactions at an Incidence $\geq 2\%$ and More Frequent with INBRIJA than with Placebo in Study 1

Adverse Reactions	INBRIJA 84 mg N=114 %	Placebo N=112 %
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders		
Cough	15	2
Sputum discolored	5	0
Nasal discharge discoloration	2	0
Oropharyngeal pain	2	0
Gastrointestinal disorders		
Nausea	5	3
Vomiting	3	0
Infections and infestations		
Upper respiratory tract infection	6	3
Nasopharyngitis	3	2
Bronchitis/pneumonia	2	0
Nervous system disorders		
Dyskinesia	4	1
Injury, poisoning and procedural complications		
Fall	3	2
Laceration	2	0
Skin abrasion	2	0
General disorders and administration site conditions		
Chest discomfort	2	0
Investigations		
Blood bilirubin increased	2	0
Red blood cell count decreased	2	0
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders		
Pain in extremity	2	1
Nervous system disorders		
Headache	2	0
Psychiatric disorders		
Insomnia	2	1
Vascular disorders		
Orthostatic hypotension/blood pressure decreased	2	0

Adverse Reactions Leading to Discontinuation in Study 1

In Study 1, 6 of 114 patients (5%) in the INBRIJA 84 mg group and 3 of 112 patients (3%) in the placebo group discontinued because of adverse reactions. The most common of these adverse

reactions was cough, which lead to discontinuation in 2% of patients in the INBRIJA 84 mg group and none in the placebo group.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Monoamine Oxidase (MAO) Inhibitors

The use of nonselective MAO inhibitors with INBRIJA is contraindicated [*see Contraindications (4)*]. Discontinue use of any nonselective MAO inhibitors at least two weeks prior to initiating INBRIJA.

The use of selective MAO-B inhibitors with INBRIJA may be associated with orthostatic hypotension. Monitor patients who are taking these drugs concurrently.

7.2 Dopamine D2 Receptor Antagonists and Isoniazid

Dopamine D2 receptor antagonists (e.g., phenothiazines, butyrophenones, risperidone, metoclopramide) and isoniazid may reduce the effectiveness of levodopa. Monitor patients for worsening Parkinson's symptoms.

7.3 Iron Salts

Iron salts or multivitamins containing iron salts can form chelates with levodopa and consequently reduce the bioavailability of levodopa.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

There are no adequate data on the developmental risk associated with the use of INBRIJA in pregnant women. In animal studies, carbidopa/levodopa has been shown to be developmentally toxic (including teratogenic effects) [*see Data*]. In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2-4% and 15-20%, respectively. The background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population is unknown.

Data

Animal Data

When administered to pregnant rabbits throughout organogenesis, carbidopa/levodopa caused both visceral and skeletal malformations in rabbits. No teratogenic effects were observed when carbidopa/levodopa was administered to pregnant mice throughout organogenesis.

There was a decrease in the number of live pups delivered by rats receiving carbidopa/levodopa during organogenesis.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

The prolactin-lowering action of dopamine suggests that levodopa may interfere with lactation, although there are limited data on the effects of levodopa on milk production in lactating women.

Levodopa has been detected in human milk. There are no adequate data on the effects of levodopa on the breastfed infant. The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for INBRIJA and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed infant from INBRIJA or from the underlying maternal condition.

8.4 Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients have not been established.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Of the Parkinson's disease patients in Study 1 who took INBRIJA 84 mg, 49% (n=56) were 65 years of age and older and 51% (n=58) were under 65 years of age. Of these patients, the following age-related differences in adverse reactions were reported in patients 65 years of age and older vs. in patients under 65 years of age, respectively: cough 25% vs. 5%; upper respiratory tract infection 11% vs. 2%; nausea 7% vs. 3%; vomiting 4% vs. 2%; pain in the extremities 4% vs. 0%; and discolored nasal discharge 4% vs. 0%.

10 OVERDOSAGE

Based on the limited available information, the acute symptoms of carbidopa/levodopa overdose can be expected to arise from dopaminergic overstimulation. Using more than one dose (84 mg) to treat the same OFF period may result in CNS disturbances, with an increasing risk for cardiovascular disturbance (e.g., hypotension, tachycardia) and increased risk for new or worsening psychiatric problems at higher doses.

Reports of rhabdomyolysis and transient renal insufficiency suggest that levodopa overdose may give rise to systemic complications.

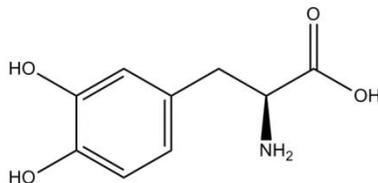
Monitor patients and provide supportive care. Patients should receive electrocardiographic monitoring for the development of arrhythmias; if needed, appropriate antiarrhythmic therapy should be given. The possibility that the patient may have taken other drugs, increasing the risk of drug interactions (especially catechol-structured drugs) should be taken into consideration.

11 DESCRIPTION

INBRIJA consists of a dry powder formulation of levodopa for oral inhalation with the INBRIJA inhaler. The inhalation powder is packaged in white hypromellose capsules.

Each capsule contains a spray-dried powder of 42 mg levodopa active ingredient with 1,2-dipalmitoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DPPC) and sodium chloride.

The active component of INBRIJA is levodopa, an aromatic amino acid. Its chemical name is (2S)-2-amino-3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl) propanoic acid and its structural formula is:



Levodopa has a molecular weight of 197.19 g/mol and molecular formula $C_9H_{11}NO_4$. Levodopa is a white to slightly off-white powder and is readily soluble in formic acid, slightly soluble in water, and practically insoluble in ethanol and diethyl ether; it dissolves in dilute hydrochloric acid.

The INBRIJA inhaler is a plastic device with a blue body, blue cap, and white mouthpiece used for inhaling INBRIJA powder.

The INBRIJA inhaler is breath-actuated by the patient. Under standardized *in vitro* testing conditions, the INBRIJA inhaler delivered 36.1 mg of levodopa (emitted dose) for the 42 mg capsule from the mouthpiece. No significant difference in emitted dose was observed when varying the flow rate and volume from 20 liters per minute/1L up to 90 liters per minute/2L. Peak inspiratory flow rates (PIFR) achievable through the INBRIJA inhaler were evaluated in 24 adult patients with mild to moderate Parkinson's disease. The mean PIFR was 64 L/min (range 39–98 L/min) for patients in the ON state and 57 L/min (range 29–98 L/min) in the OFF state.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Levodopa, the metabolic precursor of dopamine, crosses the blood-brain barrier and presumably is converted to dopamine in the brain. This is thought to be the mechanism whereby levodopa relieves symptoms of Parkinson's disease.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

There are no relevant data on the pharmacodynamic effects of INBRIJA.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

In the presence of carbidopa, the pharmacokinetics of levodopa are dose-proportional in healthy subjects taking up to 84 mg of INBRIJA. In the presence of carbidopa, the terminal elimination half-life ($t_{1/2}$) of levodopa following a single administration of INBRIJA 84 mg was 2.3 hours.

Absorption

After a single dose of INBRIJA 84 mg (two 42 mg capsules), the median T_{max} for plasma levodopa was approximately 0.5 hours (range 0.17–2.00 hours). In fasted healthy volunteers the bioavailability of levodopa from INBRIJA was approximately 70% relative to immediate-release oral levodopa tablets. The dose-normalized C_{max} of levodopa from INBRIJA is approximately 50% of that following immediate-release oral tablets.

Distribution

Apparent volume of distribution (V_z/F) was 168 L for INBRIJA 84 mg.

Metabolism and Elimination

Levodopa is extensively metabolized, and the two major metabolic pathways are decarboxylation by dopa decarboxylase and O-methylation by catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT).

Specific Populations

Geriatric Population

Clinical studies specifically designed to analyze the effects of age on the pharmacokinetics of levodopa were not conducted with INBRIJA.

Male and Female Patients

After a single dose administration of INBRIJA 84 mg, the body-weight adjusted C_{max} and AUC_{0-24} were similar between women and men. No adjustment in dosage is required based on sex.

Hepatic/Renal Impairment

INBRIJA has not been studied in patients with hepatic or renal impairment.

Smokers

In a pharmacokinetic study following a single administration of INBRIJA 84 mg dose in the presence of carbidopa, levodopa exposure (AUC and C_{max}) in smokers (N=25) and non-smokers (N=31) were similar.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenesis

In rats, oral administration of carbidopa/levodopa for two years resulted in no evidence of carcinogenicity.

Mutagenesis

Studies to assess the potential mutagenic or clastogenic effects of levodopa have not been conducted.

Impairment of Fertility

In reproduction studies in rats, oral administration of carbidopa/levodopa resulted in no effects on fertility.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

The efficacy and safety of INBRIJA for the treatment of OFF episodes in patients with Parkinson's disease treated with oral carbidopa/levodopa was evaluated in a 12-week, randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind study (Study 1; NCT02240030).

Study 1:

In Study 1, a total of 114 patients were treated with INBRIJA 84 mg (two 42 mg capsules), and 112 patients received placebo. Study medication could be administered up to five times a day. At baseline, patients had at least 2 hours per day of OFF time per day, and carbidopa/levodopa medication did not exceed 1600 mg levodopa per day. The mean UPDRS Part III scores at screening in the ON state were 14.9 for patients randomized to INBRIJA 84 mg and 16.1 for patients randomized to placebo. The UPDRS part III is designed to assess the severity of the cardinal motor findings (e.g., tremor, rigidity, bradykinesia, postural instability) in patients with Parkinson's disease.

The primary endpoint was the change in Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS) Part III motor score from pre-dose OFF state to 30 minutes post-dose, measured at Week 12. The average use of INBRIJA 84 mg or placebo was approximately 2 doses per day. At Week 12, the reduction in UPDRS Part III motor score for INBRIJA 84 mg, compared to placebo at 30 minutes post-dose, were -9.8 and -5.9, respectively (See [Table 2](#) and [Figure 1](#)). The proportion of patients who returned to an ON state and sustained that ON through 60 minutes post-dose was 58% for INBRIJA 84 mg and 36% for placebo (p=0.003).

Table 2: Mean Change in UPDRS Part III Motor Score at 30 minutes post-dose (INBRIJA 84 mg) for the Intent-to-Treat Population at Week 12^a

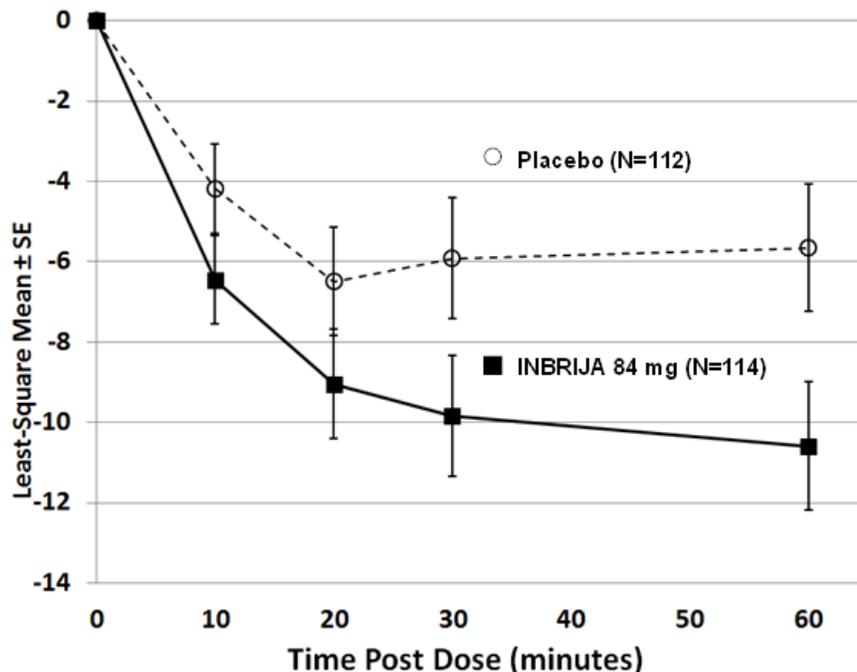
Treatment	Pre-dose (OFF) UPDRS Part III Motor Score (mean)	Post-dose UPDRS Part III Motor Score (mean)	Mean Change 30 minutes post-dose ^{b, c}	Difference from Placebo (95% confidence interval)	p-value
Placebo	32.1	25.3	-5.9	—	—
INBRIJA 84 mg	29.0	19.3	-9.8	-3.92 (-6.84, -1.00)	0.009

^a Treatment group least-squares mean change is a model-based population estimate; the pre-dose and post-dose means are descriptive statistics.

^b Least-squares mean.

^c Negative numbers indicate improvement as compared with the baseline value.

Figure 1: Least-squares Mean Change in UPDRS Part III Motor Score After Administration of INBRIJA 84 mg vs. Placebo (at Week 12)



Study 2

The effect of INBRIJA on pulmonary function was evaluated in patients with Parkinson’s disease treated with oral carbidopa/levodopa in a 12 month, randomized, controlled, open-labeled study (Study 2: NCT02352363). A total of 271 patients were treated with INBRIJA 84 mg (two 42 mg capsules), and 127 patients with Parkinson’s disease in a control group were observed on their regular oral medication regimen for the treatment of Parkinson’s disease. Patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), asthma, or other chronic respiratory disease within the last 5 years were excluded [see [Warnings and Precautions \(5.6\)](#)]. Pulmonary function was assessed by spirometry every 3 months in both groups. After 12 months, the average reduction in the forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV₁) from baseline was the same in both groups (-0.1 L).

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

16.1 How Supplied

INBRIJA 42 mg contains foil blister strips of INBRIJA (levodopa inhalation powder) white capsules with two black bands on the body and “A42” in black on the cap, and one INBRIJA inhaler.

- Carton containing 60 INBRIJA capsules (15 blister cards containing 4 capsules each) and 1 INBRIJA inhaler:
NDC 10144-342-60

- Carton containing 92 INBRIJA capsules (23 blister cards containing 4 capsules each) and 1 INBRIJA inhaler:
NDC 10144-342-92

INBRIJA inhaler consists of a blue cap, blue handle with “INBRIJA” imprinted on it, and white mouthpiece covering the capsule chamber.

16.2 Storage and Handling

Store in a dry place between 20°C to 25°C (68°F to 77°F), excursions permitted to 15°C to 30°C (59°F to 86°F).

INBRIJA capsules should always be stored in the blister packaging and only removed immediately before use. INBRIJA capsules should not be stored inside the INBRIJA inhaler.

INBRIJA capsules should be used only with the INBRIJA inhaler.

The INBRIJA inhaler should not be used to administer any other medicines.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Patient Information and Instructions for Use).

Instructions for Administering INBRIJA

It is important for patients to understand how to correctly administer INBRIJA. It is recommended that patients be instructed in the proper administration of INBRIJA prior to use [*see Dosage and Administration (2.1)*].

Patients should be counseled to take a dose of INBRIJA when the return of their Parkinson’s symptoms (OFF periods) first occur [*see Dosage and Administration (2.2)*].

Instruct patients to read the Instructions for Use before using INBRIJA. Remind patients that INBRIJA capsules should only be administered via the INBRIJA inhaler and the INBRIJA inhaler should not be used for administering other medications. **Remind patients that the contents of INBRIJA capsules are for oral inhalation only and must not be swallowed.** Instruct patients to keep INBRIJA capsules in their sealed blister packaging and to remove each INBRIJA capsule immediately before using [*see Dosage and Administration (2.1)*].

Remind patients they need to orally inhale the contents of two capsules to take a full dose. They should not take more than 5 doses of INBRIJA in one day. Instruct patients they should not take more than one dose (2 capsules) per OFF period [*see Dosage and Administration (2.2)*].

Lung disease

Ask patients to report whether they develop asthma, COPD, or other chronic lung diseases, since INBRIJA is not recommended in patients with these conditions [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*].

Cough

Inhalation of INBRIJA can lead to coughing at the time of administration [see [Warnings and Precautions \(5.6\)](#) and [Adverse Reactions \(6.1\)](#)].

Discoloration of Body Fluids

Patients should be advised that dark color may appear in bodily fluids (saliva, sputum, urine, or sweat) when using INBRIJA [see [Adverse Reactions \(6.1\)](#)].

Falling Asleep

Advise patients that certain side effects such as sleepiness and dizziness may affect some patients' ability to drive and operate machinery safely. Advise patients of the possible additive sedative effects when taking other CNS depressants in combination with INBRIJA [see [Warnings and Precautions \(5.1\)](#)].

Impulse Control Disorder

Inform patients of the potential for experiencing Impulse Control Disorder: patients may experience intense urges to gamble, increased sexual urges, and other intense urges and the inability to control these urges while taking one or more of the medications that increase central dopaminergic tone, that are generally used for the treatment of Parkinson's disease [see [Warnings and Precautions \(5.4\)](#)].

Dyskinesia

Instruct patients to notify their healthcare provider if abnormal involuntary movements appear or get worse during treatment with INBRIJA [see [Warnings and Precautions \(5.5\)](#)].

Hypotension and Syncope

Advise patients that while they are on levodopa therapy, including INBRIJA, that they may develop orthostatic hypotension with or without symptoms such as dizziness, nausea, syncope, and sweating [see [Adverse Reactions \(6.1\)](#)]. Advise patients to rise slowly after sitting or lying down, especially if they have been doing so for a prolonged period.

Iron Salts

Inform patients that iron salts or multivitamins containing iron salts can reduce the bioavailability of levodopa [see [Drug Interactions \(7.3\)](#)].

Pregnancy and Breastfeeding

Instruct patients to notify their physicians if they become pregnant or intend to become pregnant during therapy [see [Use in Specific Populations \(8.1\)](#)].

Instruct patients to notify their physicians if they intend to breastfeed or are breastfeeding an infant [see [Use in Specific Populations \(8.2\)](#)].

Manufactured by:

Acorda Therapeutics, Inc.
420 Saw Mill River Road
Ardsley, NY 10502 USA

PATIENT INFORMATION
INBRIJA™ (in-BRIH-jah)
(levodopa inhalation powder)
for oral inhalation use

What is INBRIJA?

INBRIJA is an inhaled prescription levodopa medicine used to treat the return of Parkinson's symptoms (known as OFF episodes) in people with Parkinson's disease who are treated with carbidopa-levodopa medicines. It does not replace the regular carbidopa-levodopa medicines. It is not known if INBRIJA is safe or effective in children.

Do not use INBRIJA if you:

- take another medicine called a nonselective monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI), such as phenelzine and tranylcypromine, or have taken a nonselective MAOI within the last 2 weeks. Ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist if you are not sure if you take an MAOI.

Before you use INBRIJA, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), or any chronic lung disease.
- have daytime sleepiness from a sleep disorder or get drowsy or sleepy without warning or take a medicine to help you sleep.
- feel dizzy, nauseated, sweaty, or faint when you stand up from sitting or lying down.
- have a history of abnormal movement (dyskinesia).
- have or have had a mental health problem such as hallucinations or psychosis.
- have urges that you are unable to control (for example, gambling, increased sexual urges, intense urges to spend money, or binge eating).
- have glaucoma.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if INBRIJA will harm your unborn baby.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Levodopa the medicine in INBRIJA can pass into your breastmilk. It is not known if it can harm your baby.

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

Using INBRIJA and certain other medicines may affect each other and cause serious side effects.

Especially tell your healthcare provider if you take:

- MAO-B inhibitors
- dopamine D2 receptor antagonists, including phenothiazines, butyrophenones, risperidone, and metoclopramide, or isoniazid
- iron salts or multivitamins with iron salts

Ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist for a list of these medicines if you are not sure.

Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them to show your healthcare provider and pharmacist each time you get a new medicine.

How should I use INBRIJA?

- **See the step-by-step Instructions for Use** that come with your INBRIJA prescription.
- Your healthcare provider should show you the right way to use INBRIJA before you start using it.
- INBRIJA is **for oral inhalation use only**.
- **Do not** swallow INBRIJA capsules.
- **Do not** open INBRIJA capsules.
- Only use INBRIJA capsules with the INBRIJA inhaler. **Do not** use the INBRIJA inhaler to take any other medicine.
- You must be taking a daily Parkinson's disease medicine that contains carbidopa and levodopa before you start taking INBRIJA. You must not stop taking your daily Parkinson's medicine. INBRIJA does not replace your daily medicine.
- Use INBRIJA exactly as prescribed.
- The dose of INBRIJA is 2 capsules. **Do not** take more than 1 dose (2 capsules) for any OFF period.

- Take an INBRIJA dose as soon as you feel Parkinson's symptoms start to return.
- **Do not** take more than 5 doses of INBRIJA in 1 day.

What should I avoid while using INBRIJA?

- **Do not** drive, operate machinery, or do other activities until you know how INBRIJA affects you. INBRIJA can cause sleepiness and falling asleep suddenly as late as 1 year after you start treatment.

What are the possible side effects of INBRIJA?

INBRIJA can cause serious side effects including:

- **falling asleep during normal daily activities.** INBRIJA may cause you to fall asleep while you are doing normal daily activities such as driving a car, doing physical tasks, using hazardous machinery, talking with other people, or eating.
 - You could fall asleep without being drowsy or without warning. If you become drowsy while using INBRIJA, you should not drive or do activities where you need to be alert for your safety or the safety of others.
 - Your chances of falling asleep while doing normal activities while using INBRIJA are greater if you take other medicines that cause drowsiness. Tell your healthcare provider if you take medicines that can make you sleepy such as sleep medicines, antidepressants, or antipsychotics.
- **withdrawal-emergent hyperpyrexia and confusion.** INBRIJA may cause a problem that can happen in people who suddenly lower their dose, stop using, or change their dose of INBRIJA. Symptoms may include:
 - fever
 - confusion
 - stiff muscles
 - changes in breathing and heartbeat
- **low blood pressure.** People on INBRIJA may also develop low blood pressure (hypotension) that can happen without or with the following symptoms:
 - dizziness
 - fainting
 - nausea
 - sweating

Get up slowly after sitting or lying down, especially if you have been sitting or lying down for a long time. Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of these symptoms.
- **hallucinations and other psychosis.** INBRIJA can cause or worsen psychotic symptoms including:
 - hallucinations (seeing or hearing things that are not real)
 - confusion, disorientation, or disorganized thinking
 - trouble sleeping (insomnia)
 - dreaming a lot
 - being overly suspicious or feeling people want to harm you (paranoid ideation)
 - believing things that are not real (delusional beliefs)
 - acting aggressive
 - feeling agitated or restless

If you have hallucinations or any of these changes, talk with your healthcare provider.
- **unusual urges.** Some people using medicines like INBRIJA for Parkinson's have had unusual urges such as gambling, binge eating or eating that you cannot control (compulsive), compulsive shopping and sexual urges. If you or your family members notice that you are having unusual urges, talk to your healthcare provider.
- **uncontrolled, sudden body movements (dyskinesia).** INBRIJA may cause or worsen movements you cannot control in your face, tongue, or other body parts. Tell your healthcare provider if this happens. Your treatment with INBRIJA may need to be stopped or your other medicines for Parkinson's may need to be changed.
- **bronchospasm.** People with lung disease such as asthma, COPD, or other lung diseases have a risk of wheezing or difficulty breathing (bronchospasm) after inhaling INBRIJA. If you have these symptoms, stop taking INBRIJA and call your healthcare provider or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.
- **increased eye pressure.** INBRIJA may cause increased intraocular pressure in people with glaucoma. Your healthcare provider should check your eyes while you are using INBRIJA.
- **changes in certain lab values.** INBRIJA may cause changes in certain lab tests, including liver

tests.

The most common side effects of INBRIJA include:

- cough
- upper respiratory tract infection
- nausea
- change in the color of your saliva or spit

These are not all the possible side effects with INBRIJA. 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 INBRIJA?

- Store the inhaler and capsules in a dry place at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).
- Keep capsules in their foil (blister) packages until just before you are ready to use them.
- **Do not store capsules inside the inhaler for a future dose.**
- Keep the inhaler and capsules dry.
- Throw out the inhaler after all capsules in the carton have been used. Use the new inhaler that comes with your prescription refill.

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

General information about the safe and effective use of INBRIJA

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in the Patient Information leaflet. Do not use INBRIJA for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give INBRIJA to other people even if they have the same symptoms that you have. It may harm them.

You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare provider for information about INBRIJA that is written for health professionals.

What are the ingredients in INBRIJA?

Active ingredient: levodopa

Inactive ingredients: 1,2-dipalmitoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DPPC), sodium chloride.

For more information, go to www.INBRIJA.com, or call 1-800-367-5109.

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

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