

## HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

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

**LIALDA® (mesalamine) delayed-release tablets, for oral use**  
**Initial U.S. Approval: 1987**

### INDICATIONS AND USAGE

LIALDA is a locally acting 5-aminosalicylic acid (5-ASA) indicated for the induction of remission in adults with active, mild to moderate ulcerative colitis and for the maintenance of remission of ulcerative colitis. (1)

### DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

For induction of remission of active, mild to moderate ulcerative colitis, two to four 1.2-g tablets taken once daily with food. (1, 2)

For maintenance of remission of ulcerative colitis, two 1.2-g tablets taken once daily with food. (1, 2)

### DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Delayed-Release Tablets: 1.2 g (3)

### CONTRAINDICATIONS

Patients with known hypersensitivity to salicylates or aminosalicylates or to any of the ingredients of LIALDA tablets. (4)

### WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Renal impairment may occur. Assess renal function at the beginning of treatment and periodically during treatment. (5.1)
- Mesalamine-induced acute intolerance syndrome has been reported. Observe patients closely for worsening of these symptoms while on treatment. (5.2)
- Use caution when treating patients who are hypersensitive to sulfasalazine. (5.3)

- Mesalamine-induced cardiac hypersensitivity reactions (myocarditis and pericarditis) have been reported. (5.3)
- Hepatic failure has been reported in patients with pre-existing liver disease. Use caution when treating patients with liver disease. (5.4)
- Upper GI tract obstruction may delay onset of action. (5.5)
- Patients with pre-existing skin conditions have reported more severe photosensitivity reactions. (5.6)
- Use of mesalamine may lead to spuriously elevated test results when measuring urinary normetanephrine by liquid chromatography with electrochemical detection. (5.7)

### ADVERSE REACTIONS

- The most common adverse reactions (incidence  $\geq 2\%$ ) are ulcerative colitis, headache, flatulence, liver function test abnormality, and abdominal pain. (6.1)

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

### DRUG INTERACTIONS

- Nephrotoxic agents including NSAIDs: renal reactions have been reported. (7.1)
- Azathioprine or 6-mercaptopurine: blood disorders have been reported. (7.2)

### USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

- Renal impairment: Use LIALDA with caution in patients with a history of renal disease. (5.1, 7.1, 8.5, 13.2)
- Geriatric Patients: Monitor blood cell counts in geriatric patients. (8.5)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION.

Revised: 07/2019

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## **FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION**

### **1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE**

LIALDA is indicated for the induction of remission in patients with active, mild to moderate ulcerative colitis and for the maintenance of remission of ulcerative colitis.

### **2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**

The recommended dosage for the induction of remission in adult patients with active, mild to moderate ulcerative colitis is two to four 1.2-g tablets taken once daily with a meal for a total daily dose of 2.4 g or 4.8 g. The recommended dosage for the maintenance of remission is two 1.2-g tablets taken once daily with a meal for a total daily dose of 2.4 g.

### **3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS**

The red-brown ellipsoidal delayed-release tablet containing 1.2 g mesalamine is debossed on one side and imprinted with S476.

### **4 CONTRAINDICATIONS**

LIALDA is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to salicylates or aminosaliclates or to any of the ingredients of LIALDA [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.3), Description (11), Adverse Reactions (6.2)*].

### **5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**

#### **5.1 Renal Impairment**

Renal impairment, including minimal change nephropathy, acute and chronic interstitial nephritis, and, rarely, renal failure, has been reported in patients given products such as LIALDA that contain mesalamine or are converted to mesalamine.

It is recommended that patients have an evaluation of renal function prior to initiation of LIALDA therapy and periodically while on therapy. Exercise caution when using LIALDA in patients with known renal dysfunction or a history of renal disease.

In animal studies, the kidney was the principal organ for toxicity [*see Drug Interactions (7.1) and Nonclinical Toxicology (13.2.)*].

#### **5.2 Mesalamine-Induced Acute Intolerance Syndrome**

Mesalamine has been associated with an acute intolerance syndrome that may be difficult to distinguish from an exacerbation of ulcerative colitis. Although the exact frequency of occurrence has not been determined, it has occurred in 3% of patients in controlled clinical trials of mesalamine or sulfasalazine. Symptoms include cramping, acute abdominal pain and bloody diarrhea, and sometimes fever, headache, and rash. Observe patients closely for worsening of these symptoms while on treatment. If acute intolerance syndrome is suspected, promptly discontinue treatment with LIALDA.

#### **5.3 Hypersensitivity Reactions**

Some patients who have experienced a hypersensitivity reaction to sulfasalazine may have a similar reaction to LIALDA tablets or to other compounds that contain or are converted to mesalamine.

Mesalamine-induced cardiac hypersensitivity reactions (myocarditis and pericarditis) have been reported with LIALDA and other mesalamine medications. Take caution in prescribing this medicine to patients with conditions predisposing them to the development of myocarditis or pericarditis.

#### **5.4 Hepatic Impairment**

There have been reports of hepatic failure in patients with pre-existing liver disease who have been administered mesalamine. Exercise caution when administering LIALDA to patients with liver disease.

#### **5.5 Upper GI Tract Obstruction**

Pyloric stenosis or other organic or functional obstruction in the upper gastrointestinal tract may cause prolonged gastric retention of LIALDA, which would delay mesalamine release in the colon.

#### **5.6 Photosensitivity**

Patients with pre-existing skin conditions such as atopic dermatitis and atopic eczema have reported more severe photosensitivity reactions.

#### **5.7 Interference with Laboratory Tests**

Use of mesalamine may lead to spuriously elevated test results when measuring urinary normetanephrine by liquid chromatography with electrochemical detection because of the similarity in the chromatograms of normetanephrine and mesalamine's main metabolite, N-acetyl-5-aminosalicylic acid (N-Ac-5-ASA). Consider an alternative, selective assay for normetanephrine.

### **6 ADVERSE REACTIONS**

The most serious adverse reactions seen in LIALDA clinical trials or with other products that contain or are metabolized to mesalamine are:

- Renal impairment, including renal failure [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]
- Mesalamine-induced acute intolerance syndrome [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*]
- Hypersensitivity reactions [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*]
- Hepatic impairment, including hepatic failure [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*]

#### **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.

LIALDA has been evaluated in 1368 patients with ulcerative colitis in controlled and open-label trials.

##### Induction of Remission

In two 8-week, placebo-controlled clinical trials involving 535 patients with ulcerative colitis, 356 received 2.4 g/day or 4.8 g/day LIALDA tablets and 179 received placebo. The most frequent adverse reaction leading to discontinuation from LIALDA therapy was exacerbation of ulcerative colitis (0.8%). Pancreatitis occurred in less than 1% of patients during clinical trials and resulted in discontinuation of therapy with LIALDA in patients experiencing this event.

Adverse reactions occurring in LIALDA or placebo groups at a frequency of at least 1% in two 8-week, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials are listed in Table 1. The most common adverse reactions with

LIALDA 2.4 g/day and 4.8 g/day were headache (5.6% and 3.4%, respectively) and flatulence (4% and 2.8%, respectively).

**Table 1: Adverse Reactions in Two Eight-Week, Placebo-Controlled Trials Experienced by at Least 1% of the LIALDA Group and at a Rate Greater than Placebo\***

Adverse Reaction	LIALDA 2.4 g/day (n=177)	LIALDA 4.8 g/day (n=179)	Placebo (n=179)
Headache	10 (5.6%)	6 (3.4%)	1 (0.6%)
Flatulence	7 (4%)	5 (2.8%)	5 (2.8%)
Liver Function Test Abnormal	1 (0.6%)	4 (2.2%)	2 (1.1%)
Alopecia	0	2 (1.1%)	0
Pruritus	1 (0.6%)	2 (1.1%)	2 (1.1%)
* Adverse reactions for which the placebo rate equalled or exceeded the rate for at least one of the LIALDA treatment groups were abdominal pain, dizziness, dyspepsia, and nausea.			

The following adverse reactions, presented by body system, were reported infrequently (less than 1%) by LIALDA-treated ulcerative colitis patients in the two controlled trials.

*Cardiac Disorder:* tachycardia

*Vascular Disorders:* hypertension, hypotension

*Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders:* acne, prurigo, rash, urticaria

*Gastrointestinal Disorders:* abdominal distention, colitis, diarrhea, pancreatitis, rectal polyp, vomiting

*Investigations:* decreased platelet count

*Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders:* arthralgia, back pain

*Nervous System Disorders:* somnolence, tremor

*Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal Disorders:* pharyngolaryngeal pain

*General Disorders and Administrative Site Disorders:* asthenia, face edema, fatigue, pyrexia

*Ear and Labyrinth Disorders:* ear pain

### Maintenance of Remission of Ulcerative Colitis

The dose evaluated in three studies of LIALDA given for the maintenance of remission in patients with ulcerative colitis was 1.2 g twice daily or 2.4 g/once daily. One of these studies was a 6-month double-blind comparator study, while two were 12- to 14-month open-label studies.

The most common adverse reactions with LIALDA in the maintenance arms of long-term trials were colitis ulcerative (5.8%), headache (2.9%), liver function test abnormal (2.3%), and abdominal pain (2.2%). Of the 1082 subjects in the all maintenance studies pooled, 1.9% had severe adverse reactions. The most common severe adverse reactions were gastrointestinal disorders; these were mainly symptoms associated with ulcerative colitis.

**Table 2: Adverse Reactions in Three Maintenance Trials Experienced by at Least 1% of the LIALDA Group (maintenance phases of trials)**

	<b>All LIALDA (n=1082)</b>	
<b>Adverse Reaction</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
Colitis ulcerative	63	(5.8%)
Headache	31	(2.9%)
Liver function test abnormal	25	(2.3%)
Abdominal pain	24	(2.2%)
Diarrhea	18	(1.7%)
Abdominal distension	14	(1.3%)
Abdominal pain upper	13	(1.2%)
Dyspepsia	13	(1.2%)
Back pain	13	(1.2%)
Rash	13	(1.2%)
Arthralgia	12	(1.1%)
Fatigue	11	(1.0%)
Hypertension	10	(1.0%)

The following adverse reactions, presented by body system, were reported infrequently (less than 1%) by LIALDA-treated patients with ulcerative colitis in the three long-term maintenance trials (maintenance phases of these trials):

*Cardiac Disorder:* tachycardia

*Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders:* acne, alopecia, pruritus, urticaria

*Gastrointestinal Disorders:* colitis, flatulence, nausea, pancreatitis, rectal polyp, vomiting

*Nervous System Disorders:* dizziness

*Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal Disorders:* pharyngolaryngeal pain

*General Disorders and Administrative Site Disorders:* asthenia, pyrexia

*Ear and Labyrinth Disorders:* ear pain

## **6.2 Postmarketing Experience**

In addition to the adverse reactions reported above in clinical trials involving LIALDA, the adverse reactions listed below have been identified during post-approval use of LIALDA and other mesalamine-containing products. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

*Body as a Whole:* lupus-like syndrome, drug fever

*Cardiac Disorders:* pericarditis, pericardial effusion, myocarditis

*Gastrointestinal:* pancreatitis, cholecystitis, gastritis, gastroenteritis, gastrointestinal bleeding, perforated peptic ulcer

*Hepatic:* jaundice, cholestatic jaundice, hepatitis, liver necrosis, liver failure, Kawasaki-like syndrome including changes in liver enzymes

*Hematologic:* agranulocytosis, aplastic anemia

*Immune System Disorders:* anaphylactic reaction, angioedema, Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS)

*Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders:* myalgia, lupus-like syndrome

*Neurological/Psychiatric:* peripheral neuropathy, Guillain-Barre syndrome, transverse myelitis, intracranial hypertension

*Renal Disorders:* interstitial nephritis, nephrogenic diabetes insipidus

*Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal Disorders:* interstitial lung disease, hypersensitivity pneumonitis (including interstitial pneumonitis, allergic alveolitis, eosinophilic pneumonitis)

*Skin:* psoriasis, pyoderma gangrenosum, erythema nodosum, photosensitivity

*Urogenital:* reversible oligospermia

## **7 DRUG INTERACTIONS**

No investigations of interaction between LIALDA and other drugs, except for certain antibiotics, have been performed [*see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*]; however, the following drug-drug interactions have been reported for products containing mesalamine:

### **7.1 Nephrotoxic Agents, Including Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs**

The concurrent use of mesalamine with known nephrotoxic agents, including non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), may increase the risk of renal reactions.

### **7.2 Azathioprine or 6-mercaptopurine**

The concurrent use of mesalamine with azathioprine or 6-mercaptopurine and/or any other drugs known to cause myelotoxicity may increase the risk for blood disorders, bone marrow failure, and associated complications.

## **8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS**

### **8.1 Pregnancy**

#### Risk Summary

Published data from meta-analyses, cohort studies, and case series on the use of mesalamine during pregnancy have not reliably informed an association with mesalamine and major birth defects, miscarriage, or adverse maternal or fetal outcomes (*see Data*). There are adverse effects on maternal and fetal outcomes associated with ulcerative colitis in pregnancy (*see Clinical Considerations*).

In animal reproduction studies, there were no adverse developmental outcomes with administration of oral mesalamine during organogenesis to pregnant rats and rabbits at doses 1.8 and 2.9 times, respectively, the maximum recommended human dose (*see Data*).

The estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated populations is unknown. All pregnancies have a background risk of birth defect, loss, or other adverse outcomes. In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriages in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2% to 4% and 15% to 20%, respectively.

#### Clinical Considerations

##### *Disease-associated maternal and embryo/fetal risk*

Published data suggest that increased disease activity is associated with the risk of developing adverse pregnancy outcomes in women with ulcerative colitis. Adverse pregnancy outcomes include preterm

delivery (before 37 weeks of gestation), low birth weight (less than 2500 g) infants, and small for gestational age at birth.

## Data

### *Human Data*

Published data from meta-analyses, cohort studies, and case series on the use of mesalamine during early pregnancy (first trimester) and throughout pregnancy have not reliably informed an association of mesalamine and major birth defects, miscarriage, or adverse maternal or fetal outcomes. There is no clear evidence that mesalamine exposure in early pregnancy is associated with an increased risk of major congenital malformations, including cardiac malformations. Published epidemiologic studies have important methodological limitations which hinder interpretation of the data, including inability to control for confounders, such as underlying maternal disease, maternal use of concomitant medications, and missing information on the dose and duration of use for mesalamine products.

### *Animal Data*

Reproduction studies with mesalamine during organogenesis have been performed in rats at doses up to 1000 mg/kg/day (1.8 times the maximum recommended human dose based on a body surface area comparison) and rabbits at doses up to 800 mg/kg/day (2.9 times the maximum recommended human dose based on a body surface area comparison) and have revealed no evidence of harm to the fetus due to mesalamine.

## **8.2 Lactation**

### Risk Summary

Data from published literature report the presence of mesalamine and its metabolite, N-acetyl-5-aminosalicylic acid in human milk in small amounts with relative infant doses (RID) of 0.1% or less for mesalamine (*see Data*). There are case reports of diarrhea in breastfed infants exposed to mesalamine (*see Clinical Considerations*). There is no information on the effects of the drug on milk production. The lack of clinical data during lactation precludes a clear determination of the risk of LIALDA to an infant during lactation; therefore, the developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for LIALDA and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed child from LIALDA or from the underlying maternal condition.

### Clinical Considerations

Advise the caregiver to monitor the breastfed infant for diarrhea.

### Data

In published lactation studies, maternal mesalamine doses from various oral and rectal formulations and products ranged from 500 mg to 4.8 g daily. The average concentration of mesalamine in milk ranged from non-detectable to 0.5 mg/L. The average concentration of N-acetyl-5-aminosalicylic acid in milk ranged from 0.2 to 9.3 mg/L. Based on these concentrations, estimated infant daily dosages for an exclusively breastfed infant are 0 to 0.075 mg/kg/day (RID 0% to 0.1%) of mesalamine and 0.03 to 1.4 mg/kg/day of N-acetyl-5-aminosalicylic acid.

## **8.4 Pediatric Use**

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

## **8.5 Geriatric Use**

Reports from uncontrolled clinical studies and postmarketing reporting systems suggested a higher incidence of blood dyscrasias (i.e., neutropenia and pancytopenia) in patients who were 65 years or older who were taking mesalamine-containing products such as LIALDA. Take caution to monitor blood cell counts closely during mesalamine therapy.

Clinical trials of LIALDA did not include sufficient numbers of patients aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger patients. Other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients. Systemic exposures are increased in elderly subjects [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*]. In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should be cautious, usually starting at the low end of the dosing range, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concurrent disease or other drug therapy in elderly patients.

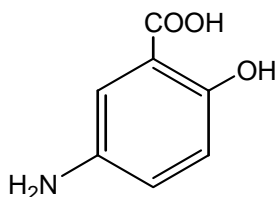
## 10 OVERDOSAGE

LIALDA is an aminosalicylate, and symptoms of salicylate toxicity may include tinnitus, vertigo, headache, confusion, drowsiness, sweating, seizures, hyperventilation, dyspnea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Severe intoxication may lead to disruption of electrolyte balance and blood pH, hyperthermia, dehydration, and end organ damage.

There is no specific known antidote for mesalamine overdose; however, conventional therapy for salicylate toxicity may be beneficial in the event of acute overdose. Correct fluid and electrolyte imbalance by the administration of appropriate intravenous therapy. Maintain adequate renal function.

## 11 DESCRIPTION

Each LIALDA delayed-release tablet for oral administration contains 1.2 g 5-aminosalicylic acid (5-ASA; mesalamine), an anti-inflammatory agent. Mesalamine also has the chemical name 5-amino-2-hydroxybenzoic acid and its structural formula is:



Molecular formula:  $C_7H_7NO_3$   
Molecular weight: 153.14

The tablet is coated with a pH-dependent polymer film, which breaks down at or above pH 6.8, normally in the terminal ileum where mesalamine then begins to be released from the tablet core. The tablet core contains mesalamine with hydrophilic and lipophilic excipients and provides for extended release of mesalamine.

The inactive ingredients of LIALDA are sodium carboxymethylcellulose, carnauba wax, stearic acid, silica (colloidal hydrated), sodium starch glycolate (type A), talc, magnesium stearate, methacrylic acid copolymer types A and B, triethylcitrate, titanium dioxide, red ferric oxide, and polyethylene glycol 6000.

## 12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

### 12.1 Mechanism of Action

The mechanism of action of mesalamine is not fully understood, but it appears to have a topical anti-inflammatory effect on the colonic epithelial cells. Mucosal production of arachidonic acid metabolites, both through the cyclooxygenase and lipoxygenase pathways, is increased in patients with chronic inflammatory bowel disease, and it is possible that mesalamine diminishes inflammation by blocking cyclooxygenase and inhibiting prostaglandin production in the colon.



Mesalamine has the potential to inhibit the activation of nuclear factor kappa B (NFκB) and consequently the production of key pro-inflammatory cytokines. It has been proposed that reduced expression of PPARγ nuclear receptors (γ-form of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors) may be implicated in ulcerative colitis. There is evidence that mesalamine produces pharmacodynamic effects through direct activation of PPARγ receptors in the colonic/rectal epithelium.

## 12.2 Pharmacodynamics

The pharmacodynamic actions of mesalamine occur in the colonic/rectal mucosae local to the delivery of drug from LIALDA into the lumen. There is information suggesting that severity of colonic inflammation in ulcerative colitis patients treated with mesalamine is inversely correlated with mucosal concentrations of mesalamine. Plasma concentrations representing systemically absorbed mesalamine are not believed to contribute extensively to efficacy.

## 12.3 Pharmacokinetics

### Absorption

The total absorption of mesalamine from LIALDA 2.4 g or 4.8 g given once daily for 14 days to healthy volunteers was found to be approximately 21-22% of the administered dose.

Gamma-scintigraphy studies have shown that a single dose of LIALDA 1.2 g (one tablet) passed intact through the upper gastrointestinal tract of fasted healthy volunteers. Scintigraphic images showed a trail of radio-labeled tracer in the colon, suggesting that mesalamine had distributed through this region of the gastrointestinal tract.

In a single-dose study, LIALDA 1.2 g, 2.4 g and 4.8 g were administered in the fasted state to healthy subjects. Plasma concentrations of mesalamine were detectable after 2 hours and reached a maximum by 9-12 hours on average for the doses studied. The pharmacokinetic parameters are highly variable among subjects (Table 3). Mesalamine systemic exposure in terms of area under the plasma concentration-time curve (AUC) was slightly more than dose proportional between 1.2 g and 4.8 g LIALDA. Maximum plasma concentrations ( $C_{max}$ ) of mesalamine increased approximately dose proportionately between 1.2 g and 2.4 g and sub-proportionately between 2.4 g and 4.8 g LIALDA, with the dose normalized value at 4.8 g representing, on average, 74% of that at 2.4 g based on geometric means.

**Table 3: Mean (SD) PK Parameters for Mesalamine Following Single-Dose Administration of LIALDA Under Fasting Conditions**

Parameter* of Mesalamine	LIALDA 1.2 g (N=47)	LIALDA 2.4 g (N=48)	LIALDA 4.8 g (N=48)
AUC <sub>0-t</sub> (ng.h/mL)	9039 <sup>†</sup> (5054)	20538 (12980)	41434 (26640)
AUC <sub>0-∞</sub> (ng.h/mL)	9578 <sup>‡</sup> (5214)	21084 (13185)	44775 <sup>§</sup> (30302)
$C_{max}$ (ng/mL)	857 (638)	1595 (1484)	2154 (1140)
$T_{max}$ <sup>¶</sup> (h)	9.0 <sup>#</sup> (4.0-32.1)	12.0 (4.0-34.1)	12.0 (4.0-34.0)
$T_{lag}$ <sup>¶</sup> (h)	2.0 <sup>#</sup> (0-8.0)	2.0 (1.0-4.0)	2.0 (1.0-4.0)
$T_{1/2}$ (h) (Terminal Phase)	8.56 <sup>‡</sup> (6.38)	7.05 <sup>¶</sup> (5.54)	7.25 <sup>§</sup> (8.32)

\*Arithmetic mean of parameter values are presented except for  $T_{max}$  and  $T_{lag}$ .

<sup>†</sup>N=43, <sup>‡</sup>N=27, <sup>§</sup>N=36, <sup>¶</sup>Median (min, max), <sup>#</sup>N=46, <sup>¶</sup>N=33

Administration of a single dose of LIALDA 4.8 g with a high-fat meal resulted in further delay in absorption, and plasma concentrations of mesalamine were detectable 4 hours following dosing. However, a high-fat meal increased systemic exposure of mesalamine (mean  $C_{max}$ : ↑ 91%; mean AUC: ↑ 16%) compared to results in the fasted state. LIALDA was administered with food in the controlled clinical trials that supported its approval.

In a single and multiple dose pharmacokinetic study of LIALDA, 2.4 g or 4.8 g was administered once daily with standard meals to 28 healthy volunteers per dose group. Plasma concentrations of mesalamine were detectable after 4 hours and were maximal by 8 hours after the single dose. Steady state was achieved generally by 2 days after dosing. Mean AUC at steady state was only modestly greater (1.1- to 1.4-fold) than predictable from single dose pharmacokinetics.

In a single-dose pharmacokinetic study of LIALDA, 4.8 g was administered in the fasted state to 71 healthy male and female volunteers (28 young (18-35 years); 28 elderly (65-75 years); 15 elderly (>75 years)). Increased age resulted in increased systemic exposure (approximately 2-fold in  $C_{max}$ ), to mesalamine and its metabolite N-acetyl-5-aminosalicylic acid. Increased age resulted in a slower apparent elimination of mesalamine, though there was high between-subject variability. Systemic exposures in individual subjects were inversely correlated with renal function as assessed by estimated creatinine clearance.

**Table 4: Mean (SD) PK Parameters for Mesalamine Following Single-Dose Administration of LIALDA 4.8 g under Fasting Conditions to Young and Elderly Subjects**

Parameter of 5-ASA	Young Subjects (18-35 years) (N=28)	Elderly Subjects (65-75 years) (N=28)	Elderly Subjects (>75 years) (N=15)
AUC <sub>0-t</sub> (ng.h/mL)	51570 (23870)	73001 (42608)	65820 (25283)
AUC <sub>0-∞</sub> (ng.h/mL)	58057* (22429)	89612 <sup>†</sup> (40596)	63067 <sup>‡</sup> (22531)
C <sub>max</sub> (ng/mL)	2243 (1410)	4999 (4381)	4832 (4383)
t <sub>max</sub> <sup>§</sup> (h)	22.0 (5.98 – 48.0)	12.5 (4.00 – 36.0)	16.0 (4.00 – 26.0)
t <sub>lag</sub> <sup>§</sup> (h)	2.00 (1.00 – 6.00)	2.00 (1.00 – 4.00)	2.00 (2.00 – 4.00)
t <sub>1/2</sub> (h), terminal phase	5.68* (2.83)	9.68 <sup>†</sup> (7.47)	8.67 <sup>‡</sup> (5.84)
Renal clearance (L/h)	2.05 (1.33)	2.04 (1.16)	2.13 (1.20)

Arithmetic mean (SD) data are presented, N = Number of subjects

\*N=15, <sup>†</sup>N=16, <sup>‡</sup>N=13, <sup>§</sup>Median (min-max)

#### *Distribution*

Mesalamine is approximately 43% bound to plasma proteins at the concentration of 2.5 mcg/mL.

#### *Metabolism*

The only major metabolite of mesalamine (5-aminosalicylic acid) is N-acetyl-5-aminosalicylic acid. Its formation is brought about by N-acetyltransferase (NAT) activity in the liver and intestinal mucosa cells, principally by NAT-1.

#### *Elimination*

Elimination of mesalamine is mainly via the renal route following metabolism to N-acetyl-5-aminosalicylic acid (acetylation). However, there is also limited excretion of the parent drug in urine. Of the approximately 21-22% of the dose absorbed, less than 8% of the dose was excreted unchanged in the urine after 24 hours, compared with greater than 13% for N-acetyl-5-aminosalicylic acid. The apparent terminal half-lives for mesalamine and its major metabolite after administration of LIALDA 2.4 g and 4.8 g were, on average, 7-9 hours and 8-12 hours, respectively.

#### *Drug Interactions*

The potential effect of LIALDA (4.8 g given once daily) on the pharmacokinetics of four commonly used antibiotics were evaluated in healthy subjects. The four antibiotics studied and their dosing regimens were as follows: amoxicillin (single 500-mg dose), ciprofloxacin XR (single 500-mg dose), metronidazole (750 mg twice daily for 3.5 days), and sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim (800 mg/160 mg twice daily for 3.5 days). Coadministration of LIALDA did not result in clinically significant changes in the pharmacokinetics of any of the four antibiotics. The change in C<sub>max</sub> and AUC of amoxicillin, ciprofloxacin and metronidazole when they were co-administered with LIALDA were all ≤3%. There was an increase of 12% in C<sub>max</sub> and an increase of 15% in AUC of sulfamethoxazole when sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim was coadministered with LIALDA [see *Drug Interactions* (7)].

## 13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

### 13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

#### *Carcinogenesis*

In a 104-week dietary carcinogenicity study in CD-1 mice, mesalamine at doses up to 2500 mg/kg/day was not tumorigenic. This dose is 2.2 times the maximum recommended human dose (based on a body surface area comparison) of LIALDA. Furthermore, in a 104-week dietary carcinogenicity study in Wistar rats, mesalamine up to a dose of 800 mg/kg/day was not tumorigenic. This dose is 1.4 times the recommended human dose (based on a body surface area comparison) of LIALDA.

#### *Mutagenesis*

No evidence of mutagenicity was observed in an *in vitro* Ames test or an *in vivo* mouse micronucleus test.

#### *Impairment of Fertility*

No effects on fertility or reproductive performance were observed in male or female rats at oral doses of mesalamine up to 400 mg/kg/day (0.7 times the maximum recommended human dose based on a body surface area comparison).

### 13.2 Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology

In animal studies with mesalamine, a 13-week oral toxicity study in mice and 13-week and 52-week oral toxicity studies in rats and cynomolgus monkeys have shown the kidney to be the major target organ of mesalamine toxicity. Oral daily doses of 2400 mg/kg in mice and 1150 mg/kg in rats produced renal lesions including granular and hyaline casts, tubular degeneration, tubular dilation, renal infarct, papillary necrosis, tubular necrosis, and interstitial nephritis. In cynomolgus monkeys, oral daily doses of 250 mg/kg or higher produced nephrosis, papillary edema, and interstitial fibrosis.

## 14 CLINICAL STUDIES

### 14.1 Active, Mild to Moderate Ulcerative Colitis

Two similarly designed, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials were conducted in 517 adult patients with active, mild to moderate ulcerative colitis. The study population was primarily Caucasian (80%), had a mean age of 42 years (6% age 65 years or older), and was approximately 50% male. Both studies used LIALDA doses of 2.4 g/day and 4.8 g/day administered once daily for 8 weeks except for the 2.4 g/day group in Study 1, which was given in two divided doses (1.2 g twice daily). The primary efficacy endpoint in both trials was to compare the percentage of patients in remission after 8 weeks of treatment for the LIALDA treatment groups versus placebo. Remission was defined as an Ulcerative Colitis Disease Activity Index (UC-DAI) of  $\leq 1$ , with scores of zero for rectal bleeding and for stool frequency, and a sigmoidoscopy score reduction of 1 point or more from baseline.

In both studies, the LIALDA doses of 2.4 g/day and 4.8 g/day demonstrated superiority over placebo in the primary efficacy endpoint (Table 5). Both LIALDA doses also provided consistent benefit in secondary efficacy parameters, including clinical improvement, treatment failure, clinical remission, and sigmoidoscopic improvement. LIALDA 2.4 g/day and 4.8 g/day had similar efficacy profiles.

**Table 5: Patients in Remission at Week 8**

Dose	Study 1 (n=262) n/N (%)	Study 2 (n=255) n/N (%)
LIALDA 2.4 g/day	30/88 (34.1)	34/84 (40.5)
LIALDA 4.8 g/day	26/89 (29.2)	35/85 (41.2)
Placebo	11/85 (12.9)	19/86 (22.1)

#### 14.2 Maintenance of Remission in Patients with Ulcerative Colitis

A multicenter, randomized, double-blind, active comparator study was conducted in a total of 826 adult patients in remission from ulcerative colitis. The study population had a mean age of 45 years (8% age 65 years or older), were 52% male, and were primarily Caucasian (64%).

Maintenance of remission was assessed using a modified Ulcerative Colitis Disease Activity Index (UC-DAI). For this trial, maintenance of remission was based on maintaining endoscopic remission defined as a modified UC-DAI endoscopy subscore of  $\leq 1$ . An endoscopy subscore of 0 represented normal mucosal appearance with intact vascular pattern and no friability or granulation. For this trial the endoscopy score definition of 1 (mild disease) was modified such that it could include erythema, decreased vascular pattern, and minimal granularity; however, it could not include friability.

Subjects were randomized in a 1:1 ratio to receive either LIALDA 2.4 g/day administered once daily or mesalamine delayed release 1.6 g/day administered as 0.8 g twice daily. The proportion of patients who maintained remission at Month 6 in this study using LIALDA 2.4 g once daily (83.7%) was similar to that seen using the comparator (mesalamine delayed release) 1.6 g/day (81.5%).

## 16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

LIALDA is available as red-brown ellipsoidal film coated delayed-release tablets containing 1.2 g mesalamine, and debossed on one side imprinted with S476.

NDC 54092-476-12 HDPE Bottle with a child-resistant closure of 120 delayed-release tablets.

Store at room temperature 15°C to 25°C (59°F to 77°F); excursions permitted to 30°C (86°F).

See USP Controlled Room Temperature.

## 17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

- Instruct patients not to take LIALDA if they have hypersensitivity to salicylates (e.g., aspirin) or other mesalamines.
- Inform patients to let their physicians know all medications they are taking and if they:
  - are allergic to sulfasalazine, salicylates or mesalamine;
  - are taking non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) or other nephrotoxic agents;
  - are taking azathioprine, or 6-mercaptopurine;
  - experience cramping, abdominal pain, bloody diarrhea, fever, headache or rash;
  - have a history of myocarditis or pericarditis;
  - have kidney or liver disease;
  - have a history of stomach blockage;
  - have increased sensitivity of the skin to sun and ultraviolet light
- Patients should be instructed to swallow LIALDA delayed-release tablets whole, taking care not to break the outer coating.

Manufactured for Shire US Inc., 300 Shire Way, Lexington, MA 02421, USA by Cosmo S.p.A., Milan, Italy. By license of Nogra Pharma Limited, Dublin, Ireland.

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